

TURKEY WANTS TIME.

Reform Machinery to Be Put Into Operation at Once.

REQUEST FOR LENIENCY.

Declares It Will Take Several Months to Restore Peace.

QUIET AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Threatening Crisis in the Orient Believed to Have Been Safely Passed.

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, Nov. 24.—The Czar yesterday gave a cordial audience to the Italian Ambassador.

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 24.—The representative of the United Press in Constantinople, telegraphing under date of yesterday, says that advices from Morsovan bearing date of November 22 show that the American college at that place is now carefully protected by the authorities.

The representative of the United Press adds that he has received advices from Erzerum, dated November 16, which show that the promise made by the authorities to return to the Armenians as much as possible of the property they lost during the troubles there is of no value whatever.

A number of outrages have been perpetrated on the inhabitants of Sehilkan for giving testimony against the Governor, who has threatened to sow the site of the town with barley.

The Governor, to whom Minister Terrell referred in his warning to the Porte that Turkey would be held responsible should a hair on the head of an American be harmed, has been removed from office.

The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that all the foreign Consuls at Erzerum have signed a joint report disapproving the Turkish version of the massacre there.

ROME, ITALY, Nov. 24.—Embassador Pansa has telegraphed from Constantinople the substance of an interview he recently had with Hilli Rifaat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, who said that the Porte would require at least three months to suppress the Armenian uprising at Zeitoun and to set the reform machinery working.

BERLIN, GERMANY, Nov. 24.—Reports received from Constantinople by diplomats here show that the situation in the Turkish capital is quieter. It is hoped that further measures on the part of the powers will not be needed.

ATHENS, GREECE, Nov. 24.—The Turkish Minister here has received a dispatch recalling him immediately to Constantinople.

TRANQUILITY PREVAILS.

The Porte Announces That Quiet Has Been Restored.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The Turkish legation in this city has received from the Porte the following under date of to-day:

"The Syrian Latin and Syrian Catholic Bishops of Ourfa, together with some leading men of their communities, have wired to the Grand Vizier as follows:

In consequence of the events that took place at Ourfa the local authorities adopted wise measures, thanks to which peace was secured. The leading Mussulmans of our city and all our neighbors continue to entertain with us the most cordial relations.

The following is a copy of the telegram sent by the commander in chief of the Fourth Corps of the Imperial Army.

I transmitted immediately to the military commanders your fresh instructions. Order has already been completely restored in the six provinces. Prompt military measures having been taken for the repression of the disorders which occurred in the province of Sivas, I most firmly believe that within a short time peace will be restored in this province also.

"The leading Armenians of Erzerum paid a visit to Marshal Chakir Pasha and to the wali of Erzerum and expressed to them their regrets for the disorders provoked by the Armenian revolutionists. They at the same time presented their thanks for the measures taken concerning the treatment of the wounded, the care of the destitute and the safeguard of churches and schools.

"The Armenian rioters of Marash fired on the Mussulmans and set fire to many points, but, thanks to the measures taken, order was restored and the fire was mastered. Perfect tranquility prevails at the provinces of Kosovo, Scutari, Janina, Adrianople, Monastir, Salonica, Crete, the

islands of the Archipelago, Erzerum, Moussoul, Khudavendikar, Adin, Trebizond, Tripoli of Africa, Bitlis, Castamoni, Koniah, Diarbekir, Bassorah, Mamouret-el-Aziz, Aleppo, Bagdad, Syria and Beyroot and at the Sandjaks of Ismid, Zores Tehatalidja. The authorities of Sivas and of Amassia have begun to return to the owners all articles of which they were robbed.

"The assertion to the effect that the fire at Karpoet had been set by the imperial troops is absolutely false. One Mussulman was wounded at Amiah by a gunshot fired from an Armenian house."

APPEAL FOR ARMENIANS.

