

Oregon City Courier.

A. W. CHENNEY, Publisher.

OREGON CITY.....OREGON

EVENTS OF THE DAY

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

Howard A. Scott, who murdered his wife in October last was electrocuted in Sing Sing prison, N. Y.

A fast freight train on the Santa Fe railroad was ditched near Elma, Mo., and three tramps and a brakeman were killed.

The United States government immigrant station, on Ellis island, New York harbor, was destroyed by fire, but with no loss of life.

Assistant Quarantine Officer Blue declared that the disease on the City of Para, now at Angel island quarantine station, San Francisco bay, is yellow fever.

A serious landslide occurred near Brigia, canton of Valais, Switzerland. Part of the forest there and a number of buildings have been buried. There was no loss of life.

The state department has been informed by Consul-General Lee of the release of Remedios, an American, arrested at Porto Cabanas, May 28. The man was released Friday.

Sir Henry Irving unveiled a memorial statue to Mrs. Sarah Scott-Siddons, the famous English actress, on Raddington green, London, where her remains were interred 60 years ago.

While Professors Marksburn and Richards were practicing on a flying trapeze at Fiesta Park, Los Angeles, they fell to the ground and Richards sustained internal injuries which will probably result fatally.

Firemen extinguished a fire at the home of Grant Prestel, a laborer, at Dayton, O. They found the charred bodies of Rose Prestel, aged 16, and Albert Prestel, aged 2 years. The children played with matches and set fire to the house.

The southbound express on the Grand Rapids & Indiana, was derailed near Riggsville, Ind. The rails are said to have spread, ditching the engine, tender, mail and baggage cars. The engine was totally demolished, instantly killing the engineer.

The Pacific Mail steamship City of Para, now in quarantine in San Francisco, brings details of the loss in mid-Pacific of the British ship Buckhurst, on April 4 last, she having picked up part of the crew of the ill-fated vessel on May 2, when 200 miles off the Nicaragua coast, and landed them at Punta Arenas. The Buckhurst caught fire, and the crew after working ten days to quench the flames, were compelled to abandon her.

A special dispatch from Buchal, Island of Madeira, off the west coast of Morocco, to a London paper, says that on the arrival there of the British steamship Scot, which left Table bay (Cape Town) June 2, for Southampton, it was announced that Barney Barnato, the South African diamond king, who was among the passengers, had committed suicide by leaping overboard. His body was recovered. Barnato was known all over the world and was worth at one time £100,000,000.

An epidemic of cholera has broken out in Bangkok.

Proof is positive that Dr. Ruiz, the American, was murdered in a Spanish prison in Cuba.

A boiler exploded in the print works of Noriega Bros., Puebla, Mexico, killing 60 or more persons.

Fire destroyed \$80,000 worth of property in Cairo, Ill. Twenty-five head of horses and a number of dwellings were burned.

A cloudburst, which caused the river Morge in France to rise suddenly, wrecked over 800 factories and work-shops and desolated many small towns.

It is said in Astoria, upon what is apparently good authority, that Malcolm W. Sale, of Young's River, whose disappearance in March last created somewhat of a sensation, is alive and well.

Earthquakes were experienced in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, and some damage was done on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, where slightly constructed houses were cracked. One shock lasted 40 seconds.

Jerome Smeathers, his wife and seven children were poisoned at Yelvington, Ky., with Paris green, which accidentally fell in a bucket of water. One child is reported dead, two dying and possibly none will recover.

Owing to engineer and conductor forgetting orders a freight train crashed into a work train, both going at a high rate of speed, near Hudson, Wisconsin, and four workmen were instantly killed, three bodies being burned.

The department of state has been officially informed that an international conference will be held in Berlin from October 11 to 16, 1897, to discuss the leprosy question. There will be lectures and exhibits connected therewith.

A committee of German protectionists have addressed a communication to the foreign office complaining of American competition, and asking for a heavy import duty on American cycles, on the ground that if such duty is not imposed, 2,000 men employed in German cycle factories will be thrown out of work, owing to the extraordinary cheapness of American wheels. The petition, it is said, is not likely to be granted, for the cheapness complained of generally lasts only until the cycle in question becomes famous.

DEBATE GREW WARM.

The Fiery Tillman Discusses the Sugar Question With Hoar.

