

## HORRIBLE ACCIDENT

### STRUCK BY A SQUALL

Cost The Loss of Forty Lives.—The Bark Helen W. Almy Lay Bottom up, and Badly Wrecked.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Upon the arrival of the Pacific Coast Steamship company's steamer Santa Rosa, from San Diego today, the news was received of another horrible accident, indirectly attributed to the Alaska gold excitement, which is believed to have cost the lives of forty passengers and sailors.

Captain Alexander of the Santa Rosa reports that early this morning, while some miles off Point Konita, at the Golden Gate, he sighted a derelict, bottom up. The tug Sea Witch was immediately dispatched to the point indicated and found the derelict to be the bark Helen W. Almy, Captain Hogan, which sailed hence for Copper River points with twenty-seven passengers and a crew of thirteen on Sunday last.

She lay upon her side with her stern low in the water. Her deck was badly wrecked and several planks of her hull were washed loose by the seas which broke over her. While there were no signs of boats among the wreckage, it is not believed that her passengers and crew escaped by putting off from the vessel on them, as there has been a very heavy sea for several days past. Furthermore, no word has been received from the survivors, if any exist. Although the derelict was sighted within ten miles of the shore and only forty-eight hours have passed since the wreck occurred.

According to the tugboat men, there was a pretty stiff breeze when the Almy sailed out of Golden Gate on Sunday last, and by noon it was blowing a gale. She left here under the topsails, and when last seen was standing out for an offing. There was a heavy sea running and it is supposed that some time during the night she was struck by a squall and turned turtle.

The vessel was in good condition for an old vessel and perfectly seaworthy. She was on the dry docks some days before being put on the berth and her owners spent \$3,000 in repairing her.

When the Almy left port she had twenty-five tons of ballast in her besides the provisions of the passenger and their outfits. She was a vessel of only 250 tons and was therefore ballasted sufficiently to make her stiff.

### The Naval Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The naval appropriation bill as reported to the House carries a total of \$35,683,056, an increase over last year of \$3,764,432, and over the current estimates of \$2,514,824. For the increase of the navy the bill allows to be considered by contract three keel-going coast line battleships designed to carry the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance, displacement 11,000 tons, with the highest practicable speed for their class, to cost exclusive of armament not exceeding \$3,000,000 each, one to be named the Maine; six torpedo boats and six torpedo boat destroyers, to cost not exceeding \$2,340,000, and one gunboat to take the place of the U. S. S. Michigan, to cost exclusive of armament not over \$450,000, to be built on the great lakes. One of these ships is to be built on the Pacific coast. The contracts for the construction of all these vessels are to be made within sixty days of the enactment of the bill.

Toward the construction of four timber dry docks \$200,000 each is allowed, each to be not less than 700 feet long and sufficient to meet probable future requirements of the largest vessels. They are to be located at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, Long Island and Mare Island, Cal., the total cost when completed to exceed \$850,000 each. At Algiers, La., a dry dock is to be built, but is to be of a double sided steel floating type, known as the combined floating and self-docking dock, capable of lifting a vessel of 15,000 tons displacement and twenty-seven feet draft of water, to cost, including moorings and wharf, \$850,000 of which \$200,000 is appropriate for this year.

The bill directs the appointment of a board of naval officers to determine the desirability of locating and constructing a dry dock in the harbor of Galveston, Tex., and to report to congress at the next session.

### Will Hold Her Own.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Herald's correspondent in London interviewed Sir Charles Dike as to the relations between the United States and Spain. He thought that there was no doubt that if war came the United States would more than hold its own. He did not think it possible Spain would attempt to block American ports. Asked as to the attitude of other countries in case of war, Sir Charles said:

"Japan is perhaps the only nation that might be tempted to interfere. It has not found the opportunity for expansion in Cuba that it expected, and a war between the United States and Spain might tempt it to grab the Philippines. I regard it as improbable that England would in any way take part in such a war officially, but the sympathies of England would be with the United States."

### His Prisoners in Charge.

WAGONER, I. T., March 23.—United States Marshal Bennett arrived in town in charge of six prisoners charged with murdering a negro named Chandler and a white woman with whom he was living Saturday night. The parties arrested are prominent at Gibes station. W. A. Loman, merchant; Ed Burns, section foreman, and G. W. Gaines, M. K. & T. station agent are among the six in full custody of the constable of the grand jury which is investigating the case.

