



ABUSES IN THE CANAL WORK.

THE CONSULTING AND ADVISORY ENGINEERS' REPORT AS TO THE BLAME.

SYSTEM OF DUAL CONTROL, OPPOSED-SPECIFICATIONS DEFECTIVE—THEFTS OF THE CANAL WATER BY MAN.

UPDATES.

Albany, Aug. 14 (Special).—There is no attempt made in the report of the consulting and advisory engineers to the Commission which investigated into the expenditure of the \$9,000,000 appropriated for the improvement of the State canals to shield the Superintendent of Public Works, George W. Aldridge. The report of the Commission to the Governor, made public two weeks ago, softened the findings against Superintendent Aldridge and rather threw the burden of the blame on State Engineer Adams. The report of the engineers, Edward P. North and Lyman E. Cooley, made public today, not only points out the many abuses which cropped out under the \$9,000,000 improvement, but shows that water is stolen from the canals by manufacturers with unusual boldness, and that there are squatters or trespassers within the "blue" at many points.

Either one or the other of the engineers examined the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals their entire length, and paid attention to their condition, especially where unimproved, and noted the work under way and its character. The work done, they believe, was good to fair; would have been better under more intelligent and energetic inspectors. The specifications for masonry were defective, they found. Generally speaking, the walls were well built.

BOUNDARIES SHOULD BE MARKED.

The Commission strongly recommends that a sufficient appropriation be made to enable the State Engineer to run out and permanently to monument all lines bounding State property. Upon several previous occasions the trespassers upon the State's canal property has been investigated, and the squatters in most instances compelled to evacuate. Gradually they get back, and several of the more pronounced encroachments are pointed out by the engineers. The report says that an instance of value of permanent monuments can be found in a case which has arisen in Syracuse, where a collar encroaching eight feet on the State property and fourteen feet below the surface of the water has probably occasioned a break from which large damages are likely to be claimed against the State. Through those records would "enable the State to collect a large annual rental from its lands which are now, and for a long time have been, occupied by private parties." The State Engineer's preliminary survey was indispensable, the report says, in that it produced a connected and correct line of levels through the State, among other things. It should have been extended, though, to have relieved uncertainty in some instances.

In the matter of contracts it is pointed out that the State Engineer took a different view from the intent of the Constitution, and adopted a general specification, instead of specific contracts. His plan did not fit any individual contract. The plan was a "type coming down by hereditary descent from the canal enlargement, which seems to have furnished the opportunity for much investigation." The engineers point out wherein the quantity, sheets, etc., were faulty, allowing big profits to the contractor. They also point out how the State was overcharged, and charged double for the work under the style of contract employed, and again how the specific contract plan would have worked to the benefit of the State.

AGAINST THE PNEUMATIC LOCK.

The proposed pneumatic lock does not meet with the approval of the engineers, who say that in some localities it "can pass through the inevitable experimental stage without threatening any delay to canal traffic." It is impossible, to keep either ordinary or extraordinary repairs from being done under this law, taking as an example an instance where about 1,750,000 cubic yards of silt which should have been removed from time to time have been excavated and over \$500,000 charged on this account for deepening the canal.

PEACE STOPS PORTO RICO CAMPAIGN.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 13, Evening.—The peace news has stopped all forward movement of the American Army in Porto Rico. General Wilson, at Comago, and General Schwan, at Mayaguez, will remain at those places. General Henry, who is at Utuado, will return to Adjuntas, and General Brooke, who had advanced beyond Guayama, will return to that town.

NO MORE TROOPS FOR MANILA.

San Francisco, Aug. 14.—It is announced that the order for the sailing of troops for Manila on the transports Scandia and Arizona, has been countermanded. The transports will sail for the Philippines on Monday as scheduled, but they will carry only stores.

BOMBARDMENT OF MANZANILLO.

Madrid, Aug. 14.—Reports from Havana state that the bombardment of Manzanillo lasted from 3 o'clock until 9 in the evening, and that attacks were made by the insurgents at various points. During the engagement fifteen Spaniards were killed. The American commander summoned the town to surrender, giving the authorities three hours in which to capitulate.

BANK OF SPAIN REPORTS.

Madrid, Aug. 14.—The Bank of Spain report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 1,529,000 pesetas. Silver in hand, decrease, 427,000 pesetas. Notes in circulation, decrease, 180,000 pesetas.