Americans Asked to Remember the Oppressed Race on Thanksgiving Day.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The Armenian Relief Association issues the following Thanksgiving day appeal:

To the people of the United States: The song of gratitude rises from this happy land for the continued prosperity and the thousands of blessings vouchsafed to our homes through the liberty God has given us to enjoy.

The homes of Armenia are desolate, and the land is drenched with blood; and they that remain are not only in great terror, in daily expectation of being slaughtered, but are facing slow destruction under the snows of winter now almost upon them. A quarter of a million of souls are destitute and helpless through the fanatical fury of Mohammedan mobs and the soldiers of the Sultan, whose constant thirst is for the blood of Christian men, women and children.

We ask the people of the United States to remember Armenia out of the gratitude and compassion of their hearts on the glad day of their Thanksgiving, and to send such aid as they are able, which shall save thousands from death and also defend the cause of justice and humanity. All contributions may be sent to the treasurer of the Armenian Relief Association.

STAYED WITH THE SHIP.

Captain Colley and a Portion of His Crew Lost on the Belle O'Brien.

Survivors Picked Up on the Irish Coast Say the Vessel Undoubtedly Foundered.

LONDON, ENGLAND, Nov. 24.—The chief officer and five of the crew of the American ship Belle O'Brien, Captain Colley, from San Francisco, June 19, for Queenstown, have landed in a small boat at Kerry Head, south of the entrance to the river Shannon, Ireland. They were in an exhausted condition when they reached the shore.

The chief officer, after he had somewhat recovered, reported that he and the men with him left the ship on November 18. It was then 130 miles north-northwest of Kerry Head. Three other men embarked in the long boat, but were lost sight of shortly after leaving the ship. Captain Colley, his wife, and four of the crew were left on board the ship, which was taking water fast. It is believed that the vessel has foundered.

A dispatch to the Central News from Queenstown says that two boats containing nine persons from the Belle O'Brien are missing. Captain Colley and his wife and six of the ship's crew remained on the sinking vessel.

The violent northeast gale has caused the suspension of the Folkestone-Boulogne service. The mail steamer, which was unable to make Calais, returned to Dover. Other steamers from the Continent report fearful passages, and several casualties to fishing-boats and small boats of Lowestoft and elsewhere.

The bodies of nine persons have been washed ashore near Finisterre, France, and it is feared that a serious shipwreck has occurred somewhere in the British Channel.

POPE LEO IS AILING.

Has Been Compelled to Take to His Bed Because of a Serious Attack of Rheumatism.

ROME, ITALY, Nov. 24.—The representative in this city of the United Press learns that the Pope is suffering from an attack of rheumatism. His condition excited no alarm. Dr. Laponi, his body physician, is in attendance upon him. His secretaries were engaged in the Vatican this morning as usual.

PARIS, FRANCE, Nov. 24.—A dispatch to the Journal des Debats from Rome ascribes the Pope's illness to the sudden coldness of the weather. His Holiness is not confined to his bed.

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 24.—A dispatch received by the Central News this evening from Rome says that the Pope's condition is more serious than it was this morning and that some concern is expressed among the Vatican officials.

ROME, ITALY, Nov. 24.—The Pope attended mass to-day in his private chapel, but afterward, acting on the advice of Dr. Laponi, he went to bed.

BODIES FOUND IN THE WILDS.

Two California Miners Meet Death While Prospecting in the Sierra Madre Mountains.

MAZATLAN, MEX., Nov. 24.—The bodies of five men, two of whom are recognized as being Americans, have been discovered northwest of here in a wild section of the Sierra Madre Mountains. The bodies are supposed to be those of members of a gold prospecting party, which left here several weeks ago.

The two Americans were from California, but they were not known. The others were Mexicans. It is supposed they lost their way in the mountains, and died from starvation and exposure.

WRECKED IN A TEMPEST.

Many Vessels and Their Crews Lost on the Mediterranean.

ROME, ITALY, Nov. 24.—A violent tempest prevailed over the Mediterranean to-day. The Italian brig Giuseppe was wrecked at Calvi, Corsica, and four of her crew were drowned. Many small vessels have been lost. A number of drownings are reported from different places along the coasts.