Washington, June 16.—The senate debate on the sugar schedule of the tariff bill proceeded today with only one diverting incident to relieve the monotony into which the discussion has lapsed. This was a sharp exchange between Hoar and Tillman, representing the two extremes of senatorial procedure. Tillman referred to published charges of irregularity in connection with the sugar schedule, and asserted that the senate would stand convicted before the American people if it failed to investigate the charges. Mr. Hoar calmly and impressively repelled this statement, his tone and language being calculated as a rebuke. He declared that the vague charges of irregularity were not only preposterous, but infamous.

Allison, in charge of the bill, made another speech in defense of the schedule, presenting tables which he declared proved that the sugar refiners received less protection under the senate schedule than under the existing law. Pettigrew spoke at length in favor of the amendment to place on the free list articles controlled by trusts, severely arraigning the various trusts. Allen urged legal procedure against the trusts. Only one roll-call occurred during the day, on Lindsay's amendment to place all sugars on the same basis. This was rejected, 26 to 29. McEnery voted with the Republicans in the negative, and Pettigrew and Mantle with the Democrats in the affirmative.

The tariff bill was taken up with little delay. Allison asked for an agreement that the daily sessions begin at 11 A. M., but it was preferred to have the agreement conditioned on the understanding that daily adjournments would be at 5 P. M. Allison stated that there would be no difficulty about that, and an agreement for early sessions was effected.

VENEZUELA TREATY.

Final Ratification Has Been Completed at the Capital.

Washington, June 16.—The final ratification of the boundary treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela was exchanged at the state department at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Because this exchange marked the closing chapter in the negotiations begun in the last and deciding phase, almost two years ago, the occasion was marked with some formality. The scene was the diplomatic reception room in the state department, in which the original treaty between Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary Olney was signed, and where, on February 2 last, the present treaty was signed by the British ambassador and the Venezuelan minister. Today there were present in the room Sir Julian Pauncefote, Senor Andrade, the Venezuelan minister, and his secretary of legation Acting Secretary of State W. R. Day and Assistant Secretary Cridler, who has been instrumental in framing the various treaties, protocols and other writings connected with the treaty.

What remained to be done today was to exchange the copies of the treaties held by each party, and to sign what is known as the exchange protocols. For this purpose Senor Andrade brought along the same magnificent gold penholder with its eagle quill and diamond-studded heart that had been used last February to sign the original draft of the treaty. This pen is the property of a brother of the minister, and was made for this particular purpose. It will be sent to Venezuela, now that it has fulfilled its function, not to be used again, but to be preserved as a relic. When the signing was over and each of the parties held the exchange copies of the treaties, there was a mutual exchange of congratulations, and Mr. Cridler was thanked for the pains he had taken to prepare all of the documents for the occasion.

The treaty now becomes binding upon both governments, Great Britain and Venezuela, and they must at once begin preparation of the cases to be submitted to the arbitrators, who will meet in Paris for organization, probably some time next winter. With today's ceremony the connection of the United States government with the negotiations ceases, and the two governments will be left to work out the boundary dispute to a conclusion, unless there should be some totally unexpected interruption in the workings of the machinery which has been so carefully prepared to insure a settlement of this celebrated case.

Large Sale of Wool.

Pendleton, Or., June 16.—The largest sale of wool recorded on the coast this year was made by Fred W. Hendley, who sold on commission 500,000 pounds raised at Echo, in this county. There are 1,200 sacks, and they fill 30 cars. The wool was bought by E. Y. Judd, for the Hartford wool house of which he is a member—H. C. Judd & Root. The wool will come to Pendleton to be sorted, in transit. The buyers and sellers refuse to say what prices were paid, further than that the total amount paid was nearly \$35,000, which would give close to 7 cents a pound. This price is above that received for the same last year. Before this no sales had been recorded for several weeks.

Manchester, England, is experimenting with a system of underground electrical traction.

Vryburg, Buchanaland, June 16.—The intelligence has been received here that the police camp at Nashowing has been attacked by a body of natives 500 strong, and that six of the police have been killed. The camp is situated in the heart of the district where the rebellion broke out last January, and it is supposed the natives came by stealth from Langburg and took the camp by surprise. A body of 100 volunteers has started for the scene of the outbreak.

