

AS SECRET AS THE GRAVE

AMERICAN-CANADIAN COMMISSIONERS WILL NOT TALK

Propose to Complete Work Before Taking Public Into Their Confidence—Canadian Press Feared Mr. Dingley Will Not Sink His Personal Ideas for General Good—Preferential Tariff.

QUEBEC, Aug. 26.—The story of the arbitration commissioners' proceedings today is the same as the story of yesterday—the same as the story of each day's proceedings will be if the plan of silence is carried out. They are at work. They say they are making progress. They declare that developments thus far indicate that the questions which they have undertaken to settle eventually will be settled, and better and quieter relations than ever existed before will exist between the United States and Canada. The commission beyond this declines to take the public into its confidence.

The British and American commissioners held meetings to themselves to-day. No joint meetings will be held until Monday. On Friday next they will adjourn until Sept. 20. But before this course is taken it is expected some information will be made as to whether or not anything or nothing is likely to be accomplished. Just what has been accomplished is not known.

It is said here that the whole settlement of various questions will go to pieces on the rock of preferential tariff. Several of the Canadian papers have stated that the United States would never consent to make concessions and adjust specific questions as long as England is given so great an advantage over the United States in Canadian markets. When asked about this point the commissioners declined to say whether or not it has been mentioned in their talk.

DOUBTFUL OF DINGLEY.

In some quarters there seems to be a feeling that Congressman Dingley's influence may not be favorable to a speedy adjustment of the questions. It is asserted by some Canadians and Canadian papers he will not be able to put aside his tariff ideas and treat all questions as other members of the United States commission might be willing to do, but this is merely what other say of Mr. Dingley, not what he says himself. It is also asserted by some that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will prevent any probable settlement of the questions. It is said he will not consent to a settlement of one or any of the questions, unless there is a settlement of all, and a general readjustment of trade relations. But Sir Wilfrid will not say for himself.

The commissioners are to be entertained tomorrow night at the Garrison club by Solicitor General Sir James Fitzpatrick. Other similar events for the amusement of the American commissioners are being arranged for the future.

STRICTLY SECRET.

The American newspaper correspondents, who reached here early this week, have nearly all returned to their homes or gone on a vacation down the St. Lawrence. They were assured by the commissioners that it is useless for them to remain, as nothing will be given to the press until the work of the commission is finished. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was called away today on account of the death of his brother. He will be absent several days.

It is quite likely the American commissioners will look into the question of duties on agricultural products, although nothing has been said about talking this matter up in a specific way. It is said, however, that the United States commissioners are securing the names of associations in the United States and getting information as to agricultural products.

SPAIN'S DILEMMA.

Puzzled as to Disposition of Troops in Santiago.

MADRID, Aug. 26.—The cabinet was in session again today. Senor Sagasta said the government was principally occupied with the position of the troops that had capitulated at Manila. It would be better, it is thought, to transport them to the Vizayas islands than to bring them home, but the question must be decided by agreement with the American government. It depended upon whether or not the troops were considered prisoners of war.

TRANSPORTS REACH MONTAUK.

Yucatan, Hudson and Catalonia Bring Troops From Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The transports Yucatan, Hudson and Catalonia arrived at Montauk point today with several hundred men from Santiago. The arrival of the ships was reported to the war department tonight by Gen. Wheeler, in command of Camp Wikoff. During the voyage four deaths occurred on the Yucatan, one on the Hudson and nine on the Catalonia. Gen. Wheeler's dispatch announcing the arrival of the troops is as follows:

Montauk Point, N. Y., Aug. 26.—To Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington: Yucatan arrived with six companies Seventh Infantry, 487 men, 12 sick, four dead, no contagion. Hudson arrived with 614 troops, consisting of Second and Third battalions, District of Columbia, ninety-two sick; no contagion.

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

- 1—Joint Commission Retire. Overton for Schley. Sherman Scores Alger. Eastern Crisis Averted. 2—Merrill Ryder Dead. News of the Railroads. 3—Death in Fifteenth. Battery Boys Coming Home. Soldiers From Honolulu. 4—Editorial. Fourth Peace Commissioner. Python Funds Tied Up. 5—Sporting News. Saints Defeat Champions. St. Paul Trade Active. 6—Markets of the World. Bar Silver, 29 3/4. Cash Wheat, 67 3/4. 7—News of the Northwest. Minneapolis Matters. Phillips Case Decided. 8—County Convention Today. Prof. Paul Hottel.

