CASUALTIES AT SANTIAGO.

CABLE ADDS TO THE LIST FROM SIBONEY HOSPITAL RECORDS.

16th Infantry, Kent's Brigade, Has a Long List—Losses of the 33d Michigan—This List Completes the Obtainable Details.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 10.—These are additional cases from the hospital records at Siboney of casualties and illness in our army before Santiago:

THIRD INFANTRY.

George Martin, wounded in left leg. Israel Holm, Company D, sore chest.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

James E. Rafferty, Company C, wounded in left forearm. Frank P. Hicks, Company A, wounded in left forearm. Otto Harnlein, Company C, shot through shoulder and back of thigh.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

Llewellyn Converse, Company E, gunshot wound in left shoulder, arm and right of back. William Apitz, Company C, gunshot wound in right leg. William Simmons, Second Lieutenant, Company E. Charles Rotlen, Company G, strain. Thomas Young, Company E, gunshot wound through left hand. Joseph W. Blanchard, Company E, shot through left forearm. John Myers, Company C, amputation at right thigh, died July 4. Alven Beal, Company D, gunshot wound through right and left buttocks. Melvin C. Pisno, Company H, shell wound in left foot and right thigh. Carl F. Meyer, Corporal, Company D, wounded in left foot. —— Hermo, Company A, bullet wound in left leg. Joseph Turney, Company B, bullet wound in right leg. Robert C. Donatz, Company D, sprained back. Charles H. Horn, Company E, gunshot wound in right hand, broken finger. Thomas Duggan, Company H, gunshot wound in right calf.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

Thomas C. Woodbury, Captain, Company D, shot in left thigh. Patrick Brian, Company E, gunshot wound through chest. James Ogle, First Sergeant, Company H, gunshot through nose. W. J. Cameron, Company G, shot in finger. Henry Albrecht, Company C, shot in right foot. John Burns, shot in right knee. Charles W. Entanman, Company D, shot in right knee and hip. William Smith, Company C. Peter Carr, Sergeant, Company F, and John Tardy, Sergeant, Company E, shot through shoulder. Robert E. L. Spence, Second Lieutenant, Company A, wounded in left hand and right leg. Arthur Dorcult, Company B, shot in the right upper arm. Jeremiah Butler, Corporal, Company C, shot in groin. Silas A. Coles, Company D, shot in right side and hand. Edgar McClarty, Corporal, Company G, shot in left forearm. Reinhold Seleve, Sergeant, Company G, shot in left foot. John C. Denning, Company A, shot in right side. Friedrich Zeitz, band, shot through jaw. John E. Pagelon, Sergeant, Company C, gunshot wound in left breast. Henry Warner, Company D, shot in left foot and leg. George B. Hess, Company B, shot in arm and stomach. Edward Shanakan, artificer, Company B, shot in right ankle. Charles Conklin, Sergeant, Company H, gunshot wound in left chest. George J. Reardon, Corporal, Company E, paraplegia. Alfred Seaborg, Corporal, Company D, gunshot wound in right groin. Michael Hock, Company H, gunshot wound in left shoulder. F. W. Lyons, Company A, gunshot wound in neck and right arm. Lawrence C. Martin, Company H, gunshot wound in front of right shoulder, exit inside of lumbar vertebræ. William M. Scruggins, Company D, sprain of back. Joseph F. Franke, Corporal, Company C, gunshot wound in flesh above right knee. Fred Gates, gunshot wound in back of neck and right side.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

William B. Kranshop, Company F, flesh wound in left shoulder. John Garrison, Company C, shot in leg and broken knee.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

Oliver H. MacConnell, died July 5. Barthelpot Schitzbaum, Company E, rheumatism. Walter T. Weaver, Company A, sprained ankle. James L. Waddington, shot in right foot.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Emerson H. Liscum, Lieutenant-Colonel, perforating wounds in right breast and shoulder; fractured humerus. Arthur C. Ducat, Captain, Company D, shot in both groins (has since died). James E. Brett, Captain, Company F, shot in right elbow. George H. Rothew, Company F, shot in left thigh. William Tate, Corporal, Company A, shot in scalp and right shoulder. L. Moore, shot in left foot. Charles Clay, shot in left forearm. Merriman H. Ellis, Sergeant, Company D, shot in side and foot. George H. Hazzard, Company H, shot in thigh. Alexander Monroe, Company C, scalp wound. Charles Jones, musician, Company B, sprained back. William Huestin, Company E, shot in left lower arm. Charles F. Clay, Company G, shot in left forearm. Aaron Black, Corporal, Company A, slight wounds in back and hip, from explosion of shell. Edward Prasher, Company F, rheumatism, chronic, in left hip. Henry Conway, Company H, shot in left hand and right thigh. Alfred Brown, Sergeant, shot in left lung. James Grites, Corporal, Company B, shot in left arm. Patrick Keys, shot in right and left thighs.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

George P. Cooper, Company G, shot in left arm. John Thomas, Company G, shot in left arm. William Lafayette, Company F, shot in right hand.

