tion, and it will be a proper one and along good American lines, but there will be much thinking in the mean time. We cannot turn those islands back to Spain, because the insurgents would have something to say about that. There might be embarrassment in an attempt to dispose of them to another country. There is one thing certain, however, whatever we do with the Philippines, it must be with the reservation of a coaling station for ourselves.

"Porto Rico we must take ourselves. I think that is conceded on all sides. There will be no yielding on that point. The island is necessary to us as a military station in the West Indies."

Reluctance to consider terms of peace, involving a possible turning back of the Philippine Islands to the possession or nominal sovereignty of Spain, is not confined to one party by any means. A Southern Democrat of intelligence and culture, a son of the last Whig candidate for the Vice-Presidency, said to-day to a Tribune correspondent: "I am not one of those who object to colonial possessions for the United States. Other nations have them, and it seems to me the time has come when we can acquire them with propriety and hold them with impunity. As to its changing our form of government, I do not see that it would have the least tendency to do so. In the past we have acted upon the idea that the only territory to be acquired was territory we could form into self-governing communities within a reasonable time. All that is changing, and must continue to change as we increase in power, prestige and extent of domain over which the Government exercises control.

EUROPEAN POWERS MUST KEEP OUT.

"We are clothed with the greatest responsibility in all these matters. As far as we can we desire to secure good local government in all the former possessions of Spain, wrested by us from that declining nation. But what steps may be necessary in the Philippines will be more apparent at a later stage. We cannot, it seems to me, permit Germany and the other European Powers to dictate to us what shall be done with any part of our conquests or to interfere in the Philippines before a final conquest of these islands by General Merritt and Admiral Dewey. I am quite sure the President has no intention of tolerating such interference, either now or at a later day, when the affair of a protectorate over those islands shall be disposed, discussed and settled.

"Therefore I assume that in whatever arrangements for peace shall be agreed upon between the belligerents, at least a coaling station in the island of Luzon and another in the Ladrones, already acquired by right of conquest, will be reserved. In addition we shall doubtless provide for an American protectorate over the Philippines without reference to any other Power or Powers of the earth whatever."

SPAIN MAY PROTEST.

London, July 28.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says:

"Spain will probably protest against an attack upon Porto Rico after the Washington Cabinet had officially received Spanish overtures for peace. Should a circular note on this subject be sent to the Powers, it will contain the exact dates of the Spanish communications, making it clear that the United States deferred its answer in order to be able to date this after the American forces had gained a footing in Porto Rico.

"Señor Sagasta said to-day: 'We resolved on peace many days ago, and made known our resolutions to the United States Government. I regard as null and void and as destitute of good faith everything the Americans have done since, and I am ready to protest against it formally.'"

VIEWS OF SENATOR DAVIS.

St. Paul, July 27.—"Peace is desirable if it can be obtained without too great concessions on our part," said Senator C. K. Davis, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, to-day, at his home in this city.

"As chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, do you not expect to be called on for advice in regard to the peace negotiations?"

"The Foreign Relations Committee," replied Senator Davis, "will have nothing to do with the peace treaty until it has been acted on by the President and the Cabinet. The treaty will then be submitted to Congress, and the Senate may, by a two-thirds vote, ratify it."

TERMS MR. MORGAN WOULD DEMAND.

Washington, July 27.—Senator Morgan, of Alabama, senior Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, regards the peace proposals as a sign of submission by Spain. "The power of Spain is broken," he said, "and it is plain that there is nothing to stop us now short of the Spanish border."

Concerning the terms of peace, Senator Morgan has clearly defined ideas. "My first proposition," he explained, "would be the complete surrender by Spain of all territory over which the flag floats. This would include Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Carolines and the Ladrones. I would make this surrender the subject of a separate and exclusive treaty. I would demand of Spain a surrender unconditional in every particular, and without any reference to what we may wish to do with the territory hereafter. I would not allow any 'ifs' nor 'ands' about it. This treaty should be in such terms that the United States can be free to act without any conditions, and it should be the first proposition on which to base peace.

