

CAUSED A PANIC.

A Circle Fell on an Audience in an Opera House, Killing Three People.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 18.—The "Dangers of a Great City" on the stage of Robinson's opera-house last night was cut short by a tragic realization of the dangers of a great city.

The house was fairly well filled. A flutist before 8:50 a lady in the audience says she heard a creaking noise which continued for five minutes before the catastrophe. She gave it little attention, thinking it was a part of the performance.

A little later the plastering began to shower down in great chunks. It came from the ceiling above which supported the dome. There was a rush from the gallery, which was not well filled. The balcony was soon emptied.

Nothing on the stage was harmed. Of course there were moans from the injured, and as often happens, loudest from those least hurt. The news spread rapidly and there was a rush of patrol wagons and officers went to the scene.

The salvage corps with its wagon was first on the ground and it was followed by all the police patrol wagons, which carried the injured to the Cincinnati hospitals.

The list of hospitals showed three dead, five dangerously, if not mortally and twenty-six more or less seriously injured. In addition to these a large number, probably twenty-five or thirty, were so slightly injured as to be able to walk home.

The scene in the front of the hospital door was a sad one. Hundreds of people gathered there clamoring for the names of the injured. An attendant stood at the door with a list of those brought to the hospital and answered these anxious inquiries.

The dead: Miss Lucy Cohen, Mrs. George Kleeman, an unknown man. Dangerously injured: Mr. Goldman, Mrs. Studer, Mary Studer, Mary Hans, an unknown woman.

Seriously or slightly injured: Pearl Hall, Grace Connor, C. K. Wels, Robert Wylie, Mary Hess, John White, Amelia Wylie, Mary Howe, Ella Moorman, Della Algier and her three children, Stanley, Joseph and John; Daisy Fairhead, S. E. Long, S. J. Fairland, T. E. Wiley, Fred Jenks, Wm. Moden, W. J. McCabe, Clint Deal, Kate White, Maggie Studer, Amelia Well, Samuel Rosenbaum, Clint Steele.

The cause of the accident was attributed to the wood trusses which had rotted away from their fastenings.

Cabinet Meeting.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The cabinet was in session for two hours yesterday. Most of the time was devoted to a discussion of the financial opinions of the government. This included both receipts and expenditures. The latter were the special object of consideration, as it is the wish of the administration to keep the expenditures from exceeding the receipts.

Inconsistency.

He—Edward is very inconsistent. She—Why so? He—He refuses to mind his wife, yet he minds the baby.—New York Times.

Noted Burglars Arrested.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 16.—Chief of Detective Collier and four of his men effected one of the most important arrests of criminals recorded for years past.

As a result of efforts of the officers one of the most successful and daring burglars of the United States and Canada are under arrest and \$25,000 worth of stolen property is in the hands of the police awaiting identification.

Forty-Eight New Cases at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 18.—Fever cases rolled rapidly in yesterday. By 1 o'clock there had been seventeen reported, by 3 o'clock there were thirty-six, and by 6 o'clock there were forty-four, so that early in the evening the prospects were excellent this day would show the high water mark. The large number of cases, however, did not represent a corresponding increase in deaths.

A somewhat similar condition of affairs was reported from 708 and 710 Third street. Two cases were found on one side and three on the other, and the report of them was made in a group. The cases, as usual, are confined to no particular locality of the city, and the yellow flag was run up in every direction.

The board of health officially reports: Cases of yellow fever 48, deaths 3; total cases of yellow fever to date 774; total deaths from yellow fever to date 84; total cases absolutely recovered 351; total cases under treatment 399.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 16.—Ever since the appearance of yellow fever in Texas refugees from Galveston, Houston and other cities in the Lone Star state have been flocking to St. Louis. A special train carrying sixty-five passengers from Galveston and Houston arrived Thursday night.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Ed Shaw Detained by the Police Officials on Two Accounts.

Camden, N. J., Oct. 15.—Ed Shaw was taken into custody by the police officials yesterday afternoon and formally charged with the murder of his mother, Mrs. Sarah Shaw, and his grandmother, Mrs. Emma Zane, which occurred in this city Tuesday morning.

The police also discovered, on close examination of the floor of Shaw's room, several blood prints. Shaw was found at the home of a cousin, entertaining his sweetheart, whom he was to have married to-day.

When charged with the crime Shaw protested his innocence, and in answer to the question as to the ownership of the revolver said it belonged to him. He was then told of the blood spots on the floor of his room.

Prosecutor Jenkins rigidly cross-examined Shaw for three hours. When he left Shaw's cell the prosecutor stated that he felt sure he had the right man. The motive for the crime, he said, was doubtless a desire on the part of Shaw to inherit the property belonging to his grandmother and mother, in order to be married. His salary was small, and he had made arrangements to rent an expensive house.

Bernstein Won.

New York, Oct. 15.—In the arena of the Green Point Athletic club Joe Bernstein of New York and Billy O'Donnell of Memphis fought twenty lively rounds last night. Bernstein cut out the pace from the moment they shook hands and before ten rounds had been boxed O'Donnell was badly used up.

