

Interesting Collection of Current Events in Condensed Form From Both Continents.

The cargo of the ship Falls of the Doe, lying at San Francisco, was ruined by fire in the hold.

The steamer Hope, after coaling at Campbellton, C. B., sailed for the Arctic regions with Lieutenant Peary and party on board.

The senate failed to confirm the presidential appointment of T. V. Powderly, of Pennsylvania, commissioner of immigration.

A. A. Fischer, a German, aged 64, because of ill-health sucked gas and died in San Francisco. He left a note asking that the gas he consumed be paid for.

Thomas Renberge, a weldigger, and William Butler, a veterinarian, well known in Wabash, Ind., were drowned in the Mississippi river near there while fishing.

Captain J. T. C. Nash has bonded the Golden Standard quartz mine, owned by the Kubis and Judge Watson, near Gold Hill in Jackson county, Or. The price is \$125,000.

The fund for the Omaha World's fair now amounts to \$100,198, paid in private subscription. The state gives another \$100,000. There will be no trouble in swelling the stock to \$500,000.

As an excursion train was returning from Zanesville to Marietta, O., the trestle work over a bottom land three and a half miles from Marietta, gave way, and two of the four coaches were precipitated to a cornfield below. The coaches were filled with people, but no one was killed. About 15 persons were badly injured, and all were more or less bruised.

That Japan will continue to oppose the Hawaiian annexation treaty is shown by the latest news from the Japanese government, under date of July 10, which is now made public for the first time. While couched in polite and diplomatic language, the protest is sufficiently firm in tone to show that Japan will continue to wage a diplomatic war, and possibly go further to prevent the consummation of the annexation policy.

Recent advices from Peru, which have been confirmed by C. de Miranda, a petroleum magnate now in San Francisco, state that the wonderfully rich strikes reported from the Clondyke region have been totally eclipsed by fabulous discoveries of gold in that South American republic. In an interview Mr. Miranda said that there no longer seemed to be any doubt that the famous Inca gold fields, which have been considered as myths among the intelligent people of Peru, have at last been discovered.

The schooner Norma arrived at Honolulu from the South seas on the 15th. While the vessel was cruising on the long voyage Captain Rosehill secured sufficient evidence to warrant the belief that England has been taking formal possession of a number of small, fertile islands in that portion of the globe, without stopping to inquire who the owners might be. There are many lagoon islands that are very fertile, but uninhabited. These are now being brought under cultivation for English companies, who are planting coconuts and other tropical fruits for the export trade.

Miss Jean Ingelow, the distinguished poetess and novelist, died in London. She was in her 77th year.

The formation of a safemakers' combine, which will include almost every manufacturer in this country, is now under consideration in New York.

The new light draught gunboat Annapolis has been placed in commission at the navy yard in Brooklyn. The ceremonies were witnessed by a large number of spectators and many naval officers.

John A. Creighton was held up at the gate of his home in Omaha, Neb., and severely beaten about the head and robbed of a valuable diamond stud and a considerable sum of money. John Schenck, Creighton's brother-in-law, who answered his cries for help, was also robbed of a valuable diamond. Creighton's injuries are very severe.

Senator Pritchard announces that the civil service investigations by the senate committee on civil service reform will be discontinued until fall. This committee will visit Omaha in October and take testimony in the case of some alleged violations of the civil service law there and upon their return may resume their hearings in Washington.

Yellow Hair and Sam Crow, the two Cheyenne Indians who were arrested as accessories with Eugene Standing Elk for the murder of John Hoover, over whose death the late trouble on the Rosebud reservation occurred, broke jail at Miles City, Mont., by digging through an 18-inch wall. A posse is out scouring the country for them, but with little hope of catching them.

Edhem Pasha, commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces in Thessaly, was the recipient of an infernal machine, which exploded while it was being opened, severely wounding Edhem Pasha in the arm.

The tariff bill makes a new concession to American vessels in the foreign trade or trade between the Atlantic and Pacific, by exempting from international revenue taxes distilled and fermented liquors, tobacco and cigars used as supplies on such vessels.

BOTH ARE WAITING.

