

SPAIN FEARS CIVIL WAR.
Has 200,000 Troops Ready to Fight Rebels.
ACTIVITY OF CARLISTS. Have Representatives in All the Spanish Towns.
NO PEACE PROPOSALS YET
President Has Not Been "Approached" on the Question.

INJURED MEN AT NORFOLK.
Brave Americans Landed by the Solace.
SPANIARDS ON BOARD.
Forty-seven Wounded Foes Brought with Our Troops.
PATIENTS BADLY HURT.
In Spite of Empty Sleeves and Wounds, Our Men Are Cheerful.

Madrid, July 16.—Senor Sagasta declares that he is wholly without information of cable communication between Spain and Cuba.

The movements of the Carlists are causing increased anxiety. The organization of the adherents of the Pretender is complete, and they have representatives in every town. The rural clergy, especially in the Basque provinces and in Navarre, Catalonia and Valencia, are powerful auxiliaries of Don Carlos, whose order will be sufficient to cause the simultaneous appearance of bands in various districts.

The Government has 200,000 troops in readiness of eventuality. It is announced. Several of the newspapers of this city say the Spanish Government opened peace negotiations today through the French Ambassador at Washington, Mr. Cambon, with the Government of the United States. It is said, in connection with the Spanish suggestion of leaving the question of the future government of Cuba to be decided by a plebiscite of its inhabitants, that Spain would unreservedly accept the decision given in such a case.

Norfolk, Va., July 16.—The hospital ship Solace, Commander Dunlap, arrived here today, bringing fifty-nine wounded Americans and forty-seven wounded Spaniards from Santiago, having left forty-four soldiers of both countries at Old Point. Dr. Hope, health officer of the port, boarded the ship and made an investigation, finding no yellow fever or any other disease that would prevent the men being landed here.

Surgeon-General Van Ruyven, of the navy, came from Old Point on the Solace for a conference with Dr. Hope. Surgeon Streets was in charge of the sick and wounded, being assisted by Drs. Smith, Stokes and Bogart, and these officers made a report to the health officer.

On board the Solace there was evidence on every hand of hard fighting. Several men had empty sleeves, while others limped around the deck. Others, more seriously wounded, were on cots. Among the wounded was Lieutenant Naval, of the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Pluton, who jumped overboard from his ship and was struck by her propeller, having his leg cut off. Captain Concha, commander of the Maria Teresa, with a wound in his arm; Lieutenant Pijano, Dr. Nicholas and several other officers were also on board. Many of these men were wounded in the battle at Guantanamo, while others were injured at Santiago.

James Burns, a fireman on the Brooklyn, the only man wounded on our side in the great naval engagement with Cervera, is here, shot through both legs.

The men are cheerful and talk of their battles in Cuba. It was dusk before the last man was placed in the naval hospital, where Medical Director Cleburne took charge of them, assisted by a corps of surgeons and Red Cross nurses. A marine guard is on duty at the hospital.

The Solace left for New York to-night.

No Talk for Peace.
 Washington, July 16.—In view of renewed reports that the French Ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, had opened peace negotiations or inquiries relative to possible terms of peace, it can be stated authoritatively, after inquiry at the French Embassy, that no negotiations or inquiries of any character relating to peace have been made by the French Ambassador.

The reports grow out of M. Cambon's call at the White House on July 11. The question discussed related solely to the United States and France, and in due time this discussion will bear fruit in certain expressions of good will between this country and the French Republic.

The statement attributed to Premier Sagasta, that Spain had been making extra official inquiries to learn what terms the United States would accept as a basis for peace, failed of confirmation to this extent, that up to this date the State Department has not been approached on the subject directly or indirectly.

The President would be very well to accede to the wish of the majority of the American people in this matter. It is gathered from high members of the Administration that the President is disposed to moderate in his demands, and while securing all that he feels that the United States is fairly entitled to, he is not disposed to embark in a world conquering enterprise.