THIRD CAVALRY.

William Reise, Troop H, hit in right hand by fragment of shell. William Wields, Troop K, gunshot wound in left hip. Thomas Stryker, gunshot wound in left ankle. Alphonso Melton, gunshot wound in left arm and shoulder. Joseph A. Golden, Troop K, gunshot wound in right shoulder. John J. Leary, wagoner, Troop E, shot in middle finger of left hand. William McComb, Troop E, shell wound in left leg and foot. Henry Schlegel, Sergeant, Troop K, gunshot wound in left thigh. W. T. Murphy, Sergeant, Troop C, shot in left arm and breast. Edward Bonner, Corporal, gunshot entering on right side and emerging on the left of back; one rib fractured.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

George Mass, Troop A, gunshot in right leg and left buttock. James McCarthy, Troop C, gunshot wound in abdomen. Christian Hentenach, Sergeant, Troop E, gunshot wounds on left forearm. Valerino Eriom, Troop F, shot in left knee. Peter John, Troop F, shot in right hip. Sanford Arnold, musician, Troop F, shot in left foot. Jesse S. Martin, Sergeant, Troop F, gunshot wound in left side. Jeremiah Flynn, Troop E, gunshot wound in left hip.

TENTH CAVALRY.

John Bigslow, Captain Troop D, shot in left lower leg. William Payne, sergeant, Troop E, shot in right side. John Taylor, sergeant Troop E, shot in leg. John F. Plummer, Troop I. Robert Milbrow, sergeant, Troop F. Wands Bledsoe, shot in right hip. Henry McCormick, Troop E, shot in ankle. Allen Jones, corporal, shot in left arm. Amos Elliarty, sergeant, Troop F, shot in left hip. John Smith, sergeant, Troop A, shot in left arm. Edward Lane, sergeant, Troop C, fractured humerus. John Watson, Troop F, shot in left leg. George S. Jebolt, shell wound in left hand. George Drake, sergeant, gunshot wound in left eye. John Hamplele, Troop H, gunshot wound in right leg. Isaac Taylor, shot in right arm. Thornton Buckley, shot in left ankle. William Matthew, Troop C, shot in left leg.

SECOND ARTILLERY.

Charles Viele, Sergeant, Battery A, gunshot wound in thigh. Jesse Gates, shot on the lip.

THIRTY-THIRD MICHIGAN.

Alfred Benifer, Company K, shot in right arm. John Franklin, Company L, killed by shell. Ferdinand Seabright, killed by shell. Arthur Pavely, Company K, shot in left leg. Alson Faulk, Company L, shot in right leg. Don Stark, Company L, shot in left forearm by shell; arm amputated below left elbow. Frank Rawson, corporal, Company L, shot in left arm. Grey H. Pixley, Company K, contusion right leg from shell explosion. Clifford Curtis, Company L, shell explosion, knee joint; leg amputated. Fred Warren, Company A, compound fracture of leg caused by gunshot.

SECOND MASSACHUSETTS.

Edmond Damon, Company D, shot in left shoulder. Fred W. Slate, Company B, shot in left arm. Walla Paradire, corporal, shot in shoulder. Alfred T. Wagner, scalp wound. Arthur L. Carey, Company M, gunshot wound in lower maxillary. Ernest D. Marble, Company G, scalp wound.

FIRST VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Lieut. Devereaux, shot in arm. Sent home.

CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS.

List of Killed, Wounded, and Sick in the Regular Cavalry and Infantry.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The following unofficial list of casualties among officers of Gen. Shafter's corps up to July 5 was telegraphed to the War Department this evening by Major Rafferty, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, at Tampa:

First Cavalry—Major James M. Bell, wounded; Major Albert G. Forse, killed; Capt. Kirk, Lieut. Mills, and Lieut. Byram, wounded; Lieut. Rivers and Lieut. Saltzman, sick; Lieut. Roberts, wounded.

Third Cavalry—Gen. S. M. B. Young, sick; Major Wessells, Capt. Dodd, Capt. Hunter, and Lieut. Thayer, wounded; Lieut. Handy, sick, Lieut. Myer, wounded.

Sixth Cavalry—Col. Henry Carroll, Capt. Kerr, Capt. Stanton and Capt. Blocksom, wounded; Lieut. Cole, sick; Lieut. Short, wounded.

Seventh Cavalry—Lieut. Stone sick; Capt. Cabron, killed (rough riders, Lieutenant of Seventh Cavalry).

Eighth Cavalry—Lieut. McCoy, wounded.

Ninth Cavalry—Col. John M. Hamilton and Capt. Clarence A. Stedman, killed; Capt. Taylor, Lieut. Wood and Lieut. Ryan, wounded.