The Baron of Tablay Dead.

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 24.—John Byrne Leicester Warren, third Baron de Tablay, died to-day. He was born April 29, 1835.

Will Evacuate Liaotung Peninsula.

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 24.—The Japanese will evacuate the Liaotung Peninsula on November 30.

DUMAS' DEATH NEAR.

The Passing of the Noted Author a Question of Hours.

FRIENDS ARE HOPELESS.

Reports From the Chamber of the Sick Man Give No Encouragement.

HIS CAREER AS A WRITER.

Inherited Genius From the Creator of "The Three Guardsmen" and "Monte Cristo."

PARIS, FRANCE, Nov. 25.—It was rumored at midnight that Alexander Dumas, the distinguished author, was dead. The report proved erroneous, but M. Dumas' condition is desperate, and death may result within a few hours. The most san-

small family, where for the first time he experienced the novel sensation of being left alone.

"Here," he says, "I began to grow just as a plant does when it is taken from the pot which cramps its roots, and reset in the free earth."

In telling his own story he says that later on, meeting one of his old persecutors on the street, the latter held out his hand to the now tall, strong lad, "with the generosity of a man who forgives the injury he has done." But Dumas refused the hand, remarking: "My excellent friend, I am now taller than you by a head; if you ever speak to me again I will break your back."

At the time of the boy's birth the elder Dumas was in the house of the Duke of Orleans, admired for nothing except his beautiful handwriting, and earning barely enough to support his mother and himself. On these lines he had no desire to support a son besides. But later on when his remarkable novels began to clear the way for a substantial income, he willingly recognized the boy. Mirecourt tells us an interesting anecdote of the circumstances. It seemed that Dumas chanced one day to surprise the boy absorbed in a book which the latter, finding his father was by, wished to conceal. It was the famous book known as "Emile."

"What the devil do you find so interesting in that?" demanded Dumas.

"A great deal," returned the lad with an unusual degree of assurance. "I find that Emile was very courageous."

"Indeed! do you think so?"

"Why, yes; when a father refuses to give his name —"

"What, then," cried Dumas, as the young fellow hesitated.



ALEXANDER DUMAS, THE YOUNGER, WHO IS REPORTED DYING AT PARIS.

guine announcements from the sick-chamber are that at best the invalid has but a few days more of life. His friends are without hope.

Alexandre Dumas, the younger, son of the late M. Alexandre Davy Dumas, novelist and dramatic writer, was born in Paris, July 28, 1824, and received his education in the College Bourbon, where he distinguished himself. He was early introduced into the society of literary men, actors and actresses, and was conspicuous for his wit and precocity. At the age of 17 he composed a collection of poems, "Les Peches de Jeunesse," a work of small literary merit. He traveled with his father in Spain and in Africa, and on his return wrote "Les Aventures de Quatre Femmes et d'un Perroquet," published in 1846-47.

Dumas had early the sense to perceive that he could not excel as a poet, and succeeded best as a dramatic writer, by his objective instincts and a microscopical power of delineating and magnifying the worst side of society in his dramas. He may be said to belong to the sensuous school of French literature. His principal work of fiction, "La Dame aux Camelias," became one of the best known productions of the day. A dramatic version was played in 1852, after having been interdicted by M. Leon Faucher, and reproduced in Verdi's opera, "La Traviata," created a still greater sensation.

M. Dumas, who had written many dramatic pieces, was considered by the public the greatest dramatist of the demimonde. A new comedy from his pen entitled "Les Idees de Madame Aubray," was produced at Paris early in 1867. His "Visite de Noces" was brought out at the Gymnase Dramatique, October 10, 1871, and "La Princesse Georges" at the same theater on December 2, 1871. In 1872 he published a pamphlet entitled "l'Homme Femme," which caused a sensation. It repeated the thesis of his novel "l'Affaire Clemenceau," and a dramatic version of it was produced at the Gymnase on January 16, 1873, under the title of "La Femme de Claude."