## NEWS FROM HAVANA

### CLARA BARTON MAKES A PROPOSITION.

Revising the List of Bodies Taken From the Wreck of the Maine—Reconnaissance of the Cuba Coast.

HAVANA, March 21.—One six-inch gun and a valuable cable were recovered today from the wreck of the Maine. The bodies of two of the Maine victims were sent to Key West this afternoon on the steamer Olivett. Chaplain Chadwick is revising the list of the bodies thus far taken from the wreck. He inclines to the belief that a larger number has been recovered than has been stated but will know positively as to this in a few days.

The few Americans who arrived by steamer expressed surprise at the tranquility prevailing in the city. St. Joseph's day, was generally observed as a holiday. All the business houses were closed.

Tickets for the evening's performance at the Tacon theatre, costing \$400, were given by the navy committee this afternoon to the commander of the Austrian warship Dana, now here as the representative of a great and friendly nation and with the admiration and love of the most virtuous queen-regent, who is herself of Austrian origin.

Troops left Matanzas city to make a reconnaissance of the Cuba coast to the eastern extremity of the island.

Miss Clara Barton, after calling upon Captain-General Blanco, at his suggestion visited the heads of the colonial government. The autonomists treated her with such distinguished courtesy that she broached to them the subject of the allotment of lands to poor Cubans, engaging to furnish their houses from America and also to superintend any colonies thus formed. Miss Barton was told that the matter would be carefully considered. After she had left the officials said:

"We are Spanish; does she think she can make Yankees of us? Her desire must be to Americanize the creoles."

The board to solicit funds in aid of the Spanish navy met at the palace this afternoon. General Blanco was elected president and promised to use all his influence to induce the officials, civil and military, to contribute. The function given this evening at the Tacon theatre for this purpose is expected to realize \$100,000 for the naval fund. One Spanish cigarmaker paid \$1,200 for a seat in the balcony and the lowest price of general admission was \$10 in gold.

### At the Torpedo Station.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 21.—Great activity is displayed at the torpedo station here, due to an order from the navy department to get in readiness for shipment of shells for the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and to fill at once the warheads of all torpedoes on the island, and of those that would be shipped to the station daily until the outfits for all cruisers and battleships would be completed. In addition to the torpedo outfits the men at the torpedo station are working on a death-dealing engine in the shape of a buoyant mine, whose discharge is equal to four service torpedoes of sufficient power to blow out of the water the largest battleship. As soon as the rush torpedo orders are completed the whole force at the station will be put on the mines. The entrances to Narragansett bay, both east and west, have been plotted for mines. There has just arrived at Ft. Adams for this purpose 3,000 pounds of smokeless powder, 3,000 pounds of ordinary powder and 3,000 pounds of prismatic powder. R. I.ia connecting cables have also arrived and work will begin to make entrance to Narragansett bay impossible.

The big guns are expected daily at the fort and will be mounted at once.

### Duty Imposed on Supplies.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The department of state is informed by the United States consul-general at Ottawa, Ont., that the same duties are imposed on goods destined for the Klondike region as are imposed on goods imported into any other part of Canada. The instructions to the Canadian custom officers ordering this matter are as follows:

"Wearing apparel, articles of personal ornament, toilet articles and similar personal effects of persons arriving in Canada may be passed free, without entry at customs, as travellers' baggage, under the provisions of the custom tariff, but this provision shall only include such articles as actually accompany and are in the use of and are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons for the immediate purposes of the journey and present comfort and convenience and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale."

### A Relief Fund.

KANSAS CITY, March 21.—A relief fund of \$9,053 and twenty-one carloads of provisions and clothing collected in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma, for the starving Cubans of Matanzas were forwarded south today. These relief measures are being carried out under the management of the Kansas City Star.

### Yellow Jack Abroad.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The steamer Strabo, which arrived here today from Rio Janeiro, lost one of her crew from yellow fever during the voyage to this port.

When the Strabo reached port today the health officer ordered a strict quarantine of the vessel. She will be detained for a thorough disinfection, the crew's quarters will be fumigated and cleaned and all the effects and bedding will be disinfected.

