THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

The Approaching Convention at New Ha-I ven-Some Idea of the Association's Scope and Purposes Its History Briefly Outlined-Methods of Leading Workers.

New Haven will be practically overwhelmed during the eight days begin ning Nov. 7 by the delegates to the annual convention of the International Association of Christian Workers. This organization is one of the most powerful among the large number of undenominational Christian bodies that form so large an element in religious progress these days. It has members in nearly every state, and includes among its lead ers many well known persons, such as Jacob A. Riis, William G. Howland, R. A. Torrey, John G. Woolley and others. Its secretary is Rev. John C. Collins of New Haven, the same who has only recently established a summer colony on the Ocean Grove plan among the mountains of North Carolina.

The association was organized in 1886, when a convention was held in Chicago. Subsequent conventions have been held in New York, Detroit, Buffalo, Hart-



ford, Washington, Boston and Atlanta, and year by year the membership of the association and the number of delegates present at the conventions have in-creased. "The root idea of these conventions," says one of the most earnest members of the association, "is that they shall be expositions of the diversity of ministrations by which men and wemen have been led of the spirit in the work of winning souls. The result is a spiritualizing and energizing of agencies for Christian work, and the stirring up and bringing into active relations of many who for various reasons have not hitherto been thus active." The conventions are held to be of especial value to pastors, since they not only afford the means of studying closely the men who are most successful as evangelists, mission workers, pastors and otherwise, but they bring out new helpers and make the adoption of new methods possible.

The Rev. John C. Collins, secretary and chief executive officer of the association, has held that office for a number of years, and has filled it with great success. He is a graduate both of Yale college and Yale theological seminary. Upon leaving the seminary he entered at once upon city missionary work in food and that in desperation they invade New York. There his duties consisted ed the "drying rooms" and ate whatevin preaching Sunday evenings in a large centrally located hall, in conducting a Sunday school, in attending the police courts regularly for the purpose of studying the fallen masses and aiding the unfortunate and in carrying on savings banks and clubs for boys. Certain ly he must have been kept reasonably busy.

After he had been thus engaged for a time he founded a remarkable work among street boys, which has since been extended into various cities in different parts of the country. By its operations tens of thousands of boys have been brought under religious influences who must otherwise have been left entirely ontside the pale. It was Mr. Collins also who organized and introduced among the masses of city population the plan of saving small sums, called the Penny Savings bank, which has proved to be of such great material benefit to thousands of poor boys. He was also active, together with the late Colonel George R. Clarke of Chicago, in the movement which resulted in the formation of the present association, and to him has been intrusted the chief executive work of carrying on the work of the association ever since its formation. He was ordained to the Christian ministry as an evangelist by the Congregationalists of New Haven in 1886.

No notice of the Christian Workers' association would be complete without a mention of the Rev. B. Fay Mills, the evangelist, who has been one of chief pillars and who is known for his energetic and effective Christian work almost from one end of the land to the other. He is still a comparatively young man and is as pleasing in his address as he is earnest in his work. He was gradnated from Lake Forest university in 1879, and so has been in the work not more than 15 years, but the number of persons who have shown an interest in things spiritual under his preaching is very great. He aids the association continually by suggestion and advice and is always an active delegate at the con-

ventions. Jacob A. Riis, another of those whose names are identified with the association, is perhaps best known from his exhaustive study of the underside of metropolitan life, which led to his writing the now famous book, "How the Other Half Lives." He is a Dane, but he has succeeded in penetrating deeper into the mysteries of American tenement house existence than any one else who has essayed to comprehend it.

TRAFFIC IN TANGIER.

It Is Large and Continuous and Apparently Conducted Under Difficulti

The traffic in Tangter is large and continuous. There is no footpath proper, and the foot passenger has often to pick his way among heavily laden donkeys and camels. Sometimes he is jostled by Jews in dark blue jelabs and skullcaps, the distinctive badges of their race; sometimes his progress is stopped by a burly negro slave, all in white or faded yellow, bearing on his head a tray of bread from the public bakehouse; sometimes he is swept into a miry corner by half a dozen of the sultan's cavalry, whose richly caparisoned steeds, flowing robes, flintlocks or spears, make up altogether an imposing spectacle. Perhaps also he may find himself confronted by a huge packing case borne down the street on the back of a donkey and supported on each side by men of color, who alarm the neighborhood with shouts of "balak."