Fish poisoners have so polluted the streams near Valley View, Ky., that dead fish are washed ashore by the wagon load.

Sealing Experts.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The state department confirms the report given out by the foreign office in London that Great Britain assents to a meeting of experts in Washington on the seal question, and Mr. Hay cables that Prof. Thompson, the British expert, was to sail immediately.

THE GREAT AMEER.

MOST AUTOCRATIC MONARCH ON EARTH.

The Rules of Afghanistan Is, However, Dulle and Governes His Country According to the Will of the People of the Land.



THE AMEER of Afghanistan, who was at first suspected of complicity with the Indian border troubles, but whose innocence is now well established, is one of the most autocratic monarchs in the world. Not the czar of Russia nor the sultan of Turkey is more absolute in authority.

The Khyber Pass, the northwestern gateway of British India, and one of the four chief passes which unite the British possession with the Ameer's territory, is a narrow winding defile, winding between cliffs of shale and limestone rock 600 to 1,000 feet high, which runs through the Khyber range, the northernmost spur of the Safed Koh Mountains, between Peshawar and Jellalabad.

the hills soon close in, the gorge narrows first to a width of 370 feet, the hills on either side being sheer precipices, and then gradually to 70 feet, where it runs in a cleft between lofty precipices. Opening out again to 210 feet, it narrows to 40 feet at Ali Masjid, the hills being perpendicular and inaccessible. To all appearance, they are inaccessible the whole way from Kadam, but in reality they can be crowned in places. All Masjid is strongly fortified and held by a detachment of Khyber Rifles, who are now fighting against us.

SCIENTISTS ON MOUNT AETNA.

There is a nice, cool picture of the observatory on Mount Aetna, the biggest volcano in Europe, famous in history like most of the great men therein.



AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

secting the Khyber with the Safed Koh range, and forming the watershed of two small streams, the one flowing northwest to Jellalabad and the Kabul river, the other southeast towards Jamrud, the last British outpost ten and a half miles from Peshawar. The pass lies along the beds of these torrents, and especially in July and August is subject to sudden floods. The gradient is generally easy, except at the Land Khana Pass, but it is covered with loose stones, which become larger as the head of the stream is reached.

The following details are condensed from General MacGregor's official account of the pass:

Immediately on leaving Jamrud (1,570 feet), a fort with three encircling walls of stone, which stands 100 feet above the valley, the defensible ground may be said to begin, as the spurs come almost to that place in round bare knobs of low height, but very sufficient command of the road. Kadam, however, a village on a hilltop three miles from Jamrud, is looked on as the real eastern entry of the pass.

volcano in Europe, famous in history like most of the great men therein—for the evil it has done and suspected of designs for evil in the immediate future. Throughout the spring there were reports that Aetna was about to give one more exhibition of its destructive power, and as the summer closes scientific men look forward with interest to the season when Aetna is to be feared.

And winter comes early on Aetna's top, which nearly touches the line of perpetual snow. There may be a dozen or fifteen feet of it around the observatory in the colder months. A strange phenomenon results therefrom sometimes. A layer of volcanic ashes will protect the snow from the terrific heat of the lava, and the spectacle of melted rock at a temperature of 1,000 degrees flowing over the snow without melting it may be witnessed.



ON TOP OF THE SACRILEGIOUS AETNA, vent for scientific observers in such a position of advantage. In the ordinary eruptions the mountain sides split and the devastating lava flows down the sides; while the highest part, upon which the observatory stands, is disturbed only by earthquakes shocks. It might thus be possible for the scientific men to witness in comparative safety gigantic volcanic phenomena which to those upon the lower ground would seem to be the destruction of the world.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.



Heating a Good Cow. JOHNSON and ROSS were two general farmers that lived side by side. Each of them kept a cow, and each endeavored, beside supplying the family with milk, to make some butter for sale. Johnson was one of the farmers that his neighbors declared had been spoiled by reading books on agriculture and agricultural papers.

However, Johnson continued to milk his cow and Ross did the same. Both sent their butter to the same market and got about the same price per pound, as the butter Johnson made was from only one cow and therefore could not well be sent to a distant market or to fancy customers. Johnson's wife kept account of the receipts and expenditures in a systematic manner, and Mrs. Ross, wishing to show that a common cow would do as much as a high-bred one, also kept account on her side, though Mr. Ross said that that, too, was a piece of foolishness.

At the end of eighteen months Ross had a herd of ten cows, all working as faithfully as they could to beat the Johnson cow. The product was greatly increased in volume, even though one or two of the animals had run dry. But the expense of keeping them was considerable, and it seemed to Ross that all the money he took from the grocer he paid out again to the feedman for feed, but this was not quite so.

At the end of the time specified the Rosses took an account of stock, and found that the last two cows had proved a losing investment and that now the balance was just a trifle on the wrong side of the books. It had actually cost more to keep the ten cows than they had brought in, after figuring the money value of the feed that had been raised on the farm.

Diarrhoea and Its Causes.