M. Dumas was installed as a member of the French Academy, February 11, 1875. His drama, "Joseph Balsamo," based on his father's romance of "Cagliostro," was presented for the first time at the Odeon Theater, March 18, 1878. He published in 1880 "Les Femmes qui tuent et les Femmes qui votent," and in 1885 "Denise."

The history of the younger Dumas' career is "Frenchy" in the extreme. From the beginning the boy had everything against him. He was the natural son of a poor seamstress, and was consequently not considered a fit associate for the children of the neighborhood. Shut out from all sports except that of fighting daily with this or that tormentor, or worse still, with three or four together, insulted from morning till night, no wonder little Dumas early learned habits of observation and reflection—habits that placed an old head on very young shoulders. After the little fellow had stood it as long as he could he was taken from school and placed in a

"Why, he takes it," continued the lad, quietly.

"So you wish to take mine; that's plain enough," shouted the elder. "Go ahead, and don't talk any more about it."

Dumas has seen life in all its lights and shades. With his father's example before him, he went in when quite young for a good time, became familiar with the life of the demi-monde, soon grew tired of it, and got out with a debt of 50,000 francs. But he was plucky as well as honest, and he set himself squarely to work to pay it off. He sold his carriages and furniture and sublet his lodgings. Chased from Paris by his creditors, he withdrew to Fontainebleau, where he hired a mean, unfurnished room in a tenement. Here, in an incredibly short space of time he wrote the novel and the play, "La Dame aux Camelias," which not only freed him from debt but gave him a name in the world. Dumas, profiting by the example of his father's prodigality, determined to hold his expenses well within his income. A wise economy put him on his feet, and he has kept there ever since. He became a man of immense wealth, all the fruit of his own labors, but he cared little for it. His house was practically a museum of art, and about once a fortnight during the Paris season he threw it open for his brilliant soiree. Like most French houses, it was set back from the street, the little walled garden being entered through a lodge. The vestibule of tiled marble was broad and ample, filled with fine statuary and himself. Just as one came in he found himself confronted by the merry face of the "good old Titan." Dumas per, of whom his son used to say that he had so much vanity that he was capable of getting up behind his own carriage in order to make people believe that he had a negro.

In spite of the unprecedented success of the "Three Musketeers," and the stack of novels that followed, the son inherited practically nothing from his father, for the latter, owing to a unique custom of keeping his money in bowls around his desk, where his friends could help themselves, never had anything to his credit. It is related that on one occasion Dumas was to give a dinner, but, being very hard up, was forced to borrow the money from a friend. "Here are two Napoleons," said the latter, "they are all I have just now, but, I tell you, I have some luscious pickles that will hit your dinner-party squarely." Dumas accepted the gift with alacrity. On leaving the house he found the servant putting the pickles in his carriage, when, with his usual courtesy and entirely unmindful of his own situation, he promptly tipped the fellow the two Napoleons! In his latter days the giant intellect of Dumas the elder became so exhausted that he would advertise for plots, buying them outright, and working them out in his own peculiarly fascinating style.

Dumas married a Russian lady, the widow of Prince Narishkine, and had two daughters, Colette and Jeanine. He was a grandfather, too, and his friends were continually finding him with the little child on his knee.

HISSED BY IRISHMEN.

Anger Aroused When the Name of Gladstone Is Mentioned.

DENOUNCED BY FINERTY.

British Statesmen Declared to Be Less Merciful Than the Turks.

ERIN'S SONS READY FOR WAR.

Proclaim a Willingness to Enlist Against England in Venezuela or Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 24.—A ratification meeting of the Irish National Alliance was held to-night in the Grand Opera-house to indorse the proceedings of the Irish National Alliance convention held in Chicago in September last, and the programme enunciated there. In addition, the memory of the Manchester martyrs was honored, it being the anniversary of their death.