Tenth Cavalry—Major Wint and Capt. Bigelow, wounded; Lieut. William E. Ship and Lieut. W. H. Smith, killed; Lieut. Barnum and Lieut. Williard, wounded.

Second Infantry—Lieut. Benham, sick; Lieut. Wells, wounded.

Fourth Infantry — Lieut. Neary, wounded; Lieut. J. J. Bernard and Lieut. John H. Hughes, killed.

Sixth Infantry—Col. Harry O. Egbert, wounded; Capt. M. Wetherill, killed; Capt. Walker, wounded; Capt. Torrey, wounded; Lieut. Howard [Ord.], killed; Lieut. Simons, Lieut Turman, Lieut. Purdy, Lieut. Gross and Lieut. Robertson (?), wounded.

Seventh Infantry—Col. Daniel W. Benham, sick; Col. G. S. Carpenter, Major Corliss and Lieut. Grisard, wounded; Lieut. Wansboro, killed.

Eighth Infantry—Gen. James J. Van Horn, Lieut. Perkins and Lieut. Sargent, sick; Lieut. J. R. Seyburn, wounded.

Ninth Infantry—Lieut.-Col. Ezra P. Ewers, wounded; Lieut. Louis H. Lewis, killed.

Tenth Infantry—Major Eskridge, Capt. Lincoln, Capt. Duggan, Capt. Van Vliet, Lieut. Koops, and Lieut. Saville, wounded; Capt. John Drum, killed.

Twelfth Infantry—Capt. Haskell and Lieut. Dove, wounded.

Thirteenth Infantry—Col. W. S. Worth, Major Ellis, Capt. Guthrie and Capt. Cavenaugh, wounded; Capt. James Fornance, Lieut. A. B. Scott and Lieut. W. A. Sater, killed; Capt. Gilman, sick.

Sixteenth Infantry—Capt. T. W. Morrison, killed; Capt. Woodbury, Capt. McFarland, Capt. Lassiter, Capt. Sorley and Capt. Spence, wounded.

Seventeenth Infantry—Col. J. T. Haskell, wounded; Lieut. Walter M. Dickinson and Lieut. D. M. Michie, killed.

Twentieth Infantry—Gen. H. S. Hawkins, wounded (Colonel of this regiment); Capt. Rodman and Capt. Moon, wounded.

Twenty-first Infantry—Col. Chanous McKibbin, wounded; Major Coe, sick.

Twenty-second Infantry—Col. Charles A. Wikoff, killed; Col. John H. Patterson, wounded; Capt. John J. Crittenden, killed; Capt. Mosher and Capt. Jones wounded; Lieut. Patten, sick; Lieut. Godfrey and Lieut. Wassell, wounded; Capt. Lewis and Lieut. Stone (?), sick.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Col. E. H. Liscum, Capt. Brereton, Capt. Ducat, Lieut. Brett, Lieut. Lyon and Lieut. Laws wounded; Lieut. Gurney and Lieut. Augustin, killed; Lieut. Welch and Lieut. Miller, sick.

Twenty-fifth Infantry — Capt. Edwards, wounded; Lieut. Henry L. McCorkle, killed; Lieut. Kensmon, wounded.

Totals—Killed, 24; wounded, 77; sick, 21; grand total, 122.

SURGEONS BUSY AT TAMPA.

Many of the Men Brought from Santiago Detained for Treatment.

TAMPA, July 10.—This has been a busy day with the army surgeons at Tampa and Port Tampa. Many of the sick and wounded who arrived on the transports Iroquois and Cherokee could not be sent to Fort McPherson and Fort Thomas last night, because their condition demanded rest and treatment.

Only 150 of those who arrived last night were sent on at once. Shortly before noon an improvised hospital train was sent north, carrying many of the sick.

The train consisted of as many sleepers as could be secured and those least sick were put in day coaches with the seats arranged like beds. Many of the wounded officers remained over night in Tampa and took the several outgoing trains for their homes to-day.

Gen. S. M. B. Young is still at Tampa, and will leave to-morrow for Jefferson barracks, St. Louis. The General was wounded in the foot. The wound is still very painful, but he was able to drive around the city this afternoon.

About ninety of the sick and wounded privates and non-commissioned officers were placed in the general hospital of the First Army Corps on Tampa Heights, and will be kept there for treatment.

Gen. L. H. Carpenter, who has been in command of the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Fourth Army Corps, has assumed command of this division, which consists of the Sixty-ninth New York, the Thirty-second Michigan, the Third and Eighth Ohio, the First and the Second Georgia Regiments of volunteers.

Gen. Jacob Kline, who has been temporarily in command of the division, has command of a brigade in it. Gen. Hudson has been placed in command of the Second Brigade of the Second Division, which until to-day was commanded by Gen. Carpenter. This brigade consists of the Second New York and the Fifth Maryland regiments.

