

PUBLIC MONEY WASTED.

CONTROLLER MORGAN'S CHARGES AGAINST MANAGERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

EXCESSIVE PRICES PAID FOR SUPPLIES—SCANDALOUS DISCLOSURES MADE—PLOTS TO SECURE BIG APPROPRIATIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, June 6.—The effort being made by William J. Morgan, the State Controller, to cut off all needless expenditures in the State charitable institutions appears to be interfering with the patronage of the local managers of some of these institutions to such an extent that they do not wish to continue longer in the service of the State.

A month ago a majority of the Board of Managers of the State Reformatory for Women, at Hudson, resigned. Governor Roosevelt, not at all disturbed by this action of the managers, filled the vacant places at once. Now the managers of the Western House of Refuge for Women, at Albion, have resigned. Their names are Isaac S. Signor, of Albion; Edward C. Walker, of Batavia; Clara M. Waterman, of Albion; Mrs. Sarah J. Fee, of Rochester; Ira Edwards, of Hadley, and Dr. Edward Munson, of Medina. It is also reported that the managers of the State Home for the Blind, at Batavia, may also resign their places, and, in fact, one of the members of the Board has already done so.

Controller Morgan to-day said his attention had been called to the letter of resignation of the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge at Albion, and the various newspaper attacks upon him in relation to his differences with its managers, and he thought both worthy of a reply from him. In a statement issued regarding the subject, he says:

The managers in their letter say that "Recently the Controller's office has seen fit to practically assume control of all matters, except auditing and discharging inmates," and the principal allegation in justification of this statement is that the salary of the carpenter was reduced from \$70 to \$50 a month. The facts in the case are that the Western House of Refuge for Women is a small and a comparatively new institution, and there has been great doubt in the Controller's mind for some time as to the necessity for the steady employment of a carpenter. In fact, it was manifest to any intelligent observer that he had to create work for himself in order to keep busy, but nothing was done with reference to the matter until a change was made in the person filling the position. The appointment of a few men was thought by the Controller to present an opportunity at which to reduce the pay to \$50 a month. This rate seemed ample for the service rendered, particularly in view of the fact that \$50 a month is the rate allowed for carpenters in the great insane hospitals of the State, where vastly more work is required of them than at Albion.

TRAVELLING AT THE STATE'S EXPENSE.

The managers further complain that "we are notified by the Controller that the Appropriation for this year provides that only actual disbursements in attending meetings, and actual expenses when notified to meet the Controller and the State Board of Charities," will be allowed. This is a provision of law. Its passage became necessary because of the fact that the managers of some of the institutions made tours throughout the State at public expense. The Controller allowed the expense of the trip to be made, but is a provision of law. Its passage became necessary because of the fact that the managers of some of the institutions made tours throughout the State at public expense. The Controller allowed the expense of the trip to be made, but is a provision of law.

The managers further complain that "we must see for some very responsible positions men of whom we know nothing, except that they have passed an examination before the Controller and the State Board of Charities," and that they seem to have accepted the principles of the Civil Service reform, and that their latest demands are for a more rigid application of those principles, rather than a return to the old mode of appointment. It looks very much as if the application of the Civil Service rules in the matter of appointments in the institution, the curtailing of the expenses, and the curtailing of the managers, together with the fact that the Controller has strenuously insisted that not more than current wages should be paid for supplies for the institution—a ruling that has great force, as it had here to do with the resignation of any one of the managers, and that it would not be surprising to view of the feeling abroad, if the State Board of Charities had not taken the Controller's side in the "meddling" of the said State officials at Albion.

PAID BIG PRICES FOR COAL.

The "meddling" which constitutes the basis of this criticism is that the State Controller finally refused to allow the institution to pay to coal dealers 50 cents a ton more for coal than the same quality of coal could be bought for elsewhere, which the management insisted upon paying for years, regardless of the reasonable objections of the Controller. In making the refusal, the Controller is a State institution, and should not be required to pay tribute to Batavia dealers.