SHERMAN SCORES ALGER

UNSAVORY SCANDAL BREWING IN WAR DEPARTMENT

Once Secretary of State Says the President Must Order an Investigation as a Matter of Self-Protection—Neglect of the Soldiers at Montauk Point Charged to Politics—Miles Also Mixes In.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—There may be differences of opinion as to the merits of the Alger-Miles-Shafter controversy, but there is no question that an unsavory scandal is brewing in the war department. Affairs in Cuba were brought to a point approximating criminal carelessness, and now soldiers in the camp at Montauk, within a few miles of New York, are suffering for lack of care and for the most ordinary necessities of life.

The suffering of the sick and wounded is not a matter that is directly connected with the conspiracy against him charged by Gen. Miles, but the two are grouped together in the public mind and will both be included in the dirty linen of the war. Today the Miles-Alger mix-up holds the center of the stage. John Sherman is out with an interview that is a scathing arraignment of Alger, although the secretary is not named. Sherman is quoted as saying:

The man who is responsible for the mismanagement of the Cuban campaign, regarding the medical services, the care of American soldiers' lives and in the infliction of horrible tortures upon thousands of brave defenders of their country's honor, should not be in the cabinet. As you doubtless know, I was opposed to the war programme, I thought, and I think now, that it was unnecessary. It was brought about because of popular clamor. To make the demands upon Spain that were made was the most arrogant impudence. But, having begun war, we should have conducted it in such way as to have protected our own soldiers.

If the charges published in the newspapers as coming from reliable sources of the army are true, the officials who are responsible should be severely punished. I know of no greater outrages than were perpetrated upon our soldiers during the campaign, assuming, of course, that the printed charges have a foundation of truth. The president can, however, order an investigation which can be conducted by a board of inquiry to be appointed by him. Such a board should not have executive powers, and its findings would have a moral rather than a judicial influence. If a board found that American soldiers had needlessly suffered and died because of neglect or incompetency of the officials of the government, the president, acting upon the report rendered, could remove the officials from office.

That would be the extent of punishment under such conditions. If, however, the president does not order an investigation, congress holds the power to impeach the secretary of war, and can inflict punishment that will impose everlasting disgrace upon those convicted.

EQUAL RESPONSIBILITY.

In that case the president would be equally responsible with the secretary of war for not having ordered an investigation of the charges of so serious a character. In my opinion, the president will find that he will be compelled to order an investigation in self-defense. If the secretary of war has been guilty of negligence, as he has been charged, Mr. McKinley cannot afford to sustain him.

Gen. Miles is a soldier and a straightforward honest man. He is no more afraid of the issue than I am. He is no more afraid when he comes back to Washington and tells what he knows, an investigation of the war department will be inevitable, particularly in view of the fact that the secretary of war will be entitled to equal consideration, even if he is not of so exalted rank.

There is talk of a court martial for Miles as a result of the sensational interview with him printed in a Kansas City paper, but this is only rumor, though the friends of the commander-in-chief say he would welcome such a proceeding, as it would enable him to get his side of the controversy in evidence. Miles is expected home in a few days, and when he arrives something is expected to drop.

As to incompetency in caring for the sick and wounded the camp at Montauk is the center of interest. Gen. Alger, reporting on conditions there, stated officially that he found them fairly satisfactory. As a matter of fact, it is directly charged that the secretary discovered that things were worse than reported, and that there was a lack of co-operation between the various branches of the army and the incompetency and neglect of the men who were sent here by the war department to take charge. I asked a veteran of two wars and many an Indian campaign how he accounted for the trouble.

"Too d—n much politics," was his laconic answer.

"How do you mean?" I asked.

"Too much politics."

"I should probably be hauled before a court martial if I explained my meaning, but if I was compelled to testify in court I should say that when you mix war with politics, you can't do justice to both. It is a bad practice to put men of no experience in charge of great responsibilities for political reasons, particularly where they involve human lives. The surgeons, quartermasters and commissaries, who have been appointed for political reasons in this war, are doubtless very estimable young gentlemen at home, but they don't know how to run an army, and it is pity that they were allowed to try it."

