

FEARLESSNESS OF IGNORANCE

Illustrated by a Tourist Who Insisted Upon Going Into a Crater.

Capt. Basil Hall tells one of those stories which are always coming up to prove that the man who knows nothing about a danger is the one to fear it least, and to neglect a salutary obedience toward those who have trodden a path before. The incident was narrated by an old guide at Vesuvius.

"A few years ago," said Salvatore, "I came up the mountain with a party of gentlemen, one of whom insisted on going not only around the cone, as we are doing now, but actually into the crater, though I told him that such an adventure was attended with more danger than the thing was worth.

"Pooh! Pooh! Danger?" said the pig-headed gentleman. "What do I care for danger? Am I not a soldier? Why, man, I have faced the foe before now! Lead the way, I'll follow."

"I merely said that to face a human enemy and to face an active volcano were two very different things.

"Are you afraid to go?" he asked.

"I don't much admire it," I answered; "but as I think I know how to evade the danger when it comes—having been at the work for nearly half a century—I'll go into the crater if you are determined upon the adventure. Only I warn you again; the danger to an inexperienced person is very great."

"Well! Well!" he called impatiently, "come along!" And away we went, he flourishing his stick like a sword, while I only shrugged my shoulders.

"Now, sir," I said to him, "the only plan by which we can hope to accomplish the expedition in safety is to be perfectly steady, and if a shower of stones comes about our ears to stand as cool and collected as if nothing were happening. I hope we may not have any while we are in this awkward place, but if we should be so unfortunate, mind, your only chance is to stand fast and look forward. It requires good nerves, so brace them up!"

"Oh, nerves," said he, skeptically. "Is that all? You shall see."

"So away we went, climbed the lip of the cup, descended into the fearful abyss, and though half choked with the fumes, saw all we wished to see. We were on our return when the mountain roared like thunder, the ground shook, a furious eruption took place, and myriads of stones were shot a thousand feet into the air.

"Now, signor, mio," I called, "stand your ground and make good use of your nerves! Look! Be steady, and you may yet escape."

"But the man who had faced mortal foes quailed before the powers of nature. He looked up as he was bidden; but when he saw a cataract of fire falling on his head, the courage of which he had boasted forsook him, and incontinently fled.

"For my part, I was too much afraid to fly. I never saw such a shower of stones, and I wonder we were not both demolished. As it was, my companion had not run far before he was struck down by those missiles.

"One of them broke his leg and another stunned him, and I had enough to do to get him out of the cone on my shoulders. Much work we had to take him to Naples, where the hotel keepers and the Italian doctors between them had the plucking of this precious pigeon for the next six months."—Youth's Companion.

No Salts.
This is a story that Charles Henry Webb—I dare say you've read Mr. Webb's exquisite verses in the current Harper's—tells of a Western experience of his. He happened to meet an old acquaintance in San Francisco a few years ago, and as there was grand opera in the city just then, Mr. Webb took the young daughter of his friend to hear "Faust." The girl was just out of a convent, and had never been in a theater in all her life before. As the curtain rose, Mr. Webb handed her a pair of opera glasses. The girl looked at them for a moment. Then she raised them to her dainty nose, sniffing at first one side and then the other.

"Why," she said, as she handed the lorgnette back to her companion, "you ain't got any salts in them."—Washington Post.

Wall Street.
The world-famous Wall street, in New York, is said to have its name from the fact that it occupies the site of a locality close to the site of an earthen wall and stockade built by the Dutch settlers about 1657. This seems to have been an era of improvement among the settlers, for not long before a stone church and a stone hotel were erected, and a year later 250 leather "fire buckets" were brought from Holland, together with a "fire ladder." The Dutch never had much trouble with the Indians, but they were aware that the temper of the savages was always uncertain, and probably deemed it best to protect the growing city by better means than were afforded by the fort.

Want Singing Anvils.
"It is not generally known," observed a prominent blacksmith recently, "that nearly all of the anvils used by blacksmiths in this country are made by one firm in Brooklyn, N. Y. All kinds of substitutes have been invented and put on the market, but after using them the blacksmith generally goes back to the wrought iron anvil, which is hand made. There are plenty of cast iron and steel anvils for sale, but they find but little favor from blacksmiths, who prefer an anvil that sings.