The report stated further that the Batavia institution had been granted \$50,000 for building and equipment, yet was here this year asking for \$55,000 more for "equipment." He adds:

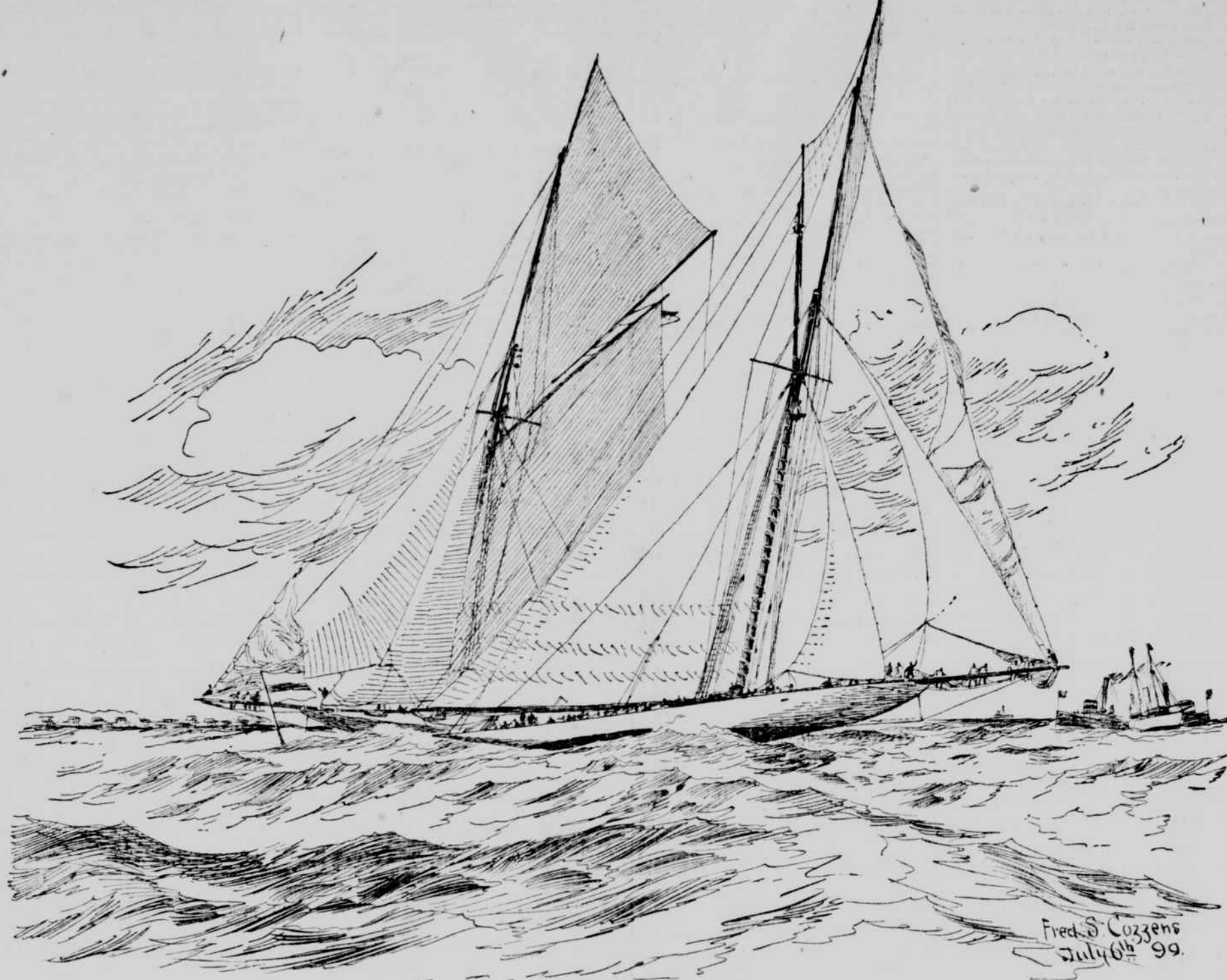
This additional amount was appropriated, and it now looks as if a third appropriation would have to be made before the gymnasium will be ready for use. This is the record of this institution, notwithstanding the fact that the Controller's report was made in a distinct understanding that he was not to be permitted to interfere with the managers on the one side and the Governor, the Controller and the State Board of Charities on the other, that the Board should construct the building and equip it ready for use.