Among the wounded brought here are:

Massachusetts Volunteers—Arthur L. Carey, private, Company M, shot in the upper jaw; Joseph Farll, Company A, in right shoulder; Fred A. Simmons, Company M, overheated; David A. Detour, Company E, left hip; James W. Eaton, Company D, mouth and right arm; Edmund Damour, Company A, left shoulder; M. J. A. Breimenbach, Company A, left foot; Fred C. Schiller, Company L, right lung.

Seventy-first New York Volunteers—John W. Jeffrey, Company B, left hip; Joseph L. Long, Company B, right thigh; John M. Niemeyer, Company K, left shoulder and neck; Henry P. Richardson, Company A, right arm.

To Repair the Minnesota.

BOSTON, Mass., July 10.—The old United States frigate Minnesota will be towed across the harbor to the navy yard to-morrow where she will be repaired. The vessel has been the official home of the naval brigade for three years and was somewhat damaged by the Atlas storehouse fire a week ago. It will cost about $10,000 to repair her.

Compliments for the Gloucester's Crew.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 10.—The Business Men's Association forwarded to Secretary Long a beautifully engraved vote of thanks for the naming of the yacht Corsair the Gloucester, and at the same time congratulating him upon the work of her commander and men in the part she took in the destruction of Cervera's fleet.

GOLD FROM THE KLONDIKE.

THE FIRST OF LAST YEAR'S PRODUCT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

But the Twenty Miners Left Most of Their Dust to Come by Regular Steamers—They Think Dawson's Output Is Over $15,000,000—Much Sickness There—High Prices.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The first gold from the Klondike this year reached here early this morning. It was brought by a party of twenty miners who arrived on the schooner Hattie I. Phillips. The Eastern men among them were J. H. Ellis, Chicago; F. E. Haller, Detroit; Joseph Bird, Baltimore, and E. R. Durbin, Ohio. They mostly brought drafts for current expenses, leaving the bulk of their gold to come down on the regular steamers. They were extremely reticent over their clean-up because of the Canadian mining tax, but they all admitted they had been well, and most of them will return this fall. Ten of the passengers were direct from Dawson, having come down the Yukon in small boats.

They are confident that the output of Dawson will run far over $15,000,000. Manook will produce not less than $300,000. Circle City will also contribute to the total product from the Alaska placers. None of the passengers had heard of the war with Spain until their arrival at St. Michael.

The Yukon River is said to be higher than has been known for years and it overflowed its banks at Manook, where a number of miners' cabins were washed away by the flood. One of the passengers from Manook, Ernest Clayton of San Francisco, said that word had reached Manook that the little river steamer Governor Tillman had been wrecked at Kuskequem and her passengers had lost all of their provisions and outfits in the disaster. For thirty-six hours after the boat was wrecked the passengers were compelled to remain in the trees lining the river banks until the flood subsided.

Mr. J. H. Ellis of Chicago said: "There were many sick men in Dawson when I left. Prices were way up. I saw men pay $30 for an ordinary white Fedora hat. Four bits is the smallest change used there. A shave is $1, and a haircut $2. If I had had 10,000 candles I could have sold each of them for $1.25.

"Some good strikes have been made right along. At French Gulch many rich strikes were made just before we left. I located a bench claim on Aug. 15 on Big Skookum, but haven't worked it yet. But a man right alongside of my claim got $70 in nuggets the first pick he struck into the ground, and from his first fire of dirt he rounded up $3,000."

TO REOPEN CAMP VOORHEES.

The Fourth New Jersey Regiment to Begin Mobilizing There on Tuesday.

TRENTON, N. J., July 10.—Camp Voorhees at Sea Girt, which was depopulated on Friday afternoon, will begin to fill up again on Tuesday, when the Fourth Regiment of Volunteers will begin to mobilize. Capts. Bailey, Whitehead and Rogers received instructions to-day to report on Tuesday with their men. Surgeon Field has examined and passed over 200 men, of whom about 130 had signed the roll in Bailey's company. The surplus will join Capt. Whitehead's company.

There are sixty men at Asbury Park who want to join the same company. Surgeon Field will examine them to-morrow morning, and in the afternoon will come to Trenton and finish the work here. Surgeons Mecray and Broderick have been busy since Friday examining men at Jersey City, Camden, and Woodbury, and the entire regiment will be in camp by the middle of the week.

The Governor will appoint a Board of Officers to-morrow to examine the applicants for commissions in the new regiment.

There is a report here that the Third Regiment, now doing guard duty at Pompton Lakes, Sandy Hook, and Fort Wadsworth, is to be sent to the front and that the new regiment will be sent to do guard duty at the points named.