The most interesting sight in Tangier -at least, from an artistic point of view -is the sok, or large market place for country products. It lies immediately ontside the wall in the upper part of the town and is approached through the old slave market, now converted into a shoeing forge. In the forenoon it is too crowded to be interesting, but in the afternoon, when business has somewhat slackened, scenes of varied interest may be observed.

Yonder is a water carrier, with large goatskin bag slung over his shoulder, attracting your attention with the tinkle of a bell to the refreshing draft he offers. Here is a gaunt Arab from the Riff mountains, barehead d, blanket draped and flashing eyed, interviewing with fierce and threatening gestures an obdurate looking Jew, who is evidently demanding his pound of flesh. Near them is a country woman seated behind a small semicircle of milk jars. Her shriveled, wornout features can be discerned through the folds of her coarse haik, which she holds carelessly together with her left hand, while with her right she lifts the lid from one of the jars. - Good Words.

ANIMAL CURIOSITIES.

Tree Climbing Rabbits, Sheep Eating Parrots and Sneep That Love Snails.

It seems almost a stretch of the imagination to think of rabbits climbing trees. Yet in Australia many rabbits have somehow acquired the tree climbing habit, having been forced, on account of the persecutions of dogs and other animals, to drop burrowing and imitate squirrels. An Australian sent on to England recently the two front feet of a rabbit that had been killed on an acacia, three yards from the ground, and he wrote in his letter that this was not at all a remarkable thing, and he had often found them, or at least the traces of their claws, on the bark of trees four, five and six yards high.

For a parrot to eat sheep is another remarkable thing, and yet the kea of New Zealand has become a sheep eater. having changed to this article of food from a purely vegetable diet. The kea has proved a serious source of annoyance to the New Zealand herdsmen, and methods have been taken for the destruction of the species. These gay colored little birds will eat almost any kind of meat, but it is sheep that they prefer.

They have been known to kill as many as 200 in a single night and have done serious harm to the flocks. The tradition of the island is that at one time these parrots were unable to obtain their usual supply of vegetable er came to hand, finding sheep meat agreeable. In Iceland almost all the horses are fish eaters, for the reason that the grain is scarce there and fish is plentiful. In England sheep are known who delight in snails. The observation of this fact is not new; it dates back 150 years.

It is well known that a large number of insectivorous birds become grain eaters whenever they find that they cannot procure their ordinary diet of insects. -New York World.

What Victoria Could Do.

As a matter of fact, our sovereigns have rarely taken any active part in politics since George III's time, but they could still do some very astonishing things if they chose. The queen could dismiss every Tommy Atkins in our army, from the commander in chief to the youngest drummer boy. She could disband the navy in the same way, and sell all our ships, stores and arsenals to the first customer that came along. Acting entirely on her own responsibility, she could declare war against any foreign country, or make a present to any foreign power of any part of the empire. She could make every man, woman and child in the country a peer of the realm, with the right, in the case of males who are of age, to a seat in the house of lords. With a single word she could dismiss

any government that happened to be in power, and could, it is believed, pardon and liberate all the criminals in our jails. These are a few of the things the queen could do if she liked, but it is not necessary to say that her majesty never acts in matters of state except on the advice of the government for the time being. - London Tit-Bits.

What She Would Do.

"Johnnie, dear," said his mother, who was trying to inculcate a lesson in industry, "what do you suppose mamma would do for you if you should come to her some day and tell her that you loved your studies?" "Lick me for telling a falsehood," said dear little Johnnie, with the frankness of youth. -Pittsburg Bulletin.

A Stride to Freedom

"Which," asked the unsophisticated young person-"which is the proper side of a horse for a lady to sit on?

"Both," responded the severe lady with the short hair and seal brown bloomers. - Cincinnati Enquirer.

## THREE COMMANDERS.

MEN WHO WOULD LEAD EUROPEAN ARMIES IN CASE OF WAR.

An Englishman Who Thinks It Would Be Profitable to Make a Technical Compar- the dark continent. Capitalists were ison Between Viscount Wolseley and a Russian and French General.