I find intense jealousy between the different branches of the service. The medical men hate the commissaries, and both hate the quartermasters, who get along with fervor, and they are all trying to put each other "in the hole." The system is worse than the men. The red tape that is required in every transaction, no matter how insignificant, engulfs the whole camp. For example, when a surgeon calls for food the quartermaster should supply it and the commissary should provide for its transportation. Between the three there are innumerable requisitions, indorsements, permits, authorizations and all that sort of thing, which take time and patience. For example, when a lot of soldiers are to transport the other day they were so slow that the commissary and brandy was called for. The supply happened to be very low and the surgeon made a requisition for more. The requisition had to go through the usual circumlocution, and it took three days to get the brandy out of the storehouse. In the meantime the soldiers might have died had it not been for the Red Cross people, who furnished all that was necessary in five days.

Col. Forwood, who is in charge of the hospital, stands high in his profession, and is eminent for scientific attainments, but he seems to have executive ability whatever; no grasp upon his responsibilities; no control over his subordinates, and when he tries

CROWDS CHEERED SCHLEY

HERO OF SANTIAGO WELCOMED TO WASHINGTON

Compact Mass of Spectators Filled the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot When Admiral and Mrs. Schley Arrived—Respectful but Wildly Enthusiastic Greetings Were Accorded the Admiral.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley reached Washington at 4:10 o'clock this afternoon, over the Pennsylvania road. He was quickly noticed at most of the stations along the line, and throughout the trip he was greeted with cheering crowds. When the train pulled into the depot here he found a compact mass of spectators, which filled the depot and overflowed out into the train shed. The admiral and Mrs. Schley, when they appeared, were greeted with cheers and shouts of "Hurrah for Schley." Every depot attaches crowded about the admiral and insisted on a handshake. At

COMPLAINTS INCREASE.

Orders of Government Seem to Have Been Disobeyed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Complaints of war department mismanagement are on the increase. One of the complaints which has been made is in regard to the Eighth New York at Chickamauga. It is stated that the war department that Gen. Boynton, in command at Chickamauga, had been ordered to make a thorough and complete investigation of the hospitals at that place to ascertain how the men have fared and report all the facts to the department. If there has been any shortcomings, he is instructed to ascertain who is responsible and to include the names of those found faulty in his report.

There seems to have been neglect in carrying out the order of the department, No. 116, which allowed 60 cents a day to all soldiers in hospitals, the amount to be a general fund, from which could be drawn money to purchase the delicacies and necessities for the sick soldiers. This order is dated Aug. 10. According to the records of the surgeon general's office, it was received there on the 13th and sent out to the various officers on the 15th. It should have reached those officers on the 17th, especially those along the Atlantic seaboard. It seems, however, that, if it did reach them, it was disregarded by many surgeons. The surgeon general's office complains that other orders sent out have not received the attention which should have been given them. This order, No. 116, it is said, was not only sent out through the surgeon general's office, but was sent direct from the adjutant general's office to the commanding officers in various camps. If it has not been carried out, it is declared the fault has been with the officers in command and the surgeons in charge of hospitals. It is probable an investigation will be made at once to see whether the order has been disregarded, and why.

Officers of the war department deprecate the manner in which complaints have been made, on the ground that the whole matter will discredit the American army and have a bad effect on discipline. The soldiers, they say, will be made to believe that they have been badly treated, and at some juncture they may result in mutiny and insubordination, for the reason that the troops, in case of some order which seems especially hard, will take matters into their own hands, claiming the people are with them. It is claimed that, if the stories are all true, it will indicate that the American army is of little account and cannot bear hardships.

CHEERS SICK SOLDIERS.

Prospect of a Visit to Montauk by President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The president has received the following letter from Gen. Joseph Wheeler: "Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, New York, Aug. 26.—President of the United States: I was very glad to hear that you would visit Montauk Point very soon. The visit of the secretary of war has accomplished more than I can express. He has promptly corrected errors, made valuable suggestions and given directions regarding administration. In addition, he has visited 1,000 sick soldiers in the hospitals, has cheerfully taken up, and it is difficult to adequately convey to you, the change for the better since the secretary's arrival. The announcement that you would visit the camp at Montauk is a great improvement, and your presence here for even a single day will add much to the great extent of which you can realize only after you have made your visit."