## GEORGE POWELL PATRIOT.

Accepts the Challenge Intended for Sons for Mason—A Good Shot.

WINONA, MINN., March 22.—In response to the challenge of Baron de Carlo, marquis of Alta villa of Madrid Spain, to fight a duel with Senator Mason of Illinois to the latter's utterances in the United States senate, Dr. George Powell of LaCrosse has cabled the following acceptance of the challenge in Mason's stead:

"To Baron de Carlo, Madrid: Through the press dispatches I am informed that you have challenged Senator Mason to mortal combat for words spoken in defense of his position as the champion of the patriotism and principles of his country and its people in the United States, with usual Spanish generosity selecting your own weapons.

"Now, as Senator Mason has spent a lifetime in the pursuit of a more humane civilization which has but poorly fitted him to meet a bully at arms, as one who has admired and now endorses the object of your words and patriotism of Senator Mason, I, a plainman, a westerner, one of a class known as typical American, typical because it holds principle, as patriotism, above price—because I believe that murder in the first degree cannot be paid for with gold, hereby accept your challenge and name the army pistol, the old forty-four, the organ of civilization, the instrument with which the American pioneer measured justice to assassins.

### HUNDREDS OF OTHERS READY.

"And while earnestly assuring you and all your kind that thousands of men of my type stand ready to step in my tracks and pick up my pistol if it should fall, I sincerely thank the representative of a thousand years of barbarism for the opportunity to fire the shot in revenge for the Yankee sailors, who fed the sharks in the bottom of Havana bay. (Signed.)

GEORGE E. POWELL,  
LaCrosse, Wis."

The above cable was sent March 17, but has not been made public until today. Dr. George Powell is a noted western plainsman and Indian fighter, who followed the fortunes of the army for thirty years in the capacity of scout and guide in the numerous Indian wars, serving with distinction under every general of the army west of the Mississippi river during that time of service. So valuable to the army were the services rendered by him that he has been the recipient of many mementoes from his commanders, among them being a magnificent silver-mounted revolver costing \$150 and presented by the late Gen. George A. Custer. Dr. Powell is about fifty years of age, and a well known physician of La Crosse. He is of a modest and retiring disposition, but when once aroused becomes a perfect lion in battle. Dr. Powell is a boon companion of such frontiersmen as Buffalo Bill, Wild Bill, Texas Jack and others of equal note.

### Immune from Yellow Fever.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Uncle Sam has only to issue an order to his troops to "cook your food and boil your drinking water" to render the whole American army immune from yellow fever, according to Prof. Edwin Kleek of Rush medical college, an account of whose discovery of yellow fever germs was published a fortnight ago. The Spanish soldiers in Cuba, among whom the mortality from yellow fever has been great, have eaten and drunk cooked and inoculated food and water indiscriminately.

Professor Kleek's theory is that if the simple precaution of boiling and cooking had been followed the army would have been practically immune from the disease.

In the event of war with Spain, the American troops sent to Cuba would be forced to depend largely on food canned in the United States which would lessen the danger entirely. It is Prof. Kleek's belief that if the familiar injunction of the Chicago health department to "boil the water" is followed it would complete the safety of the troops from the disease, "whose ravages are more to be dreaded than Spanish bullets."

### To Settle the Debts.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The senate committee on Pacific railways decided to report the bills for settlement to the Central Pacific and the Sioux City & Pacific debts. The secretary of the treasury, the secretary of the interior and attorney-general are created a committee to settle the debts and to make such extensions as may be necessary to secure the government's interest. In the case of the Central Pacific an amendment was adopted providing that the full amount of the government's principal and interest must be paid. No limitation was placed on the Sioux City & Pacific and it is probable that Senators Morgan and Harris will make a minority report in favor of a similar resolution to that placed on the Central Pacific settlement.

### A New Name.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Secretary Long issued an order that the Amazonas, the cruiser recently purchased at Newcastle-on-Tyne from Brazilian government, hereafter shall bear the name of New Orleans.

### Isborn's Seventieth Birthday.

CHICAGO, March 22.—The seventieth birthday Henrik Isben was celebrated today with great festivities. Numerous deputations, including one from the storthing, congratulated the poet and dramatist, and King Oscar telegraphed: "I and the queen send you our cordial congratulations on your seventieth birthday. Your day of honor is likewise a day of honor for the Norwegian people." Isben received hundreds of other telegrams during the day.