"I would also demand as one of the first conditions of peace," added Senator Morgan, "the opening of jail doors to all prisoners confined for political offences. I would extend this proposition so as to include all political prisoners from Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines. It should free all who have been imprisoned because of participation in the insurrection.

"After this treaty covering the surrender of dominions and release of political prisoners has been concluded," he continued, "I would take up the matter of war indemnity. This covers several topics, some of which I do not care to discuss at this time. Individually, I should want to consider the matter of a coaling station in the Canary Islands, off the coast of Africa.

"Further, I would require," added Senator Morgan, "guarantee from Spain that she will assume all responsibility for any debts that might prove a lien upon Cuba, or upon Porto Rico and the Philippines, for that matter."

PORTO RICO "AN AFTERTHOUGHT."

Madrid, July 27.—The Ministerial "El Correo," in an important article declaring that the seizure of Porto Rico is "only an afterthought on the part of the United States," says:

"The Washington Government cannot ignore the steps Spain has already taken in favor of peace, and, therefore, in accordance with the most elementary principles of international law, acts posterior to those steps cannot be taken account of in treaty negotiations."

ENGINEERS PREPARING FOR SERVICE.

Washington, July 27.—The 1st Regiment of Volunteer Engineers, now at Peekskill, N. Y., has been ordered to report to General Miles for duty in Porto Rico. Colonel Eugene Griffin, commanding the regiment, was at the War Department to-day in conference with Adjutant-General Corbin, Quartermaster-General Ludington and Commissary-General Eagan in regard to the subsistence and transportation of the regiment. His orders contemplate the departure of the regiment as soon as the necessary arrangements can be perfected. The men will probably proceed by rail from Peekskill to New-York City, where they will embark on a transport and go directly to Porto Rico, the exact landing-place being left to future determination.

A luxurious necessity

VIORIS.

THE TERROR AT ST. THOMAS.

St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, July 27.—The United States monitor Terror has arrived here for the purpose of coaling.

MOVING TROOPS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

AN INDIANA REGIMENT SUBSTITUTED FOR THE FIFTH ILLINOIS—NO ORDERS FOR MORE MEN TO GO.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 27 (Special).—Surprises have been the order of the day at Camp Thomas. The 5th Illinois Regiment was nearly away, but at the last moment, when the regiment was partially loaded, an order came to General Wade from the War Department to leave the 5th Illinois at Chickamauga. Later an order came to substitute the 160th Indiana for the 5th Illinois. The 1st South Carolina Regiment has been ordered to Jacksonville to join General Lee's Seventh Corps. It will proceed there immediately. The 6th Regiment, at Knoxville, which is an immune regiment, has been ordered to Chickamauga.

All yesterday afternoon the camp of the 5th Illinois Regiment was the scene of bustle, and tents were struck in a blinding rainstorm. Baggage was packed and some of it shipped home and some stored. Other supplies were forwarded yesterday afternoon to Rossville. The heavy wagon train was loaded and started to the station. The men kept nothing save the shelter tents in which they slept last night.

This morning at 6 o'clock the men marched to Rossville. They began at once to load their wagons and supplies on the cars. All was happiness and cheerfulness. The work was going forward rapidly, and the lifting into cars of heavy boxes and packages was punctuated with laughter and song. But the scene was changed. At 9:45 a message was received by Colonel Lee from Washington countermanding the order for the movement of the 5th to the front. Colonel Lee immediately sought telephone communication with Colonel Culver of the 5th Illinois, at Rossville.

At 10 o'clock Colonel Culver had his ear at the telephone, and Colonel Lee told him: "The 5th Illinois does not go. A message from Washington has countermanded the order.

"The 3d Battalion of the 16th Pennsylvania will go as originally intended. The transportation engaged for the 5th Illinois will be used for the 3d Kentucky."

When Colonel Culver dropped the telephone he looked chagrined, and his high hopes had dropped like a thermometer suddenly transferred from Camp Thomas to the Klondike. Colonel Culver communicated the intelligence to his command, and the loading was stopped. The men were anything except pleased, but, realizing that war is war, and sometimes disappointing, they began to be philosophical. Some of the men who had driven mules and understood their vocabulary made the air sulphurous, but after a few choice expletives had been fired they began to die away like the sounds from a retreating skirmish line.