The Controller and the State Board of Charities are striving to prevent the Legislature from being cheated in this way, resulting in the expenditure of public money, and that is the reason why they are so cordially disliked by the managers and their friends. I shall be pardoned for indulging in plain talk in this connection for the reason that most of the resignations together with the sympathetic outcry of certain newspapers, are parts of a well-matched movement for the overthrow of State supervision of charitable institutions. If the Legislature were to pass on the merits of the question but were not permitted to hear both sides, but I do not want it to be understood that what I am about to say applies to all boards of managers or to all members of the boards which come within the class described, but that there are some very honorable exceptions in both instances.

The real reason for this outburst of indignation against "meddling" with the management of certain institutions is because managers are being deprived to a considerable extent of the power to abuse the trusts reposed in them and to misappropriate public money. If the present system of State supervision had been adopted twenty years earlier, many millions of public money would have been saved to the people, and the institutions would be in a far better condition than they are at this time.

MERCHANTS COMBINED TO RAISE PRICES.

The idea has quite generally prevailed in the neighborhood of public institutions that they are being plundered for the local market. The greed for getting money out of the State was satisfied without regard to the interests of the taxpayer public or to the physical or moral welfare of the inmates. In the past merchants of a locality have combined and divided the trade of the institution at prices in excess of the market rates, and have combined and forced the purchase of inferior grades of meat at the highest prices prevailing for the best plans for



A CRITICAL POINT IN THE RACE. Just after taking the lead, at the first (windward) mark, the Columbia's jib-topsail bursts.

SPANISH HEROES FREED.

RELEASE BY THE INSURGENTS OF THE MEN WHO GARRISONED BALER.

THE PICTURESQUE LITTLE BAND REACHES MANILA—COMMISSIONERS RETURN FROM TARLAC.

Manila, July 7, 7 a. m.—The Spanish commissioners who went to Tarlac for a conference with Aguinaldo regarding the surrender of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos returned here last night. Chairman Del Rio of the commission said the release of all the prisoners had been practically arranged for, but it would be necessary to consult the Spanish Government before the agreement could be ratified. He declined to give the terms of the arrangement, or to say whether these contemplated a ransom. He asserted, however, that Aguinaldo had already issued a decree for the release of the civilian officials and the sick soldiers.

The commissioners, with the remnant of the Spanish garrison of Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, and a number of civilian prisoners, were escorted by Filipino soldiers from Tarlac to the American outposts at San Fernando, and came to Manila by the night train.

The heroes of the long defence of Baler, where the Spaniards resisted an insurgent siege for more than a year, formed a picturesque band. Lieutenant Martin, the only surviving officer, marched them through the streets. There are only twenty-two, and most of them are mere boys. In faded blue cotton uniforms and red shirts. They are barefooted.

A crowd of Spanish men and women embraced them, weeping and shouting their praises. They tell a remarkable story. It appears that the captain several times proposed to surrender, but the soldiers refused. Finally, some months ago, he tried to raise a white flag. Thereupon Lieutenant Martin killed him with his own sword.

Their food supply gave out entirely a week ago, and they surrendered to the Filipinos with all the honors of war. They were allowed to keep their arms, and they say they marched from Baler, with a Filipino escort and carrying guns, through several insurgent camps, everywhere being cheered and feted.

WHITE CAPS AT WORK IN JERSEY.

FIVE MASKED MEN WHIP A YOUNG MAN RETURNING HOME WITH TWO GIRLS.