Apparently Spain is not as yet ready to accede to the terms regarding the United States as necessary to a peace treaty. It is expected that Spain will concede inch by inch, sparing for terms at every step of the way. Willing a week ago to confine her losses to Cuba only, and still unwilling to concede American ownership in Porto Rico and Philippines, she is about to propose a compromise in which the United States would retain the mortgage in possession of Porto Rico and the Philippines, the Spanish to govern, but the American Government to exercise the sovereignty until sufficient is realized to pay the indemnity.

Some such sort of proposition is to be diplomatically intimated within the next few days, as a possible condition Spain might accept in deference to the general European wish to see peace.

Nothing of the sort will be considered for a moment. The Administration has definitely decided that Cuba must be free, the Philippines, and that this Government must take at least one of the islands, and that a naval base in the Caribbean must be ours. Only on these terms will peace be declared by the United States.

Washington, July 16.—Colonel James L. Pettit, commanding the Fourth Regiment of the United States Volunteers, Infantry (immunes), called upon Adjutant-General Corbin to-day and informed him that that regiment was fully armed and equipped and ready for service in the field.

He made special application for duty with the expedition to be sent to San Juan de Porto Rico, and it is more than probable that his wishes will be respected. The command is now rendezvoused at Fredericksburg, Va.

IMMUNES READY FOR PORTO RICO.
WATSON'S SHIPS FITTING OUT.
NO FEVER HERE, SAYS WYMAN.
NO PEACE YET, SAYS ELKINS.
CAMP THOMAS MEN TO MOVE.

EXPEDITION AGAINST SPAIN LIKELY TO SAIL TUESDAY.
COLLIERS TO BE ARMED.
FEVER SCARE IN FLORIDA CAMPS.

GUANTANAMO AND BAIQUIRI CONNECTED.
PLAYA DEL ESTE, JULY 15.—The Signal Service cable boat completed the laying of the cable to-day between Baiquiri and Guantanamo Bay. The French cable between Guantanamo Bay and Santiago de Cuba will be at once reconnected and turned over to the company. The Government will use its own cable for business between these two points.

Washington, July 16.—The officials of the War Department have instituted inquiries into the sanitary condition of the various military camps in Florida, with a view to the removal of the troops to more salubrious places in case it be found advisable to do so.

In view of the reported appearance of suspicious cases of fever among the troops at Tampa, the Secretary of War has telegraphed General Coppinger, in command of that military district, to make a full report of the sanitary conditions there. In case of necessity the troops will be immediately transferred to Chickamauga or some other camp in a more northern latitude, probably Newport News, Va.

HARRISON HEADS SANITARY ORDER.
INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 16.—The United States Sanitary Commission, which has been organized to care for the sick and wounded in the war, furnish nurses and provide all possible comforts to the soldiers, has elected the following officers:

President, Benjamin Harrison, of Indianapolis; first vice-president, Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois; second vice-president, General Lew Wallace, of Indiana; third vice-president, Henry Watterson, of Kentucky; treasurer, Daniel E. Sikes, of New York; secretary, M. D. Ellis, of Indiana.

WHY SPANIARDS WANT A LONG WAR.
 London, July 16.—The Spectator is of the opinion that the European press, with the Times at its head, is discussing the reasons which make for peace from a mistaken point of view. It adds:

"The fact that the longer the war is protracted the harder the terms does not appeal to Spain. Spain is not a modern but a medieval State. Supposing the worst, that Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines are lost, and that Cadix and Barcelona are blockaded, where, in all that series of misfortune is the rub for Spain?"

"Her people are dependent upon agriculture and mining, and not upon trade. Repudiation of the debt would ruin a class, but it would enrich the army by leaving more for its pay, and it would lighten taxation. The only argument for peace is that the war is a futile one."

BIG WATER SHIP FOR OUR ARMY.
 Philadelphia, July 16.—The British tank steamer Luelline, now at this port, has been bought by the Government under the charge of Colonel Hecker, a business associate and intimate friend of Secretary Alger, who has been made an officer of volunteers. He came to Washington at Secretary Alger's suggestion, and while here he had charge of all matters pertaining to transports. He has had the investment of millions of Government money.

ALGER MAKES A NEW WAR OFFICE.
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Cuban Guards Carrying Ammunition to the Front.
 From a Photograph by the Journal's Photographer at the Front.