Col. Robert G. Smith of the Fourth Regiment called on Gov. Voorhees yesterday and received his commission. The staff and field officers whose appointment Col. Smith recommended have been appointed. Surgeon Broderick has examined 608 of the members of the old Fourth who volunteered and only seventy-one of them failed to pass. Col. Smith said last night that the regiment would consist of five companies from Jersey City, three from Trenton and one each from Camden, Woodbury and Stockton.

Col. Smith, who is a member of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners of Jersey City, declines to say whether he will resign that post or not. He is also assistant superintendent of the Cunard line and has been assured by the officers of the company that his place will be held open for him.

SICK AND WOUNDED.

List of Officers Who Arrived at Port Tampa on the Steamer Cherokee.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Surgeon Rafferty, at Port Tampa, Fla., reports to the Adjutant General the list of sick and wounded officers who reached there on the steamer Cherokee from Siboney. The following are suffering from gunshot wounds:

Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., in thigh and calf of left leg; Lieut. M. H. Barnum, in right hip; First Lieut. G. H. Godfrey, in scalp; Major Philip H. Ellis, Thirteenth Infantry, in left knee; First Lieut. W. M. Wassel, in left cheek and neck and left hand; Lieut. W. S. Wood, Ninth Cavalry, in right cheek and throat; Capt. J. E. Bret, in right elbow; Lieut. H. L. Kinnison, in left breast and elbow; Lieut. H. G. Lyon, in right hip; Capt. A. C. Ducat, in both thighs; Lieut. W. H. Simmons, in right arm; Lieut. R. E. Spencer, in right leg and left hand; Capt. William Lassiter, in right side.

The following are sick from the effect of heat, but are doing well: Gen. S. B. M. Young, Capt. A. B. Heyl, Capt. S. F. Allen, Lieut. C. M. Saltzman, Lieut. G. H. Patton, Lieut. F. W. Lewis, Capt. Robert Sewell, Lieut. W. E. P. French, Major J. N. Coe, Chaplain Dwight Gallinger, Lieut. W. C. Rivers, Lieut. C. B. Humphreys and Lieut. F. Perkins.

ICE FOR OUR WOUNDED.

Two Schooners Carrying a Supply to Siboney—Miss Barton's Stations.

KEY WEST, July 10.—The yacht Red Cross awaits Miss Wheeler, who is expected from Jacksonville to-morrow. The yacht will then start for Santiago. Miss Barton is establishing sub-supply stations at Kingston, Jamaica, and Mole St. Nicolas, Hayti.

Two Portland schooners loaded with ice are en route for Santiago for the relief of our wounded.

First Connecticut to Be Moved at Once.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—At the solicitation of Senator Hawley and Congressman Henry of Connecticut, the President has written a note to the Secretary of War recommending that the First Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers be moved at once, either to Camp Alger or to Miami, Fla., joining Gen. Keifer's division.

The regiment was broken up two months ago and the companies distributed among old-style forts in Maine, and Col. C. L. Burdett of Hartford, its commander, has been importuning the War Department for an assignment to active duty.

THE NAVY'S SECRET FACTS.

Information Collected by the Intelligence Bureau.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—When the war with Spain threatened, and before the actual beginning of hostilities, the Secretary of the Navy was able to learn from his subordinates on a few minutes' notice just what the strength of the Spanish Navy was, the character of the vessels, the style of their armament—in fact, every bit of information necessary to a comparison of the navies of the two countries and a forecast of the probable result of an encounter between them. He found out the character and extent of the permanent defenses of Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines. In fact, he was able to assemble facts, the knowledge of which enabled him to take in the whole situation at a glance.

The information about the Spanish Navy, on which Secretary Long was able to call and which he is now using every day, is locked up, with facts about all the navies of the world, in the secret archives of the department kept by the office of Naval Intelligence. This office is an attachment of the Secretary's office. It has existed for sixteen years, and in all that time, until this year, it has never had an official status. The clerks employed in it hitherto have been assigned from other bureaus.

The office was established in Secretary Chandler's time. Its business was to collect all the information obtainable concerning foreign navies with a view to utilizing it in the building of the new American Navy which was being planned. Uncle Sam has been a pioneer in invention, but seldom in experiment in naval matters. He has chosen to go slowly and surely forward, waiting until the costly experiments of other nations had developed the value of a device before adopting it.

In pursuance of this policy naval attachés were sent to most of the foreign courts with instructions to send in information about foreign navies. At the time the war with Spain began there were naval representatives at Paris, Vienna, London, Rome, St. Petersburg, and Madrid. Most of these have since been recalled for active service. These naval attachés sent to the department printed reports as well as written observations of naval operations and experiments. The written reports were always secret, and they cannot be seen to-day without an order from Secretary Long. They cannot be seen at all except by some officer of the department having the Secretary's authority.

