

CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the New and the Old World in a Condensed and Comprehensive Form.

Reports from the North say the Alaska Commercial Company's steamer Arctic was crushed by ice.

The International Goldmining convention at Denver selected Salt Lake City as its next meeting place.

By the explosion of a lamp Samuel W. Brown, a miner, and his wife, Mary, were burned to death in bed at Pittsburg.

Five thousand wrought nail workers of South Staffordshire and North Worcestershire have struck for 10 per cent advance in wages.

Preparations are on foot in Dublin for the Parnell anniversary demonstration in October, and it is believed this year it will be larger than ever.

The British government has notified the collector of customs at Vancouver that no duty will be charged on salmon brought from the United States.

General Robert Macleod Fraser, of the British army, retired, an old gentleman of 82 years, was knocked down and killed by an omnibus on the Edgeware road near London.

The statement of the Bank of Spain, which has been formally gazetted, has increased the adverse comment on the bank management. It shows a note circulation of 136,000,000 pesetas in excess of the authorized issue.

Two men, the foremen at the mines at Cook's inlet, were shot and slightly wounded by a discharged miner at Sitka, because the mineowners would not pay his fare to Seattle. The man took to the hills but was arrested by the police.

Fully 900 men are employed on the branch line from Slocan, crossing to Slocan lake. About 450 men are on each end of the line working toward the center, and the contract requires that grading be concluded by October 15. It is expected that trains will be run over the road by December 1. Twelve miles of wagon road have been completed from the crossing inland.

The difficulty growing out of the boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua is nearing the point where diplomacy and arbitration will be out of the question. The boundary commission appointed by ex-President Cleveland shortly before he relinquished his office has suspended work for two months to watch the actions of both sides before proceeding further.

What is said to be the greatest oil discovery ever made is reported from Alaska. Some gold prospectors several months ago ran across what seemed to be a lake of oil. The lake was surrounded by innumerable springs, and the surrounding mountains were full of coal. They brought samples to Seattle and tests proved it to be of as high grade as any ever taken out of Pennsylvania wells. It is said there is enough oil and coal in the discovery to supply the world. It is close to the ocean; in fact, experts say that the oil oozes out into the salt water.

Reports from the south of France show the destruction by floods to be greater than earlier reports indicated. The losses are estimated at 200,000,000 francs in the aggregate.

That they may obtain funds to fight the carrying out of the death sentence of their son, the parents of Theodore Durrant will place his photographs on sale. The photographs will show Durrant in prison garb taking his daily exercise with the other condemned men within the walls of San Quentin prison.

A destructive cyclone passed through Lowrey, Minn. Four persons were killed and many injured. Every building in the village was damaged, seven dwellings, the depot, church, elevator and butcher shop being totally destroyed, while the railroad tracks were twisted, telegraph wire torn down and part of a mill carried away.

Owing to a peculiar land law, or rather no law at all, by which title to land can be acquired in Alaska, considerable trouble is being experienced in Juneau, where the only title to real estate seems to be vested in possession. If a man vacates his house, even temporarily, he is apt to find it occupied on his return, and the last occupant has as much right to it as the former occupant. The result is many vacant lots in Juneau and other towns are being jumped by new arrivals in the country.

The Christian Endeavor excursion train from Oregon was saved from a frightful wreck near Cottonwood, Cal., by Charles Broadhurst, a farmer. Broadhurst discovered that a trestle 20 feet long had been burned out. He saw the Endeavor excursion approaching at a rapid rate, and knew that unless the train was flagged it would instantly be dashed to destruction. Without a moment to spare he rushed up the track and flagged the train, which came to a standstill a few feet from the burned-out trestle.

United States Circuit Judge W. W. Morrow rendered a decision in the famous Blythe case which was in the nature of a surprise. He ordered a decree in favor of the English Blythes, as prayed for in their cross-complaint, by default; and in his findings made several rulings which are in direct conflict with those of the state courts. Under this ruling it is considered probable that Florence Blythe-Hinckley will lose the property which she has fought so hard and bitterly for during the last ten years.

SWEPT TO HIS DEATH.

Frederick Kirn Caught by an Avalanche on Mount Hood.