The 3d Battalion of the 16th Pennsylvania loaded as originally intended and left Rossville in the afternoon. They had marched over with the Illinois regiment in the morning. The battalion is in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Rickards. The 3d Kentucky left camp at 7 a. m. and reached Rossville two and a half hours later. They were waiting for the Illinois boys to get away, and when they heard of the change they began to have renewed fears about themselves. The Kentucky boys had prepared to leave camp yesterday afternoon, and they had everything in readiness at Rossville early this morning. But the change of orders and the confusion of cars caused thereby delayed their going away until late in the afternoon. To this regiment was attached the brigade hospital and ambulance corps. The regiment will arrive at Newport News Friday afternoon.

No dates have been set yet for the movement of any more regiments, and it is thought likely that the condition of affairs during the past few days may change previous orders. In fact, an authority to-night gives it out that there is a strong probability that few, if any, more regiments of the First Corps will go out just yet. This is now generally believed to be the plan. Just what can be done with so many thousands of soldiers in Porto Rico is not clear to the minds of experienced officers.

In view of this fact, no arrangements have been made for the transportation of more than the troops already gone and the 160th Indiana to follow. At any rate, no more troops are to start this week, according to the present plans of General Wade. These may be changed by the Washington authorities. The reason for substituting the 160th Indiana for the 5th Illinois is believed to be due to the fact that the Indiana representatives in Congress have complained bitterly of late, and assured the regimental officers here that they would be in the next movement. The 160th belonged to the First Corps, Second Division, and would have been in the movement of the Second Division. This also would indicate that no more troops from the First Corps are to be moved.

ORDERED TO CHICKAMAUGA.

Washington, July 27.—Orders have been issued for the 1st South Carolina Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, now at Jacksonville, Fla., and the 6th Regiment of United States Volunteer Infantry, Colonel L. D. Tyson commanding, now at Knoxville, Tenn., to proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga., in readiness for any service they may be called upon to perform.

ARTILLERYMEN AT CAMP BLACK.

TWO BATTERIES UNDER TENTS ON THE HEMPSTEAD PLAINS GROUNDS.

The 5th Battery, Captain Flannigan, and the 4th, Captain Smith, arrived at Camp Black yesterday, and by evening the new artillerymen were housed in their tents and ready for duty whenever they can obtain their pieces. Most of the men in the batteries have seen service behind field guns in either the United States Army, the National Guard or foreign armies. The few green men will not have a hard time breaking in, as they have been so placed in the assignment of the men into squads that they have experienced men about them to steady and guide them. In Captain Smith's battery there are only fourteen green men out of 110.

Lieutenant Weikel superintended the erection of a frame building on the hill, to be used as a brigade hospital. His work is almost at an end, and he hopes to get away before long.

Colonel Schuyler has turned his attention to the saloons, which were open when the first-call troops were here and have reopened. He has the benefit of Lieutenant-Colonel Sanger's experience. Colonel Schuyler said he would not temporize with the saloons. He could not close them up, as they were not on the campgrounds and as all appeared to have licenses, but if they caused any trouble, or if he heard that any man in any of the commands had become drunk in one of them, he would place a file of soldiers in front of each saloon and another at its rear, and every soldier seen entering would be arrested and taken to the guardhouse. He proposed, he said, to make this a brigade matter, and any soldier going into one of these saloons will do so at his own risk. A visitor to the camp who became drunk would soon find himself escorted either to the guard tent or to the railroad station, as in the judgment of the officer of the guard was best.

The heavy rains have formed several pools of water near the camp. The largest is near the quarters of the 20d. It was a welcome addition to camp life, as the regiment has among its mascots a young duck, and yesterday morning about five hundred of the men turned out to see the little duck take its first swim since the regiment came to camp. The boys now say they have a mascot such as no other regiment in the whole Army has, and that it is going to bring them good luck, for, although the War Department saw fit to dump them down far away from any duck pond, nature promptly formed a pond for the duck's use.

EXTRA TRAINS FOR THE CAMP ON NEXT SUNDAY.