New-Brunswick, N. J., July 6.—Matthew Smith, a young man of Old Bridge, while returning late last night from a picnic at Washington Park with two girls of Spotwood, was halted by five masked men, who whipped him and struck one of the girls. They cut the harness of the horse and wrecked the carriage. Smith tore one of the masks off and recognized several of the gang, which was composed of Jamesburg young men who resented his attentions to the girls. Smith has sworn out warrants for his alleged assailants, but refuses to disclose the names of the girls or the men.

BULLET PROOF CLOTH.

CHICAGO MAN APPARENTLY SUCCESSFUL IN HIS INVENTION.

Chicago, July 6 (Special).—James Markham, secretary to Chief of Police Kipsey, stood before a target made of a sheet of cloth to-day at No. 176 Randolph-st. and fired a single shot at it from his revolver. The bullet struck the cloth squarely, and rebounded, struck Markham full in the forehead, and he staggered and fell to the floor and blood burst from the wound. He was assisted to his burst from a neighboring drug store, where he was taken to a hospital. He was soon able to return to the scene of his accident. A number of policemen fired volleys from his revolvers at it, and when the smoke had cleared away the cloth hung free from perforations. A little man cloth hung free from the shooting became wild with joy. The sheet of cloth was declared to be bullet proof, and the little man, Casimir Zeglen, was the author of the method of making it. Markham, too, was satisfied. "A little lower," he said, "and I would have lost an eye."

THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

ORDER FOR ENLISTING TEN REGIMENTS ISSUED.

THE NEW PLAN A GREAT IMPROVEMENT OVER THAT OF LAST YEAR—SEVEN MORE COLONELS AND SEVEN MAJORS APPOINTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, July 6.—By the President's direction Adjutant-General Corbin to-day issued General Order No. 122, calling into existence nearly fifteen thousand volunteers for service in the Philippines. The plan for volunteers at large in preference to State militia organizations has been carefully perfected, and is regarded as certain to avoid the embarrassments encountered so frequently last year. It is believed by Army officers of experience to mark a notable advance toward an ideal scheme for quickly calling to the support of the Executive in a National emergency a homogeneous force, limited in dimensions only by the number of men in the United States capable of bearing arms, or the number the Government with its immense resources is competent to equip. It is believed to embody all the advantages of the best European systems without their compulsory measures, which would be repugnant to Americans.

The order, compared with those which at the outbreak of war with Spain were in many instances issued only to be countermanded or modified beyond recognition, is a model of military comprehensiveness. It reads as follows:

War Department, Washington, D. C., July 2, 1899. By direction of the President, the following general rules are prescribed for recruiting from the country at large United States volunteers, as provided for by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, published in General Order No. 36 of 1899, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, and for organizing the same into regiments of infantry, United States Volunteers.

The strength of regiments, officers and enlisted men will be as provided for by Sections 4 and 12 of the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, and the regiments to be organized in the United States will be designated 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d and 34th regiments of infantry, United States Volunteers.

Of the commissioned officers to be appointed for each of these regiments the field and staff officers, including medical officers and captains of companies, will be assembled at regimental rendezvous, as hereafter designated, for the purpose of theoretical and practical instruction in organization, military administration, drill regulations, discipline, hygiene, camp sanitation, etc. Daily instruction in the rifle and target practice will be a special feature of the organization of both officers and men.

Applicants for commissions, except officers of the Regular Army, will be required to pass a satisfactory examination as to age, moral, mental and physical fitness, and capacity to command troops, and must have had service during the Spanish-American war.

The recruiting service of the Regular Army will be charged with recruiting from the country at large men for service in these volunteer regiments. The commanding officers of regiments will assign them to companies, and the appointment and reduction of regimental and battalion non-commissioned staff and company non-commissioned officers and other enlisted grades will be governed by the law and Army regulations.

Each regiment so organized will, for purposes of discipline and supply, be subject to the orders of the commanding general of the department in special cases only. The rendezvous is located, and the regimental commander will report by telegraph to the Adjutant-General of the department on his arrival at the regimental rendezvous.