Portland, Or., July 14.—Frederick Kirn, an Albina groceryman, met a fearful death on Newton Clarke glacier, on the north slope of Mount Hood, yesterday afternoon. In the ascent of the mountain he strayed from the path and was caught by a mass of sliding rock, which carried him 300 feet down the steep side of the mountain to the brink of a cliff, over which his body was plunged to the rocks, 400 feet below.

Kirn left Portland late last week, and reached Cloud Cap Inn. He asked Mr. W. A. Langille, of the inn, several questions about the ascent of the mountain, declaring his intention to make it the following day. He declined the services of a guide. He had examined the road with his field glasses, he said, and would have no difficulty in following it all the way up.

He retired early and arose in the morning at 4 o'clock, drinking a cup of coffee before he started on the climb, which he did at 4:30, all alone.

When at 5:30 yesterday afternoon Kirn did not return, Mr. Langille became alarmed for his safety, and started in search of him. He soon found that he had good cause for his alarm. Kirn's trail could be easily followed to within 700 feet of the summit. At this point it varies from the regular trail, which it had thus far followed, and led away to a treacherous, rock-covered district near the head of Newton Clarke glacier. Here Mr. Langille discovered, to his horror, that the unfortunate man had been caught in a mass of sliding rock, which he had probably loosened with his feet, and had been carried with it swiftly to the brow of a precipice below, over which the furrows made in the snow by the small avalanche disappeared. Working his way cautiously, and with the skill of the veteran mountaineer that he is, to the edge of the cliff, Mr. Langille saw the body lying among the loose rock far below at the mouth of the glacier. Kirn's death had been swift and terrible.

It was then 8:30 and growing rapidly dark. Mr. Langille, being all alone, could not bring the body back to the inn, and after nightfall would have had to take desperate chances even to reach it. Had there been any chance of the man's being alive, he would have taken the latter course, but no one could have survived such a fall an instant.

He therefore returned to the inn and telephoned the news to the police station. Captain Barclay, who was on watch when the message came in, at once dispatched Partolman Velguth to Kirn's residence, 853 Albina avenue, to acquaint his family with his fearful fate.

THE LAST SESSION.

The Christian Endeavor Convention Closed Its Labors.

San Francisco, July 14.—The last open sessions of the international Christian Endeavor convention were held today. The attendance at the morning and afternoon meetings were large, and at night those who managed to obtain entrance to either of the pavilions in the evening were fortunate, for only 25,000 could be accommodated, and 10,000 more sought admission. Estimates made by leading business men agree that the people brought there by this great gathering will leave not less than \$1,000,000 in our city. All the leaders of the movement are pleased with the success of their efforts, and with the outlook for the future of the society.

With the end of the convention the thousands of visitors, delegates and others will take advantage of the opportunity and the cheap rates to visit many places of interest throughout the state. Arrangements have been made for excursions to Monterey, Mount Hamilton, Yosemite, Santa Cruz mountains, Stanford university and other interesting places, even taking in the Southern country as part of their journey.

Suit to Eject Lieu-Land Settlers.

Colfax, Wash., July 14.—The Northern Pacific has begun ejectment proceedings against J. D. Halliday, James W. Harper, Eli B. Spray and R. H. Hibbs. The defendants are lieu-land settlers. Halliday and Harper live in Turnbow flat, near Palouse and Pullman. The complaint sets forth the same facts as in the Slight case, involving the townsites of Palouse. It is understood that this is the beginning of ejectment suits to involve every lieu-land settler. The settlers have banded together and will fight the case to the highest court. Meetings have been held, committees appointed and money subscribed for this purpose. Some of the land has been settled for 20 years and is well improved.

Forty Killed in a Collision.

Copenhagen, July 14.—About midnight, at Gjentofte, an express train from Belsinger ran into a passenger train standing at the station, wrecked eight carriages, killed 40 persons, and injured many others. Most of the victims are of the artisan class. The dead and injured have been conveyed in ambulance trains to this city. The collision was due to an error made by the engineer in reading the signal. Forty bodies were extricated. The number seriously injured is 84.

Lost With All on Board.

New York, July 14.—A special to the Herald from Long Beach, L. I., says: A single-masted, sloop-rigged craft, on which it is supposed there were several persons, was caught in a terrific storm off the coast and went down. Before the disaster the craft had been rocking wildly in the storm, its sails torn away, and about the last that witnesses on shore saw was a signal of distress waving from the boat. There is little doubt that all on board perished.

