

And were they young, or were they growing old,
Or ill or well;
Or lived in poverty, or had much gold,
No one can tell.
Only one thing is known of them: they were
Faithful and true
Disciples of the Lord, and strong through prayer
To save and do.

But what avails the gift of empty fame?
They lived to God.
They loved the sweetness of another name,
And gladly trod
The rugged ways of earth, that they might be
Helper or friend,
And in the joy of this their ministry
Be spent and spend

No glory clusters round their names on earth,
But in God's heaven
Is kept a book of names of greatest worth,
And there is given
A place for all who did the Master please,
Although unknown,
And their lost names shine forth in brightest rays
Before the throne.

O take who will the boon of fading fame!
But give to me
A place among the workers, though my name
Forgotten be;
And if within the book of life is found
My lowly place,
Honor and glory unto God redound
For all His grace!

Jews in Europe and the Holy Land.

BY MRS. E. A. FINN.

The position of the Jews in Europe is daily becoming more and more critical and difficult. The persecutions which six years ago roused so much attention have passed from the acute into the chronic stage. The newspapers are no longer filled with accounts of wholesale massacres, though violent outbreaks against Jews do still occur in Russia, and Jewish towns and villages are still burnt down by incendiaries whose object is pillage, often ending in murder.

But there are other ways of harassing and tormenting this afflicted people so as to "make life impossible" for them, at least in Russia. Jews are now shut out of educational institutions and forbidden to open schools of their own. In one place, where the attendance of Jewish boys averaged 80 or 90, only two were admitted in the year 1887. In the same year only four Jews were admitted into the Technological School, and none at all into the Institution of Civil Engineers. Jews were repelled at the Universities, and those Jews who have, in former years, successfully passed examinations in medicine and chemistry, are now forbidden to practise. By a hundred such contrivances as these life is made unbearable for them. Sudden edicts of expulsion are issued by the police authorities, and these edicts are enforced with extreme severity. Poor people, who have lived for twenty or thirty years in the same city, have been given from three to eight days' notice for winding up their affairs. These things were done in the depth of winter—and now again this year the expulsions have been renewed and the enforced exodus is going on. It has been observed that these expulsions are always coincident with

the approach of winter, and one high official admitted that, in his opinion, the expulsions are happily timed if the inclemency of the season should kill off a few thousand of the Jews.

Driven from one trade after another, driven from villages into towns, from towns out of the country altogether, what is to become of this unhappy people? Many come to England on their way to America. In 1887 25,788 Jews landed in New York. Their brethren, who had already obtained a shelter in America, have made great efforts to help the new comers to find a home and a livelihood among them. Jewish colonies have been formed, and their progress and success in agriculture are most encouraging. A very interesting report has been published by the Secretary of the Mansion House Funds as to the Jewish Colony at Vineland, New Jersey, where all kinds of grain, fruit and vegetables have been grown and sold; while horses and cows have been reared as well as poultry. The education of the children is well cared for.

Many go to the Holy Land where, although it is difficult to find employment, they are at least suffered to live and die in peace, and in Palestine also the refugee Jews are forming agricultural settlements, and after much difficulty and hardship they are beginning to succeed. They grow corn and fruit for their own use, and they have begun to export fruit to Europe, especially the splendid oranges of Jaffa. The Consular reports for 1887 give most interesting statistics as to the export of fruit from Palestine in that year.

Some of the Russian Jewish refugees who come to England are unable to get any further, owing either to want of means, or to the fact that they have been plundered by dishonest people in Hamburg or in London, who, under pretext of taking their tickets for the voyage to America, take from them the miserable remnant of their savings, and then leave them to perish of hunger and cold in London.

The Jewish authorities do their utmost to relieve such cases as these, and whenever it is possible they help them to find a home in some other country. Nevertheless there are still many who must perish unless some help be given to enable them to leave this country again or to find work. The Society for relief of persecuted Jews (whose first president was the great Earl of Shaftsbury), seeks to aid these poor people, "in token of Christian sympathy" with them in the sufferings which have been brought on them by the conduct of nominal Christians in other countries.

Last year 174 cases, and this year a larger number, have been relieved in London. Some have been enabled to settle in America, or Australia; others to find work here, in ways which do not interfere with our own laboring classes. A few shillings sometimes serve to set one of these thrifty, sober, industrious Jews up as vendors of small wares: They soon save enough to rise to something better, and they become contented and orderly subjects and citizens. Very few in proportion take up trades of our English artisans, or interfere with their earnings by cheapening labor. The foreign Jews mostly find work in trades already in the hands of Jews, and which their industry and enterprise have kept from passing into the hands of the Germans abroad. The shelter, temporary or permanent, afforded in this country to Jews has already resulted in material benefit to the trade and commerce of Great Britain.

The Society above mentioned also carries on at Jerusalem a work for training some of the destitute Jews there in agricultural labor. They are employed on a plot of land outside the city, and inured to the use of their hands and