Every man hopes to be better to his wife than his father was to his mother, and every woman declares that she will be less patient than her mother.

Every woman seems to have a weakness for palms, pillow cushions and gossip.

CRISP'S SUMMONS CAME

Death Releases Him From Pain And Sickness.

HE SUCCUMBS TO HEART FAILURE

In Poor Health for Some Time—Death Complicates Political Matters in Georgia—Would Have Been a Senator.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 24.—Hon. Charles Frederick Crisp, speaker of the Fifty-first and Fifty-second congresses, died at Holmes' sanitarium here at 1:45 yesterday afternoon. A paroxysm of pain in the heart preceded death, the paroxysm probably proceeding from a rupture of the heart as a result of fatty degeneration.

Judge Crisp came to Atlanta six weeks ago for treatment. He was then suffering from a case of malarial fever, which had developed in his home at Americus. He spent June, July and part of August in the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee. His return to middle Georgia during the very hot period of the summer developed the fever. After a week's treatment by doctors the fever disappeared and the Judge improved several times and he was getting stronger until Sunday night when he was attacked with symptoms of his old trouble, pneumonia. Dr. J. S. Todd was called in and on Tuesday congestion of the lungs disappeared but the patient was so weak that Mrs. Crisp telegraphed for her children and all came next day. On Wednesday and yesterday Judge Crisp's condition improved, but he received no callers. His family were hopeful until 10 o'clock last night, when he had a paroxysm of pain near the heart. At midnight there was another paroxysm and they continued at intervals all through the night and forenoon. He suffered intensely, but was conscious up to the very last. The last attack occurred at 1:40, Judge Crisp dying five minutes later surrounded by his family.

Governor Atkinson was his last visitor, having called on Sunday when the judge chatted for an hour on current topics. Judge Crisp was keenly interested in politics to the very last. He opposed fusion with the populists and charged Governor Atkinson to defeat it if possible in Georgia.

Judge Crisp was one of the leaders of the silver movement in Georgia and on that issue the state overwhelmingly endorsed him for the United States senate to which he would have been elected almost unanimously by the legislature which meets next Wednesday. There would have been practically no opposition to him for the senate. His death at this time complicates the situation and will lead to a bitter fight for the senatorship. Perhaps other offices will be involved too.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed, but the body will lie in state at the capital today and addresses will be delivered by Governor Atkinson and members of the Georgia congressional delegation.

Shot Dead by a Drunken Wretch.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 24.—Morris Landa, one of the best known men in the local grain market, and president of the International Export and Grain company of this city, is dead from wounds inflicted by Fred H. Waite, a discharged book-keeper. The latter is in jail. The tragedy was committed about 6 o'clock when Waite, who had been dismissed from the service of the firm Thursday by order of Mr. Landa, called at the office and was given an audience by him. Waite had been drinking hard all day and was drunk. In a moment after having been admitted to the office he was ordered out and failing to leave, Mr. Landa attempted to eject him. In the scuffle that followed Waite drew a revolver and fired two shots, one of which penetrated Mr. Landa's stomach, resulting in his death ten minutes later. Landa is the son of a wealthy Texan who died two weeks ago.

A Negro's Act.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Robert Emery shot his wife Annie and Mrs. Miller last night, and later fired a bullet into his own head. Emery is a negro and both the women are white. The affair happened at 43 North Sangamon street, a neighborhood where white and colored people mingle together. Mrs. Emery has been supporting her colored husband and upon refusing to do so longer has been much abused. Last night the two women were together in the Miller apartments when Emery came in. After a few harsh words he fired two shots at his wife. The Miller woman ran, but she was brought down by a bullet from Emery's revolver. Emery ran out of the house, and was pursued by a crowd which had quickly gathered. He ran a number of blocks chased by the mob, which was increasing all the time. When he found he could not outdistance his pursuers, he pulled his revolver, and shot himself in the head, falling immediately to the pavement. Had the crowd not supposed him dead, he would have received rough treatment at its hands. The three people are now in the county hospital.

Breathed Gas.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Thursday evening while endeavoring to locate a leak of gas in the house, No. 954 North Halsted street, Charles C. Callaner opened the door of the room occupied by George McWhorter. Instantly there was a tremendous explosion, and Callaner was thrown across the room and received bad burns and bruises which may prove fatal. McWhorter was found dead. It is not known whether he left the gas turned on intentionally or not.