I do not know the new commander in chief of the English land forces. saw him once or twice in my life, but this is many years ago, and in military matters of the magnitude involved in the supreme command of a great army I am afraid I should prove an incompetent critic. But I believe to a great extent in physiognomy, and if Viscount Wolseley be not a very clever man be ought to bring an action for libel against his face, for he looks decidedly elever. If there were any doubt in my mind about his ability, it would be set at rest by the not very enthusiastic remarks in connection with his appointment I read in one or two French newspapers. "You are an irritable people, envious, jealcus and proud to a degree," said Bismarck to General de Wimpffen on Sept. 1, 1870. "You are an irritable people, envious, jealous and proud to a degree." he repeated. "You were under the impression that victory is an appendage which was exclusively reserved to you.

Has the quarter of a century gone by since those words were uttered made a difference in that respect in the French I should not like to say.

It may not be altogether uninteresting to look at the two men against whom the English commander in chief will be pitted if a quarrel should ever unhappily break forth in Europe. I am alluding to the commanders in chief of the Russian and the French forces.

The Russian army contains several men of unquestionable capacity; nevertheless, there appears to be a consensus of opinion that, in the event of war, with no matter whom, the supreme command would virtually devolve upon General Obroutcheff, to the exclusion even of General Konropatkine. I say virtual command, for, nominally, young Nicholas would be at the head of his legions.

Having declared myself at the outset incapable of judging the English commander in chief from a military point of view, I am not going to stultify myself by endeavoring to do this in the case of Obroutcheff. I only repeat what I have heard. Until very recently the chief of Vannowski's staff and Aid-decamp General Obroutcheff was, in spite of his recognized talents, looked askance in Russian military circles. The epithet "red" was invariably tacked to his name as late as 15 years ago, and the third section of the imperial chancellerie, without troubling to inquire into the matter, placed him on the list of "dangerous" men "to be watched very closely." A note like that from the Russian police becomes practically indelible, and, aid-de-camp general though he was, not the slightest attempt was made to efface his name from the list. After his exploits on the Danube Loris Melikoff drew the attention of Alexander II to this apparently flagrant injustice, to this permanent insult. The name was maintained on the list for all that, but the epithet was changed from "red" into "well meaning."

Obroutcheff has married a Frenchwoman, and is a declared partisan-or supposed to be-of an alliance with France. His views in that respect date from 1870, when he general. I repeat, about his abilities there is little or no doubt. After the first checks in the Turko-Russian campaign he was sent in hot haste to the Danube, and he is credited with having saved the Russian army from total de struction. Before that, though, he had already become the intimate friend of the heir to the throne, and the friendship underwent no diminution during

Alexander III's reign. Wherever the scene of the next European campaign of the French may be laid, General Felix Gustave Saussier, the present military governor of Paris is beforehand designated as the leader. Saussier is close upon 70. In spite of his large size he is very active, but for that size he would give one the idea of a mousquetaire of the Louis XIV period dressed in modern uniform. There is no doubt about his value as a soldier, which does not always mean an equal value as a supreme commander, but it is fair to state that in the battles around Metz, a quarter of a century ago, he distinguished himself most signally. The famous infantry charge at St. Privat, which practically barred the progress of the Germans on that side, was led by him.

Sanssier was one of the officers who signed the protest against the surrender of Metz. Having refused to pledge himself not to serve again during the campaign, he was sent as prisoner of war to Cologne. Nor would he give his promise not to escape, consequently he was transported to a small town on the Vistula (Grandenz, I believe), and absolutely sequestrated-without effect, for

he made his escape after all. He allowed Gambetta to remain ig norant of all this, as well as of his republican origin, and the "great trib-une," whose infallible instinct has been vaunted so much, only looked upon Saussier as a colonel of the empire and treated him as such. After that Saussier went once more to Algeria. Saussier, I should say, has had more fighting than any general in the French ar my, but it would be rash to say that this made him a strategist. A brilliant soldier he was and is still, in spite of his age, and as he was barely 40 when France suffered her reverses he may have profited by them. To many in France herself he is an unknown quantity. These are the two men a comparison with whom and Viscount Wolseley it would be profitable to establish, but I mean a technical comparison. -

London Illustrated News.

African Mahegany.