INTENDED FOR FAURE

Clumsy Attempt to Assassinate the French President.

BOMB EXPLODED BY ROADSIDE

No One Was Injured—The Would-Be Murderer, Who Was Arrested, Is Believed to Be Insane.

Paris, June 15.—An attempt was made today to assassinate Felix Faure, president of the French republic, while he was en route to Long Champs to witness the Grand Prix.

While M. Faure's carriage was passing a thicket near La Cascade restaurant in the Bois de Boulogne, a bomb, which subsequently proved to be a piece of tubing about six inches long and two inches in diameter, with a thickness of half an inch, filled with powder and swanshot, exploded. No one was injured by the explosion.

A man in the crowd, suspected as the prime mover, was arrested. He gave his name as Gallet, and made only the briefest replies to questions put to him by the police.

Gallet said that he had no occupation, but resided at Levallois Perret. The police are making a thorough investigation. Gallet is believed to be insane, for he shouted as the carriage passed along so loudly as to attract general attention in the crowd. The police have also made another arrest, in this case a youth, but it is thought probable that the actual culprit escaped.

The news of the attempted assassination spread like wildfire through the city, and when M. Faure returned to the Elysees, the streets along the route where it was known he would drive, were crowded with people, who cheered him vociferously.

It was at first reported that the would-be assassin was a young man about 25, who stood in the crowd 100 yards or more from the race-course, and discharged a pistol at M. Faure as he drove up to the entrance, and there was a subsequent report that both pistol and bomb were used. But the police now believe that the supposed pistol shot was merely the noise of the bomb.

The bomb was a clumsily made affair. A piece of fuse was attached, and the fuse was probably lighted by a paper fixed in the end of a stick as soon as the head of the procession came into view. The presumption is that the moment the fuse was lighted the culprit fled, and in any case the bomb could not have done much harm. In the thicket where the police found the remnants of the bomb they also found a pistol upon which were engraved the words, "Mort a Felix Faure," and the names of Alsace, Lorraine and Cologne. Near the pistol was a small dagger, bearing a similar threatening inscription, and a few feet away the police found a paper with a cartoon grossly insulting to the president. This contained an offensive inscription hinting at the execution of M. Faure.

Several persons have stated to the police that the moment the explosion occurred a man was seen to run swiftly into the thicket, but reports of this character are likely to be mere conjecture.

A YACHT WRECKED.

Pleasure-Seekers Come to Grief in San Francisco Harbor.

San Francisco, June 15.—The sloop yacht Nellie, with a pleasure party on board, was driven by the wind this afternoon on the rocks surrounding Alcatraz, the island in San Francisco bay used as a military prison by the United States army. The steering gear broke just as the yacht approached the island, and the stiff breeze drove her to the shelving rocks, where she was held fast. All of the 20 persons on board were safely landed, except Miss Annie Seen, of San Jose, who jumped prematurely on the rocks and fell, sustaining serious internal injuries. The yacht will probably go to pieces on the rocks. The vessel is valued at \$1,500.

Almighty Voice's Brother.

Winnipeg, Man., June 15.—A Regina, N. W. T., dispatch to the Free Press says: The irritation among the Indians in consequence of the killing of Almighty Voice and his companions by the police is assuming an ugly shape. Fifteen Indians have attacked the farm of Mr. Gordon, between Saskatoon and Duck Lake, and killed all the cattle in the corral. A detachment of Northwest mounted police left Regina this morning to proceed to the spot by train. They will join a second detachment at Nut Lake. It is believed that the instigator of the outrages is a family connection of Almighty Voice, called Almighty Voice's Brother.

A Peasant Riot in Hungary.

London, June 14.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Vienna says that the peasants on the estate of the Baron de Daniel, the Hungarian minister of commerce, at Backkerick, attacked a Jew farmer, who called four gendarmes to his relief. The peasants, 700 strong, assumed a threatening attitude, and the gendarmes fired. The mob then rushed upon them and hacked two gendarmes to pieces with their scythes. The others escaped. Forty of the ring-leaders have been arrested.

The Human Ostrich Dead.