THE MANILA SITUATION.

GRAVE ANXIETY LEST FIGHTING HAS GONE ON.

CABLE COMMUNICATION WILL PROBABLY BE RESTORED IN A DAY OR TWO—PROMPT SURRENDER EXPECTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Aug. 14.—Cable communication with Manila will probably be re-established within the next day or two if the efforts of this Government, supported by that of Great Britain and Spain, are successfully directed, in order that further bloodshed may be averted and suspense relieved regarding the critical conditions existing there. It is understood that Admiral Dewey has been in possession of the Philippine end of the cable for over two months, although he was unable to secure the local terminus of the line, which is located within the city of Manila, and through the strict construction placed upon the rules of neutrality, his operators were unable to secure any response to their signals from the Hong Kong terminal. This restriction made necessary the frequent sending of dispatch boats back and forth from Manila to Hong Kong, and recently the severed end of the cable has been buoyed and no attention paid to it. On the vessel that started from Hong Kong on Saturday for Manila went orders to restore submarine telegraphic communication at once, and as the American forces by the terms of the protocol are constructively in occupation of the Philippine capital from an international standpoint, whether they actually hold the municipality or not, and as hostilities have formally been terminated and the requirements of neutrality abolished, all obstacles to the free use of the cable have been removed.

Until Manila is in closer touch with the rest of the world than it has been for the last three and one-half months, officials in Washington will be harassed by the gravest anxiety regarding occurrences in that vicinity. The last news from Manila was dated ten days ago, and described the fierce fighting at Malate July 31, when the Americans held their position, which had been assaulted, August 3 there was cannonading all day. The Monterey arrived August 4 with three transports of the third expedition, and at the time the dispatch vessel left preparations were being made for an immediate assault on the city. It was known that General Merritt was only awaiting these reinforcements to demand the surrender and to give notice of a naval bombardment.

EVERY PRECAUTION TAKEN ON FRIDAY.

Under these circumstances every precaution was taken last Friday to inform Admiral Dewey and General Merritt, with the least possible delay, of the formal signing of the protocol and the suspension of hostilities. A speedy vessel was held at Hong Kong ready under steam to carry dispatches as soon as they could be called to Consul Whitman. It had been deemed inadvisable to send any preliminary warning to the naval and military commanders on Thursday or Friday morning, for fear the notoriously dilatory and procrastinating methods of Spanish diplomacy might result in further postponement of peace. It was reported, however, that Sagasta, who knew his own intentions better than any one else knew them, had chartered a vessel and sent instructions to General Augustin on Thursday to offer no further resistance and to capitulate if compelled to do so. This, however, has not been verified, and as it is a proceeding utterly foreign to the meagre exhibitions of forthrightness heretofore manifested by the Spanish Government it receives no credence from the anxious authorities in Washington.

When the protocol was signed, followed immediately by the sending of cable dispatches to Admiral Dewey and General Merritt, it was broad daylight Saturday morning at Manila. It takes fully a minute at the most general calculation to send a single word to Hong Kong by cable. Acting Secretary Allen and Adjutant-General Corbin each sent several hundred words of instructions to the respective commanders under them, including copies of the President's proclamation, and it is therefore unlikely that the vessel was able to start before Saturday afternoon. Manila is 628 miles from Hong Kong, and at sixteen knots the distance might be made in thirty-six hours, which would enable the dispatches to reach the American forces Monday morning, or, according to Washington time, Sunday night.

Unless General Merritt had taken Manila by that time, the instructions sent him prevent any further military operations, and the truce will have to be agreed upon similar in all respects to that imposed upon General Miles in Porto Rico. The official messages relate solely to hostilities, and have no bearing upon the third article of the protocol, which provides that the United States will hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the negotiation of the commissioners.

AFRAID THAT FIGHTING HAS GONE ON.

This is an exceedingly peculiar feature of the situation, but it gives to the authorities less concern than the fear of further fighting. That article of the protocol was worded in accordance with the President's original proposition when there was momentary expectation that when there was momentary expectation that the starved-out city would surrender at once, and it was evident that the United States forces would remain in control of all they had secured in the Philippines until a final treaty of peace was concluded. It was therefore considered unnecessary to stipulate in the protocol that a military commission should be appointed within ten days to arrange and execute the details of evacuation, as was the case for Cuba and Porto Rico.

