The Helena Independent.

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GANS & KLEIN

TO-NIGHT the 200th Anniversary of printing in New York will be celebrated by a banquet at Delmonico's in that City.

William Bradford was appointed Official Printer on April 10, 1693, and to-night's dinner closes a series of celebrations throughout the Country. Bradford's first printing was an appeal in Dutch and English for subscriptions to ransom two men held as slaves by Barbary corsairs.

For the Fair.

THOSE WHO INTEND TO ATTEND WILL REQUIRE TRUNKS AND VALISES.

Trunks and .. Valises

WHICH WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED WILL SUPPLY ANY DEMAND WHICH MAY ARISE FOR THESE INDISPENSABLE ARTICLES FOR TRAVELERS.

Reasonable .. Prices

WILL BE QUOTED, DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE MANUFACTURERS HAVE NOTIFIED US OF AN ADVANCE ON ALL SUBSEQUENT ORDERS.

GANS & KLEIN

DEATH IN THE COAL PIT

Three Hundred Miners Imprisoned in a Mine at Pontey Pridd, Wales.

A Large Number of Them Are Known to Have Been Suffocated.

Smoke and Gas Prevent the Work of Rescuers—Gas Ignited by a Passing Engine.

LONDON, April 11.—A spark from an engine ignited the gas in a coal pit near Pontey Pridd, Wales, and caused a frightful explosion. Three hundred miners were entombed. Seventy men succeeded in reaching the surface through the main dirt, led by a miner who knew the roads. They had a terrible struggle to get out, forcing their way through fire and smoke. At 9:45 o'clock this evening it was still impossible to obtain more than meagre details of the accident. The men who saved themselves were too confused and frightened to observe the positions of their fellow workingmen. They are unable to give any clear account of the distribution of the miners, and the work of rescue must therefore proceed under all the difficulties of uncertainty.

At present flames and smoke would render any attempt at rescue vain, if not fatal to the party making the descent. There is little doubt, moreover, that most, if not all of the men left below were suffocated or burned to death. A second attempt to enter the seam in which the fire started proved resultless. Although the rescue party saw six dead bodies they were prevented by smoke and heat from reaching them. The number of men still in the mine cannot be ascertained, although it is known several are well above, in refuge at such distance from the burning sections that they are still alive.

At midnight the fire was burning in all sections of the mine near the shaft. The service pipe which was used to pour water into the mine burst. The difficulties in the way of quenching the fire were increased greatly and the rescue of the men below is regarded as hopeless.

ASSAULT ON THE CARDINAL.

By a Discharged Household Servant Who Wanted His Place Again.

VIENNA, April 11.—Conflicting reports are circulated regarding the attempt yesterday to assassinate Cardinal Vauzart, primate of Hungary. From the best informed sources it is learned that the attack was made upon the cardinal in his palace in Pesth, and his assailant was a man named Cholics, who had been employed in the palace as cellarman, but who was discharged. Cholics, it appears, was desirous of being reinstated, and to gain this end prepared a petition which he presented to the cardinal. The latter informed Cholics that he must consult the household officials. Cholics became insanely enraged, drew a carving knife, and made a desperate lunge at the cardinal, who evaded the blow by springing around the corner of a desk. Rev. Dr. Kohl, the cardinal's secretary, rushed toward the infuriated man just as Cholics started toward the cardinal again. In the struggle, Dr. Kohl received five severe wounds in the shoulders and breast. The would-be assassin was then grasped by the servants and overpowered.

Opposed to Leo's Democracy.

LONDON, April 11.—A dispatch from Rome, emanating from high authority, states that the Italian government intends, upon the occasion of the holding of the next papal conclave to issue a brochure declaring that the next pope ought to overthrow the democratic policy established by the present pope, become reconciled with the quirinal. The work, it is said, will also declare that Pope Leo's successor should favor the alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy. The dispatch adds that in official circles it is greatly feared Pope Leo's successor may be a foreigner. The liberals especially dread the election of Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore. Officials at the vatican laugh at the idea of the proposed brochure having any effect. They smile also at the other attempts the Italian government has made or may attempt to make to change the pope's policy. Ecclesiastical authorities believe the democratic policy of the pope has obtained such firm hold upon the minds of the people that it will become traditional and other popes will live up to it.

Grabbed a Group of Islands.