THE SPANIARDS' HARD LOT

Between Fever and Cubans, They Are Scarce.

SPANISH DESTROYING FORTS

Sugar Sacks From Yellow Fever and Small Pox (Hospital)—General Weyler Is Congratulated.

New York, July 13.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: Major General Pedro Diaz has assumed command of the insurgent forces in Pinar del Rio province. The rebel army of the province is being thoroughly reorganized and put in good trim to cooperate with the eastern army, if the latter succeeds in reaching Havana province.

The Spaniards have destroyed a number of small forts because they cannot spare men to garrison them.

An engagement took place this week near Artemisa, in which the Spaniards lost heavily. Over 400 sick and wounded men have been sent to Havana.

In Matanzas town, there are over 5,000 concentrados, of which over 50 die every day.

The Spanish troops have been ordered not to eat mangoes, but they disobey the order, because they have nothing else for food. Mango diet aggravates the fever. During the last 10 days over 800 soldiers were taken to the hospital there.

The Spanish mail steamer leaving Havana yesterday carried 1,000 sick soldiers, many of whom will die on the way home. Eleven thousand sick soldiers have been sent to Spain since January 1.

Another American citizen has filed a claim for false imprisonment and damages with the consul-general. Jose Gonzales, for 40 years a resident of Philadelphia, claims \$50,000 for being kept in prison for five months, and \$150,000 for damages to property.

A local paper, published chiefly in the interest of the merchants in Havana, makes a savage attack upon General Brunner, the acting sanitary inspector appointed by the United States government, because he has reported that the importations of sugar from certain warehouses here might be responsible for an outbreak of yellow fever or smallpox in the United States. In another interview had with Brunner, he stated that his reason for making the report was that the sugar was shipped from warehouses that had been used as hospitals for fever and smallpox patients. The soldiers in many instances utilized the sugar sacks for bedding, and he considered it unsafe to have sugar sacked and shipped in these same sacks.

Weyler's Neutrality.

Havana, July 13.—Reports presented to the authorities by Enrique Gomez, governor of Trinidad, says the rebels there are in a serious position, owing to the great scarcity of supplies of all kinds.

A committee of local autonomists of Sancti Spiritus recently visited Captain-General Weyler and presented to him an address in which they declared that the autonomists always have supported and will, in the future, support the government and its representatives. The address congratulates the captain-general upon his maintaining a position of neutrality with regard to political parties, and declares that more than any other governor has maintained this position. The address adds that not one of the local autonomists has joined the revolutionists.

General Weyler thanked the committee and promised that he would not abandon his policy of neutrality.

News received in Havana from a private source says it is believed that the insurgent leader, Quintin Banderas, was killed on Monday last.

The Movements of Gomez.

Havana, July 13.—Reports from Artemisa say that, owing to the great scarcity of meat in the Candelaria district, it has been found necessary to confiscate cattle, in order to furnish supplies for the hospitals.

It is reported from Ceinuegos that Gomez has left the island. Colonel Romose Yuschguido, who is responsible for the rumor, says he has learned through a confidential communication, that Gomez joined the insurgent leaders of Las Villas at Jibarico, and told them it was necessary to act in order to prove the existence of the revolution in Las Villas.

"I will cross the trocha," he said, "to confer with the government; you march west, Quintin Banderas remaining here."

News from Jaruco is to the effect that there are now 6,000 "reconcentrados" in the city, and many pitiful scenes are witnessed there.

Toledo Had a Cyclone.

Toledo, July 13.—This afternoon there was a decided drop in the temperature and a fierce wind and rain storm, which partook of the nature of a cyclone, swept over the city, doing great damage to property. No lives were lost. During the heated period of the last week there has been a total of ten deaths and 20 prostrations.

Acres of Burning Oil.

Olean, N. Y., July 13.—Lightning struck a 4,000-barrel oil tank 20 miles north of here this afternoon. A cannon was procured, and shot fired at the surrounding tanks to allow the oil to escape and prevent other tanks from exploding. The escaping oil became ignited, and now 20 acres of oil are burning. Booms are being built to prevent the spread of the burning oil and keep it out of the river. The loss will be large.