ALGER'S SIDE OF IT.

Says the Real Is Not as Bad as It Has Been Pictured.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Secretary Alger arrived in this city tonight, and is at the Fifth Avenue hotel. In an interview he said: "I did not find the condition of Camp Wikoff nearly as bad as I expected. I cannot see that there is any justification in the report that either the ill or well soldiers are not properly kept. I saw sufficient accommodations for all soldiers that will go to Camp Wikoff, especially now that many have been given furloughs."

"How do you account for the confusion and lack of facilities at Camp Wikoff?"

"To this, Gen. Alger replied: 'Did you ever go into camp with 100 or even fifty men? If so, you know there is much confusion with that number of men. If there was any lack of supplies or medicine, those whose duty it was to furnish these things would try to blame.'"

Talking of the Chickamauga camp, Secretary Alger said affairs were not in perfect condition, but, to the best of his knowledge, he said, the only men now there are those who are too ill to be moved.

ONE HOSPITAL.

All That Was Provided at San Juan Hill, Near Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Part of a report by an inspector in the army has been forwarded to Surgeon General Sternberg, showing what his corps did at San Juan hill on the first day's battle of Santiago. It says: "Major Wood, chief surgeon, First division Fifth corps, established a hospital well to the front. The men under his division packed forward their supplies, as no teams were available. On the first day of the battle, Surgeon Wood and his men cared for about 900 wounded. No other division hospital was established and nearly the whole command was dependent upon this hospital."

FRIENDLY SUIT.

DULUTH, Aug. 26.—(Special.)—E. F. Day to restrain the city from issuing bonds to the amount of \$300,000 on an authorization given in a special election in 1885 to build a sewer, but the city has refused to extend its present water system. The suit is said to be friendly, as the city wants to know if the issue would be valid.

AT THE ACUTE STAGE

GREAT BRITAIN WARNS CHINA OF IMPENDING TROUBLE

Any Failure of Chinese Government to Respect England's Wishes Will Be Regarded as a Casus Belli—Violent Scenes Said to Have Occurred Between English and Russian Representatives.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Pekin correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The situation has suddenly become acute. The relations between the Tsung Li Yamen and Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister, are strained to the point of rupture. Sir Claude MacDonald has intimated that any failure by China to observe Great Britain's wishes will be accepted as a casus belli. In support of Sir Claude MacDonald the fleet has been concentrated at Wei Hai Wei and Hankow, and all the warships under 5,000 tons have been mobilized in the Yang Tse river. The naval demonstration is solely directed against China, as it is semi-officially stated that the existing relations with Russia are cordial."

WORKING SATISFACTORILY.

American Governmental Machinery at Manila Is Perfect.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The correspondent of the Times at Manila, telegraphing Friday, says: "The military government is working satisfactorily in all departments. Business is being actively resumed. The water works are in full operation, and the Pasig river is open. Strin-

STRICTLY SECRET.

THE TIE THAT BINDS RUSSIA AND FRANCE HAS NOT BEEN BROKEN.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—President Faure and Emperor Nicholas exchanged telegrams today in honor of the first anniversary of Mr. Faure's visit to Russia. The emperor's telegram to the president was in part as follows: "The declarations which were exchanged beneath the shadows of our flags in the roadstead of Cronstadt are memories so dear to us that I cannot let this anniversary pass without assuring your majesty again of my very keen gratitude for the reception your majesty gave the president of the republic. Our sentiments have undergone no change. I am, therefore, a true and faithful interpreter of the French people in recalling to your majesty an expression of the ardent wishes we entertain for your happiness, for the imperial family and for the grandeur of Russia. Emperor Nicholas rejoined: "The emperor and myself are deeply touched by the sentiments you have been so good as to express on the occasion of the anniversary of my visit on board the Poti. We like to revert in our thoughts to those historic moments, the remembrance of which will never fade. It gives me peculiar pleasure to be able to renew at this time an expression of the unchanging and unceasing good wishes we entertain for you, Monsieur le President, and for France, our friend."

SHERMAN FOR GOVERNOR.