If the position of the besieged and besiegers at Manila has not materially changed in the last two weeks, when the leaders of the opposing forces receive their orders establishing an armistice, such a military commission will be essential, unless the Spanish Governor-General throws himself upon General Merritt's protection and compels the Americans immediately to assume responsibility for the protection of private property and the inhabitants, as well as the Spanish garrison, from the insurgents under the Spanish General will welcome the news and cheerfully obey the instructions called to him from Madrid to lay down his arms, and no serious complication is expected to arise with the insurgents, for the present, at least, regarding the change of government. The chief alarm relates to the sacrifice of life which may have taken place since August 4, and to the possibility that Aguinaldo and his soldiers may have entered the city from a point on the north while the Spaniards were evaded with the Americans on the south. In that case it is feared wholesale massacres may have taken place and much valuable property may have been ruthlessly destroyed.

CARRIES PEACE NEWS TO MANILA.

Hong Kong, Aug. 14.—News of the cessation of hostilities between the United States and Spain was received here yesterday. The British steamer Australian, bound for Sydney, New South Wales, was chartered to carry the news to Manila. No other vessel was available for the purpose, owing to the prevalence of typhoons.

PROBLEMS OF PEACE.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO A POLICY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

CUBA AND PORTO RICO EXPECTED TO BECOME RAPIDLY AMERICANIZED.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The President believes that the most serious problem which the Peace Commission will be called upon to deal with is the Philippines. Before the commission assembles it is hoped the affairs of Cuba and Porto Rico will be found in such process of adjustment as to leave little for the commission to consider under that head. The absolute relinquishment by Spain of all sovereignty over the islands in the West Indies will allow only the property questions to be settled between the Governments; that is, what Spain shall take away and what shall remain as captures of war, and the protection of Spanish subjects and their property in the islands. The greater questions growing out of the war, as relating to Cuba and Porto Rico, will have to be dealt with by the United States alone. The fact that the Philippines will present the difficult problem in the peace negotiations has caused the Administration to give it a great deal of careful attention.

Several suggestions have been made as to what shall be done, one being the retention of the bay, city and harbor of Manila, just what the protocol gives temporarily. Another is that Subic Bay and a sufficient amount of territory for a naval and coaling station be secured and the building up of an American city at that place begun; still another idea which is being considered is the retention of the entire island of Luzon, the advocates of that plan believing that this would obviate trouble which might arise between the governments if only a part of the island were occupied, with a line of demarcation such as would exist in case Manila and the bay only were retained. The island of Luzon is the largest of the group, and contains about three million people, who are said to be the better class in the Philippines.

It is believed, however, that the Administration and the commission will be greatly influenced by the reports which Admiral Dewey and General Merritt will make on the subject. Their reports are expected before the commission meets.

ISLANDS WILL BECOME AMERICANIZED.

The final determination as to the government of Porto Rico and the settlement of the government of Cuba are problems for settlement, but the impression prevails that these islands will become rapidly Americanized, and every encouragement for them to do so will be given. Porto Rico will be under military control for the present, Cuba also will be similarly governed, but it is probable that American reforms in the matter of government will be such that the people of Cuba will see the advantage of becoming annexed to the United States. It is thought the sanitary improvement of Havana and other cities, the management of the municipalities, and liberality offered the country people of such character as soon to convince the people that the changed conditions are for their good.

There has been little doubt about the settlement of the transfer of Porto Rico, and the reception which the American troops have received in that island is a justification of the belief that Porto Rico will be treated at once as an American possession. The first movement in this direction will be the sending of a delegation of officials from the Postoffice Department to investigate and report upon the mail facilities there now, and to make such recommendations as they determine upon. Mail routes, methods of transportation, and the conditions of postoffice facilities in the island will be examined. Military postoffices will be established at once wherever troops are stationed, and at such other points as may be demanded by the interests of Americans and the people of the islands, if the present offices are not available.

A similar course will be taken in Cuba, but this is likely to be delayed, as the immediate removal of the Spanish and the occupation by the United States are not expected.

NO MORE TROOPS FOR MERRITT.