## A SAVAGE FIRE.

### MUCH COOLNESS AND BRAVERY SHOWN.

Many People Met Death in the Flames—A Brave Girl Helps Others Escape and Loses Her Own Life.

CHICAGO, March 17.—It required just twenty minutes for one of the most savage fires Chicago has seen since the famous cold storage warehouse on the world's fair grounds in 1893, to take anywhere from five to fifteen lives, maim thirty people and reduce a six brick building to a pile of blazing timbers, red-hot bricks and twisted iron.

The number of dead is still in doubt, and probably will not be definitely known until the debris of the building is sufficiently cooled to admit of a search being made for the bodies of those who are undoubtedly in the ruins. This will be two days hence at the least.

Three men are known to be dead. The building was six stories high, had a frontage of fifty eight feet on Wabash avenue and extended back 160 feet to an alley. It was of what is known as mill construction, had two elevator shafts, one in front, one in the rear and reached in from the third story to the roof a light shaft, which gave the flames every chance and it was because of this shaft that the fire spread with such awful rapidity.

### FLAMES HAD FULL SWING.

The building was occupied by a number of concerns, some of them employing large numbers of people. It is estimated that 400 persons were at work in the building when the fire was discovered.

The origin of the fire is in dispute. By some it is said to have been caused by an explosion of collision in the wall paper warehouse of Alfred Peate, on the third floor, and by others to have been the result of an explosion among some photographic chemicals in the photographic supply house of Sweet, Wallace & Co., on the sixth floor. Employees of both concerns deny that there was any explosion in their vicinity. The weight of evidence seems to be, however, that the explosion was in the lower part of the building, for the flames shot up the light shaft at once. There was no eating down.

### INMATES THROWN IN A PANIC.

The sound of the explosion threw the inmates of the building into a panic, and on several floors a wild stampede began for the stairways and elevators. To add to the panic the men in charge of the elevators ran their cars up to the top of the building shouting "fire" at every floor. When they reached the top both elevators took on a load of frightened women and started for the bottom. The front elevator was in charge of Harry Gleason, a boy, and the rear one was handled by William St. John, a young man. Both of them kept their heads, showing much coolness and bravery, and were instrumental in saving many lives.

The elevator in the front of the building was a deliberate affair, in good order, but not calculated to produce much speed in such an emergency as confronted it today. Gleason made one trip to the seventh floor, carrying down a load of women, and although the smoke was rolling through the building in dense clouds, he started up again. At the fourth floor he stopped to take on a crowd of girls from the rooms of the National Music company, being assisted in his work by Miss Katherine Carney, the forewoman. A man tried to force his way into the elevator, but Gleason shoved him back into the hall, so that the women might have the first chance. The man never came out, and with brave Catherine Carney, who showed a brave and more unselfish spirit probably met his death in the flames.

### MISS CARNEY A HEROINE.

When it was first learned the building was on fire the forty or more girls employed by the National Music company rushed to the elevator and stairways. Miss Carney tried to stop the rush but was unable to cope with the panic-stricken girls, and while some rushed down the stairways a large number beat at the elevator cage and screamed for help. The elevator was ascending and the conductor stopped it at the fourth floor. In an instant it was filled with the frightened girls. Miss Carney remained on the floor to see that all the girls escaped and as the last one entered the car Miss Carney started to follow. There was such a crowd in the elevator that Miss Carney could not get in and the elevator descended without her. It is thought she was too late to escape, and overcome by the smoke which was pouring into the places left to the floor and was burned to death.

After reaching the bottom with his load of girls, Gleason was about to start up again when the supports of the elevator machinery at the top of the shaft caught fire and seeing that they would give way before his slow elevator could make another trip Gleason got it up.

At the rear St. John did equally good work, but was not able to make more than one trip, as the fire swept through that portion of the building first.

### In Open Rebellion.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila on March 10, for Bolina with troops and artillery, European cable operators are safe. The provinces of Tarlac, Pangasinan and Zambales are in open rebellion and it is feared others will follow their leader. It is reported that Aguinaldo and other battle leaders have been held from Hong Kong, 6,000 troops. Artillery has been sent from the provinces within the last three days. Few troops are left.