Kansas City, June 15.—Harry Whalen, the "human ostrich," who was operated upon at the German hospital on Saturday last, and from whose stomach the surgeons took two pocket-knives, three knife blades, three ounces of fine glass and tacks, nails, screws and staples to the number of 70, died at 2 o'clock this morning as the result of the operation. He had been unable to take any nourishment after the operation on Saturday morning.

TO GO TO SPAIN.

Callhoun, Not General Woodford, Will Be Minister at Madrid.

New York, June 16.—A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., says that ex-Commissioner Callhoun, who went to investigate the Ruiz case and the general condition of things in the island of Cuba for President McKinley, is the man who is most likely to be named for minister to Madrid, and not General Stewart L. Woodford.

Secretary Sherman said today: "No, General Woodford's name has not been mentioned to me by the president in connection with the post of minister to Spain. I know General Woodford, and he would be an excellent man for the place, but as I understand it, Mr. Callhoun, who has just returned from Cuba, is to be sent to Madrid as the representative of this country at the Spanish court. There have been a good many conflicting reports made in regard to this mission, owing to its importance at this time and because the president has really had in mind several gentlemen for the place."

Morgan Has a Theory.

New York, June 16.—A dispatch to the World from Washington says: Senator Morgan in an interview last night said:

"I have information from most reliable authority that Cuba is under the control of a completely organized civil government, stronger than it ever before, and so established that it is impossible now for the Spaniards to overthrow it. The Cubans have, by the natural resources of that part of the island in which they are dominant, sufficient food and supplies to sustain them to the end. The tactics of General Gomez baffles the Spaniards effectually."

"In the meantime the situation is so grave in Spain that the government is obliged to keep at home all of its regular army of trained, seasoned, disciplined troops, an army of 80,000 men, 50,000 of whom might have been landed on the island and swept it from one end to the other. But that is now out of the question. These soldiers are wanted at home to meet dangers that are threatening the throne. The Spanish government is afraid to put in control a man in accord with its past policy."

"It is impossible for me even to conjecture what President McKinley will do, although I am not at all inclined to impute to him unpatriotic motives. But whatever this government may do, I am satisfied that this is one revolution which will not go backward. Work has already been accepted and established which must result in the independence of Cuba."

"The senate's action defining the relations between Spain and Cuba is a firm and irrevocable declaration that there is war in the island of Cuba."

"The administration is subjected to the pressure of two classes of American citizens concerning themselves about purely business matters. One is that which is said to have between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000 invested in the island, in this case, as well as in every case like it, avail themselves of the opportunity to make money out of the dilemmas and distresses of others, which would have as the basis of Cuban independence the issuance of \$50,000,000 of bonds, one-half to be devoted to replacing the losses sustained by Americans and the other half to go into the pockets of the bondholders and bond-placers. This government I think is now in a state of contention with these influences. No matter how earnestly the president may believe in doing justice to Cuba or how great his desire to promote her independence or his zeal to take care of our people and the rights of the island, he is handicapped by the crowd that are only seeking to make money out of the misfortunes of others."

A Cowardly Assassination.

Trapatto, Mexico, June 16.—While William R. McNeel, a 17-year-old American, accompanied by W. R. Smith, another American, was passing along the street here early at night, an unknown Mexican stepped up behind McNeel and fired a pistol, killing him instantly. The cause of the murder is unknown. McNeel had been here only a few weeks studying Spanish. He was from San Antonio, and was a son of Captain P. J. McNeel, a well-known Texas ranger. Nothing has been heard from the family of the murdered boy, and the remains will be buried here. The Mexican who did the killing escaped.

The Ax Is Swinging.

Washington, June 16.—The effect of the recent ruling in the postoffice department order to consider as vacant all offices which are due to expire between now and July 1, was apparent today when 153 fourth-class postmasters were appointed in this administration. Seventy-two of the vacancies were created by removals.

Peace Conference Adjourned.

Constantinople, June 16.—A further adjournment of the peace conference has taken place at the request of Tewfik Pasha, on the ground that the sultan has not decided on the retention or evacuation of Thessaly. The other points for the arrangement of permanent peace, with exception of the amount of indemnity, have been practically settled.