No more troops will be sent to General Merritt unless he asks for them. It is believed at the War Department that the sixteen thousand men now there are sufficient to garrison Manila and the ground which the United States will occupy for the present. All of the troops that were with General Shafter in the Santiago campaign will be out of Cuba by Friday of this week. General Shafter will accompany them to Montauk Point. There will remain at Santiago five regiments of immunes to do garrison duty. It is yet possible that a battery will be sent to Santiago to take the place of the batteries which are to be removed. General Miles has about fifteen thousand men in Porto Rico. They will be sufficient for the occupation of the island, and, perhaps, more than are needed after the Spanish evacuation. The remainder of the troops will remain in the various camps to which they have been assigned for the present, though something may be done looking toward diminishing the number when it becomes apparent that they are no longer needed.

The Government will dispose of the transports that have been in use as fast as they can be released, and are no longer required for service. All vessels of the Navy that can be spared from service in the West Indies will be ordered to ports in the States, where the men will have a brief holiday. The big battleships of the fleet will be put in drydock as soon as possible and undergo such repairs as may be necessary. There is scarcely a vessel of the Navy that does not need docking. It is expected that the large dock in the New-York yard will be ready to receive the ships in about two weeks. The auxiliary vessels of the Navy which will not be used for the permanent Navy will be disposed of as soon as they go out of commission, probably being sold at auction.

ORDERS TO GOVERNOR-GENERALS.

Madrid, Aug. 14.—The Governor-Generals of Cuba and Porto Rico have acknowledged the receipt of the news of the suspension of hostilities between the United States and Spain, and announced the carrying out of the orders.

"A SAD PEACE TREATY."

Madrid, Aug. 14.—"El Epoca" says: "The peace is the saddest imposed since the Treaty of Utrecht," and expresses doubt "if a Government which has allowed itself to be dragged into a war will acquit itself well by negotiating peace."

CONGRATULATIONS FROM ITALY.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The United States Government to-day received the first congratulations from a foreign Power on the successful termination of the war with Spain. The message came from Italy through the Italian Ambassador, Baron Fava. He communicated to the State Department to-day, by direction of his Government, an expression of the satisfaction of Italy at the prompt signature of the preliminaries of peace, together with the wish of the Italian Government that after the war, conducted with such conspicuous gallantry by the United States, this country might enjoy the

LANDING TROOPS FROM CUBA.

FIVE TRANSPORTS AT MONTAUK.

WHEELER, ROOSEVELT AND THE ROUGH RIDERS ARRIVE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Montauk, Point, Long Island, Aug. 14.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, with other officers and men of the Rough Riders, General "Joe" Wheeler and more troops from Santiago, arrived at Montauk Point to-day on the transport Miami. In all four transports came in, the Miami, the St. Louis, the Vigilance and the Mattoon.

The Gate City, the first of the Santiago transports to arrive, came into Fort Pond Bay late last night, and her inspection had to be deferred until to-day, which would have been a good day's work in itself. But when morning came two more transports to be inspected had arrived. The Vigilance and the St. Louis were reported off Montauk Point. They arrived in the Bay, the Vigilance at 7:30 o'clock and the St. Louis at 8:30 o'clock, and after a visit from the tug Lewis Pulver, Dr. Magruder's official boat, both steamed over to the quarantine anchorage.

WILL LEAVE SANTIAGO SOON.

The Vigilance had a pretty clean bill of health to present. She sailed from Santiago last Monday, August 8, with 609 troops of the 6th and 13th Infantry on board, in command of General Ames. At her time of sailing she had sixty-two on her sick list, but she reported only twenty-one this morning to Dr. Magruder. The troops were examined this afternoon and were landed this evening, moving almost at once to the detention camp.

The St. Louis, however, had a very different report to make. She sailed from Santiago last Wednesday, August 10, with 872 troops, comprising the 9th and 10th Infantry, 71st New-York, six troops of the Rough Riders, and a crew of 330 men, 1,202 in all. There was nothing in the ailments of the men outside of the usual malarial fever and camp disorders until two days ago, when Oliver Longwood, of Company B, 9th Infantry, developed a case of yellow fever. The disease ran a rapid pace with him, and he died at 2 o'clock this morning, his body being buried at sea immediately. There are twenty-four others sick on board with malaria, dysentery and minor diseases, but there are no other cases of yellow fever, none of typhoid and no signs of infection. The troops on the St. Louis will be detailed in the detention camp, however, for five days, and will be landed at the quarantine dock to-morrow.