William Lyman, president of the Irish National Alliance, was chairman, and a great many prominent Irishmen were on the platform. Mr. Lyman, in being introduced as chairman of the meeting, was accorded a great ovation. He asked every Irishman present to stand by the Irish National Alliance, shoulder to shoulder. He paid a tribute to the memory of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, the Manchester martyrs.

Ex-Congressman John F. Finerty of Chicago, the orator of the evening, was then introduced to the meeting. Mr. Finerty compared the condition of America before the Revolution with that of Ireland, and said that the sympathies of the two countries were not equal. He stated in reply to the editorial criticisms that had been published on the new movement—that Irishmen were not yet in the field and should not be looking for sympathy from foreign countries until they were actually fighting. "If we are not yet in the field, I intend to be as soon as we can get there." There was great cheering at this remark.

Mr. Finerty attacked English administrations generally. "England," said he, "keeps the Turk in Asia and in Europe, and if she took her hands off Russia would drive the Turk out of Europe in three months."

"Fifty years ago there were in Ireland 9,000,000 people. To-day there is about half that number, and I ask, Where is the balance gone? Why should the Turk be branded as a murderer and the Englishman escape the appellation after such a record in Ireland? There are in America to-day 15,000,000 of Irish and of Irish descent, who were driven from their homes by the scorn and the scourge of England to the protection of this glorious country, and who will never allow civilization to forget the wrongs that Ireland suffered, despite the criticisms of some American editors."

Mr. Finerty eulogized Allen, O'Brien and Larkin, the Manchester martyrs.

"You may ask," said he, "what good has the shedding of the blood of the Manchester martyrs and the blood of the men of '68 done for the cause of Ireland? I will reply by saying that the shedding of these martyrs' blood has sown the dragon's teeth from whence spring new generations of Irish rebels to battle for Irish liberty."

In the course of his address he referred to the disestablishment of the Irish church in Ireland and by Mr. Gladstone as one of the results of the execution of the Manchester martyrs. Mr. Gladstone's name was hissed. The speaker alluded to England's land-grabbing propensities, and touched upon the Venezuelan question. "I venture to say," said he, "that Congress will meet in a short time and that we will hear from it if John Bull tries to do any land-grabbing in South America. And if there is ever a call for volunteers to fight England, either in Venezuela or elsewhere, I do not believe that there is a single able-bodied Irishman in this country who will not enlist."

Responsive cries of "Yes" came from all over the building. In conclusion the speaker said that victory would crown the efforts of the new movement and Ireland would soon take her place among the nations of the earth.

The meeting concluded with the reading by John F. Sutton of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, arraigning the English Government for barbarous ferocity to the victims of its power; denouncing its statesmen as more hypocritical and less merciful than the Turk, and deserving an equal share of execration from every lover of humanity, and calling the attention of the Irish race all over the world to the necessity of taking such means as circumstances may direct to accomplish the release of their imprisoned fellow-countrymen.

GOTHAM'S TRAGEDY IN LOW LIFE.

Andrew Timko Stabs His Stepdaughter, Shoots at His Wife and Then Kills Himself.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Andrew Timko, a Hungarian of 235 East Third street, ended a week's debauch this morning by stabbing Mary Thonoukuk, his 15-year-old stepdaughter, with a knife and cutting her with a hatchet, firing two shots at his wife and then killing himself with a revolver.

Timko and his wife, it is said, quarreled several times recently over the advances he had made to the girl, which she and her mother repelled. Last night the family attended a christening, and when they returned home this morning Timko was very drunk. Soon all retired, Mrs. Timko sleeping with her daughter and her husband with his son in another room.

Later Timko went to his wife's room and stabbed the girl in the back. She sprang from the bed and ran into the kitchen, followed by her stepfather. There he caught her by the hair and dragged her

toward the stove, against which a small hatchet was standing. Mary, seeing him take hold of the weapon, was nerved by terror, and broke away, but not in time to escape Timko's blow with the hatchet. It struck her on the left shoulder, cutting off a piece of flesh.