Mahogany, out from the forests dissovered by Stanley in his expedition for the rescue of Emin Pasha, now reaches this country. These ferests are said to be inexhaustible and are probably of equal, perhaps of greater, value than the richest gold or diamond mines of interested in Stanley's account, and a flourishing trade in the timber has resulted. Prices of mahogany products were in a fair way to rise to excessive figures until the cutting began in Africa. This has only been within the past year, but prices have already fallen 20 per A carload was recently delivered at Louisville at a pet cost of \$80 per 1,000 feet, whereas it has been a common thing for mahogany to sell at auction in Liverpool for \$100 per 1,000. Heretofore the principal sources of supply have been the forests of Central America, Cuba, San Domingo and Bra zil. Already 12,000,000 feet have been cut and exported from Africa, and the trade promises to yield an immense revenue to the British and French colonists, who have seized the mahogany territory. This African mahogany has a pinkish tinge in contrast to the reddish yellow color of the American varieties. The trees are very large, and logs re ceived in the shipment mentioned were 2 feet to 3 % feet in size. They are squared before being exported. --Wood-

Grim Humor of Germany. A Berlin journal recalls the fact that the brilliance of German humor remained quite undimmed during the trying times of 25 years ago. In the autumn of 1870 the German humorist naturally drew much of his inspiration from the political events of the day. Among the pleasantries related by our contemporary is the reply of a Berlin photographer to a firm in a frontier town which had asked for a supply of photographs of German generals as soon as the war was declared. "We have no more copies left, "the answer ran, "but we are sending you the originals." On Aug. 8, 1870, the following telegram appeared in a Berlin paper under the heading of "Latest News:" "St. Helena, Aug. 7. -Have finished sweeping; the apartments are ready." In sending from France 2 louis d'or to the King William Aid society a German wrote: "I gladly send these 2 louis to the King William Aid society. It will be William himself who will supply us with the third." A riddle written in French by a German humorist asked the difference between Napoleon I and Napoleon III. To this the answer was, "Napoleon I a eu genie, Napoleon III a Engenie."-London News.

Spiders That Change Colors. An interesting instance of color mimicry in spiders has been observed in the south of France. The spiders of that region when in search of prey hide in the convolvulus flowers. It has been noticed that a white variety of spider frequented the white flowers; a greenish colored variety made the green flowers his home and a pink one I ved principally in the pink flowers. The colors of the three varieties were at first supposed to be permanent, but it has recently been discovered that the color of any one o these spiders changes within a few days if the insect be placed in the convolvulus of a different colored flower to that which he has been using as his home. Four spiders-pink, white, green and yellow in color-were all put in a box together, and within three days all were white. -St. Louis Republic.

Do you know what tankage is?" asked one of the customs inspectors of the reporter yesterday.

"Something to do with a tank."

"Guess again." "Give it up. What is it?"
"Well, I didn't know before today,"

continued the inspector, "but I was down aboard of a vessel today, a coaster bound to the eastward, and was informed by the captain that he had 300 bags of tankage aboard. Then he explained that tankage is nothing more nor less than dried blood. It is procured at the abattoirs of Boston and other ports and taken to Boothbay, where it is used in the manufacture of fertilizers. "-Eastern Argus.

The Intrusive Tulip Tree. The tulip tree appears to be better able to reproduce itself and is evidently more hardy when young than any other of our native trees. Wherever there is a bare or neglected place in Brandywine park this species of tree immediately begins to grow. Within the limits of the park there are two or three abandoned quarters which have not been used for years. In these quarters there is already a rich and abundant growth of young trees, and the tulip appears to do better than any others. This is true of every place in this section. Every abandoned road or bit of neglected ground soon has these tnlips or poplar rees in abundance. — Wilmington (Del.) News.

Most Delicate of Instruments. Gas Inspector Westman has about completed a series of changes in his de partment which will end with the establishment for the first time in the city hall of a barphotometer. This apparatus, which is one for the measuring of the candle power of gaslight, will be estab lished in a vault to the right of the main office. So delicately must operations be conducted that the attendants in measuring light will be compelled to wear slate colored shirts, as a white garment would spoil the reflection.-Chicago Chronick

Buffon's Chimpanzee,

The English Illustrated Magazine says that "Buffon had a chimpanzee in 1740 which always walked upright, of fered people his arm, walked with them in an orderly manner, sat down to table like a man, opened his napkin and wip ed his lips with it, made use of spoor and fork, poured out wine and clinked

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Emperor William's favorite drink is large glass of champagne containing a few petals of violets.