HAS BLOOD IN HER EYE.

Japan Is Determined to Force Trouble With Hawaii.

New York, July 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says:

Hawaii has offered to refer to arbitration the immigration question pending between Japan and herself, but the Tokio government has so far ignored the proposition. Telegraphic information to this effect has been received by the state department, and it is therefore possible to deny the report published that Japan had agreed to arbitrate the vexed question she is discussing with the Hawaiian government. The proposition was made in the report sent to the Hawaiian minister for foreign affairs. Mr. Cooper, in answer to Mr. Shimamura's last letter reiterated the demand of his government that Hawaii recognize the principle of monetary liability as a motive for her action in excluding Japanese immigrants.

The Hawaiians do not expect that Japan would accept arbitration. In fact, before Minister Shimamura began correspondence with Mr. Cooper in relation to the matter, he declared that his government would never accept arbitration. At that time neither he nor his government had any idea that the strong arm of the United States was seen to be thrown around Hawaii, and it was because of this ignorance, state department officials say, that Japan has assumed such a commanding tone in her negotiations with the little republic.

It is said that Mr. Shimamura in his last correspondence with the Hawaiian government, demands further explanation in regard to certain details connected with the immigration controversy, in which he holds that Hawaiian authorities have committed an official offense against his government. The minister refused to admit the principle of monetary liability, and insists that the Japanese government does not want to get at the real merits of the controversy, otherwise it would acquiesce in the proposition to refer the matter to arbitration.

In view of Mr. Cooper's refusal, it is the general expectation in administration circles that whether the senate ratifies the pending annexation treaty or fails to take action during the present session, this government will have to settle the immigration question with Japan.

MAY HOIST OUR FLAG.

Japan's Aggressiveness May Hasten Annexation Matters.

Chicago, July 14.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says:

The administration has taken steps to keep its grip on Hawaii. Any aggressive interference on the part of Japan will result in the landing of marines and the hoisting of the American flag, with or without the ratification of the pending annexation treaty. The administration, realizing that some crisis might arise while the treaty still hangs fire in the senate, has taken steps to be prepared for any emergency.

Rear-Admiral Beardslee will have, when the next steamer arrives in Honolulu, instructions giving him power to act at the first sign of aggression on the part of Japan, or trouble of any kind with which the local authorities are not able to cope.

Rear-Admiral Beardslee will be given sufficient force to carry out the programme that events may force upon him. It is definitely settled that the battle-ship Oregon, now en route to San Francisco from Seattle, will be dispatched to Hawaii as soon as she can be prepared for the voyage. This will give Admiral Beardslee three vessels—the Oregon, Philadelphia and Marion. Japan has at present but one vessel in the harbor at Honolulu, the cruiser Naniwa. She has another cruiser at San Francisco awaiting orders, which may take her to the Hawaiian islands.

ORDERED TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The Battle-Ship Oregon's Destination After Taking on Coal.

Port Angeles, Wash., July 14.—The battle-ship Oregon has been waiting impatiently for two days for coal to arrive from Comox. It came this morning, and the custom house inspectors were asked to hasten their inspection as much as possible. But 300 tons came and 500 were expected. This may prevent the Oregon from getting away for two or three days. It is now definitely known that she is ordered to San Francisco. The officers are of the opinion that the monitors Monadnock and Monterey will be able to cope with anything the Japanese may send to Hawaii, and that the Oregon will only be called upon in case of extreme necessity. This is borne out by the fact that the harbor at Honolulu will not accommodate the Oregon, and she will be under the necessity of lying outside in a heavy sea. It is said to be so rough outside the harbor that the battle-ship would be unable to load coal from a barge.

The department evidently expects a crisis at Hawaii, for the orders for every man-of-war on the coast have been changed during the past week.

Big Contract Awarded.

Washington, July 14.—The war department has awarded the Pacific Bridge Company, of Portland, Or., the contract for constructing the mortar battery at Marrowstone Point, Puget sound, at \$163,450.

Murder and Suicide.

Vancouver, B. C., July 14.—A double tragedy of the most sensational nature has just taken place on one of the principal streets in this city, when W. J. Immel shot and killed his sweetheart, Kitty Askew, at the corner of Pender and Richards streets, and then shot himself.