Rumor That the Venerable Statesman May Make the Race.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 26.—A passing-through visit of John Sherman and his call on the governor started the credited rumor that the venerable senator would like to round out his career by a term as governor of the state. Mr. Sherman's political enemies broadly hint that he is ready to accept a proposition of the kind. Mr. Sherman was closeted with Gov. Bushnell for some time. Judge David F. Pugh is credited with saying that the venerable statesman has never before done the Bushnell-Kurtz fraction the honor of discussing public affairs, and the incident has caused much character speculation. Mr. Sherman, characteristically reticent, refused to discuss expansion or any other current problem. He is apparently in splendid health.

STRIKE AT HIBBING.

DULUTH, Aug. 26.—(Special.)—Winston Dreyer & Dear's men at the Hibbing mine strike a day in pay, asking \$7. Two hundred men are on strike, 100 of whom is said to have encouraged the strike.

MANILA MERCHANTS ANXIOUS.

Hope the United States Will Arrange a Tariff for Philippines.

HONG KONG, Aug. 26.—Merchants here express the hope that the United

States government will soon appoint an experienced business man to arrange a tariff for Manila, and thus remove the dissatisfaction which exists over the retention of the Spanish tariff.

The family of Senor Cortez, one of the wealthiest Filipinos, will return to Manila tomorrow, and Senor Cortez will strive to recover his property there, which was confiscated by the Spaniards owing to the aid which he is alleged to have given to Aguinaldo. Senor Cortez assured President McKinley of his allegiance to America, through Consul General Whitman, on May 6, and he now trusts to recover all his property. He says that the family mansion is occupied by the Spanish commanders and denies that he gave aid, as alleged, to Aguinaldo.

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measures have been taken to insure the sanitation of the citadel, which is crowded with prisoners. The filthy condition of the Spanish barracks is a menace to the health of the men, which, however, at present is excellent.

"Among the American troops there have only been seventeen deaths from sickness since the men landed."

"Twenty-four thousand stands of arms, 10,000,000 rounds of cartridge and a large quantity of large ammunition have been surrendered, together with nearly 16,000 men."

"Gen. Merritt dispatched an armed steamer with 100 soldiers on board for an unknown destination. Consequently coastwise steamers, manned by Spanish crews were afraid to venture out until assured of their safety by the American fleet."

"The rumors concerning insurgent activity in the southern part of the islands are credited here. Six hundred prisoners, including 110 prisoners among the insurgents, will depart for Hong Kong in charge of the Belgian consul as soon as the transport can be procured."

"There is undoubtedly practical unanimity among merchants, irrespective of nationality, in favor of the permanent occupation of the archipelago by the Americans. Nobody conceives the re-establishment of Spanish sovereignty possible."

PRESIDENT HILL'S GUESTS.

New York Bankers Who Are Going to the Coast.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 26.—(Special.)—The North Land arrived tonight after an accident that occurred to her engines just as she was leaving the Soo, and she was delayed several hours. On board were President Cannon, of the Chase National Bank of New York; President Baker, of the First National Bank of New York; President Thorn, of the Pennsylvania Coal company, and Vice President Farrington, of the Northern Steamship company. They left tonight in a private car for St. Paul, and the first three will accompany President Hill to the coast. They are stockholders of the Great Northern, and Mr. Cannon is a member of the road's executive committee.

IRELAND RUMOR REVIVED.

It is Said He May Be Made a Cardinal.

ROME, Aug. 26.—It is believed in Catholic circles that the chances of the nomination of Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, as cardinal at the next papal consistory have greatly increased, in consequence of his services in the interests of peace during the Spanish-American war.

TO BEGIN ANEW.

Ex-Banker Day, of Milwaukee, Seeks Bankruptcy Benefits.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 26.—Frederick T. Day, who was president of the Plankinton bank, which failed in 1893, today filed a petition in bankruptcy, asking to be declared a bankrupt and for a discharge from his debts. Mr. Day owes \$503,889.31, and there is, according to the petition, absolutely not one cent for the creditors.

FORTY LIVES LOST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—News has been received here confirming the reported loss of the stern wheeler Stuckee Chief. A letter received from Juneau, dated Aug. 10, brings the confirmatory news and further adds that the disaster was doubtless caused by an explosion and that the crew and passengers, numbering forty-three persons, were undoubtedly

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