FROM COLLEGE TO UNIVERSITY.

Princeton Celebrates Its Anniversary in Pump.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 23.—The sequi-centennial anniversary of the granting of the first charter of the college of New Jersey was celebrated yesterday morning in Alexander hall. This was anniversary day proper in the celebration program and many distinguished men who had been unable to attend the other exercises of the sequi-centennial were present yesterday. Alexander hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by those eager to do homage to Princeton university in the honor of her glory and also to hear the address of President Cleveland.

After the academic procession had filed into the building prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Theodore Cuyler of Brooklyn. Dr. Patton, in making the announcement of the university title, spoke of the pleasure it gave the trustees that no change in the charter of the college had been made necessary in changing the corporate name. He said:

"From this moment what has heretofore been known as the college of New Jersey will be known in the future as 'Princeton university.'

After the cheers had subsided he invoked the blessing of God on the university and on the men in charge of its various departments. Dr. Patton then spoke of the success which had attended the efforts towards increasing the endowment of the university. Although the complete list is not prepared, he announced the founding of the McCormick professorship and also the partial endowment of the McCosh chair of philosophy. The gift of \$600,000 for the library was announced but the name of the donor is still withheld. Another gift of \$250,000 for a purpose not specified was also acknowledged from an unnamed source. The total amount obtained up to the present was given as \$1,353,000.

In the evening a banquet was given to the visiting delegates, prominent alumni and the faculty of the university in the Casino building.

Terrell Refutes the Rumor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 23.—Hon. A. W. Terrell, the United States minister to Turkey, has given to the Associated Press the first explicit and authorized statement from an official source regarding the mission of the United States steamship Bancroft in the Levant, directly refuting the wild, unfounded statements circulated in the United States and telegraphed here that the Bancroft was instructed to proceed through the Dardanelles and to Constantinople in spite of whatever protests might be offered by the Turkish authorities. When the attention of Mr. Terrell was called to this story he said with emphasis:

"The report that the Bancroft will, under instructions, force the Dardanelles is too ridiculous for serious notice. The fact of the matter is that I have not applied for the entry of a dispatch boat to Constantinople since February. So the statement that I have abandoned or withdrawn an application is entirely without foundation. I have not even mentioned the subject of a dispatch boat to the Post since February.

"The relations between Turkey and the United States are cordial. No American has been sacrificed during the massacres and it is improbable that the United States will depart from its traditional policy by meddling in the domestic affairs of Turkey."

Uncle Sam May Take a Hand.

HAVANA, Cuba, (by way of Key West, Fla.), Oct. 23.—(New York World Cablegram)—It is reported here that General Weyler has received a cable dispatch from Minister Dupuy de Lome, informing him that the United States, in accord with Mexico, have forwarded an ultimatum to Spain, stating that if the Cuban war is not ended by the close of the year, both countries will proceed to establish the independence of Cuba.

Bradley T. Johnson is reported to have been among those landed by the Dauntless. Madam Eyraud (nee Helen Montez) of the Cuban Red Cross corps landed. The Dauntless is said to have made a second attempt to land the remainder of the expedition, but the Spanish gunboat Contramaestra sighted her and fired. The Dauntless headed for the open sea. Whether she was hit or not is not known.

Alfredo Zayas and Tonio Gonzales Llanusa, sent to African prisons, were brought back to Havana, rumor says, as Chief of Police LaFarrera has discovered evidence implicating them in the dynamite explosions, which recently occurred here. Zayas and Llanusa are well known in political and social circles.

It is rumored again that General Blanco, governor of the Philippines, is dead. This time it is said that the rebels entered Manila and murdered him. General O. Polaveja, it is asserted, is to succeed him.

The Spanish cabinet is said to be on the verge of a crisis.

Carlos Carrio, a second in the threatened Johnson-Anpudia duel, has started for the United States on a secret errand from General Weyler to Deputy de Lome.

Shipping Arrangements.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—There were about 180 Armenian steamer passengers on the Hamburg-American line steamer California which arrived here yesterday afternoon from Hamburg and Havre. They were shipped in Havre and are booked for various destinations. The captain states that all have some small means and some have as much as \$50. He does not anticipate any difficulty about landing them, as he says they are not likely to become a public charge.