MADRID, April 11.—Much excitement is caused here by a dispatch to the effect that Japan has seized the Pelem islands, a group in the north Pacific, which are claimed to belong to Spain, 450 miles east of the Phillipine islands, at the western extremity of the Caroline Archipelago. The islands are claimed by the Spaniards by right of discovery. The governor of the Phillipine islands has sent a cable dispatch asking for reinforcements, whether with the object of attacking the Japanese or not, is not stated. The Pelem Islands have about 10,000 inhabitants, and are very fertile. Their situation is between the Phillipine and Caroline islands, both Spanish colonies. It is regarded as a sign that Japan intends to encroach on the Spanish possessions in the Pacific, and the affair may lead to grave difficulties between the powers.

Likely to Be a Failure.

HULL, Eng., April 11.—It looks very much as if the dock laborers' strike is about to prove a failure. A lot of non-union men were put to work this morning under police and military protection, making the whole number of non-union men who have taken the places of the strikers about 2,000. This afternoon the strikers showed evidences of weakening, as a number of them applied for and were given work. The firms in the lumber carrying trade, whose vessels have laid idle since the strike began, have notified their men that unless they return to work at once their places will be filled with non-unionists.

Davitt Defends Home Rule.

LONDON, April 11.—The first speaker in the commons to-day on the motion for the second reading of the home rule bill was Ashmead-Bartlett, conservative, who earnestly opposed the bill. He was followed by Michael Davitt, who made a forcible speech in favor of the measure. Davitt said the bill would be accepted by 13,000,000 of the Irish race as a prospect of peace to be honorably observed. The Irish, Davitt continued, did not wish home rule to cost the British parliament a single penny, and they would not shirk their fair share of imperial expenditures.

Famine in All Its Horror.

MOSCOW, April 11.—Famine in the European part of the government of Perm is worse than ever before. The poor are dying by hundreds. In the smaller villages people have ceased trying to bury all bodies. Relatives of the dead are often too weak to provide burial for the dead and leave bodies on the roofs of houses. It is estimated that 525,000,000 pounds of grain are required to alleviate the distress and keep the poor in food until next harvest.

Noisy Socialists.

BRUSSELS, April 10.—In the observance of King Leopold's fifty-seventh birthday Gen. Brassine, commander of the troops of this district, inspected the garrison. As he passed down the line with his staff a group of socialists, led by a man with a large red flag, ran up shouting, "Long live universal suffrage." All the officers reined in their horses and several, apprehending attack, drew their swords. The socialists, however, withdrew, jeering at the officers and shouting for universal suffrage. Shortly afterwards a socialist was arrested near the parade ground shouting insulting remarks concerning King Leopold.

Lily Will Get a Share.

LONDON, April 11.—The exchange telegraph company says the property of George Abingdon Baird, or "Squire" Abingdon, will not go intact to his family as has been stated. The will made by Baird aboard the steamer Majestic during the voyage to the United States has been found among his effects, it is said, and under its provisions Mrs. Langtry will receive a large property.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

One of Secretary Carlisle's Assistants in the Treasury Department.

William E. Curtis, one of the newly appointed assistant secretaries of the treasury, is a son of Chief Justice William E. Curtis,

WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

of the New York superior court, and was born in New York city in 1855. He was graduated at Trinity college in 1875, studied at the Columbia law school, and has since practiced law in New York city. He has never held public office, but was one of the founders of the democratic club of the city of New York, is a member of various clubs and societies, and is a personal friend of Grover Cleveland. He is unmarried.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.

Estimating the Amount That Will Be Taken This Season.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The shipments of gold to-day will amount to $3,500,000. Of this sum $3,420,000 was taken from the subtreasury. No gold was received at the subtreasury yesterday. The treasury statement yesterday showed the gold reserve to be $106,310,656, against $105,247,596 Saturday at closing. Some of the bankers who are selling most of the exchange bills about a month ago made a careful calculation as to how much the shipments would probably amount to before the summer. They agreed that Europe would take from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 from this country.

Since that time about $5,000,000 has been shipped and the bankers fully expect shipments will go on until at least $25,000,000 has gone out. A banker talking of the situation states that the secretary of the treasury would have difficulty in placing bonds to replenish the reserve now, if he should try, for the bank deposits are not so large as two months ago. At that time, he said, an issue of bonds would have nearly or entirely stopped shipments, because a good deal of it was sent out by importers to meet foreign obligations for fear gold would go to a premium and foreign debts would have to be paid in the more expensive currency. But for this fear many foreign accounts would have been left unsettled and domestic ones now outstanding would have been balanced, because interest was easier on the other side, and other things being equal many would prefer to let debts stand there.