## WALTER PULLMAN MARRIED.

A Partionless Bride.—A Quiet Wedding.—News From Madrid.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—Walter Sanger Pullman, one of the twin sons of the late George M. Pullman, the palace car magnate, was married yesterday to Miss Louise Lander West of this city. The unexpected wedding took place at the home of the Rev. John Bakewell, rector of Trinity church, on Telegraph avenue, Oakland.

Late yesterday afternoon Mr. Pullman, unaccompanied, made his appearance at the county clerk's office in the Alameda county court house. He made application of Deputy County Clerk Mason for a license to marry. He gave his full name as Walter Sanger Pullman, a native of Illinois, aged twenty-three, and at present a resident of the city and county of San Francisco. The name of his intended bride he gave as Louise Lander West, a native of California, aged twenty-four, and a resident of the city and county of San Francisco. The license was made out in due form and Mr. Pullman joined Miss West. Taking a carriage they drove to the home of the clergyman, who performed the ceremony in the parlors of his home, the clergyman's wife and a Miss Robbins, a friend of Mrs. Blackwell, acting as witnesses. After the ceremony the couple went away as quietly as they had come, without making explanation or leaving any address, and the clergyman was ignorant of the identity of the couple he had married.

The acquaintance of the young people was of a few weeks' standing. Mrs. Pullman, who resided at the Palace with her sister, Miss Hugh McDonnell, is a daughter of the late Chester H. West, who was a pioneer of 1849, having made the trip around the Horn with the earliest goldseekers. He became a banker in this city and was at one time very wealthy. He left his wife and his daughter a goodly fortune and his daughter's husband, Hugh McDonnell, who is now young Pullman's brother-in-law, is a wealthy mine owner of New York city. The late Gen. Frederick Lander was an uncle of the Misses West and they are the nieces of Judge Edward Lander of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Pullman, the bride, is of medium height. She is a brunette, with a profusion of reddish hair, steel blue eyes, long eyelashes and an attractive face.

### Threats Made.

LAREDO, TEX., March 18.—On several occasions since the blowing up of the Maine in Havana harbor anonymous letters have been addressed to M. O. Christian of this city warning him of a plot outlined by Spanish residents here and at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, to blow up this city with dynamite should hostilities arise between the United States and Spain. Little heed was paid to the warnings, but another letter, containing violent threats, has just been received and has caused considerable comment. The mayor has ordered the arrest of all suspicious characters.

NEW YORK, March 18.—A detachment of thirty-three marines were hurriedly sent away early today from the marine barracks at the New York navy yard. They will join the cruiser Newark at League island navy yard. A detail of twenty-five blue jackets for the Richmond, also at League island, was taken to Jersey City on a tug. It was announced at the marine barracks today that an order for the immediate enlistment of 473 men had been received from Washington.

GALVESTON, TEX., March 10.—The Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe has received a request from connections to bid with them on the transportation of United States troops from Port Sam Houston to Galveston. The Santa Fe has received a request to bid on the transportation of a large quantity of coal to Galveston for the use of the navy.

### The New U. S. Warships.

LONDON, March 18.—The warship Amazonas, built for Brazil, but purchased by the United States, will be formally transferred to the United States government tomorrow at Gravesend. Lieutenant-Commander Colwell, the United States naval attaché here, will receive the ship from its Brazilian commander. A crew from the San Francisco will then be marched on board, the Brazilian flag will be hauled down and the Brazilian sailors will be landed. The executive officer of the San Francisco will probably take command of the Amazonas, and it will sail for the United States as speedily as possible under sealed orders. It is supposed it is going to the North American station when its crew can be reinforced. The Amazonas has just been provisioned and coated for its trip to Brazil. The United States government purchased all the supplies. Commander Willard H. Brownson, the agent of the United States navy department, who arrived here yesterday, has been besieged by newspaper men and reporters. He says the reports of the object of his mission are incorrect and that his errand is one which he cannot speak about. Apparently Commander Brownson is acting as adviser to Lieutenant-Commander Colwell.

### Able to Meet Interest.

LONDON, March 18.—It is officially announced today that the 4 per cent coupon on Spanish government 4 per cents will be paid.