NET DEATH IN A CEMETERY

Wisconsin Defaulter Dies by His Own Hand.

CARRIES OUT A PREVIOUS THREAT.

Found in the National Cemetery at Fredericksburg, Va.—Makes Provision for His Wife and Daughter.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Oct. 22.—W. T. Rambusch, the defaulting county treasurer of Juneau, Wis., shot himself in the right temple Tuesday night, dying instantly. His body was found sitting on a bench in the national cemetery still grasping the pistol with which the suicide was committed. He arrived here a week ago and registered at the hotel as C. T. Anderson, and since that time has been visiting the battlefields in the vicinity of Fredericksburg. About \$100 was found on his person.

Friends at Juneau have telegraphed for the body to be forwarded there. The following note was found in his pocket:

"My name is W. T. Rambusch of Juneau, Dodge county, Wis. Wire Dr. W. E. Hallock, Juneau, Wis., also Fred E. Rambusch of Rembusch & Pettit, art decorators, Broadway, N. Y., and Captain H. A. Bagger, 195 Ninth street, Brooklyn, N. Y., to come here and identify me, in order that my poor wife may get my life insurance. Bury me here, not in Wisconsin. I have money enough to pay all expenses. Hope kind people will pardon me for the trouble I make them.

It was evident from papers found on Rambusch's person that he had contemplated suicide, but was hastened in committing the deed as soon as he did by the appearance in Tuesday evening's papers of a cut of himself and a detailed account of his crimes. He addressed a letter to the Presbyterian minister, asking that he offer a prayer over his grave and beg heaven's protection to his wife and daughter. He requested that his remains be buried here and that parties named by him be wired to come here and identify the body, that his family would have no trouble in securing the insurance money.

He claimed when he came here that he was in ill health and had been ordered by his physician to seek rest and recreation, and as he had not visited the battlefields of this section since he participated in the stormy scenes of the war, he had come to this place. He had no effects with him, save a small hand satchel, in which were a change of underwear and a few other small belongings and the \$125 found on his person.

This he requested be used in settling his unpaid hotel bill and funeral expenses. He was very methodical in all he did and went to his death with a calmness that only a man of iron nerve could command.

Those who came in contact with him were impressed by his intelligence and dignified manner. The verdict of the coroner's jury was murder by his own hand. Telegrams have been received from friends in Wisconsin and New York, but as they are somewhat conflicting the senders have been summoned here in person. The letters to his wife and Mr. John Curtis of Centerville, his cousin, were, at his request, forwarded unopened. In neither of his communications to parties here did he refer to the grave charges made against himself in the papers, doubtless thinking that the disclosure of his identity would be sufficient to publish his wrong doing far and wide.

Wheat Still Up in London.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—In the grain market yesterday there was less activity than Tuesday, but there was no abatement in the firmness of its tone and the tendency was higher. Foreign wheats were 6d dearer and flour was high and becoming dearer.

Investigate the Murder.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Oct. 22.—Following the arrest of Eben Costly Tuesday night three more miners were arrested Wednesday afternoon. They are John Geary, John Mullen and John Brennan, while a warrant is out for another man who has not yet been located. The arrests are the result of the grand jury investigation of the Coronado affair, and the men arrested are not to be admitted to bail as they are charged with the deliberate murder of Jerry O'Keefe, a city fireman who was shot down while performing his duty on the night of the Coronado fire. It is impossible to learn the evidence that the grand jury has secured against these men, but it is supposed to be of a sensational character.

A plan is on foot by a number of leasees here to gradually disperse with the services of the union men in their employ, whom they claim are agitators. Yesterday the management of the Sedalla property discharged the entire force of twenty union men, but resumed operations last night with a force of non-union workmen.

A court-martial will be held today at Camp McIntire to try several important cases.

Son of a New York Man in Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—G. F. Clarke the son of the senior member of the firm of Clarke & Bushnell, wholesale grocers of New York city, who has been a guest of the Palace hotel for several weeks, was arrested Tuesday night on complaint of F. A. Wheeler, to whom Clarke gave a draft on his father for \$250, the paper subsequently coming back from New York dishonored. Clarke says it is all a mistake and that the draft will be paid.

CUBAN WAR MUST END SOON.

It is Claimed That Weyler Will be Recalled If It Doesn't.