Sufficient Reason for Extension.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Director General Davis extended the time for receiving exhibits at the World's fair from April 10, the day originally set as the last one on which they would be received, until April 30. This was rendered necessary by the fact that only about one-third of the exhibits are now on the grounds.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

CHICAGO, April 11.—A special from the City of Mexico says Ex-President Manuel Gonzales died this afternoon.

BRUSSELS, April 11.—The chamber of deputies rejected the motion to favor universal suffrage.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 11.—The five story Tilly block was gutted by fire. The greatest sufferers are Reid & Hughes, dry goods. Total loss, $150,000.

BRUSSELS, April 11.—Five thousand coal miners in the Borinage district have resolved upon a general strike, partly for higher wages and partly for universal suffrage.

NEW YORK, April 11.—John G. McGowan, registry clerk of the postoffice here, has been missing since Monday last, together with a package of registered mail containing $5,200.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 11.—News has been received of a wife murder and lynching near Pickens, Miss. James Jeffcote killed his wife with an ax. A mob took Jeffcote and strung him up.

LONDON, April 11.—William Waldorf Astor bought the splendid estate, Cliveden, on the banks of the Thames, from the duke of Westminster. The sum paid is said to be $1,250,000. Cliveden is the ancestral seat of the duke.

DENVER, Col., April 11.—A telegram from Deming, N. M., to the Associated press says there is no truth in the report that the train bearing the southern California exhibit to the World's fair was wrecked and destroyed, as stated last night.

NEW YORK, April 11.—At a meeting of the Rapid Transit commission this afternoon John M. Bowers delivered an opinion of the scheme for building an underground road proposed by R. T. Wilson & Co., bankers, not feasible and the plan thereupon was withdrawn.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The Postal Telegraph Cable company elected the following board of directors for the ensuing year: President, A. B. Chandler; vice president, W. H. Baker; treasurer, E. C. Platt; secretary, J. O. Stephens. T. L. Cuyler completes the board.

DEAN OF THE DIPLOMATS

Sir Julian Pauncefote the First Ambassador to Present His Credentials at Washington.

The Function One of More Than Usual Ceremony and Importance.

Sir Julian and Mr. Cleveland Exchange Very Pleasant Speeches of Congratulation and Good Will.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Sir Julian Pauncefote became dean of the diplomatic corps in Washington this afternoon by virtue of his reception by the president as ambassador from Great Britain. As Sir Julian is the first ambassador from any country to the United States, the presentation of his papers to Cleveland was made a function of more than usual ceremony. Sir Julian, with Hon. Michael Herbert and other attaches of the British embassy, met Secretary Gresham at the state department shortly before three o'clock. All the British representatives were in court uniform. The party proceeded to the White house and at once went to the blue room. When the president entered Sir Julian stepped forward and presenting his credentials to him, made the following brief remarks:

"Mr. President: I have the honor to place in your hands a letter from the queen, my august sovereign, accrediting me as ambassador to the United States of America. In raising her representative at Washington to the rank of ambassador, her majesty manifested her constant desire to draw closely together the bonds which happily unite the two countries. It has been my privilege to serve her majesty for several years as minister plenipotentiary to the United States, and I venture to tender my grateful acknowledgments for the courteous consideration and kindness which, during the whole of that period, have been extended to me in the discharge of my important functions.

"In the higher office of ambassador, I hope the same indulgence may be accorded to me, and I beg to assure you that my utmost efforts will be devoted, as in the past, to the maintenance and improvement of the relations of friendship and good will which I trust will never cease to exist between the two countries. On the auspicious occasion of your being called upon once more to fill the exalted office of president of the United States, permit me, sir, respectfully to offer to you my sincere wishes for your personal welfare, and for the continued prosperity of the great nation whose mighty interests are committed to your charge."

In reply, the president said: "Mr. Ambassador: It affords me sincere pleasure to receive from your hand the letter of Her Britannic Majesty accrediting you as her ambassador to the United States of America. On behalf of our government and people, I desire to express the satisfaction with which we interpret the action of her majesty in conferring upon her representative at our capital the highest rank known to the diplomatic intercourse of nations, as a marked proof of the friendly consideration that tends to draw into closest amity two peoples having common ties of blood, of speech and of history.

"The esteem you have so deservedly won during your residence here as minister plenipotentiary, and the agreeable associations it has been the privilege of the officers of this government to cultivate with you, furnish a pledge that in your new capacity you will in the future, no less than you have in the past, efficiently promote the important interests of the two countries, and I beg to assure you that at all times you will be met with our earnest co operation toward strengthening and perpetuating the mutual national friendship now happily existing.