There will be nearly four thousand troops at Camp Black on Sunday, made up of infantry and artillery. The Long Island Railroad Company will put on a large number of trains to accommodate the friends of the men in camp and the general public.

INVASION OF PORTO RICO

Continued from first page.

order to move was received at 8 o'clock by the hospital, ambulance and signal corps, and by 10 o'clock all of the men of these companies had left camp to go aboard the Massachusetts. At noon a general order to break camp was given by General Hains.

After the last round of rations was served and the men were formed by battalions, a general order was given to strike the shelter tents, and by 2 o'clock every tent was rolled u and strapped about the shoulder of its owner. The 4th Ohio, under Colonel Colt, occupied a position nearest the city, and was the first to get away. Headed by the regimental band, the troops marched out of camp to the cheers of the men of the other regiments, and passed down Washington-ave. to the water-front, where the men stacked arms and waited for final orders.

The city's principal thoroughfare was crowded with people, who applauded the departing soldiers loudly. The next regiment to leave the camp was the 3d Illinois, headed by Colonel Frederick Bennett and the regimental band. The same patriotic scenes were repeated, and the fact that this regiment carried about two hundred American flags of all sizes caused more frequent outbursts of applause all along the line.

NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA MEN.

Troop C, of Brooklyn, under Lieutenant Couden, next passed down to the piers. The last infantry regiment to leave camp was the 4th Pennsylvania, under Colonel Case. The fame of the Keystone State boys for good marching had preceded them to this city, and when the regiment passed out of camp for the piers this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock its lines of fours were well-nigh perfect. The regular tread of the Pennsylvanians was inspiring, coupled with the sturdy appearance of the men and the ease with which they carried their packs and guns. This regiment marched straight to the piers and halted outside. Troop A, of New-York Cavalry, and the City Troop, of Philadelphia, were the last of all of the troops to leave camp, and they proceeded to the piers about 5 o'clock.

Water-st. and all of the entrances to the piers were literally packed with horses, mules, Army wagons, soldiers, civilians, women and children. Fathers, mothers, sisters and sweethearts were there, all keeping as close to their departing relatives as the conditions would permit. When the 1st Battalion of the Pennsylvania regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel O'Neill, passed into the inclosure and up the gangway to the ship's side, there were hundreds of women there to bid farewell to their departing ones.

The 1st Battalion and half of the 2d went aboard the City of Washington, and the 3d and the other half of the 2d Battalion remained on the pier until the Seneca was brought in late to-night, when they, too, embarked.

The four batteries of artillery, which came in from Chickamauga yesterday afternoon, were put on the Roumanian to-night, with all of their guns, horses and equipage. The three troops of cavalry went on the Massachusetts shortly after. The Governor's guard and Sheridan's troop of Pennsylvania will not embark until the second expedition. Batteries A and C, Pennsylvania Artillery, will also remain over until General Grant sails for Porto Rico.

NEARLY ALL ABOARD.

By 9 o'clock to-night all of the men were aboard, except the 3d Illinois and the 4th Ohio. The Seneca was the only transport not loaded at that time, coming into the pier about 9:30 to receive the rest of the Pennsylvania troops.

General Brooke, General Haines and General Sheridan, with General Brooke's staff, went down to Old Point to-night on a special train of two Pullman cars. It is learned that they are stopping at the Chamberlain, and will not go aboard the St. Louis until to-morrow morning.

On the cruiser St. Paul will go the first dynamite gun battery ever organized in this country. To-day Colonel Colt named Company F, 4th Ohio, for this special detail, and all day the men were working with eight dynamite guns in the railroad yard. The battery is composed of one hundred and six men under Captain Potter.

The first detachment of General Grant's brigade from Chickamauga is expected to get in to-morrow night. It will comprise the 5th Illinois and the 3d Battalion of the 16th Pennsylvania. The 1st and 3d Kentucky are expected to arrive Friday night.

The Illinois and Ohio troops will not go down to Old Point on lighters to-night. The Quartermaster's Department is behind in loading the St. Louis and the St. Paul with equipage, supplies and baggage, and at 10 o'clock Colonels Bennett and Colt ordered the men of their regiments to pitch their tents where they were halted, to spend the night.