No Apparent Change in the Strike Situation at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, July 28.—The situation in this district is unchanged. Both sides are waiting for the result of the meeting tomorrow of the operators. The arbitrators are elated at the prospects. All of the Western men are here, and the Eastern people will arrive in the morning. Hotel lobbies are meeting places tonight for the operators already here, and the strike question is being well discussed. While a large number are not in favor of the old uniformity plan, all are anxious to hear what new phases the peace commissioners have given the subject.

Some are decidedly opposed to uniformity, but all are in favor of arbitration for settlement of the strike. The board is busy completing the contract which is to be presented to the meeting tomorrow at the courthouse. No one can, at this time, predict the outcome of the conference, which is expected to last two, and perhaps three days.

A crisis is pending. This is conceded on all sides. The arbitration commissioners, on one side, feel hopeful that they will bring about an initiative for a settlement at the meeting. The miners' officials, on the other hand, claim to have adopted measures that will make a complete tie-up.

It has developed that many of the West Virginia miners are waiting for word from the Pittsburg district, especially from the New York & Cleveland mines. They want to hear of the miners in these mines having joined the general suspension. This, it is claimed by officials, will bring all the faltering ones in West Virginia into line, thus making the strike effective in that it will shut off the supply of coal.

Arrangements have been made for Eugene V. Debs and other prominent officials to come to this city and hold a meeting for the benefit of the New York & Cleveland miners Thursday morning. Among others expected to be present are Samuel Gompers, A. D. Ratchford, M. M. Garland and W. D. Mahon. At this meeting it is intended to strike the final decisive blow, and if possible, make the tie-up complete. The reputation of Debs, it is expected, will draw 12,000 miners to the meeting.

Debs at Wheeling. Wheeling, W. Va., July 28.—Eugene V. Debs made his appearance in Wheeling this afternoon, and was met by a large crowd at the railroad station. Tonight he addressed a meeting in this city. The efforts to secure the public building square for the meeting failed, and the meeting took place a square away.

In speaking of the situation in the Fairmont fields, Debs said he felt encouraged. A number of miners joined the strikers on Sunday and others are expected to follow. He said the efforts of the organizers would have been more successful, but for the fact that the operators, as he claimed, prevented their men from attending the meetings. Practical slavery, he said, exists in the Fairmont mining regions.

Kanawha Men Out. Wheeling, W. Va., July 28.—The labor leaders gathering for tomorrow's conference late tonight claim that 4,000 of the 6,000 miners in the Fairmont and Monongahela valley railroad district are idle, and that 5,000 of the 10,000 men in the field along the Norfolk & Western road, in the south end of the state, have quit, and unconfirmed advices state that a large proportion of the 7,000 men in the great Kanawha region are idle tonight. Debs, Mahon, Rea and other leaders feel greatly encouraged.

Debs Was Enjoined. Fairmont, W. Va., July 28.—Today the Monongahela Coal Company (Senator Camden's plant), and the West Fairmont Coal Company (ex-Governor Fleming's plant), got out an injunction before the circuit court, restraining Eugene V. Debs et al. from interfering with their men.

Took Strikers' Places. Scottsdale, Pa., July 28.—The crisis in the Scottsdale iron and steel strike was reached when a batch of new men arrived today. The strikers' committee labored with them, but were unsuccessful. They reported the result of their interview to the idle men, and the excitement became intense. Armed deputies are on guard about the mill property.

BURNED TO DEATH. A Distressing Accident Near Marysville, California.

Marysville, Cal., July 28.—Mrs. Joseph Frye was burned to death in her residence about 12 miles west of this city yesterday. She and her husband and baby had been out visiting that evening, and on returning home Mr. Frye went to bed, leaving her sitting in another room reading. He was awakened about midnight by cries, and found the house on fire. Rushing into the other room, he found his wife lying on the bed, enveloped in flames. He endeavored to get her out, but she was dead before he got to the room, and, catching up the baby, which was in the cradle, he barely made his escape before the house collapsed. Mr. Frye was considerably burned about the hands and face. The baby was uninjured.

Fell Dead in a Fit. Guthrie, O. T., July 28.—During a sun dance of Ponca Indians Saturday night White Feather, a noted Iowa Indian from Nebraska, fell dead in a fit. He was on a visit with 30 of his people. There were fully 1,500 Indians in the dance.