BATHING AND DISINFECTING.

To-day the disinfecting barge Protector is lying alongside the transport, and every man aboard of her is having a bath and the clothing is being disinfected. As soon as the clothing is off it is thrown into the Protector's hold to the disinfecting chamber, and after the men have bathed they go over to a barge lying alongside of the Protector, where they receive new clothes, a thousand suits of which have been sent from the Quartermaster's Department, once having crossed the Protector's decks to the barge, the men are not allowed back on the St. Louis again.

The Gate City's troops, comprising detachments from the 3d and 6th Cavalry, under command of General Sumner, were examined by Dr. Magruder, and sent ashore on the propeller Vigilance, a three-decked boat. They were mustered on deck at 7 o'clock, and the doctors, having come on board, looked at the whites of each man's eyes, felt his pulse, looked at his tongue, and inquired when he had chills and fever last. They all seemed to be in satisfactory health except the forty-one sick, who are not seriously ill and were ordered to prepare to go ashore. The first boatload contained nearly every one of the troops, and anchored at the quarantine dock at 11:30 o'clock.

A STRONG GUARD HAS BEEN POSTED.

A strong guard had been posted around their station, forming a great quadrangle, and in this park the troops were marched and ordered to stand at rest. Many at once left the ranks and went over to the guard lines, asking those who stood just beyond if they had any newspapers. A number were turned over and were scanned with avidity, for it had been weeks since some of the fellows had seen a paper. Then inquiries were made about something to eat. "There's a restaurant over by the station," said a bystander. A rugged-looking corporal said:

"Will you bring me a sandwich?"

"Certainly."

A dollar came flying over the guard line in reply.

"How many?" queried the bystander.

"Loaded down with sandwich orders. Fetch as many as that will buy," was the rejoinder.

The bystander hurried away, but before many steps he was called back and more quarters and dimes with sandwich orders were tossed over the line. When he had gone others discovered that they were hungry, and soon eight or ten boys and soldiers were hurrying away with commissions. The men had plenty of money, for just as the Gate City was sailing the paymaster arrived and paid them off.

It was nearly 12:30 o'clock when their baggage was stowed away, and the Vigilance and the assembly sounded. Then, headed by the 6th Cavalry band, which did not play, however, they marched away on the "cut road" toward the detention camp, with orderly guards riding along the tanks to see that the men did not stray away.

As soon as they were in camp a mounted cavalry guard was sent out to patrol the great hill that overlooks the camp, and no one was allowed to pass within the lines. Troops from the different transports will be kept separated from each other in the detention camp, and not allowed to mingle with each other. They were up this afternoon for the troops that came on the Vigilance and the St. Louis, and more will be added for those coming on the Mattoon and the Miami. It was thought that the men who were sighted this morning, but the vessels did not prove to be the ones expected. They are being looked for hourly, however.

The health of the men who have arrived so far is fairly good, considering the hard service they have seen in the semi-tropical country of Cuba. They all show evidences of the hardships through which they have passed, to be sure, but the majority will be benefited by the ocean voyage, and drooping spirits are beginning to revive. This was particularly true of the troops who came on the Gate City. When they left Santiago they could do nothing more than give a faint cheer. It was said that on deck this morning they were laughing and joking among themselves in a manner quite foreign to them when they boarded the transport for home. In this pure air, with campfires, rest and the delicious sea-breeze, the men will provide them with, they will soon be feeling like new men. Some of them when they came ashore expressed a desire for a change in diet, particularly for oatmeal, and immediately telegraphed for half a ton of it, and twenty dozen cans of condensed milk besides.

The 2d Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, commanded by Colonel William Young, arrived here in two sections from Camp Sheridan this evening. The First Battalion, under Major R. H. Savage, was the first to arrive, and followed by the Second Battalion, under Major Pinckard. All the companies in the command are up to the maximum number of men, and are constructing the several camps laying out and constructing the several camps as required of them. The carpenters to-day, if nobody else, fully realized that it was going to be Sunday, and they did not go to work. When asked why they would not do so, they replied that they must have double pay. Most of them are union men, and it is one of the laws

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