Mrs. Cox, of Nebraska, has taken the \$150 prize offered for the best and simplest invention; this invention is a work table.

THE CONVENTION IS OPENED

Hundreds of People Turned Away From the Hall.

COAST IS WELL REPRESENTED

Oregon and Washington's Booths Are Among the Finest—Over 20,000 Delegates From the East.

San Francisco, July 12.—The long-anticipated "California, '97" of the Christian Endeavorers became a reality with the assembling of the two vast audiences at the Mechanics' and Woodward's pavilions this morning. Ten thousand people filled the Mechanics' pavilion as early as 9:30 this morning, and crowds of delegates and visitors who came later were turned away, no room being left for them on the inside. The hall was a vast bouquet of colors. All was animation and happiness, with the thousands eager to applaud or cheer at every opportunity.

The formal opening was by Rev. F. E. Clark, the founder and president of the great Christian Endeavor movement. Dr. Clark was received with frenzied applause by every person in the building. Every man, woman and child stood upon benches and chairs waving aloft flags, banners, handkerchiefs—in fact, every conceivable object to be had. The demonstration lasted several minutes, and Dr. Clark appeared much affected by the heartiness of the welcome.

The meeting at Woodward's pavilion, while not so large, owing to the smaller capacity of the building, was equally enthusiastic. The hall was crowded and hundreds blocked the streets on the outside. Secretary Willis Baer formally opened the convention at this meeting.

The Christian Endeavor hosts have completed their conquest of this city. They have arrived in such numbers during the last 24 hours as to permeate every quarter of the city. All through the late hours of the night and every hour this morning, trains have arrived from east, north and south, bearing thousands of delegates and visitors. Special boats have carried the crowds across the bay, and at the ferries they were met by scores of white-capped guides whose sole duty it is make the delegates welcome and to pilot them to the headquarters at the Mechanics' pavilion, where every delegate is registered and directed to comfortable quarters in some part of the city.

The scenes at the pavilion resemble a national political convention, except that women are more in evidence on this occasion than usually attend great gatherings. In fact, fully two-thirds of the delegates are of the gentler sex. But their presence tends to make the scene more striking in color and more animated in spirit. All the streets in the neighborhood of the different headquarters are congested with the countless thousands of visitors.

Every one seems to be on the move, as if the coming breezes from the Pacific are most welcome after a journey through the burning alkali plains.

Men and women alike are decked with ribbons of purple and gold, Endeavor colors, on which are words announcing their state and town. Streams of delegates poured into the pavilion throughout the night and this forenoon, and the young women engaged in the registration department was prepared for anything, and not even the big Massachusetts delegation could rattle them.

The busiest scenes this morning are about the California headquarters. There are 30,000 Endeavorers in California, and it seems as though most of them intended putting in an appearance at some time during the convention. Not the least attractive part of this part of the pavilion is the score of pretty California girls who are engaged in distributing badges and imparting information to all those who call.

Oregon and Washington.

The work of decorating the different state booths is about completed, and the installing of the coat-of-arms of each state on the different booths has given life and color to every nook in the building. One of the largest and handsomest booths is that of Oregon, decorated in purple and gold, the state name appearing in gold letters. The other Northern coast state, Washington, has handsome quarters, violet and white being the predominant colors.

These Passed Ogden.

Salt Lake, July 12.—The Endeavor westbound movement is practically over. The Rio Grande Western handled 71 trains, carrying 17,332 passengers, from Grand Junction to Ogden.

Again at Flood Mark.

Minneapolis, July 12.—The Mississippi river is within six inches of the highest mark reached in the unprecedented floods of April last. Between 4,000 and 5,000 men are out of employment as a result of the necessary closing down of sawmills, and there will be heavy losses on logs if the rise continues. The new power dam has been damaged, repairs resulting from the freshet being in progress and the work being wholly unprepared for this unexpected flood.

Six Burned to Death.

Louisville, Ky., July 12.—An Evening Post special from Pineville, Ky., says Hugh Joeson's family living 15 miles north of his place, was burned to death Tuesday night, being unable to escape from the house, which was fired over their heads. The dead are: Hugh Joeson, Mary Joeson, Fanny Joeson, John Joeson, a daughter 8 years old, and Maggie, a daughter 6 years old. The remains of all six were found in the debris.