Another source of information was the intelligence officer aboard ships. Every Captain of an American vessel on a foreign station designated one of his junior officers to make observations and report to the department, and the other officers were asked to give him the benefit of any information they might pick up. Even the petty officers and the sailors contributed to the reports what they saw or heard of the methods of foreign navies. No subject was too small for observation, from a gasket to a 16-inch gun. In addition to this special information, all sorts of published information was required—clippings from newspapers, articles from magazines, photographs of foreign ships, and pictures of foreign guns and fortifications. The Intelligence Bureau contains the only complete set of pictures of the Spanish Navy in the United States.

This accumulation of written and pictured facts fills six large rooms. It is arranged in cases against the walls of these rooms, classified and carefully indexed. Capt. John R. Bartlett of the navy, who is in charge of it, explained the arrangement to the correspondent the other day. He pulled out a file case which was one of a group marked "Ships." This one was labelled "English ships." The classification of these was marked by red cards, standing upright in the case, and each individual ship was named on a blue card which was held by a rubber strap to a number of white cards. On each white card was a reference to the files of the bureau. In the case which Capt. Bartlett chose for illustration, immediately behind the blue card was a card telling of the launching of the ship; the next card referred to a complete description of this ship; the next, to a test of her guns; the next, to an inquiry in Parliament concerning her armament; then came a card referring to a report of an accident to her. And so the record went, until it comprehended every incident in the history of that particular ship—a detailed biography, as complete as could be obtained in the case of a well-known public man.

The report on this ship is not exceptional. Every British ship has a like record in the Intelligence Bureau. So has every Spanish ship. The Navy Department has felt no anxiety at any time about Camara's fleet, because it knew all along how incapable were his ships.

When the Secretary of the Navy wants facts about the Spanish Navy, he notifies his Intelligence Officer, and in three minutes the index cards marked "Spain" are on his desk. On these cards he finds a reference to every Spanish subject in the library or in the secret archives in the department. If he wants to know anything about armored cruisers he can send for the cards on "Cruisers," and he will find the whole subject completely covered by reference. Of course, so much of the "Cruiser" references as refers to Spanish cruisers will be entered also under the head of "Spain;" and it is chiefly this cross-indexing of subjects which keeps six clerks busy in the Intelligence Office.

The Naval Intelligence Bureau makes no reports on its work; but the reports of naval officers who have observed foreign wars are put out in book form. In 1885 the bureau published a report by Lieutenant Commander Goodrich on the operations of the English in Egypt and the bombardment of Alexandria. More than one officer present on our ships at the time of the bombardment contributed to this report. In fact, on an occasion of this kind every officer becomes an avenue of intelligence for the department. The bureau also issued in 1885 a report on the French operations in Tunis and a report by Lieut. T. B. M. Mason of the operations of the navies of Chili, Peru and Bolivia in the war between Chili and the allied republics.

Lieuts. James H. Sears and Ensign B. H. Wells, Jr., prepared a report on the naval operations in the Chilian revolution. A report on the Brazilian revolution followed, and then came a very complete report of the operations in the war between Japan and China, the first taste of international naval warfare since the perfection of armor and big guns.

The next report to be published will be on the operations of the navy in our war with Spain. There are several intelligence officers with Dewey's fleet and more with Sampson's. They will prepare a technical account of the work of the United States ships as soon as the excitement is over and peace reigns once more in the Caribbean. The reports of the war with Spain will doubtless be printed in large edition for general distribution. The other reports have been printed in limited edition for the use of the navy, for exchange with other nations and for libraries. The demand for them has far exceeded the supply and the early publications are worth a large price to-day.

SIGNAL MEN FOR MANILA.

Twenty Telegraphers Leave Montana for Service in the Philippines.

BUTTE, Mont., July 10.—That part of the Government signal corps organized in Montana, consisting of about twenty telegraphers and electricians, under the command of Lieut. George H. Tilloy, which has been stationed at Helena, left that city late last evening and arrived here this morning on the way to Manila on "hurry" orders received from Capt. Bartlett, in charge of that bureau at Washington. In the order to move immediately to San Francisco it was said that they were to accompany the fourth Philippine expedition, which would leave that city on July 14. They left Butte at 4 P. M. for Ogden.

Lieut. Tilly is a former New York telegrapher. For some time he had charge of the State Signal Corps. His men have been drilled thoroughly and are equipped fully.

WERE THEY DROWNED?

A Woman and a Boy Went in Bathing at Coney Island and Did Not Return.

The proprietor of Hoch's bathing pavilion on Coney Island sent for the police at 11:30 o'clock last night, and, turned over to them the clothing of a woman and a small boy who had gone in bathing at 10 o'clock in the morning and had not returned for their clothes.

In the dressing room was a half-pint bottle that had contained a solution of morphine. It was empty. There were a lot of letters dated from a United States warship in 1891, but they gave no clue as to what the woman's name was.

The police believe that she made the boy share the morphine with her and then waded with him out into the water to await its effects.

Buildings in Litigation Destroyed.