Twenty regiments of infantry, United States Volunteers, will be organized as follows: Twenty-sixth at Ft. Sheridan, Illinois. Twenty-seventh, at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania. Twenty-eighth, at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania. Twenty-ninth, at Fort Sherman, Georgia. Thirtieth, at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. Thirty-first, at Fort Thomas, Kentucky. Thirty-second, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Thirty-third, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

YELLOW FEVER IN PORT.

TWO GENUINE CASES ON BOARD THE TRANSPORT McLELLAN.

DR. DOTY HAS THE PATIENTS, WITH TWO OTHER SUSPECTS, TAKEN TO SWINBURNE ISLAND—NO DANGER APPREHENDED.

When the United States transport, McClellan, arrived at Quarantine from Santiago, Cuba, yesterday, her surgeon reported that there were four cases of yellow fever on board. Health Officer Doty made an examination, and found that two cabin passengers, Miss Helen Clendennin and Oscar F. Lackey, were suffering from genuine yellow fever. The other patients, John Ferguson, a discharged soldier, and John Tidmarsh, a tugboat captain, had not been sick long enough for him to determine the character of their illness. The four patients were sent to Swinburne Island.

When they were taken from the McClellan Miss L. C. Clendennin asked permission to accompany her sister and care for her during her illness, and she was allowed to do so.

Later in the day three nurses, two women and one man, were sent from Bellevue Hospital to attend upon the patients.

The crew and other passengers on the McClellan were sent to Hoffman Island, where they will be detained until the vessel has been cleaned and disinfected. Then they will be taken on board again, and will remain there for five days before being allowed to land.

It is believed that there will be no new cases among the passengers, as Dr. Doty has been assured that the patients were isolated from the others.

Miss Clendennin, who was accompanied by her sister, Miss L. C. Clendennin, on the voyage, is the daughter of the former surgeon in charge at Santiago, whose death from yellow fever occurred on July 4. Miss Clendennin, it is said, told the surgeon of the transport that she had not seen her father for some time before she sailed, but two days after the transport left Santiago she was stricken with the disease. Her attack is mild in character, and she is said to be improving.

Among the other cabin passengers were Major J. T. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Navarre and Mr. and Mrs. Siefert, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Haskell, Mrs. Shriner and A. Leser.

Washington, July 6.—The Marine Hospital Service is of the opinion that there is no cause for alarm in the arrival of the transport McClellan with yellow fever aboard. The fever undoubtedly developed after the vessel left Cuba, as otherwise those infected would have been detected. Fever ships have arrived frequently at Northern ports, but, owing to climatic conditions, there is no risk of an outbreak of yellow fever, as would be the case of a Southern port. Moreover, in being at the quarantine station the vessel is exactly where she should be to minimize all risks.

FEVER CASES AT HAVANA.

Havana, July 6.—Two cases of yellow fever have been reported to-day. One of the patients is an old Spanish woman, who has been in Cuba for two years, and with her the disease is in a mild form. The other case is that of an American, whose symptoms are still doubtful, although it is believed by Surgeon-Major Davis and other officers to be yellow fever. Both cases were discovered in a bad part of the city, which is but little frequented by Americans. Surgeon-Major Davis does not believe there is much danger that the disease will spread. He says that at this time of the year there are always a few cases of the fever. Every effort will be made to prevent its increase. General Ludlow is satisfied that it is impossible as yet to keep yellow fever out of Havana, and especially such districts as that at the southern end of Old-Castile. Still no alarm is felt by the authorities.

The health of the troops is remarkably good, and makes a better showing than at ordinary ports in the United States. "El Reconcentrado" accuses General Maximo Kluckwanz.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—General Brooke at Havana sends to the War Department the following list of deaths:

Private Santiago, Major Paul Clendennin, surgeon in charge hospital; Privates Edward Eisenberg, Hospital Corps; Frederick Shilling, 3d Infantry; Martin Daniels, Company G, 5th Infantry; died 4th; Private Michael McCus, Company A, 3d Infantry; Jeremiah Sullivan, civilian; all from yellow fever.