Washington, July 28.—The controller of the currency has issued a call on the national banks for a report of their condition at the close of business Friday, July 23.

FREIGHT AT DYEA INLET.

Tons of Supplies Await Transportation to the Clondyke.

Port Townsend, Wash., July 28.—The steamer City of Topeka arrived last night from Alaska. She brings news that the Clondyke fever is on the increase at Juneau. Nearly every able-bodied man there has gone or is preparing to go to the rich fields.

Authentic reports direct from Dyea are that there is now as much freight piled up at the head of the inlet as the Indians can pack over the divide in the next 18 months. This amount of freight will be more than doubled when the steamers Queen and Mexico, now en route, arrive. This condition of affairs practically precludes all possibility of hundreds of the rushers reaching the mining region this year.

Frank F. Myers, the Juneau pioneer newspaper man, will leave there in two weeks for Dawson City, by a different route than by Dyea and over the divide. He will go by the route followed by Lieutenant Schwatka, who conducted an exploring party into the Yukon valley in 1889. This route starts from Taku inlet, 30 miles south of Juneau. From Taku to Lake Teslin the distance is 130 miles, over level prairies, and the country from Lake Teslin is open valley through to the Yukon river by way of the Hootingna river. With the aid of pack horses the Taku route is by far the more preferable. It is probable that a stage line will soon be operated on this route. Parties who have been over both routes say the walk of 130 miles over level country is more easily accomplished than that of 15 miles over Chilkoot summit.

Taku Inlet Railway Scheme. New York, July 28.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Wilmington, Del., says: P. L. Packard and William Pratt, president of the board of directors of the street and sewerage department of this city, have gone to Seattle. There they will be joined by a party and will go to Juneau, Alaska, where they will survey a pass from Taku inlet on the Alaska coast to Teslin lake, which a syndicate here proposes to use as a railroad route for transporting miners and supplies into the Yukon territory.

Horses in Demand for Alaska. Tacoma, Wash., July 28.—The Clondyke fever is steadily growing. The steamship offices are crowded this morning, passage being engaged on steamers sailing next week. The price of horses has advanced in this vicinity, owing to the animals being in demand to take to Alaska for the transportation of freight over the mountains.

OIL INSTEAD OF COAL.

Plan of an Indiana Man for Substituting It for Fuel on Warships.

Anderson, Ind., July 28.—Judge W. A. Chipman has gone to Washington to file patent applications and interest proper government officials in inventions of Frank M. Reed, of this city, which have been completed, tested practically and found to be capable of revolutionizing the handling of war vessels at sea.

The inventions carry out to perfection the idea originated by Russia in using oil instead of coal as a fuel for war vessels. Reed's invention covers a system of oil burning which would make it possible for a vessel like the Indiana to carry enough fuel to last a trip around the world.

The system is gas generation from oil. The gas is generated by an atomizing plant, is smokeless and is capable of a tenth more heat than the Russians get, or 33 per cent more heat than the government is now getting from coal, making it possible to work up to greater speed. Where 30 stokers are now necessary on a great war vessel, one man could handle all the valves.

Another of the inventions covers a storage tank that is absolutely bullet and shellproof. The cost of the equipment is very small, and would be paid for in a month or so in the saving of fuel.

A Rotten Trestle Caused It.

Columbus, O., July 28.—A Marietta (O.) special to the Dispatch says the cause of the trestle on the Zanesville & Ohio railway giving way last night was rotten timbers. A reporter secured a piece of wood which he said was defective. The names of the injured passengers are being collected.

Made One Ascent Too Many.

Paris, July 28.—A special from Grenoble says the body of young Sorrel, the daring Alpine climber, whose venturesome feats have attracted attention this summer, and who started on the 18th to make the ascent of Mount Tailfer, has been found at the bottom of a deep crevasse with his neck broken.

No Hope for Mrs. Maybrick.

Washington, July 28.—The British government has again declined to interfere in the execution of the sentence of Mrs. Florence Maybrick on the ground that there is no reason for a change of judgment in the matter. The last effort to secure at least amelioration in the conditions of her confinement was made by Ambassador Hay, who had some correspondence on the subject with the foreign office, which he has transmitted to the state department.

The Bermuda to Be Seized.