All the other troops, however, are on board. The 1st Battalion of the Illinois regiment was on board lighters and had started, when it was called back and ordered in camp.

LEFT THE RELIEF FOR THE SENECA.

MAJOR TORNEY TELLS OF THE TRANSFER OF WOUNDED MEN—ACCOUNTING FOR THE CROWDED CONDITION OF THE LATTER SHIP.

Major George H. Torney, who is in charge of the army hospital ship Relief, was at the Army Building yesterday. He said that as soon as all the wounded men on the ship had been placed in hospitals she would at once take on coal and supplies and proceed to Porto Rico to join General Miles's forces. The supplies will be taken on board as rapidly as possible at Pier No. 17, East River.

Major Torney gave some additional details as to the Seneca and her condition. He said: "When the negotiations were pending in front of Santiago we received orders to clear the Relief of all the wounded men who could walk. As it was the intention, if the Spaniards did not come to terms, to force the harbor and attempt the capture of the city both from the land and sea, it was deemed best that the Relief should be used so far as possible for those who should be wounded in this assault.

"The hospital at Siboney had been turned into a fever hospital and the surgical cases sent to the Relief. There was no other place for their reception. I asked Dr. Hicks how many wounded men he could take on the Seneca, and he told me forty-five. I sent aboard forty-two. None of these were serious cases.

"At the time the civilians who were sick wanted to go North. There was a stampede to get away from the yellow fever, and those persons went willingly on board the Seneca. In this way it is probable that the Seneca became crowded."

Dr. William N. Polk, professor of gynecology at Bellevue, has given $50 worth of instruments to the Relief.

ACTIVITY AT FERNANDINA.

SECOND NEW-YORK ESTABLISHES ITSELF IN ITS NEW CAMP.

Fernandina, Fla., July 27 (Special).—Despite the heavy rain which has drizzled down upon the camp grounds, this has been a day of unusual activity. At an early hour this morning the first commissary train to reach this place arrived with stores. The Commissary Department has been busy during the day storing eighteen carloads of provisions in the warehouses designated as commissary depots. Additional stores will arrive daily, so that the troops quartered here may receive all their supplies.

Shortly after the arrival of the provisions the 23 New-York Regiment rolled in. The men were speedily formed by Colonel Hardin, and, in heavy marching order, moved out to the camp grounds, adjacent to the Amelia Lighthouse, on the north. There they occupy a delightful site on Government Hill, but have not yet made their camp comfortable. A couple of days' work is necessary in clearing away the brush, grubbing out roots and clearing the company streets before the camps become thoroughly comfortable.

The 69th New-York has one of the neatest camps, having cleared the streets of all obstructions. They seem to have been inhabited for months. The cool southeast breezes which prevail during the summer afford the men much comfort, and they freely assert that this is the best place they have seen since leaving New-York. General James Rush Lincoln, commander of the brigade formed of the New-York regiments, is encamped near the 69th at a point where he overlooks the river and ocean. The health of the camp is perfect, there being no sickness save a few cases of intermittent fever and about a dozen unimportant cases of poisoning, caused from eating pies vended by a negro woman in the camp yesterday.

The physicians are much pleased with the water supply, which is chemically pure, but some of the men do not relish it on account of its being highly tinctured with sulphur. It comes from a driven well 200 feet deep, and is furnished to the camps by direct mains and numerous faucets within camp lines. To-morrow will be utilized in a general adjustment of the camps, which will not be disturbed by the arrival of any fresh troops. The influx will be resumed, however, on Friday. Preparations are being made for the stationing of ten regiments of infantry and eight regiments of cavalry, all of which will be encamped on the hills to the eastward of this place.

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PERFECT
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AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

GUANICA, ITS HARBOR AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Washington, July 27.—Guanica, the debarking point of General Miles's expedition, is the best harbor on the southern coast of Porto Rico, but is the least visited, owing to the swamps and low tracts, difficult to cross, leading from it to the interior. The south coast abounds in bays and harbors, but Guanica and Ponce are the only ones where vessels of heavy draught can enter, by reason of the mangroves and reefs at all other points. Vessels drawing twenty-one feet of water enter there with perfect safety. Its entrance is one hundred yards wide, and it forms a spacious basin, completely land-locked, where vessels can enter close to shore. Two small hills command the entrance on either side, and had the Spaniards mounted a few pieces of artillery there they could have defied a squadron to force it.