HAVANA, Cuba, (by way of Tampa, Fla.) Oct. 21.—(New York World Cablegram)—Weyler and Blanco will be recalled, Premier Canovas will fall and grave events will occur in Spain. Madrid dispatches say it is believed there, unless the rebels in Cuba and the Philippine islands are conquered within a month. The Madrid press openly attacks Canovas and Weyler because of their inability to check the Cuban revolution. The Madrid Herald says:

"While Havana and New York inform us that the Cuban rebels are penniless, with hardly any money to carry on their revolt, Premier Canovas tries to make us believe that they have money to burn, and sow it broadcast in Spain and her colonies. The recent uprising in Valencia and Pedraiva (Spain) and Cavito (Philippine islands) he boldly charges to the Cuban junta through its paid men. Every time a disturbance occurs the government declines responsibility for it, attributing it to the underhanded doings of the Cuban rebels. The truth is that there is a deep feeling among the masses, who are in open hostility toward the government, tired of suffering for its misdeeds and soon to uprising against it.

"Since the Cuban revolution began Gomez has done as he pleased. He has crossed and recrossed the island un molested in spite of all the numerous troops. The two trenches are useless. We have 30,000 men along those lines doing nothing, while Havana, Jiguaní, Guimaro, Gascurro and other cities and towns are in a state of constant siege by the rebels.

"The new reinforcements of 40,000 will hardly suffice to keep the rebels at bay and more will be required—who knows how many more?"

The Madrid Conico says: "Premier Canovas is responsible for the existing state of affairs, which would be bettered should he retire."

The Neuro Mundo violently attacks Weyler, saying that under his command the Cuban revolt has assumed greater proportions than when Campos was in Cuba, and that if in a month's time after the arrival of the reinforcements he does not deal a finishing blow to the rebellion he will be treated worse than Campos was.

General Lachambre, recently operating in Cuba, will be prosecuted in Madrid on account of a scandalous affair in a gambling house.

An Opinion on the Chinese Question.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The attorney general has tendered an opinion to the secretary of the treasury upon the question of Chinese certificates, which is of interest. Heretofore registered Chinese laborers who for any reason may have left this country without obtaining a certificate from the collector at the port of departure have been allowed to return to this country upon submission of evidence sufficient to satisfy the collector of their identity as returning registered laborers. The attorney general holds that the statute requires such laborers actually to obtain the certificates before departure from this country and that failing to do so, they should be refused admission upon their return. He also holds that the registration certificates, statements and other papers, which are required from Chinese laborers before insurance of the certificates upon which they may return to this country, shall be deposited by the Chinese laborer with the collectors at ports from which they leave this country and not, as has been the practice heretofore, with the customs officers at places where the Chinese resident in this country, which officers have forwarded the papers to the collectors at the port of exit. The secretary of the treasury has issued a circular letter of instructions to collectors of customs informing them of the purport of the opinion above referred to and directing them to conform their actions hereafter thereto.

Consul Lee Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—It is intimated in official circles here that, although no regular formal leave has yet been issued to Fitzhugh Lee to absent himself from his post as consul general at Havana, he has arranged the business of the consul generalship so it may be safely left, for a time at least, to the care of Mr. Springer, our energetic vice consul general. It is expected, therefore, that General Lee will soon pay a visit to his home in Richmond. It is understood from the same sources that General Lee is in no respect dissatisfied with his office or with the relations that now exist between himself and the authorities at Havana, but he has undergone a trying and particularly unhealthful season at Havana while engaged in the discharge of onerous duties, and feels the need of recuperation. The visit will, of course, afford an opportunity for Secretary Olney to confer with General Lee as to the present aspect of affairs on the island, but further than above stated it cannot be gathered that the consul general's movements have any significance as affecting relations between Spain and the United States.

Archbishop Walsh Explains.

DUBLIN, Oct. 21.—Archbishop Walsh has been in receipt recently of considerable correspondence by mail and wire regarding his pamphlet on bimetalism, which has been reprinted in the United States. He says he is not surprised that it has been sought to turn it to account for political purposes, but he adds, no one reading it with ordinary care can fail to see that nothing he has said about bimetalism has any real bearing upon the question now being so warmly discussed in the United States.

GLORY IN CRUEL MURDER

The War of Blood Which Weyler is Waging.

