

mortgages on saloon fixtures to the value of \$4,959,578. Thirty-two tenement-houses contain an average of thirty-three persons each, with 1,079,723 tenants and with 237,972 families. Home is virtually banished by these abodes, and physical and moral misery necessitated. How can Christianity reach these people?"*

NEW YORK SOUTH OF FOURTEENTH STREET.

Estimated population, 621,000. The number of churches 127, and this includes Catholic churches and Jewish synagogues. In 1868 there were 141 places of worship. There are now, with nearly 200,000 more people, only 127, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish. That is to say, a city double the size of New Haven has moved into the lower half of New York, and 14 Protestant churches have moved out. Even these figures do not tell the whole story. For with a few notable exceptions these places of worship are very small, and will not seat over 150 each.

"New York has an enormous population—larger than five of our largest Territories combined. Many of these Western States and Territories, for which appeals are so often made, and where such vigorous and constant efforts are made by us to plant new churches, *are better supplied with churches than New York and Brooklyn!*" It seems incredible, and yet it is true. And still the astounding fact has little or no influence on the policy of the church. We strain every nerve to build up Christ's kingdom in remote and sparse regions, while we neglect the multitudes that throng our streets and are living in heathenish ignorance and sin and moral and social degradation under our own eyes! We send missionaries abroad—would that we sent more—while we have tens of thousands in our midst from the very countries we send our missionaries to for which we are doing little or nothing. We seem slow to comprehend God's purpose in pouring such immense tides of immigration upon our shores from almost every nation and people, and criminally remiss in taking advantage of the opportunity it gives for their evangelization—certainly at far less cost, and in far more favorable conditions, than if they staid at home. We have 400,000 Germans, 30,000 Bohemians, 10,000 Hungarians, a large number of Jews, and some 25,000 Italians. Why send missionaries to these nationalities when we have so many of them living in the midst of us, and who have come here to stay, and who, as all testify who have made the experiment, are easily accessible to gospel influences when wisely approached. They are as "foreign" in ideas and habits of life as if they were in their native land, while they have stronger claims on us than if they had staid at home. Promising mission work has been begun among them, and why should not our "Foreign" Mission Societies as well as our "Home" and "City Missions," lay hold of

* These facts and figures respecting New York City are condensed from the addresses of Rev. J. M. King, D.D., and Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D.D., at a Christian Conference held in Chickering Hall, Dec. 3, 4 and 5, 1888. The entire proceedings of this important Conference, called by a large number of the leading clergymen and Christian laymen of the city, with all the addresses made, have been published in a book, paper cover, by the Baker & Taylor Co., fifty cents, entitled, "The Religious Condition of New York City." We advise all who desire to know what that "condition" is, to get and study it. It is a fit companion of Dr. Strong's famous book, "Our Country."