Fourth-Quevedos; Private William P. Trout, Company B, 7th Cavalry, gunshot wound.

The War Department has been advised of the death at Santiago of Lieutenant McLaughlin, Vol. Artillery Signal Corps. He was a victim of yellow fever.

BOERS MAKE CONCESSIONS.

THE VOLKSRaad, IN SECRET SESSION, AGREES TO REFORMS IN THE FRANCHISE.

Pretoria, Transvaal, July 6.—The Volksraad met in secret session to-day. President Kruger and the negotiators from the Orange Free State being present.

It is understood that an agreement was reached to grant the franchise immediately to all settlers prior to 1890, and to other classes of residents within seven years, the naturalization process to be optional.

These proposals will be debated in open session to-morrow.

Although Sir Alfred Milner, on behalf of Great Britain, demanded at the Bloemfontein Conference that a residence of five years should be a qualification for the franchise, it is believed that the terms said to have been agreed upon to-day in the Volksraad might be acceptable to the Outlanders, if suitable guarantees were given for the execution of the promised reforms.

BRITISH OFFICERS ORDERED TO CAPE.

LONDON, July 7.—"The Times" this morning announces that several officers, including Brigadier-General Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell, commanding the 3rd Dragoon Guards, Captain Lord Edward Cecil (5th son of the Marquis of Salisbury), the Grenadiers, and Lieutenant the Hon. Algernon Henry Charles Hanbury-Tracy (second son of Baron Sudeley) of the Royal Horse Guards, have been ordered to proceed to South Africa to organize the rest of the police and local forces, at various points on the frontier.

"Additional service officers," says "The Times," "are likely to be sent out during the next few days, and the Commander-in-Chief has been engaged in completing the composition and organization of a larger force, which it will be necessary to dispatch should the negotiations with the Transvaal fail."

NEITHER SIDE WILL YIELD.

SLIGHT PROSPECT OF ARRANGING AN ALASKAN BOUNDARY MODUS VIVENDI.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Ambassador Choate and Lord Salisbury are almost in a deadlock over the modus vivendi fixing the Alaskan boundary. Neither side will accept the provisional line proposed by the other, the Canadians demanding the inclusion of the Porcupine country and the Americans the projection of the boundary line northwesterly from a point two miles above Kluckwanz.

VICTORY FOR COLUMBIA.

THE NEW BOAT WINS HER FIRST RACE.

A BEAT TO WINDWARD UNDER DIFFICULTIES—BETTER HANDLING AND SOME IMPROVEMENTS IN HER SAILS LIKELY TO MAKE A BIG DIFFERENCE.

Great as is that achievement on the part of the Herreshoff's workshop the Columbia was put upon trial yesterday. It is true that in the waters around Newport she had one or two brushes with the Defender, the old champion, which successfully frustrated Lord Dunsraven's designs upon the America's Cup in 1886, but these meetings were hardly more than mere cruises, arranged for the purpose of allowing the Columbia to find her sea legs, and so informal as to allow of no estimate being made of the relative merits of the two boats. The first real test came yesterday, when the Columbia and Defender were pitted together upon a triangular course of thirty miles, starting from and finishing at Sandy Hook Lighthouse.

The new boat, all things considered, acquitted herself in style that augurs badly for Sir Thomas Lipton's ambition, and assured those who saw her performance that the millionaire British tea-merchant is not likely to succeed where so many of his countrymen have failed. There is no undue bombast in saying this much. In the absence of official timing, it was variously figured out that the Columbia beat the Defender yesterday in anything from 2:00 to 3:50 minutes.