Bellaire, O., June 16.—The lives of three young ladies were blotted out yesterday evening by lightning. The victims are Minnie McGuire, Alpha Taylor and Emma White, each aged 19. Sarah Bohring was badly stunned and may die. They were residents of Jacobsburg, 11 miles west of this city, and were walking home from church when struck by lightning. It is believed the steel corsets worn by the three that were killed was the chief cause of their death.

THE NEW YORK SAILS

She Leaves the Navy-Yard Under Sealed Orders.

CONNECTED WITH CUBAN AFFAIRS

It Is Surmised That She Is After Filibusters—Fully Coaled and Provisioned.

Boston, June 14.—The United States cruiser New York, the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, with Rear Admiral Montgomery aboard on board, steamed out of the harbor at 5 o'clock this afternoon, not a soul on board knowing to what port she is bound, for it will only be when the big white cruiser is well outside of Boston light, with her pilot over the side, that the sealed orders will be opened and her destination ascertained.

It is generally believed, however, that when she reaches Cape Cod, she will turn her nose to the southward and that her twin screws will not stop until she is somewhere in the immediate neighborhood of Cuba; for when she started she was fully provisioned and coaled, and could, if necessary, go to Gibraltar or a long distance without laying in supplies.

The New York arrived here on May 26 to participate in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Shaw monument. The battleship Massachusetts came with the flagship, while the battleship Texas had arrived some days previously. The Texas left a few days ago, but the other two ships have been swinging at their moorings off the navy-yard until today.

The rear admiral might have had some inkling of an important cruise from the fact that for the last few days the entire crew has been hard at work getting the ship ready for sea, while her coal bunkers have been filled to overflowing. Shortly after 4 o'clock, the guns of the cruiser boomed a parting salute to Commodore Howison, of the navy-yard. The anchor was weighed and the cruiser swung around in the stream and started out to sea, although a furious gale was blowing.

Naval Officials Retire.

Washington, June 14.—The navy department officials were singularly reserved about the movements of the New York, and showed a reluctance to answer any questions. Secretary Long, in answer to a direct interrogation, replied:

"The New York is not going to Cuba; she will next be heard from at some point on the Atlantic coast well north of Cuba."

The secretary refused to answer further. It was learned, however, that the cruiser is expected to report next at Hampton Roads, Va., and that she will be at sea about two days. It is surmised that the navy department, which has been charged of late with the whole duty of looking after filibusters afloat, has been advised of the intention of some formidable expedition bound for Cuba to put out from some northern port. In such case, the department would send out a smaller cruiser usually, but it is said that at this time it was a case of choice of the vessel able to get under way first.

Weyler's Term Is Short.

New York, June 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: It is believed here since the long suppressed news of the affairs in Madrid have been made public that General Weyler's return to Spain will be the most important result of Canovas' success in retaining power. Private telegrams have been sent to persons here in which it was distinctly stated that Campos, Dominguez and Pidal had given their support to Canovas only with the plain stipulation that General Weyler should go.

In fact, it is felt here that General Campos, who is now in power in Spain and fills the popular eye, would not on any account lend himself to the continuation of General Weyler's policy. The plan is to send General Marin here from Porto Rico and then supplant him in turn by General Blanco or Campos.

Opinion of One of Weyler's Generals.

New York, June 14.—A dispatch to the Journal from Havana says: Another of Weyler's generals, Lono, inspector-general of the civil guard in Cuba and military governor of Havana, has resigned in disgust, and expects to leave the island by the transatlantic liner sailing on June 30 for Spain direct.

Lono regards Weyler's early recall as quite assured and thinks Blanco or Lopez Dominguez will come out as his successor. Both are unusually intimate with Martinez Campos, to obtain whose support in the recent ministerial crisis Canovas is known to have made important concessions. Weyler is reported to have cabled Canovas insisting that Minister Dupuy de Lome demand from the Washington government the extradition of Nunez, Cartaya and Artega, alleged filibusters recently captured by the United States authorities on the Florida coast, alleging old criminal indictments against three of them, said to be still pending in the courts here.

Several Minor Engagements.

New York, June 14.—A dispatch to the Journal from Havana says: Four thousand insurgents from the Eastern department, led by General Rodriguez and Quintin Bandernas, have crossed Matanzas, entered Havana province and are now menacing the town of Pinar.

Pinar del Rio advises report a hot fight three days ago within sight of the town of Consolacion del Sur. Two Spanish captains, a lieutenant and six privates were killed.