The Cuban patriots have done a great deal of the work of getting up the ammunition when the ammunition trains have broken down. In this picture each insurgent carries one thousand Krag-Jorgensen cartridges, one having them slung under his blanket on his back, while the other balances the load on his head.

TWO BALLOONS FOR PORTO RICO.
 Washington, July 16.—General Greely returned this evening from his inspection of the army signal stations. He reports that a station has been established at Key West to manufacture gas for the use of balloons. Two of these are to be taken with the army invading Porto Rico.

The tubes and other appliances used in the country of the war balloons at Santiago are to be returned to Key West and refilled there.

RETIRED ARMY MEN BESIEGE ALGER.
 Washington, July 16.—Retired Army officers are deluging the Secretary of War with appeals for assignments to duty. The department has resisted all such appeals, and has contented itself with appointing but a few of them to staff positions and permitting State authorities to appoint them to civil positions.

The situation is the more trying to these officers because the Navy Department follows efforts at a recent system. In that service there have been assigned to duty from the retired list six rear admirals, two commodores, ten captains, seven commanders, ten lieutenant-commanders, thirty-two lieutenants and five junior grade lieutenants, besides more than a hundred of lesser rank.

FITTING OUT WATSON'S SHIPS.
 Washington, July 16.—The Naval War Board this afternoon discussed the sailing of the Eastern squadron for the coast of Spain. After the session of the Board Secretary Long said the only possible delay in sailing would be caused by conditions at Santiago, and when the vessels could be spared. It was the intention that the squadron should sail Tuesday, and Secretary Long still hopes this will be the day. The ships are now being prepared for the expedition.

Orders were sent to Hampton Roads today for each of the colliers which are to accompany the Eastern squadron to take on board and put in place an armament of small guns. The collier fleet will be so armed as to prevent surprises by privateers. The Yankee, which is now on the way from Santiago, will arrive in time to sail with the collier squadron.

For the present the Navy Department will adhere to its intention to send Watson to Spain with the Newark, Oregon, Massachusetts, Yankee, Dixie and Yosemite, augmenting that force later with a second and stronger squadron, probably under Admiral Sampson's command.

NO FEVER HERE, SAYS WYMAN.
 Washington, July 16.—Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, says there is not a single case of yellow fever in this country, so far as he knows, and no preparations are making to receive yellow fever patients.

Pending the settlement of the details of the capitulation at Santiago, the War Department officials are giving the major portion of their attention to the adoption of strict measures for the protection of our troops from the fever. The Department has decided to remove the troops at Santiago at the earliest possible moment to the country in the rear.

Adjutant-General Corbin said to-day that within five miles of Santiago proper the conditions were as nearly ideal as obtainable in the tropics for stamping out the fever. The high hills insured well drained camps, a most important element in the preservation of health; the water supply coming from the mountains was pure and abundant, and fresh sea breezes prevailed.

While the main body of troops is to be transferred back to these hills until they are needed for service elsewhere or are returned to the United States some troops necessarily will be placed either in the town itself or in camps commanding the place, in order to protect the inhabitants. It is believed that the two regiments of immunes already on their way to Santiago will be assigned to that duty.

This will be a severe test of the principle involved in the formation of immune regiments, for it is suspected that many of the alleged immunes are merely persons who have spent only a few weeks in the tropics under conditions that never brought them into direct exposure to yellow fever.

Surgeon-General Sternberg, of the army, left here to-day for a visit of several days to New York City. The medical corps at Santiago is to be reinforced by additional immune doctors and nurses and a large contingent of the present circumstances are to be assigned to General Shafter at once. For this purpose it has been arranged to send a ship from New York City, probably the transport Resolute. It is expected that she will leave New York by Monday or Tuesday.

NO PEACE YET, SAYS ELKINS.
 Washington, July 16.—Senator Elkins does not expect Spain to ask for peace immediately. He said to-day:

"I do not believe that Spain will ask for peace now. The Spanish on this side of the ocean will more likely bend their efforts toward continuing the war. As long as Havana can hold out, the Spanish will not willingly consent to their Government yielding up the struggle. We cannot move against Havana until after the yellow fever season is ended—that is to say the rainy season—for they have the fever over there all the year."