As new as that achievement on the part of a new racer against a seasoned craft and a crew whose mutual experience enabled them to work together like so many mechanical parts, the Columbia by no means showed her fullest capacity yesterday. Besides being extremely unlucky at more than one point of the contest, her sails admittedly did not fit well. The experts who followed the race were quick to observe faults in the cut of her mainsail and forestaysail, faults which will be remedied before she sails against the Defender again to-morrow at the Larchmont regatta.

Again, after passing the first mark, the Columbia lost ground in consequence of the failure to shake the jib-topsail clear, and just before the yachts crossed the finishing line it is estimated that the Defender, then a long distance in the rear, gained something like a minute by her good fortune in first feeling the impetus of a suddenly rising strong wind. In summing up the deductions to be drawn from yesterday's tussle, yachtsmen gave it as their opinion that Herreshoff's new creation, when properly tuned up and her sails adjusted, would prove the superior of the Defender by fully five minutes on a similar course to that followed yesterday. And nowadays, with yacht building brought to the perfection that it is, five minutes mean a great deal.

Ten years ago, when the Volunteer beat the Mayflower in the trials by ten minutes, that was looked upon as an eminently satisfactory performance, but it would be incomparable, according to the opinions gathered yesterday after the race from old yachting men, to see only a five minutes' victory of the Columbia over the Defender. Some people were inclined to be downcast last night by the narrow margin that separated the two yachts at the finish. And yet, when the Defender first met the Vigilant in the preliminary spins, she only beat her competitor by about three minutes; but for all that Valkyrie III was obliged to depart for home without the much coveted cup in her locker.

Altogether, the enthusiasts who went down the bay yesterday are well satisfied with the new flyer, and believe that she may safely be trusted to uphold the prestige which this country has retained since that famous victory of the old America some forty years ago.

GLOOM AT THE START.

To accommodate the members who wished to be present at the first appearance of the Columbia, the New-York Yacht Club chartered the Cepheus, the same steamer that took the club's guests down the Bay when the Defender made her first bow to the yachting public. When, just after 9:30 o'clock, the Cepheus cast off, there were probably not a score out of the four hundred or more people on board who had any sane expectations of seeing a fully sailed, undisturbed race. And as it turned out later, they were right. The trip of the Cepheus down the bay was made in company with two or three scores of craft of all sizes, makes and colors, laden with passengers anxious to make the acquaintance of the new protector of the Nation's yachting honor. All of them made for a common meeting point at the Scotland Lighthouse. Long before the lights came in sight the forepart of the Cepheus was crowded with enthusiastic yachtsmen and equally ardent yachtswomen, eager to obtain a first glimpse of the two racers, which had been towed out from their moorings off Tompkinsville in the early hours of the morning.

Probably not half of the men and women who were peering with strained eyes through the mist knew the difference between a spinnaker and a centerboard, but that did not tend in the least to abate their ardor. They were out to cheer and admire, and such unimportant considerations as technical details were not to stand in the way of their patriotic demonstrations.

RAIN STOPPED THE INSPECTION.

It was not until the Cepheus came within about half a mile of the lighthouse that the two yachts came into view, and then almost before a satisfactory inspection could be made of them as they lay under nearly bare poles beside their tenders a heavy rain squall came on and hid them for the time being entirely from sight. With the coming of the rain what little wind there was at that time dropped, whereupon J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht, the Corsair, carrying S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold and Irving Grinnell, the Regatta Committee, hoisted signals changing the starting point to the Sandy Hook Lighthouse.

Proceeding leisurely in the wakes of the flagship and the excursion steamers the two yachts sailed their way out to sea, reaching the light-ship just after 12 o'clock. The forbidding weather conditions which marked the start from New-York grew worse. Every now and again rain fell in sheets, while the heavy swell which came rolling in from the ocean made it exceedingly unpleasant for the people on board the rocking and pitching steamers waiting to accompany the Columbia and Defender on their first trial of speed.

NO GREAT DEMAND FOR LUNCHEON.

During the wait the guests on the Cepheus were summoned to luncheon, but although there were about four hundred on board the tables were almost as deserted as the dining