New York, July 28.—The Norwegian fruit steamer Leon, which arrived today from Port Antonio, Jamaica, brings additional advices that proceedings have been taken by the court of admiralty at Kingston against the owners of the British steamer Bermuda, prominent in Cuban filibustering expeditions, to have her forfeited to the crown. This step has been taken for a breach of the merchants' shipping act, caused through an alleged defect in the steamer's registration.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED

The Dingley Tariff Bill Becomes a Law.

A SENATE MAJORITY OF TEN

Allen and His Colleagues Protested to the Last—Was Signed by the President Immediately.

Washington, July 27.—The Dingley tariff bill is now the law of the land. The last step necessary was taken at the White House when the president affixed his signature at 4:30 today.

The tariff bill passed its legislative stage at 3 P. M. today, when the senate, by the decisive vote of 40 to 30, agreed to the conference report on the bill. The announcement was greeted with enthusiastic applause by the crowded chamber. This closed the great labor for which the 55th congress assembled in extraordinary session, and after stubborn resistance, at times threatening a deadlock, the senate concurred with the house in a resolution for the final adjournment of the session at 9 o'clock tonight. The president's message for a currency commission was received by the house, but the house bill creating a commission was not acted upon.

An analysis of the vote on the tariff conference report shows that the affirmative vote was by 37 Republicans, one Democrat (McEnery), one silver Republican (Jones of Nevada), and one Populist (Stewart).

The negative vote was cast by 28 Democrats and two Populists (Harris and Turner), Teller, silver Republican, and two Populists (Allen and Butler) did not vote. One Populist (Kyle) and one silver Republican (Pettigrew) were absent without pairs, which was equivalent to withholding their votes.

A CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The President's Message Recommending the Appointment.

Washington, July 27.—The president's message, recommending the appointment of a currency commission, is as follows:

"To the Congress of the United States: In my message, convening congress in extraordinary session, I called attention to a single subject—that of providing revenue adequate to meet the reasonable and proper expenses of the government. It seemed to be the most pressing subject for settlement then. A bill to provide necessary revenues for the government has already passed the house of representatives and the senate awaits executive action. Another question of importance was that of the establishment of our currency and banking system on a better basis, which I commented upon in my inaugural address in the following words:

"Our financial system needs revision; our money is all good, but its value must not be further threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack. The forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government, and imperil a safe balance in the treasury." Nothing was settled more clearly at the late national election, than the determination upon the part of the people to keep their currency stable in value and equal to the most advanced nations of the world. The soundness of our currency is nowhere questioned. No loss can occur to its holders. The system should be simplified and strengthened, keeping our money just as good as it is now with less expense to the government and the people.

"The sentiment of the country is strongly in favor of early action by congress in this direction to revise our currency laws and remove them from partisan contention. A notable assembly of business men, with delegates from 29 states and territories, was held at Indianapolis in January of this year. The financial situation commanded their earnest attention, and after a two days' discussion, the convention recommended to congress the appointment of a monetary commission. I commend this report to the consideration of congress.

"The authors of the report recommend a commission to make a thorough investigation of the monetary affairs and needs of this country, in all relations and aspects, and to make proper suggestions for any evils found to exist, and the remedies therefor. This subject should have been called to the attention of congress at the special session. It ought not to be postponed till the regular session. I therefore urge and recommend that a special commission be created, non-partisan in its character, to be composed of well-informed citizens of different parties, who will command the confidence of congress because of their special fitness for the work, whose duty it shall be to make recommendations of whatever changes in our present banking and currency laws may be found necessary and expedient, and to report their conclusions on or before the first day of November next, in order that the same may be transmitted by me to congress for its consideration at its first regular session.

"It is to be hoped that the report will be so comprehensive and sound as to receive the support of all parties and the favorable action of congress. At all events, such a report cannot fail to be of value to the executive branch of the government, as well as to those charged with public legislation, and greatly assist in the establishment of an improved system of finance.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY. Executive Mansion July 27 1897"

THE SESSION'S WORK.

A Review of the Legislation That Was Attended To.