SHOOT DEAD ALL CUBAN PRISONERS

The Methods of the Spaniards and Cubans in Dealing With Prisoners Contrasted—Spanish Forces Were Ruffians.

HAVANA, Oct. 20.—To show the contrast between the treatment accorded to rebel prisoners by the Spaniards and that shown to Spanish captives by the insurgent leaders, the following recent incidents are mentioned:

In the fight which General Melquizo had with General Maceo's forces a short time ago Melquizo captured forty rebels, whom he ordered shot on the spot, and in the recent engagement between Maceo's troops and the Spaniards, under General Bernat, the latter caused twenty-two prisoners to be shot, including a young girl and two older women. Bernat says that he saw one of these women hidden in the bushes near by and he paid no attention to her at first, believing she was a refugee, but after the fight was over a stray shot picked off one of his soldiers, when they all rushed on her, she killing seventeen before she was captured and killed.

This statement is positively true, as the facts were heard from the lips of General Bernat in person when he was interviewed on his arrival in Havana, and confessed them without shame to all the reporters who silently listened to his "exploits."

With forty men killed by Melquizo there were four women and a child, but he does not know whether the child was abandoned in the woods or killed. They tried to force the women to tell them the whereabouts of Maceo and his plans but the only words they got out of them were that the Spaniards were cowardly dogs, and this so enraged Melquizo that he ordered them shot immediately, they all dying with the cry of "Nive Cuba libre."

This affair and that of Bernat shooting twenty-two captives clearly show that the Spaniards continue their relentless butchery and do not pardon a single man captured in the field, while the Cubans pursue an exactly contrary course.

Spain Can Do Nothing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—The steamer Peru, which arrived from the Orient yesterday brought some details of the revolution in the Philippines.

The rebels now hold the province of Cavite, are well organized and have 800 Mauser rifles. The Spanish troops are afraid to venture into the interior until reinforcements arrive, lest the native troops should rebel. Chinese immigrants have suffered heavy loss, both of life and property. Some 100 prisoners were imprisoned by the Spaniards in a "black hole," and fifty died in one night.

Already the natural instinct of the native soldier has been significantly shown. One day a regiment of the natives was paraded. They were asked if they would fight for the Spanish government, and their ready reply was that they would, but that they would certainly not kill one of their fellow countrymen. On another occasion a Spanish captain and a half dozen of the native soldiers were turned out to quell a disturbance. Five of the natives were killed and the sixth then turned around, stabbed his officer to death and joined the rebel forces.

The timidity of the Spanish officers to enter Cavite under these circumstances gives the rebel forces a splendid opportunity to gather in large numbers in the province and to get formidably armed and thoroughly organized. When all was in readiness for an attack, they swooped down upon the convent at Imus, a few miles from the town of Cavite, and murdered all the friars who could not manage to escape, but how many were put to death is not known.

The government still refrained from sending troops into the province, but four Spanish men-of-war bombarded Imus and other places where the movement of rebel forces could be detected for several days, and the bombardment was still going on at the date of last advice. It does not appear, however, to have done very much damage, as the shells fell short and the rebels continued to hold their position.

Heavy Weight Frightens Catholics.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 20.—A 500-pound clock weight crashed through three floors of St. Hedwig's Polish Roman Catholic church Sunday afternoon and a panic ensued in which no one was injured. Archbishop Katzer was administering the sacrament of confirmation to a class of 225 at the time, and the church was crowded. There were over 2,000 present. The tower is 180 feet high and the weight was suspended at the height of 170 feet. The tower covers the entrance to the edifice. The doors had been closed for some time, and consequently there were no persons going in or out. Women screamed and men turned pale with fright. The priests, realizing the danger, called on the people to preserve order and leave the church quietly. They were soon assured by those near the door that danger was past, and the building was emptied without serious accident.

Tynan Coming Home.

CHEROKEE, Oct. 20.—P. J. Tynan, the alleged Irish dynamiter, sailed here yesterday for New York on the steamer Saale.

Wheat Rising at London.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Times, commenting upon the state of the London market, will say today that the rise in the price of wheat in America caused excitement and when the American opening cable were received there was a scene which is not usually seen except in time of war. The paper adds that the advance appears to be chiefly due to the sale of American wheat for India, which frightened the speculators a good deal.