William Black, the novelist, is also a good portrait painter, an enthusiastic botanist and a first rate all around sportsman. Beatrice Harraden's father enjoyed

some celebrity in his younger days as an organist, and all of his three daughters are clever musicians.

Mr. Jameson, the sailing master of the Prince of Wales' yacht, is an Irishman and perhaps the best living judge of a yacht's build and rig.

Anna Katherine Greene's real name is Mrs. Charles Rohlfs. She is married and has three children. Her home is in Buffalo, where she writes her annual detective story.

Senor Canovas, one of the most prominent figures in the Spanish cortes, is reputed to be the homeliest man in Spain and to have the most beautiful woman in that country for a wife, Rev. Isaac Roberts, a United Broth-

ren minister of Indiana, drove to his wife's funeral recently with his house keeper. From the funeral he drove to a clerk's office, secured a license and married his housekeeper in two days. Lobengula is again reported to be

alive, this time by Father Andre, a Catholic missionary at Bonoma, on the Zambezi, who says that the Matabela king is with some thousands of his people in the Manika country near the Kafue river. Mrs. Mary Coffey is the name of a

white haired old lady who landed in New York from Ireland a fortnight ago. She says she is 104 years old and came to this country to find another husband to replace the one she lost more than half a century ago. One of the prized possessions of Mr.

Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor of Chicago is the pipe the Infanta Eulalie smoked during her visit to the Columbian exposition. The precious relie is a brierwood, with a stem seven inches long and a bowl correspondingly large.

Her majesty of England is evidently a hit of a humorist. She saw a very much intoxicated servant at Balmoral and had the incident investigated. Later she told one of the maids of honor that the man had been drinking healths with some companions and was in "a state of great ecstasy.' Tuxedo people smile at Mrs. James

Brown Potter's assertion that Pierre Lorillard presented her with the house in which her husband now lives. Mrs. Potter's further assertion that her hus band's family is of the shabby genteel order is met with the fact that their home in New York cost them \$90,000.

Lieutenant Charles Hine, late of the United States army and a graduate from West Point in 1891, is working on the Big Four railway as a brakeman. resigned from the army because the chance for promotion was small and is now learning the practical end of railway work with the intention of follow ing the business in a higher capacity.

TURF TOPICS.

Cobden, Jr., is the fastest horse bred and reared in Vermont.

There are two Phenois and two Wan das on the trotting turf.

Miss Woodford, 2:09%, is by far the hest of Sam Purdy's get.

Pierre Lorillard's thoroughbreds have

been shipped to England.

Hal Pointer, 2:0415, is now in the stable of James Chambers, Dubois, Pa.

Tom Gillig, once touted as a phenomenally fast yearling, has been added to Edgemark outranks the rest of the

New England stallions as a sire of colt stake winners. The appointment of judges by the

parent trotting organizations is again being agitated. Frank Agan reduced his record to

2:06 % recently at Lexington. Again should pace close to 2:04 in 1896.

A winter circuit composed of meet ings at Macon, Savannah, Columand Augusta seems likely to materialize

Fred Foster, Dr. Rice's child of for tune, seems to understand very clearly that discretion is the better part of valor.

M. A. Lupin, one of the most noted of French turfmen, is dead. He won the French Derby six times and the Grand Prix de Paris twice.

A horse overburdened with the name Tickle Wilkes died. Another is called Tipsey Wilkes, and he lives and won a race in the 2:34 class at Concord, N. H., recently.

"Good condition is worth more than good blood in the general market," remarked a successful dealer not long ago. A well balanced combination of the two is sure to win. - Horseman.

AROUND THE HOUSE.

Sixteen tablespoonfuls of liquid are equal to one copful.

Sawdust and a chamois as polishers after the cut glass has been thoroughly washed in scapsuds will make it glisten and sparkle.

To preserve old furniture that is be coming worm eaten pour a little carbolic acid on to it and rub well in. This will improve its appearance.

The best place to keep vegetables is on a stone floor, and if the air can be excluded from them they will last fresh for a longer time than otherwise.

To remove a rusty screw, apply a redhot iron to the head for a short time, the screwdriver being used immediately afterward while the screw is still hot.