The extraordinary session of congress which has just closed was called by President McKinley two days after he took the oath of office on the steps of the capitol. It met in pursuance to his proclamation, at noon, March 15. The special message transmitted by him to both houses on the opening day was brief. It explained the deficiency in the revenues, reviewed the bond issues of the last administration and urged congress promptly to correct the then existing conditions by passing a tariff bill that would supply ample revenue, support the government, and the liquidation of the public debt.

No other subject of legislation was mentioned in the message, and the tariff has been the all-absorbing feature of the session. The Republican members of the ways and means committee of the preceding house had been at work throughout the short session, which ended March 4, giving hearings and preparing the bill which was to be submitted to the extra session. Three days after the session opened the tariff bill was reported to the house by the ways and means committee and 13 days later, March 31, it passed the house. It went to the senate, was referred to the committee on finance, and the Republican members of that committee spent a month and three days in its consideration and in preparing the amendments which were submitted to the senate May 7, and exactly two months later, July 7, it passed the senate with 872 amendments.

The bill then went to conference, where after a 10 days' struggle, on July 17, a complete agreement was reached by the senate receded from 18 amendments and the house from 511. The other 243 were compromised. The conference report was adopted by the house on July 19, at the conclusion of 12 hours' continuous debate. The report was taken up in the senate July 20, and adopted July 24. The tariff bill was signed by the president the same day.

Congress did not devote its session entirely to the tariff, although it did subordinate everything else to this one measure. The four appropriation bills which failed on March 4 last, would, in themselves, have compelled President McKinley to call congress in extra session, even if the necessity for a revision of the tariff had not existed. These appropriation bills were the sundry civil, the agricultural, the Indian, and the general deficiency. These bills were introduced and passed by the house in the initial form in which they existed at the time they failed of enactment into law at the preceding congress, but they were amended in some important particulars by the senate, and when they finally became laws, contained more or less new legislation of interest and importance. The general deficiency bill carried a provision accepting the invitation to take part in the Paris exposition in 1900, and appropriated \$25,000 to defray preliminary expenses, and appropriated \$150,000 for a new immigrant station at New York to replace the one destroyed by fire.

By far the most important piece of new legislation in the bill, however, was that limiting the cost of armor plate for three new battle-ships to \$300 a ton, and in case of the secretary of the navy finding it impossible to make contracts for armor within the price fixed, he was authorized by this provision to take steps to establish a government armor-plate factory of sufficient capacity to make the armor. In executing this authority, he must prepare a description and plans and specifications of the land, buildings and machinery suitable for the factory; advertise for proposals and report to congress at its next session.

In the Indian bill, after a severe struggle in both houses, the question of sectarian schools was settled by the following declaration of the policy of the government:

"That the secretary of the interior may make contracts with sectarian schools, apportioning as near as may be, the amounts contracted for among schools of various denominations for the education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year 1898, but shall only make such contracts at such places as non-sectarian schools cannot be provided for such Indian children, and to an amount not exceeding 40 per cent of the amount so used for the fiscal year 1895."

The question of opening to entry the gilsonite deposits in the Uncompahgre reservation was also compromised by opening such agricultural land as have not been allotted to the Uncompahgre Indians on April 1, 1898, to entry, but reserving to the United States title to all lands containing gilsonite, asphalt or like substances.

In the sundry civil bill the most important new provision was that suspending the order of President Cleveland, setting aside about 21,000 acres as forest reservations. The law also includes a general scheme of legislation for the government and protection for the forest reservations of the country.

The Republican leaders of the house decided at the opening of the session to pursue a policy of inaction in order to throw the responsibility for delaying the tariff bill upon the senate, and therefore the committees were not announced until the close of the session, and only urgent matters were considered. Fifty thousand dollars were appropriated for the relief of American citizens in Cuba at the solicitation of the president; \$200,000 was appropriated for the relief of the Mississippi flood sufferers.

A resolution was passed authorizing the secretary of the navy to transport supplies contributed for the relief of the starving in India, and \$50,000 was appropriated for the entertainment and expenses of the delegates to the universal postal congress.

The Hawaiian treaty of annexation negotiated by President McKinley was still unacted upon when congress adjourned.

In open session, after much debate, the senate passed the Cuban belligerency resolution, a bankruptcy bill, including both voluntary and involuntary features, the "free homes" bill. But none of these important questions received consideration in the house.

