

three methods: A systematic giving of 3 cents per week from now until Thanksgiving Day, *by a self-denial week* which shall precede Thanksgiving Day, or as a *thank-offering*, to be made at the *long roll-call*."

—The Cleveland Convention of Christian Endeavor, the thirteenth in number, was the greatest of all. The registered attendance was 40,000, in spite of heat and strikes, and 18,790 came from outside the city. The number of societies reported was 33,679, and the membership, 2,023,800. It was found that 5552 societies, by giving during the year not less than \$10 to missions, home or fore, had attained to the "roll of honor," and that the aggregate of their contributions was \$138,206. By all the young people represented not less than \$225,000 had been given. A \$1,000,000 mark has been set for the year to come. Within a twelvemonth 183,650 Endeavorers had joined the Church, as against 158,000 in 1883, and 120,000 the year before. In five years 614,150 had confessed Christ. And who is at all able to estimate the spiritual significance of this magnificent movement?

—Since the organization, six years ago, of the Endeavor Society in Western Female Seminary, Oxford, O., 8 of its members have gone into foreign fields: 3 to Japan, and 1 each to the United States of Colombia, Egypt, China, Siam, and the Laos, 3 are at work among the Indians, and 1 among the Mormons.

—The Junior Endeavorers must not be forgotten. Of these the world contains 6309 societies with 365,000 members.

### AMERICA.

**United States.**—You believe in *home* missions, you say? Very well. There are 80,000 Chinese still in America, and only 10,000 of them in Sunday-school.

—In 1860 there were 4,441,830 negroes in the United States; in 1890 there were 7,470,040. In 1860 there

were practically no negroes in school or college, but in 1892 there were 1,309,251 in the public schools, 11,835 in secondary or grammar schools, 8396 in colleges and universities, 755 in theological seminaries, 426 in medical schools, and 10,042 in normal schools, making a total of 1,340,705. There are, of purely negro institutions, 47 grammar schools, 25 colleges, 25 schools of theology, 5 medical schools, 52 normal schools, 5 law schools, and thousands of public and private primary schools.

—The work of Mr. Warszawiak among the Jews of New York City continues to deepen and spread. He believes with all his might that his countrymen are every whit as susceptible to Gospel influences as any other class, and the results of his labors appear abundantly to justify his conclusion. He preaches to crowds, and he visits from house to house. Every day he devotes three hours for private conference. This time is largely taken advantage of, many hundreds coming to see him. A home called the "Home for Persecuted Christian Jews and Enquirers," located at 65 Avenue D, has been of the greatest help to the work. In one year 3000 meals were provided, while 625 beds were occupied. Mr. Warszawiak is assisted by ex-Rabbi Leopold Kohn, Mr. Simon Goodbart, Mr. and Mrs. Cruickshank, and Miss Mabel Alwater.

—There have been several changes of late in the Bible Institute, Chicago, Mr. Moody's school for training Christian workers. Mrs. Capron, who has been Superintendent of the Woman's Department since it was founded in 1889, resigned her position at the end of April. Her successor is Miss L. L. Sherman, a graduate of Mount Holyoke (Mass.) College. She has had large experience to qualify her for the post, having been a teacher for four years at Mount Holyoke, and for three years at the Northfield Seminary. Professor W. W. White, late of Xenia, O., has accepted an engagement as one of the permanent