SENATOR HARRIS' FUNERAL

The President and Members of the Cabinet Attended the Service.

Washington, July 13.—An impressive funeral service over the late Sen. G. Harris occurred in the senate chamber today in the presence of President McKinley and members of the house of representatives, members of the diplomatic corps, and officials from all branches of public life.

The desk of the late senator was heavily bound in erape with a scarf thrown over the vacant seat, a semi-circular area immediately in front of the presiding officer stood a casket, resting on heavy black drapery pedestals and literally buried in floral offerings. At the head of the casket and reposing in part on the desk of officers was the floral tribute of the senators. It was of galax leaves, palms and bride roses made a wreath, out of which three doves with outstretched wings ascended.

At 12 o'clock Rev. Hugh Johnson, acting chaplain, delivered an invocation which referred to the long and noble services of Senator Harris, sturdiness of purpose and unflinching attitude.

Senate officials announced the arrival of the various officials. The president and cabinet were announced at 12 o'clock. President McKinley, first, accompanied by Secretary of State, with Secretaries Gage, Alton Wilson, Attorney-General McKim and Secretary Porter following. At the aisle were the escort of senators, each wearing a broad white silk scarf of mourning from shoulder to hip.

The services were brief and simple, consisting only of prayers by Rev. Johnson, Rev. Dr. Duffy, of the Methodist Episcopal church south, Chaplain Condon, of the house of representatives, the latter pronouncing benediction. At the conclusion of prayers, the vice-president arose and said:

"The funeral service is closed, the body of our late brother will be committed to the charge of the officers of the senate and a committee of the two houses to be conveyed to native state." At 12:30, on motion, the senate adjourned.

THE HEATED SPELL.

Two Thousand Persons Were Present in the East.

Chicago, July 13.—The fierce under which the greater portion of the country has sweltered since the 1st of July moderated in many localities today, and predictions from the bureau at Washington indicate the lower temperature will bring good relief within 24 hours. The recent prostrations and deaths resulting from the long heated term approach magnitude that of a general epidemic.

Reports from all sections of the country show that the prostrations in the neighborhood of 2,000, with fatalities close to 350. In addition, there were scores of deaths resulting indirectly from the intense heat, the death rate in many large cities showing a fearful increase over previous years. The Central suffered more severely than other sections, the heat being most oppressive. Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis the list with 87 deaths, Cincinnati suburban points reporting 65, and St. Louis 42. Throughout the South heat was intense, but the death rate was much lower than in the North.

Made Good the Shortage.

Fairhaven, Wash., July 13.—A telegram from Buenos Ayres says that J. A. Kerr has effected a payment with Winfield Scott Park \$12,000 on account of Parker's share as tax collector of Fairhaven for Parker, in "boom days" as tax collector, handled large sums of money, valued 26, 1891, he asked for Kerr's leave of absence, which was granted. At the same time he over about \$40,000, thus allaying suspicion and rendering escape sure, shortage was not discovered for more than a month. It amounted to thing over \$12,000. One thousand dollars reward was offered, but to several detective agencies at once to arrest him, but signally failed. Finally, the matter was put in the hands of Kerr & McCord, attorneys who located him in Buenos Ayres. About six weeks ago Kerr started for Argentina with full power to raise the shortage, with the above.

A Mysterious Death.

San Francisco, July 13.—Senator W. M. Dixon, of Warm Springs, Alameda county, is trying to solve the cause of the death of his wife, Mrs. Eliza Johnston, which occurred while en route to California on the Christian Endeavor train.

The death occurred under peculiar circumstances. Mrs. Johnston, a wealthy widow living at Kanawha, where she had large landed property, was 71 years old. On her way to California she was accompanied by a daughter. When the train reached Marysville, the granddaughter missed Johnston. After much telegraphic search the railroad people finally located Johnston at Wadsworth, Neb., she subsequently died. How the train or what caused her death, questions now being investigated by Mr. Dixon and the railroad.

A New Rapid-Fire Gun.

Rome, July 13.—Captain Bersiglieri, has invented a gun which 80 shots a minute may be fired without removing the weapon from the shoulder. The tests of the gun made by the government.

Pittsburg, July 13.—Samuel Brown, a miner, and his wife, were burned to death in a lamp explosion.