The railroad, to seize which the troops were rushed forward, runs from Yauco to Ponce. It follows the southern coastline, and is paralleled by a wagon road throughout its course. At times these two run within a few hundred yards of the shore. This road, which is only part of one intended ultimately to encircle the whole island, was built to facilitate the movement of Spanish troops to any part of the island. It is, however, far from completion. From where they strike this railway the troops will be pushed on through Guayanilla, a place of six hundred inhabitants, and then on fourteen miles to the neighborhood of Ponce. Seventy miles away, over the main wagon road of the island, lies San Juan, the point of attack. Along this and the other roads, at intervals of from eight to ten kilometres, the Spaniards have erected forts, stone and brick barracks, or large buildings, where the troops rest when on the march.

Ponce is one of the chief towns of the island, with 22,000 inhabitants, and embracing a jurisdiction of over 47,000. The city lies in a plain, two miles from the seaboard. It has no military defences, but in the hills to the north of the town earth intrenchments have been constructed recently. West of Ponce, where the railroad and military road touch the shore, earthworks have been constructed. There have been about thirty mountain howitzers in Ponce available for the defence of the city and the railroad, and these may have been increased on account of the approach of the American forces.

MAP OF GUANICA HARBOR, PORTO RICO.

ENTRANCE TO GUANICA HARBOR.

SOLDIERS DIE FROM TYPHOID FEVER.

Cincinnati, July 26.—Eugene O. Stokes, a private in Company K, 1st Florida Volunteers, and William A. Wray, of the 69th New-York Volunteers, have died at the Fort Thomas (Kentucky) Government hospital. The first died from typhoid fever and the last from dysentery. Both will be buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

Atlanta, July 26.—Jesse Tandy, a private in the 2d Kentucky Volunteers, died in the general hospital at Fort McPherson to-day from typhoid fever. Several other soldiers are in a critical condition.

Is She Your Daughter?

Have you a young daughter just at the age when young girls most need a mother's loving care? Is she physically strong and well or does she suffer from any weakness of the delicate organism which most intimately concerns her womanhood?

If so, you understand her suffering better than anyone else can. You know that such troubles, unless remedied, mean a life of incapacity and wretchedness for her. You appreciate her reluctance to undergo physician's "examinations" and "treatments;" and you will be glad of assurance from the most eminent medical authorities in this country that in nineteen cases out of twenty these mortifying methods are absolutely unnecessary.

Any mother who will write about her daughter's case, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., will receive free of cost the best professional advice obtainable, and instructions whereby a complete cure may, in nearly every instance, be effected by simple, common-sense home methods.

No living physician has a wider practical experience or a higher reputation in the treatment of diseases peculiar to women than Dr. Pierce. His "Favorite Prescription" is the only proprietary remedy ever designed by an educated, authorized physician specifically to cure women's diseases. His great 1000-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," is of priceless value to every mother. It will be sent absolutely free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps, to pay the cost of mailing only. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.; or, send 31 stamps for a heavy, cloth-bound copy.

The unfailing, never-griping *cure* for constipation—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

TYPHOID FEVER SPREADING.

TEN NEW CASES TRANSFERRED FROM CAMP ALGER TO FORT MYER.

Washington, July 27 (Special).—Conditions at Camp Alger do not improve. Ten more cases of typhoid fever, or of men with strong symptoms of that disease, were to-day transferred from the camp hospitals to the hospital at Fort Myer, making a total of thirty-six since Sunday. It should be understood that all these cases, as well as the long list of similar cases which had preceded them, were regarded as sufficiently serious to be treated in the division hospitals in the first instance. They were transferred to Fort Myer, some miles distant, where less unfavorable conditions prevail, only after the probabilities of recovery in the camp hospitals, which are heavily taxed with other cases, had apparently been exhausted.