"Desiring you to convey to her majesty, the queen, in my name, and in behalf of the people of the United States, our heartfelt wishes for her majesty's welfare, and for the continued prosperity and peace of the British people, I offer to you, Mr. Ambassador, my hearty personal congratulations."

EVIDENCE OF IRE.

Manifested in the Senate While Talking of the Roach Case.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Roach case came prominently to the front to-day in the executive session of the senate and was the cause of some rather plain talk. It was declared by democratic leaders that if the Roach case is to be gone into at this session, others shall be taken up as well. The republicans retorted that they were afraid of no investigatigation concerning any other members, but they insisted that some positive action should be taken in this particular case. After a long discussion of the two views so vehemently adhered to by the respective sides, the question was laid aside without any definite action being taken.

The Martin case was given a share of debate, and from the discussion that ensued it is thought the senate will, if possible, refuse to look into the question of the legality of the seat now occupied by Martin.

The nomination of Eckels to be comptroller of currency was reported favorably, but confirmation did not follow, it going over for a day under the rules, there being objection to its present consideration. The objection found expression in some very caustic remarks by republican senators in regard to what they called the lack of wisdom manifested in the selection for so important an office of a man who, by his own admission, knew absolutely nothing of the business of banking.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

Alleged Text of the Original and Amended Documents.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The text, or the alleged text, of the extradition treaty signed by Secretary Bayard and de Struve, Russian minister in Washington in 1887, but which failed of ratification by the senate principally because of the strong opposition raised to article 3, defining political offenses, was published here this morning, apparently with the view of eliciting expressions of public opinion. The same alleged text was published in some New York papers six years ago and is believed to be accurate. Article 3 is the article which the republican senators, it is said, now desire should be made public in parallel columns with the corresponding article of the amended treaty which the senate ratified at the last session. The article in question as submitted in 1887 is as follows:

Article 3. If it be made to appear that extradition is sought with a view to try or punish the person demanded for an offense of a political character, surrender shall not take place, nor shall any person surrendered be tried or punished for any political offense committed previously to his extradition, nor for any offense other than that for which extradition is granted, nor shall the surrender of any person be demanded for an offense committed prior to the date at which this convention shall take effect. Murder or manslaughter, comprising the willful or negligent killing of a sovereign or chief magistrate of the state, or any member of his family, as well as the attempt to commit or participate in said crime, shall not be considered offenses of a political character.

It is pointed out that the modification of article 3, as adopted in the treaty which now awaits exchange of ratification, strengthens its declarations as to political offenses against a sovereign or chief magistrate, but makes no concessions in favor Russia not recip ocated in favor of the United States. The actual text of this part of the treaty as it now stands is as follows: "An attempt upon the life of the head of either government or against that of any member of his family, when such attempt comprises the act either of murder or assassination, or of poisoning, shall not be considered a political offense or an act connected with such offense."

Article 2 of the treaty of 1887 contains this: "The crime of forgery, by which is understood the utterance of forged papers and also the counterfeiting of public, sovereign or governmental acts." It is understood this definition is retained in the amended treaty, ratified by the senate. The opponents of the treaty contend that under this definition persons will be extraditable for using false passports or passports issued in an assumed name, which is said to be a very common practice by persons who believe their true names would excite the suspicion of Russian authorities.

IMPORTANT PLACES.

Several of Them Filled Tuesday by President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The president has sent to the senate the following nominations: E. H. Strobel, of New York, third assistant secretary of state; H. V. Johnson, of Colorado, United States attorney for Colorado; C. B. Dollinger, of Oregon, United States district judge of Oregon; W. K. Reid, of Utah, probate judge of San Pedro county, Utah; D. M. Browning, of Illinois, commissioner of Indian affairs; F. C. Armstrong, of Washington, D. C., assistant commissioner of Indian affairs; Daniel N. Morgan, of Connecticut, treasurer of the United States; Conrad N. Jordan, of New York, assistant treasurer of the United States.

Daniel N. Morgan, of Bridgeport, Conn., nominated for treasurer of the United States, is one of the leading citizens of his native state, socially politically and financially. He is about 50 years of age, has been mayor of Bridgeport three times, served in the legislature and has been president of a national bank for ten years.