Early yesterday morning fire started in the hotel and adjoining pavilions formerly managed by John S. Brown, at Elm Park, S. I., and in a few minutes both buildings were in ruins. The only persons in the buildings were Jennie Brown, wife of the late proprietor, and Daniel McNally, the bartender. Mrs. Brown says she lost all of her personal effects. There was no insurance on the buildings. There has been a long legal contest over the property between Mrs. Brown and the brothers and sisters of her husband. The property was to have been sold on Thursday in partition sale.

THIRTY PERSONS INJURED.

STREET CAR ACCIDENT IN A SUBURB OF WASHINGTON.

An Electric Car, While Going Down a Hill, Runs Into Another Car and Demolishes It—Thirty Passengers Injured, Eighteen of Them Seriously—Some Will Die.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—A bad accident occurred to-night at the foot of the St. Elizabeth's Asylum hill, beyond Anacostia, a suburb of this city, across the river from the navy yard, when an electric car, crowded with people, jumped the track, demolished a horse car of the Anacostia road and wounded thirty people, some of whom will die. The accident occurs at 10 o'clock, when travel on the road is heaviest. About this time a car of the Capital Railway Company left the asylum gate on its way from Congress Heights to Anacostia. It carried about 110 passengers, many of whom were standing on the footboard.

It had gone about thirty yards from the asylum when the brake chains broke. The car was just started on the steep grade of a long hill.

When the chain broke, many of the passengers rose in fright and a large number of the men and two or three women jumped from the car. As it descended the hill its speed became terrific.

At the foot of the hill a horse car of the Anacosta road came in sight. The driver attempted to check his horses, but it was too late.

He jumped for his life, and as he did so the other car crashed into the Anacostia car, ground the front part into bits, and ran to the opposite side of the street. It stopped almost in front of Douglass Hall.

In crashing into the Anacostia car the runaway car was badly wrecked, the dashboard and front seats being almost demolished.

The men who were uninjured assisted in removing the other passengers from the wrecked car, and residents of Anacostia offered every assistance. Physicians hurried to the spot.

It was found that many of the passengers were badly hurt. Some of them had their legs broken and others their skulls fractured.

Many were hurt only about the hands and knees. Eighteen of the injured were badly hurt and there are several fatalities. The others went to their homes after their wounds were dressed.

3 EELS IN AN UMBRELLA.

The Perilous Adventure of a Fastidious Young man.

The young man had tasted no eels for fifteen years, not since the days when he caught them for himself on night lines. Those West street eels were temptingly reminiscent. Since he left the ferry he had passed six of the floating fish markets where they were displayed for sale. If he saw any more he would buy them and risk the domestic unpleasantness which their arrival at home would surely cause. Even as he made the resolution his glance fell upon a squirming basketful of fat blue eels.

"Three," said he to the substantial, bare-armed woman who stood over them. "The three biggest."

The woman looked him all over. She stared at his crash suit, his tan shoes and the general cool spotlessness of his attire. She pretended she had not heard what he said.

"Excuse me, sir," she remarked, apologetically.

"Three eels!" he said, so sharply that she jumped. "Three large, fat eels. Do you think that I am a lunatic—if I am there is no law to prevent the selling of eels to lunatics; or do you think I can't pay for them?"

"Excuse me, sir," she faltered. "I never doubted you could pay for them. That wasn't it at all, sir." She omitted further explanation. "Three did you say, sir?"

"I said three," repeated the young man stiffly. He became conscious of an audience. The woman drew three eels out of the squirming mass, one at a time, and laid them on a big square of yellow paper. She folded the eels deftly in, and made of them a nice package about the length of his forearm.

"My," said the young man, "I don't want to lug a package like that around town."

"There's no lady on West street can tie a neater," asserted the woman.

"I know, I know," he said, "but I'd rather not. No, not even for the sake of eating eels." His face was irradiated with an idea. "Can't you," he asked, "put a piece of paper around the neck of each eel?"

The woman stepped back, and eyed him suspiciously. But the young man opened the package and laid out the eels. He tied a wide collar of paper hard and fast below the head of each eel.

"Now," he said, complacently, "We have here an umbrella. It is a dark and gloomy day and no discredit, therefore, attaches to one who carries an umbrella that is not tightly rolled. Let us then loosen it. Let us then insert in its folds these three eels, keeping a firm grasp on their necks as we do so."

"Rowly Moses!" murmured the woman. "Look at him."

"As we do so," continued the young man, gripping the umbrella around the ribs, "now," he added, looking the gathered audience of fishmen, fishwomen, longshoremen, and a policeman proudly in the eyes, "who should suspect us of transporting the delicious but economical eel? Twenty-five cents? Yes, madam."

He dropped the coin in her hands and ran for a car. He took a seat in the forward corner and held on to the umbrella with a relentless grip. He was proud of his strategy.