The names of the men transferred to-day to the hospital at Fort Myer, whose full capacity will soon be tested at the present rate, are Captain W. G. Sherman, Company K, 22d Kansas, and Privates G. H. Green, Company E; "Mike" Burns, Company D; C. Radloff and Frank Framing, Company I, all of the 1st Rhode Island; Horace Pease, Company D; John Gilbert, Company K, and William Bowers, Company L, of the 3d New-York; John N. Randale, Company H, and Howard Martin, Company G, 12th Pennsylvania.

In addition to these cases there have been reported a great number of men who suffer from slight attacks of malarial fever, intermittent fever and other ailments that may easily develop into typhoid. There are so many cases of this latter sort in Company G of the 12th Pennsylvania that the company has been isolated and set off about three hundred yards from the other companies in the regiment.

The disease is steadily spreading and seeking new food. There were three new cases in the 3d New-York and four in the 1st Rhode Island to-day. On Monday the 3d New-York furnished only one case, and the 1st Rhode Island only one case. To-day the 22d Kansas, which is brigaded with the 3d New-York, furnished a case.

The efforts to escape from present conditions by the removal of some of the regiments several thousand yards from the camp ground they now occupy, continue. They are waiting for the new camp ground to be supplied with water from wells that have not yet been completed. Of course, no man—not even a Government chemist—can guess what sort of water the wells will furnish at last. The chances, however, are that it will not be less unwholesome than that furnished by the wells in Camp Alger, whose precarious flow has been so productive of disease. According to a Washington morning newspaper of to-day, "the cause of so much typhoid, the surgeons say, is not so much the climate of the camp as the lack of precaution among the men. They exercise very little judgment in selecting their drinking water, not complying with the regulations that nothing but boiled water should be used." It would appear incredible that the surgeons should put forward such excuses at Camp Alger if they had not allowed matters to reach the present condition. If they are not utterly unfit to hold their commissions, they know that a thirsty soldier is neither going to boil water, nor ask whether it has been boiled, before he slakes his thirst. He may be wrong, and yet not so far wrong after all. So long as he is in a camp of instruction, far remote from the scene of hostilities and the emergencies of field service, he has a right to assume, "regulations" to the contrary notwithstanding, that the Government will furnish him with pure, or, at least, not poisonous, water.

SICKNESS DEVELOPED AT THE FRONT.

But there is another and important consideration involved. It is one which concerns the effectiveness of the troops sent to the front from Camp Alger. One of the crack regiments in that encampment early in June was the 6th Massachusetts. A Tribune correspondent who visited it at that time said to himself that he had never seen a cleaner regiment or camp anywhere, and he had seen a good many in his day. The adjective applies to everything about the camp, as well as to the men themselves. But this regiment, like the others, was compelled to use impure water, and, careful and intelligent as its members were, the boiling process was undoubtedly more honored in the breach than the observance. Symptoms of typhoid, it is understood, developed, and there were several cases before the regiment was ordered to the front early this month. The sequel is described in the following extract from The Associated Press dispatches dated Guanica, Porto Rico, July 25: "The health of the troops is excellent, except among the Massachusetts men. They have been packed on the Yale for about fifteen days, and thirty cases of typhoid fever have developed among the soldiers. Parker, of the 6th Massachusetts, died on Friday and was buried at sea."

The only Massachusetts regiment with General Miles on the Yale was the 6th. Other regiments, which had not had a Camp Alger experience, have been kept on transports as long as the 6th, and under quite as unfavorable circumstances, without suffering from what seems virtually to amount, in the case of that regiment, to an epidemic of typhoid fever.

It is said that the site of Camp Alger was selected by an Army quartermaster who, while zealous and efficient in the discharge of the ordinary duties of his office, had probably never seen as many as two thousand men disposed in a camp of military instruction where they were to remain for weeks; and it is also said that not even the advice of a medical officer was sought in regard to the suitability of the site.

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MORE SUPPLIES REACH GOMEZ.

DETAILS OF THE WANDERER EXPEDITION—AN ENCOUNTER WITH SPANIARDS.