Conrad N. Jordan, nominated for assistant treasurer at New York, is well known to the country as United States treasurer in Cleveland's first administration. He is about 65 years of age. Edward H. Strobel, of New York, nominated for third assistant secretary of state, served through Cleveland's first term and part of the succeeding republican administration as secretary of the legation at Madrid. He is a graduate of Harvard college and Harvard law school, and at present is practicing law. Daniel M. Browning, of Illinois, nominated for commissioner of Indian affairs, lives at Benton. He is about 50 years of age, a lawyer, and in 1882 was judge of the district court of Illinois in his district. Browning is said to have made a strong effort to secure the position of commissioner of the land office.

Frank E. Armstrong, who was named as assistant commissioner, sat down as a resident of the District of Columbia, was originally appointed inspector in the Indian bureau from Louisiana in Cleveland's first administration. He remained in the place nearly a year under President Harrison, was an officer in the old army and left it to join his fortunes with the confederacy.

C. B. Dollinger, nominated district judge for Oregon, was a fortunate one of the quartette of personal friends striving for the place. He is about 55 years old, enjoys one of the largest practices of any lawyer in the state, is now a resident of Portland, and a member of the law firm started by Senator Dolph.

Two Champions Meet.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The president met one of the greatest of his political enemies this morning and the champions of high tariff and low tariff exchanged courtesies. His caller was none other than Gov. McKinley, of Ohio. A pleasant and somewhat touching part of the interview to the governor was when Cleveland offered his sympathy upon the business afflictions which had recently befallen him. Altogether the meeting of the giants was almost enough to furnish a text for a treatise upon the decadence of partisanship.

Sufficient Cause for Dismissal.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Secretary Hoke Smith has given notice to law clerks and other high grade employes of the interior department that the expression of an opinion to outsiders as to the probable solution of any question pending before the department will be deemed sufficient cause for dismissal.

Capital Notes.

A communication was received from the president concerning the Bering sea case which set out in narrative form the proceedings taken up to date before the court of arbitration.

There will be a special meeting of the committee on privileges and elections Wednesday at which the Roach case will be again taken up and efforts made to reach some conclusion that will be satisfactory alike to democrats and republicans.

Senator Gorman called upon the president to discuss with him the question of adjournment. Cleveland told him he had several nominations which he desired to have considered by the senate, and he hoped to be able to get all in by the end of this or early in next week.

LARSON'S CONTRACT.

To Build the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railroad.

Special to The Independent.

SPOKANE, April 11.—The contract for the building of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway was let to-day in this city to Peter Larson, of Helena. The contract price is in the neighborhood of $750,000 or $800,000. The Nelson & Fort Sheppard road is an extension of the Spokane & Northern, meeting the Spokane road at the British Columbia line, and extending sixty miles into Nelson, B. C. The Spokane & Northern road is operated as far as Northport and will be extended to the British Columbia line this summer, where the tracks of the two roads will meet. Though known by two names, the management will be the same. The contract provides that the road shall be completed by Oct. 1, and ready for trains to pass over, that is, the roadbed is to be built, iron laid, and the line ballasted before snow flies.

Monmouth Park Entries.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The stakes of the Monmouth Park association received 2,594 entries. The California entries were the last to come to hand, and among them are W. O. B. McDonough, who names seventy-eight royally bred racers; Charles L. Fair, who enters twelve; Dan. Miller, six, and Matt storn, with twenty-eight. The entries of McDonough's stable, which comprises the two-year-olds by Galore, Derebin, Sir Modred, Hyder Ali and Kingston, should make a good showing. In his lot is a filly by Galore, out of Glidelia, the mare the late Capt. Connor was so fond of.

ROOT NOT A HYPNOTIST.

The Leader in the Davis Will Case Talks About the Dixon Story.

Not Undue Influence Has Been Exerted Over the Gentleman From Flushing.

His Residence Has Not Been a Secret and He Has Been Free to Go and Come as He Pleased.