The girl then ran out of the house and took refuge with a neighbor. Timko tried to follow her, but his wife grasped the hatchet and held on. The enraged man threatened to kill her, but she wrested the weapon from him and ran out. As she went Timko fired twice at her with a revolver, but the bullets missed their mark and lodged in the wall.

Timko then returned to his room, and in the presence of his son fired two bullets into his head, dying shortly afterward. The girl was later removed to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said she would probably recover from her wounds. The body of the would-be murderer and suicide was removed to the morgue, Mrs. Timko stating that she was too poor to defray the expense of a funeral.

CONTEST ON THE LINETYPE.

George W. Green's Great Record in a Typing Match.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 24.—In a typetting match here to-day between George W. Green of Boston and Eugene W. Taylor of Denver, in which linetype machines were used, Green set 78,700 ems of matter in seven hours and Taylor put up 78,027 ems in the same time. When all corrections were made and the imperfect lines thrown out the score stood Green 70,700, Taylor 64,027. The match was brought about by a challenge from Green to set type with anybody for \$500 a side.

At 6 o'clock this evening a telegram was received from Lee Reilly, now working in Boston, offering to contest with the winner for any amount of money. Green will leave at once for Boston to make a match with the challenger.

WESTERN MEN TO MEET.

Omaha Ready to Welcome the Trans-Mississippi Congress Delegates.

Representative Statesmen of Sixteen Commonwealths Will Consider Live Issues.

OMAHA, Neb., November 24.—The eighth annual convention of the Trans-Mississippi Congress will convene in this city to-morrow morning and hold a four days' session. Assistant Secretary Uta has received notice of the coming of ninety delegates from Utah, sixty from Iowa, twenty from California, fifty from Minnesota, forty from Missouri, thirty from Kansas, twenty-five from Wyoming and large delegations from the other sixteen trans-Mississippi States and territories. Nebraska, it is expected, will have seventy-five delegates present at the convention. Among the delegates there are very few who have not a State reputation and a large number are men of National renown. A majority of the business men appointed on the different committees were at the Commercial Club to-day, where badges were distributed and final arrangements made. The reception and other committees were on duty to-day and a large number of delegates arrived on afternoon trains. The badges will all be fastened with an Ak-Sar-Ben pin. Those for the delegates will be white, while those for the different committees will be red, blue and gold.

The decoration at Creighton Hall, where the congress will convene at 11 o'clock and at which the business sessions will be held, with the Ak-Sar-Ben colors and mottoes and "Old Glory," was almost completed last night and will be finished before the congress meets.

An afternoon session will be held at which committees on credentials, rules and order of business and permanent organization will be appointed, and one of the subjects for discussion will be taken up. The election of officers will take place on Tuesday morning. To-morrow evening a short business session will be held, followed by a reception to the delegates in the city hall.

HIS CORPSE GUARDED BY A DOG.

The Body of a Man Who Had Been Brutally Murdered Found in a Skiff.

PARIS, TEX., Nov. 24.—The Federal officials to-night received a telegram from Arthur City, Ind. T., giving information of a mysterious murder, or, possibly, series of murders. A body was found adrift on Red River at that point this afternoon, unclaimed and without a pilot. No living person was visible, a half-finished dog being apparently the only occupant of the boat.

Several inhabitants put off in another boat to investigate. When they drew alongside a shocking sight met their gaze. A man lay upon the deck with his head almost severed from his body, and blood was spattered over the deck, indicating a desperate struggle. Owing to the rapid current and because the dog, which was fastened to desperation, showed signs of fight, the boat could not be boarded. Points lower down the river were notified and the boat will be secured by morning. A force of Deputy Marshals has been ordered to the spot to settle the question of right of possession of church property. The man upon the deck had the appearance of having been dead for several days, and the investigating party reports that other bodies are on the boat beyond doubt.