He was still proud of it when he left the car and climbed into a Fifth avenue stage. The stage was fairly well filled with the usual collection of shop girls and shoppers, varied by an occasional man. In the company was a white-haired old reprobate, whose ruddy nose, stertorous snore and helpless slump into his corner all told the same deplorable tale. The young eel buyer wondered just what the other passengers would all do should they discover at one and the same instant what he carried in his umbrellas.

There was a white-haired old minister in the corner next the cashbox that reminded him very much of the minister up in Vermont who was connected with his earliest experiences at eeling. He fell to dreaming of the fresh, cool mornings when he would wake with the rumble and the scream and the roar of the Montreal express tearing through the valley at daylight, without a stop or a lessening of speed; of the soft barefoot tread with which he sneaked out of the house and ran across the wet meadows to the river road and the covered bridge. His lines trailed down from the floor of the bridge, fifty feet or more, to the water, and if one of them was hauled up stream or off to the shelving rocks on the far side of the river he knew that he had an eel. Right at the dark entrance of the bridge he always found the minister waiting for him. He wondered whether the minister found it as hard to get up early as he did. But he never dared ask. There were times when the minister seemed almost earthly enough to submit to such a humiliating question—such a time, for instance, as followed upon the discovery of the fact that an eel had been hooked that was so big it couldn't be drawn through the knothole in the bridge where the line had been set.

The young man wondered whether eels were as big now as they were then. He remembered that he had bought the biggest eels the West street woman had. He realized with sudden horror that in his dreaming he had released his grip on the umbrella which lay across his knees. He lifted it, felt of it, and fled from the stage. Once safe on the avenue sidewalk he leaned against an electric lamp pole and breathed as one exhausted. With something like the fascination of horror, he watched the Fifth avenue stage swinging its solemn way up the broad street.

He heard a faint, muffled scream, and then a chorus of shrieks. He saw the driver pull himself to his feet yanking on the reins. Out of the door of the vehicle came a shrieking procession of women and girls, followed by the white-haired minister and the wild-eyed old man with a red nose. And then a great crowd swept down from the sources of the four winds and surrounded the stage. He saw policemen's gray helmets bobbing around over the crowd. He saw two of them come to the edge of the crowd with one of the shop girls between them. She pointed excitedly at the young man. He prudently turned on his heel and hastened west to lose himself in the crowds of Broadway. But he still says that eels suggest to him the happiest days of his life.

THREATENED BY A CROWD.

German Baker Arrested for Treating Improperly a Little Girl.

William Miller, a German baker, 50 years old, who says he lives in Stuyvesant street, was locked up at the Union Market station yesterday afternoon on the charge of treating improperly 7-year-old Annie Fryer of 148 Ridge street. A crowd of men and women followed the policeman and his prisoner to the station house, making threats against Miller. The child was sent to the room of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

WAITING.

Eighty Wet Days This Spring! During that time we were in the same boat with other dealers in seasonable goods—simply waiting. People put off ordering new summer clothes from wet day to wet day, from wet week to wet week. Now we've got the right weather, and we also have a tremendous stock of cloths that ought to have been made into suits long ago. But there is a way out of such a dilemma. It calls for quick action and a sacrifice of profit. We meet this emergency by starting

A JULY AND AUGUST DRIVE IN FIRST-CLASS TAILOR WORK.

Suits To Measure, **$12.00**

All goods made in the building we occupy by skilled men tailors under personal supervision. **NO SWEAT-SHOP WORK.**

☞ *WE HAVE NEVER MADE A SUIT BEFORE FOR LESS THAN $15.00. NOW FOR THESE TWO MONTHS ONLY WE OFFER YOU THIS.*

Cohen & Company, TAILORS,

N.W. Cor. Nassau & Ann Sts.

NEBRASKA CROPS.

Wheat All Harvested—The Crop May Exceed 250,000,000 Bushels.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 10.—The State Board of Agriculture has received some interesting reports from the various counties of Nebraska during the past few days. The wheat crop is harvested, and is one of the heaviest in the history of the State. The indications are that the crop will exceed 250,000,000 bushels. The grain is sound, and the yield in every way is superior.

Most of the grain is being housed and held for later markets, though some of it has already been shipped East. The Nebraska roads are handling several hundred cars a day at present. Many large grain dealers contend that the owners of the State crop can better afford to crib their wheat and rye this year than sell at present prices.

Much difficulty was experienced in some sections in finding force sufficient to harvest the crop. This was due to the large number of young men who have left the country as soldiers.

The corn crop prospects were never better. The past two weeks have been everything that the farmers could desire. The corn is well cleaned, and in many counties has been totally laid by. The early rains which promised to do much damage in the way of preventing the corn being worked merely delayed the crop about ten days. With this exception the corn crop is in splendid condition. The same reports deal with the condition of stock all over the State, which is declared to be first class.

*BLACK FLA