Washington, July 27.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has just received news of the result of the last expedition sent by him to Cuba to supply Gomez's forces, in the western end of the island, with food and munitions of war. This expedition was carried on the transport Wanderer. Havana reports describe the landing as a failure, and say that four of the landing party, including the lieutenant, were killed. This is the usual Spanish exaggeration. One-third of the supplies carried by the Wanderer had been landed and sent into the territory beyond Spanish reach when an overwhelming force of Spanish troops appeared and compelled the abandonment of the attempt to land the remainder. None of the American party were killed, but four men were wounded. Their injuries are slight, and they were put ashore at Key West, to which port the Wanderer returned. The vessel made another start for Western Cuba, this time with a naval convoy to prevent interruption of her work, and it is believed that before this time she has succeeded in discharging her whole cargo.

Key West, Fla., July 27.—News reached here to-day of the attempted landing on Cuban shores of a large expedition, men and arms, by the steamer Wanderer, which left Key West about a week ago. Banes, west of Havana, was the point selected for debarkation; but, arriving there, the expedition was confronted by a body of Spanish cavalry numbering a thousand or more, and a sharp engagement ensued. The Wanderer was to have been met by a party of Cubans, who had evidently been dispersed by the Spanish forces before the arrival of the steamer.

The Wanderer, which was not under convoy, drew up about four hundred yards from the shore and began discharging her cargo by means of small boats. At first there was no sign of resistance, and a part of the supplies had already been placed on the beach when a vigorous rifle fire was opened on the members of the expedition from a wooded growth lining the beach, and a force of Spanish cavalrymen burst into view.

There were about two score of sharpshooters with the expedition, and they attempted to cover the retreat by lying flat and returning the Spaniards' fire. They picked off a number of the cavalrymen, and, as the opposing force backed to the woods, the Wanderer's men drew their boats off, but not before William Davis, mate; William Ross, seaman; Benito Sabata, Gabriel Alvarez, Felix Lopez and Rojelu Garcia had been slightly wounded.

After the Wanderer's men had got away the Spaniards pushed down to the beach and resumed their fire, peppering the hull of the Wanderer with Mauser bullets, but inflicting no further damage.

VICKSBURG DRIVEN OUT OF RANGE.

Key West, Fla., July 27.—The gunboat Vicksburg returned here this morning after having been thirty-eight days on the blockade. She reports that on Tuesday last, while two miles off shore, west of Havana, the Vedado battery and a battery recently erected fired three shots each at her. The shells fell close to the ship, and she quickly got out of range.

KING OF SPAIN HAS MEASLES.

London, July 27.—A special dispatch from Madrid says the King of Spain is suffering from an attack of the measles.

Madrid, July 27.—Inquiries made at the palace here to-day confirmed the report that the King is suffering from measles. But the attack is following its usual course.

SEIZURE OF THE RODRIGUEZ.

FRENCH EMBASSY ASKS FOR THE RELEASE OF THE STEAMER.

Washington, July 27.—The French Embassy has called the attention of the State Department to the circumstances connected with the seizure of the French merchant steamship Olide Rodriguez, and has requested the immediate release of that steamer. This action was taken simultaneously with a protest from the French Transatlantic Steamship Company against the seizure. To-day the State Department submitted all the papers in the case to the Department of Justice, with a view to getting an opinion on the legal questions involved in the seizure. Edward K. Jones, of New-York, is here in behalf of the owners of the steamer, and was in conference to-day with the authorities of the State Department and Department of Justice.

The grounds of the representations by the Embassy are that the Rodriguez was engaged in ordinary mercantile pursuits at the time she was captured by a United States warship and taken far out of her course to Charleston, S. C., where she is now detained, to the great inconvenience and loss, it is alleged, of her owners and passengers. She also has on board the official mail of the French Government, destined to the French Minister at Port-au-Prince. It is said that her manifest shows she was not intending to enter a blockaded port, and that her destination was to a neutral port. The representations also state that she was in the open sea, nine miles off the blockaded coast, at the time of her seizure.

The representations of the French Embassy are those usually made in behalf of French interests, and there is no disposition at the State Department to regard them as other than a friendly inquiry, with a view to getting at the facts of the case and remedying them if good grounds are made out against the capture.