CHURCHMEN IN A QUARREL.

Rival Factions Contesting for the Possession of a Church.

TECUMSEH, NEBR., Nov. 24.—There is determined contest between the two factions of the Catholic church here, one supporting Bishop Boncum and the other remaining true to the pastor, Rev. William Murphy, who has been dismissed and excommunicated. Both sides held services to-day, Father Murphy retaining possession of the church, while the Bishop's newly installed pastor spoke at the opera-house.

To-morrow both factions will appear in the District Court to settle the question of right of possession of church property. The struggle promises to be a very bitter one, all other cases on the docket being set aside to give precedence.

Father O'Connell Reported.

ROME, ITALY, Nov. 24.—The report that Rev. Father William H. O'Connell had been appointed Rector of the American College here is confirmed at the Vatican.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

Venezuela Making Ready for a Struggle With England.

EAGER FOR THE STRIFE.

The Populace Is Crying for an Invasion of British Guiana.

RECRUITS ARE BEING DRILLED.

Americans Having Mining Interests in the Disputed Section Offer Their Services.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 24.—A dispatch to a morning paper from a special representative in Venezuela reveals a remarkable state of affairs in that country. The dispatch says that from present appearances open collision with the British Government is a matter of the near future. Over all the country the greatest enthusiasm is manifested for the approaching struggle with England, and a military fever has taken hold of the populace. So intense is this feeling that constant cries are being made for an advance into British Guiana.

The National Guards are drilling daily, and a large number of recruits have been gathered at the garrison towns and are receiving instructions. The forges all over the country are working day and night, and other warlike conditions indicate that Venezuela has determined that a struggle is inevitable, and that in spite of the odds she will uphold her dignity by engaging in a war against the powerful aggressor.

The dispatch also says that the English will not find it as easy a struggle as they anticipate. In the first place, it is a very difficult country for an invading army to traverse, and the Venezuelans have locked all the strategic points and are prepared for the struggle, even so far as to be able to pour troops into Guiana at once.

A large number of Americans having mining interests in the country have joined the Government forces, and have offered their services in case of war, and, in fact, have had considerable to do with the firm decision of President Crespo, for with the large prize at stake it is to their interests to do so.

SCORED BY THE PASTOR.

A Young Woman Who Taught Dancing Gives Offense to a Preacher.

Denounced as a Fool and a Tigress During the Progress of a Sermon.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 24.—Some of the members of the First M. E. Church are deeply grieved over what they say was an uncalculated denouncement of an estimable young woman by Rev. Dr. J. B. Graw, pastor of the church. The young woman's offense consisted of teaching her younger sister and several of her girl friends the art of dancing.

Miss Carrie Mead is one of the members of the Broadway M. E. Church. A few weeks ago her sister Edna, a girl 15 years of age, asked Miss Carrie to teach her and one or two of her young friends to dance. Miss Mead consented, and her dancing lessons began. Last Sunday night Miss Mead accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Murray, the parents of one of the young girls she was teaching, to the First Church, and had the misfortune of hearing herself denounced in flaming language.

In the course of a sermon directed against the theater and dancing and other terrible evils, Rev. Dr. Graw said he had heard of a young lady who had formed a dancing class, and was taking the pure and innocent children of the Sunday-school and teaching them the terrible thing. He likened such a young lady to the tiger, with its soft, smooth fur and its deadly claws lurking beneath. Continuing in this line the preacher said:

"If the young lady is in the congregation, all I have to say is that she is a fool." Miss Mead was so astounded that she could scarcely speak after the meeting, but since then her brother, Alfred Mead, has taken the matter up, and says Dr. Graw has not heard the last of it by any means. The preacher said he had no apology to make. At a public meeting in Camden on Thursday night last Dr. Graw took occasion to speak of the incident. He said he had been called upon and told that he had made an error, "but so long as I live," he said, "I shall preach the truth."

CIGARETTE-MAKERS IN A RIOT.</