The following minor and joint resolutions became laws, managing to escape objection from any member: Authorizing the secretary of war to receive for instruction at the military academy at West Point Carlos Gutierrez, of Salvador.

To amend an act entitled, "An act to provide for the entry of land in Greer county, Oklahoma, to give preference rights to settlers and for other purposes," approved January 18, 1897.

Appropriating \$10,000 not expended for the relief of the Mississippi river flood sufferers, for the flood sufferers at El Paso, Texas.

Authorizing foreign exhibitors at the trans-Mississippi and international exposition to be held in Omaha during 1898, to bring to the United States foreign laborers from their countries respectively, for the purpose of preparing for and making exhibits.

To provide for the immediate repair of dry dock No. 3, at the New York navy yard.

Making appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi river.

To supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Three bills authorizing the construction of bridges across the Pearl river, in Mississippi, the St. Louis river, between Minnesota and Wisconsin, and across the Clinch river in Tennessee.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The Names of the Men Given the Most Important Places.

Speaker Reed has announced the following house committees. The committees on ways and means, account and mileage were announced at the beginning of the session. The following are the chairmen and the far Western congressmen given places on the more important committees, the names of the chairmen being given first:

Foreign affairs—Robert Hitt, of Illinois; Francis Newlands, Nevada.

Appropriations—Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois.

Judiciary—David B. Anderson, Iowa.

Banking and currency—Joseph H. Wallack, Massachusetts; F. G. Newlands, Nevada.

Coinage, weights and measures—Charles Stange, Pennsylvania.

Interstate and foreign commerce—W. P. Heppburn, Iowa; A. J. Barham, California.

Rivers and harbors—W. B. Hooker, New York.

Agriculture—J. S. Wadsworth, New York; T. H. Tongue, Oregon.

Military affairs—J. A. Hull, Iowa; Marcus Smith, Arizona.

Naval affairs—C. A. Boutelle, Maine; S. G. Hilborn, California.

Postoffices and postroads—Eugene J. Loud, California; H. B. Ferguson, New Mexico.

Public lands—J. F. Lacey, Iowa; W. R. Ellis, Oregon; J. H. Lewis, Washington; Marion Devries, California; Marcus A. Smith, Arizona.

Indian affairs—J. A. Sherman, New York; M. A. Smith, Arizona.

Territories—W. S. Knox, Massachusetts; M. A. Smith, Arizona.

Public buildings and grounds—D. S. Mercer, Nebraska; Hilborn, California.

Pacific railroads—Powers, Vermont.

Invalid pensions—Ray, New York; Castle, California.

Immigration and naturalization—Lorenzo Samdoff, Ohio.

Labor—J. J. Gardner, New Jersey.

Militia—B. F. Marsh, Illinois.

Minor committee chairmen—Elections No. 1, R. Taylor, Ohio; No. 2, Henry Johnson, Indiana; No. 3, James A. Walker, Virginia.

Levee and improvement of Mississippi river—Richard Barjoldt, Missouri.

Education—G. A. Grow, Pennsylvania.

Merchant marine and fisheries—S. E. Payne, New York.

Railways and canals—Charles A. Chickering, New York.

Manufactures—George W. Garish, Indiana.

Mines and mining—Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio.

Patents—J. N. Dicks, Pennsylvania.

Pensions—H. C. Ludenslager, New Jersey.

Claims—C. N. Brumm, Pennsylvania.

War claims—T. M. Maher, Pennsylvania.

Private land claims—G. W. Smith, Illinois.

District of Columbia—J. W. Babcock, Wisconsin.

A Probably Fatal Quarrel.

Bloomfield, Ill., July 27.—At Dresden, a little town ten miles east of here, two brothers, Butler and Morton Records, became engaged in a quarrel, and Morton attacked Butler with a chair and was about to strike when Butler drew a revolver and shot him through the left lung. Butler surrendered himself to the authorities. Morton will die.

Fire Caused a Panic.

Paducah, Ky., July 27.—During a performance of the "Streets of New York" at the summer Casino theater last night, which was attended by about 600 people, fire broke out among the scenery, owing to a lamp exploding upon the stage. A panic ensued, and men, women and children fought frantically for egress. Fortunately no fatalities resulted, but a large number were burned and seriously injured by being trampled upon.