LABOR AND IMMIGRATION.

Gompers Seeks the Views of the Unions of the Federation.

Washington, June 15.—President Gompers and the other members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor have sent a greeting on the immigration question to the affiliated unions, in order by this means to obtain the sense of organized labor on the immigration question in its several phases. The greeting says: "The subject has been divided in such manner so that each member may have a fair opportunity to vote either in favor of or against the entire subject of immigration restriction, or upon the measure and scope of such restriction. Of course, those who are opposed to the restriction of immigration need give little attention to the manner by which restriction may be secured, while those who are favorable to restriction can fully discuss and decide as to the forms and measures of restriction."

The following are the questions submitted:

"First—Does your organization favor amending the laws of the United States to restrict immigration more than it is now restricted?"

"Second—Does your organization favor a provision in the law guarding against criminal and pauper elements entering into the United States?"

"Third—Should the foreign consular service and our immigration department be entrusted with greater powers to enforce immigration laws?"

"Fourth—Should the violation of the alien contract labor law by employers be punishable by imprisonment?"

"Fifth—Should the steamship companies be held responsible for a term of years for the character of their passengers?"

"Sixth—Should a stricter civil and educational test be enforced as to qualification for naturalization?"

"Seventh—Should every immigrant be compelled to declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States?"

"What other provision does your organization favor, and suggest to further the restriction of immigration?"

Organizations which expect to be represented at the Nashville convention of the American Federation of Labor are urged to instruct their delegates so that the convention may fully express the judgment of organized labor on the subjects, and unions which will not be represented are directed to discuss and vote upon the question and to return a vote to headquarters not later than October 30, 1897.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW YORK

A Passenger of the Advance Died at Swinburne Island.

New York, June 15.—Otto Werner, one of the passengers of the steamer Advance, was transferred to the Swinburne island hospital last night, suffering from yellow fever. Werner was one of the survivors of the British ship Buckhurst, which took fire and was abandoned in mid-ocean, while on the voyage from Newcastle, N. S. W., for Panama. Werner was taken sick at sea two or three days before the steamer arrived at this port. He was removed with the rest of the second-cabin passengers to Hoffman island for observation. The patient showed no marked symptoms of the fever until yesterday. Today he grew rapidly worse, and died at 8 o'clock tonight.

There are 428 passengers at Hoffman island. They will be detained the usual five days.

Attempt at Trainwrecking.

New York, June 15.—A train of 11 cars on the Sea Beach railroad, crowded with passengers from Coney Island, crashed into an obstruction on the tracks tonight at Fifth avenue and Sixty-fifth street, near the Fifth avenue tunnel. The train was running slowly at the time, and fortunately no serious damage was done. It was found that several heavy steel rails had been placed across the tracks and strongly braced with several other rails, and it appeared to the detectives, who were at once put on the case, and to the train people, to be a deliberate attempt to wreck the train.

Ended in a Row.

San Francisco, June 14.—Private advices from one of those on board the brig Percy Edwards, which sailed from this port about two months ago for the Solomon islands, with a party of 100 men, who expected to find an Adamless Eden to colonize, have been received, to the effect that the expedition has collapsed at Fiji.

After a general row over the distribution of the community property many of the colonists left the vessel and sought employment on shore, and the remainder resolved to take the brig to New Zealand, where she is to be sold at auction and the proceeds to be divided.

Drowned From a Catboat.

New York, June 15.—Two men were drowned from a catboat in the Hudson off Fort Lee this afternoon. The party on the yacht were Miss Emma Guilmette, her brother, H. E. Guilmette, a clerk in the office of Moore & Schley, and W. Morton Smith, employed on the Mail and Express. Their boat was upset by a squall. The launch Lornade was some distance away, and before she reached the boat the two men had disappeared. Miss Guilmette was still floating, and was dragged on board the launch, where she revived.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 15.—A panic occurred in a Polish schoolhouse on Broadway tonight. A church entertainment was being held, and 1,500 people, principally women and children, were present. A hanging-lamp fell and a cry of fire was raised. Men, women and children rushed, crowded and stumbled over each other in their efforts to reach the exit. No one was fatally injured, but a large number of women and children were bruised. The fire was soon extinguished.