Henry A. Root, the leading contestant in the Davis will case, is in Helena. In addition to being the particular figure and hardest fighter in one of the most celebrated lawsuits of the century, Mr. Root, much to his disgust, is being forced by sensational newspaper correspondents into prominence as the greatest hypnotist of this or any other century. A few weeks ago THE INDEPENDENT published a dispatch from New York, in which it was stated that James Dixon had begun suit against Henry A. Root. Among other allegations in the complaint was one to the effect that Root had hypnotized Henry W. Dixon, brother of James, and had spirited the brother away. Following the filing of this suit the newspapers took the matter up, and according to recent stories Mr. Root has great power as a hypnotist. Talking about the Dixon matter yesterday, Mr. Root said: "So far as James Dixon's suit is concerned it is a fact that he has commenced one, but to those who know him it is not surprising, as he has sued almost all his own relatives at one time or another. Now as to Henry W. Dixon's movements. Last year he was in Flushing, N. Y., and I was in Chicago. About Dec. 25 I received a telegram saying he wanted to spend the winter in the south or in California. I sent him word to come to Chicago, and he did so and on Dec. 31 we both went to Pomona, Cal. The first day we registered at the leading hotel, but Dixon did not like it, preferring a private family. It happened that there were in the city two very prominent men, Messrs. Dewey and Bartlett, whose wives were acquaintances of mine from childhood. I asked them about a private house for Dixon, and they found him a nice home with an old couple from Connecticut, who live in the heart of the city. After leaving with Dewey a sufficient amount of money to take care of Dixon I left and came east. I have heard from Dewey frequently and his letters have been to the effect that Dixon is getting along nicely. A few days ago I received word from Dewey that Dixon wanted to go to Flushing to see his brother's children, and I telegraphed him the money to send him. The story that I have exercised any undue influence over Dixon is preposterous, while some of the newspaper reports have been actually libelous. One in particular, sent from Pomona to the New York Times, saying I had taken Dixon to a cheap lodging house, had not registered, and that I had taken him to the foothills and hypnotized him, is so outrageously false that I cannot conceive how any one could have written it. The facts are that we went to the biggest hotel in Pomona, that Dixon has been with the most prominent people in the town, and has not at any time been concealed.

"Dixon is a very bright fellow," continued Mr. Root, "in some respects, but he is not sound altogether mentally. He has no idea of the value of money. If you had a toothpick he wanted, he would as quickly give you $500 for it as five cents. His brother James, who has brought suit against me, once had Henry with him a year. James kept all of Henry's income save $5 weekly, and at the end of the year set him a bill for a year's board at $15 a week. Henry dreads a suit and instead of allowing me to fight it in court, he insisted on my paying it. In some respects these hypnotic stories are very funny, but they are getting most too personal to be pleasant."

May 8 the will contest will be on again at Butte. All the Iowa witnesses will be brought on, and the legal giants will make another try for a decision in a case involving millions.

NEW MOTOR POWER.

Which the Inventor Thinks Will Revolutionize the Carrying Business.

NEW YORK, April 11.—George Sheffield, a gray-haired inventor of this city, to-day announced on the maritime exchange that he had invented a new marine engine that would enable the City of Paris or the Teutonic to make the trip from New York to Queenstown in three days and ten hours. He said the engine was not problematical, but an accomplished fact, and that it could propel vessels of 5,000 tons at a rate of thirty-five miles per hour. No coal is to be used on this ocean steamer, but the screw system will be used. In brief, the thing will be the motor power. Enough of this can be put in a couple of flour barrels to drive a big ship from Liverpool to New York. One part of the motive power is ordinary sugar, and another barrel will contain chlorate of potash. The machinery is somewhat complicated. There is a steel chamber into which the piston head enters and a small tube entering at opposing sides. Through one sugar and through the other chlorate of potash is injected by air pressure. They mingle as a rod dipped in sulpuric acid comes in contact with them and causes an explosion which drives the piston. A series of explosions is kept up by the feeding of ingredients and so the piston is kept working by gasses instead of steam.

CAME FROM ASIA MINOR.

Source of the Earthquake That Did Much Damage in Europe.

VIENNA, April 11.—Servia suffered most from yesterday's earthquakes. Two villages were destroyed. The chief judge was killed at Jagodina by his house collapsing. It is believed the earthquakes are a continuation of the recent earthquake in Asia Minor, but meagerly reported, whereby the town of Malattia, with 3,000 houses, was destroyed and 130 persons perished.

BELGRADE, April 11.—An earthquake shock shook several districts in Servia this morning. Great fissures were torn in the earth from which large streams of warm water and yellow mud still flow. Though houses and many churches were wrecked. Public buildings were rendered dangerous for occupancy. In the districts where the heaviest shocks were felt the people fear to return to the villages and are living in the fields.

Got in Front of the Gun.

Special to The Independent.

MILES CITY, April 11.—Last evening, as retreat was sounded by the bugles at Fort Keogh, and just as the evening gun was fired, Rose Martin, in the employ of Capt. Thorne, passed in front of the cannon at a distance of twenty feet. The heavy grains of powder struck her in the face and tore it terribly. Whether her eyesight is gone the doctors cannot say. She came from Germany only five months ago.