STAGE GLINTS.

Katherine Germaine is to star as Pro sence in "The Fencing Muster," Stuart Robson will produce an ad-

tation of "Mma Mongodia" in Ke York. Gustave Frohman has engaged M Maude Banks for the part of Best

den in "The Witch."

"Leonardo," the comic opera by G bert Burgess, music by T. Prans Thorne, is not a striking work.

"The Weavers," Hauptmann's ph will be produced at the Irving Ph theater, New York, on Nov. 21. W. H. Elwood has been engaged

Fanny Davenport to play an imperio part in her company this season. John E. Kellerd has been engaged play the part of the villain in "T Heart of Maryland" for ten weeks.

Lady Sholto Douglas, the variety tress, who married the youngest son the Marquis of Queensberry, wants return to the stage.

A march song entitled "Claire" rapidly becoming popular. Words a music were supplied by Clara Belle ! viers of Cincinnati. Sadie Martinot has gone to Bosto She has received an offer from Char

Thayer to send her out in a new pl for a New England tour. There is a possibility that A. ! Palmer will produce Sydney Rosenfeld new play, "A House of Cards," att

Park theater in Brooklyn. Fay Templeton has recovered for her recent illness, and is rehemed daily the title role in "Excelsion, Jr. which E. E. Rice is to produce. R. A. Barnet, author of "1492" a

"Excelsior, Jr.," is at work on a fai extravaganza, entitled "The Stran Adventures of Jack and the Beamstalk A. B. Sloane of Baltimore will compo the music.

DENOMINATIONAL NAMES.

The abbot takes his name from t Syriac word abba, meaning "father." The Monotheists were so called to cause of their belief in one God and h

The Franciscans, or Gray Friars, to their name from St. Francis, the four

The Church of England was so call because its jurisdiction did not exter outside of that kingdom. The Plymouth Brethren, a sect four ed in 1830, was named from the c

where their organization was effected The Covenanters were so called ! cause they formed a solemn league a covenant against the designs of Charles

St. Bernard, who founded the famo hospice in the Alpine pass which be his name, about 962. The Arminians took their name for their leader, Arminius, born in 156

The Bernardines were so named for

died in 1609. Their doctrines are st held by several Methodist bodies. The Pantheist takes his name fr two Greek words, practically signifyi God everywhere. The Pantheist som

everything a manifestation of deity. The Sacramentarians were so call because one of their chief doctrines w the denial of the real presence of t

body of Christ in the consecrated bree The Dominicans, or Black Fria were organized by St. Dominic to opport the teaching and doctrines of the Al genses. They were called Black Fri

on account of the color of their habits The Latherans took their name from and died in 1546. At first the name w used as a term of ridicule, but adopted by those to whom it was apple and soon became a serious designation -St. Lonis Globe-Democrat.

THE FASHION PLATE.

Persian and ribbed velvet ribbons: among the novelties used for dress tri Wool braid with a corded edge is w

in place of velveteen for the bottom "Chiffon brilliant" is a new sub-

tute for chiffon. It comes in all cok and is very glossy. The new capes for winter are made velvet, not so full as they were forms

ly, and cut long enough to extend we over the hips, while additional warm is given by a large for collar. Black satin petricoats, warmly lin with flannel and gored somewhat aft the stlye of an umbrella, so that the

button on to the lower edge of the co set, are indispensable additions to stout woman's outfit. Galloons, in many widths and var ing prices, are used for trimming, a

braiding on cloth gowns for mornit wear is in vogue again. Basques at vests are braided all over in a patter or with a simple coil on the edge. The latest evening dresses are liter

copies of the Marie Antoinette gow. with very full skirts gathered on to low ent waist pointed in front at round in the back. The sleeves are to short puffs hanging like ruffles from the shoulder, and the hip pads are not om ted. - New York Sun

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

We carry our worst enemies with as. - Spurgeon. Corrupted freemen are the worst t

slaves. -- Garrick. The greatest truths are the simples and so are the greatest men. - Hare

Nothing is useless to the man of sense he turns everything to account. Fontaine.

They are the weakest, however arons who have no faith in themselves of their powers. - Bovee. Show me the man who would get

heaven alone, and I will show you or who will never be admitted there.—Felt