Having seen, under the above heading, a letter, signed J. A. L., in your paper of May 15, I may inform him there are several causes of diarrhoea, writes A. Hensley in Farmers' Gazette, London. The cause, whatever it may be, only requires to be removed, and diligent search should be made for it, before any good can be accomplished. In the first place, if your runs are kept perfectly clean, and your water tins are filled once daily, and kept located in a shady place, I advise a complete change of diet, and give wheaten bread flour and prepared chalk—a tablespoonful of chalk to a pound of oatmeal, with two or three tablespoonful of flour. The chalk neutralizes all acidity, which, in most cases, is the cause of diarrhoea, especially in warm weather.

will have had a damaging effect upon many things. I have known chickens, ducks, geese, pigs, and even calves killed by too much heat. The system becomes so relaxed, causing much fatty matter to be liberated, which passes through the bowels, causing one of the worst dysenteries. My feeding mixture to about two months of age consists of oatmeal and flour (more of the former), a trace of chalk, or whiting, sulphur, and a little ground linseed. Boiled rice is very good for a change. Although a chemist, I advise all to keep off medicines entirely as long as they can, and employ simple remedies only, for with chickens you only do more harm than good. Avoid leaving milk in the sun by all means, and you boil your wheat, feed off grass, in clean vessels, and upon no occasion feed two or three days off the same bolting; it quickly turns sour; but this can be avoided by plunging it into cold water. It will thus keep sweet much longer. I never feed upon dusty ground, whether sweet or tainted. The former will scour, the latter simply courts disease in her numerous sluggish forms.

Eggs Preserved in Clay.

Li Hung Chang's commissariat carried with it around the world a supply of Chinese preserved eggs for the Ambassador's special use, writes A. V. Mersch in Farm Poultry. "Those wonderful eggs," said my friend, Mr. Doyle, the steward of the Waldorf, at which Li stopped during his sojourn in New York, "are not so bad after all. Here is one of them," he said to me, knowing that I would be interested in it, showing me what looked like a piece of pumice stone, but was an egg encased in clay, which was given me by one of the cooks, and may be a century old for aught I know. This is a preserved hen's egg. The process of keeping them is very primitive and simple, yet very effective. This is the way it is done: First the eggs are boiled hard; then while they are hot they are wrapped in soft clay and packed away. They will keep forever. They were brought here in bags packed in rice husk, some of which you see still clings to the clay. These eggs are almost black, and the yolks are green. They chop them very fine and decorate most of their viands with them, and they enter largely into all their sauces. The duck eggs are from the Pekin and Muscovy breeds. They are first boiled, then preserved in a paste of charcoal which hardens about them. These duck eggs are opened, split in halves and served in the shell, and as old as the eggs are, I assure you that they are delicious. I don't perfectly understand the difference in preserving hens' eggs and ducks' eggs; but I mean to try an experiment on them this season, and will report my experience.

Hardiness and Climate.

In the northern section of the United States careful attention should be given the selection of breeds, says Poultry Keeper. It should not matter to the farmer whether some particular breed may lay a few more eggs during the year than another, as his object should be to keep only those that are hardy and able to stand the cold winters. In making a selection, the proper course to pursue is to visit the yards of those who have fowls that have given good results in his section, and in purchasing stock aim to select the most vigorous. Breeds that have small combs and which are heavily feathered should thrive better in winter than will others, but such breeds should have also been bred for vigor. It is of no advantage to buy special prize-winners when the awards have been for special points in the show-room, but the birds should be pure bred, however, having stout limbs, deep breasts and eyes indicating health. It is the hen that lays every week in the year, except when hatching chicks or undergoing the process of moulting, that pays the most, but such hens can only be had by careful selection and due consideration given climatic conditions and proper management.

Milk, Pure or Otherwise—It is a difficult thing to determine by the appearance of milk whether it is pure or not. It has a slightly yellowish white color, a very slight odor, if any, and should have a distinctly sweet and pure taste when allowed to stand quietly for several hours. Cream should rise naturally; the cream should form one-eighth to one-fifth of the total volume, or bulk. When good milk is poured from a tumbler it should cling to the glass a little, and not run off clear like water.

New York Milk Trust.—It is reported that a plan is on foot to form a milk trust, to control the sale of the supply of Greater New York. This is said to be nearly 1,000,000 quarts daily, and the proposed capital of the enterprise is \$10,000,000. The plan is to buy the business of each dealer, giving him 50 per cent. in cash and 50 in stock of the new concern. The price of milk will not be advanced, but economies effected in handling.—Ex.

Many American weeds which are now neglected, according to a botanist, are good to eat. The tender shoots of milk-weed are said to resemble in taste asparagus. Pigweed is related to beets and spinach. The nettle, too, is declared to be well flavored, although it is somewhat coarse and stringy.

A Well-Filled Garden.—The statement was made at a farmers' club in Great Britain that the income of one garden of ten acres, covered with glass, exceeded that from 1,000 acres of the best farm land of the country.—Ex.

Armour & Co. of Chicago are reported to have thrown aside the butter business and turned their plants into creameries for the making of genuine butter.