"To attack the place now would involve the sacrifice of thousands of our soldiers by disease, and I believe it is the purpose of the Government to defer operations until Fall. The Spanish defer on this, and, in my opinion, will not give up till forced to do so by an actual attack upon their defenses."

"Havana is well fixed for a long siege. The city is practically able to draw on the surrounding country for miles, because there is not an insurgent in that province, and crops can be raised every three months. Havana is practically fortified for thirty miles. If put in a straight line, and would require an immense army to surround it. Its fortifications are not confined to the city, but extend for miles from the city, and this would mean one assault after another before our troops could reach the town, and from our experience at Santiago that means faithful losses."

"The Spaniards know that they have lost their navy, but they have had but one reverse on land, and Blanco, knowing his position at Havana, will urge a continuance as long as his supplies hold out."

Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, said: "Our business now is to smash directly at Spain and fight the Government into proper submission. The present situation gives no promise for peace, and, besides, we are not ready for it. We are engaged in carrying on war, not in making peace. I do not think any territory taken should ever be restored to Spain. I would give to the Philippines, as well as to Cuba, an independent form of self-government, under the protection of the United States. Popular government is not a failure."

James Hamilton Lewis, of Washington, said: "We are by no means ready to close up this business yet. There is Porto Rico to be taken, Canary Islands to be home-extended, and the affair of the Spanish Peninsula to be attended to before it will be time to discuss peace. I overlooked the attack on Havana in mentioning incidents to come that will be a matter for next Fall. I don't doubt, but Spain will ask for peace until we further cripple her."

CAMP THOMAS MEN TO MOVE.
 The Quartermaster of the First Division, First Army Corps, was instructed this afternoon to draw ten days' rations for the six regiments of the division, to be used between July 21 and 31. This is taken as an indication that the division will move on July 21.

General Grant, Brigade Commander, was to-day officially notified by the War Department that the resignation of Major George T. Lorrigan, commanding the Third Battalion, Ninth New York, had been accepted. Major Lorrigan presented his resignation to Colonel Greene, but later withdrew it. He was informed by Colonel Greene that the withdrawal was illegal and the document was forwarded to Washington.

Major Lorrigan, thinking the matter had been settled, continued his duties. To-day he was surprised when informed that his resignation had been accepted. The battalion was at once turned over to Captain Quimby, of Company C. The affair has caused a sensation among the New York troops at this camp. It is said that Major Lorrigan contended with Colonel Greene for the colonelcy and bitter feeling has existed ever since. The resignation of Captain John D. Walter, Company D, Ninth New York, was accepted to-day.

Forty-one members of the Ninth are in the division hospital, many of them suffering from typhoid fever. First Lieutenant Ernest Swartz, of Company C, is in a precarious condition. Privates Robertson and McKinley, who have been ill with typhoid fever, are recovering.

SIX REGIMENTS PREPARE FOR A TEN DAYS' MARCH.
 Major Lorrigan, Ninth New York, Succeeded by Quimby.

POSTAL MANAGER BREWER DIES IN CUBA.
 Washington, July 16.—Eben Brewer, who had charge of all postal arrangements of the United States in Cuba, died near Santiago to-day, according to advices received at the Post Office Department. He came from Pittsburgh. Mr. Brewer died July 15 of yellow fever. He had a brother in New York City, who was notified. Lewis Kemper has been acting as assistant special agent and will now have entire charge of postal matters before Santiago.

80 TYPHOID CASES AT CHICKAMAUGA.
 Washington, July 16.—The principal topic of discussion between Secretary Alger and General Brooke at their meeting to-day was the sanitary conditions of the camp at Chickamauga. General Brooke said there were eighty cases of typhoid fever in the camp when he left.

This is not regarded by the military surgeons as an exceptional number, as there are 50,000 soldiers in the camp mostly crowded from General Brooke's camp. It is the opinion that the conditions were not such as to require any change in the camp.

EXPEDITION AGAINST SPAIN LIKELY TO SAIL TUESDAY.
 Colliers to be armed.

FEVER SCARE IN FLORIDA CAMPS.
 Surgeon has no fear of yellow Jack.

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