### W. C. White.

CHICAGO, March 18.—W. C. White, traffic manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, is dead at his home here. He was one of the oldest railroad men in the country, and had been with the Santa Fe in different capacities for twenty-five years.

## THE FORCE OF SPAIN

### EFFECTIVE FOR MILITARY DUTY

Seventy Thousand Men Killed, Wounded and Disabled During the Cuban War—The Military Strength of Spain.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Seventy thousand men is the number of Spanish soldiers who have been killed, wounded and otherwise incapacitated for duty during the present war in Cuba. These figures have been received in this city recently from reliable sources and are said to be as nearly authentic as it is possible to obtain them without recourse to the records kept by the Spanish government. From the same source considerable other information bearing on the military strength of Spain and her dependencies is given. The present force of Spain in Cuba is as follows:

Regulars 135,000 men. Of this number it is estimated that 80,000 of them are effective for military purposes. There are about 30,000 members in what is known as the volunteer army. These are mostly in the province of Havana and are largely in the nature of home guards, corresponding to our state militia. There are 35,000 men who are not effective for military duty from various causes.

The strength of the Spanish army at home and including her nearby possessions is 100,000 men, which in times of demand for additional soldiers may be increased as follows:

First reserve, 50,000; second reserve, 60,000 men, all of whom are instructed in military tactics and a second reserve which are not instructed of 30,000 men, making in all a grand total of 150,000 men. Since these figures were received here recent drafts of 15,000 men to strengthen the army in Cuba leaves only 85,000 men of Spain's regular army now in the peninsula, the Balearic islands, the Spanish possessions in north Africa and the Canary islands. In the Philippine island's Spain has an army of 32,000 men, which includes about 15,000 native troops. The latter in time of war, it is said, is of very little use to the Spanish government.

In Porto Rico there are 5,000 Spanish troops, which, in the event of hostilities could be supplemented by 4,000 volunteers.

### Ground Float the Stars and Stripes.

LONDON, March 19.—The government of Great Britain is surprised at the report of the senate committee on foreign relations which, after presenting a joint resolution for the annexation of Hawaii, set forth that Great Britain was plotting for the absorption of Hawaii.

A high official of the British foreign office said today:

"It is unfortunate that the committee has such an erroneous impression. I cannot imagine upon what supposed facts they base their report. It seems improbable that the senators would issue official statements on no other basis than rumors and suspicions. As a matter of fact nothing is further from Great Britain's intentions than to interfere in any way with the existing regime in Hawaii. No steps in that direction were ever contemplated. On the contrary, her majesty's government has recognized that the United States has the foremost interests in Hawaii and that it is natural and inevitable that Hawaii should be under American influence."

### Corps meal sent to Cuba.

HAVANA, March 19.—Circulars have been sent to the alcaldes of about 20 towns in Cuba notifying them of the new methods of relief and also setting forth that cornmeal amounting to one pound per day per capita will be the first supply sent. Continuing the circular asks that alcaldes personally or in conjunction with the proper officers or consultants see that the relief is properly distributed. Further supplies for remote places are made contingent for the present upon prompt results of the authorities as to the distribution, the number of people led etc.

Visitors to the cemetery find the graves of the dead of the Maine decorated with many flowers, while from the central place of sepulchre waves a long streamer of red and yellow with an inscription showing that the decorations and flowers were placed there by the sailors of the Austrian warship Dana. "In memory of our unfortunate fellow-soldiers of the United States ship Maine."

### Receiving Large Orders.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL., March 19.—The California powder works received orders from the navy department Wednesday for 3,000,000 pounds of brown prismatic powder. Yesterday the same concern received an order for 20,000 pounds of the same kind of powder for immediate delivery. These together make the largest single order ever given by the United States government on this coast. About six months will be required to fill these orders, even with the additional machinery now in course of construction by the company. Previous orders for smokeless powder will keep the works running at their full capacity for a year.

### One More Body Found.

CHICAGO, March 19.—One more body and the knee joint of another were found in the ruins of the Ayers building today. The body has been positively identified as that of William J. Wilcox, who was secretary and treasurer of the W. A. Olmstead Scientific company. It was impossible to identify the portion of the limb. The foreman working on the ruins believes that it may be part of a body which has already been removed from the debris.