

THE BATTLE SHIP TEXAS LOST ITS LIBRARY, BUT IT SHALL HAVE A NEW ONE.

FROM PHOTO



Where a Spanish Shell Struck the Texas.

This was one of the shots which bored through the primary armor of the ash hoist, though it did no material damage to the battle ship. The damage can easily be repaired.

New Books for Those Thrown Overboard Before the Battle.

4,000 WERE SACRIFICED.

Publishers and Authors Requested to Aid in Restoring the Collection.

EXPECT TO PREPARE A LIST.

Librarian Melville Dewey Will Select New Volumes for Brave Captain Philip and His Heroic Crew.

Overboard went the splendid library of the battle ship Texas! The books dear to the hearts of the men were hastily thrown into the sea.

There were about 4,000 volumes, many of them choice, all of them entertaining or instructive. They had lightened the burden of many weary hours and had cheered the men during the long waiting under a tropic sun.

But the sacrifice had to be made. The greatest naval battle of modern times was to be fought, and that library menaced the ship itself. A Spanish shell exploding among those 4,000 stored volumes would start a fire which might be impossible to subdue and which might destroy the ship or put her out of action at a critical moment.

So overboard the treasured volumes went into the Caribbean Sea, and many a sailor hero was sad at the sight. For that library meant much to the ship. From it all on board had been able to gain much instruction and a deal of delight.

Then the great vessel went into that battle, which was to become such a famous victory. Cervera's proud squadron was driven in flames to the beach and the round earth rang with tales of the prowess of the Texas and her heroic crew.

Jack has a Deal Time. But the victory did not bring back the library. That was gone into the depths, and its vacant place has ever since been looked at with deep regret for the necessity which compelled the sacrifice. The Texas heroes, whose names and deeds have been upon every patriotic American tongue have had to go without their regular reading.

Already many hours have hung heavily because of the lack of books. The men have looked forward to many other weary hours when the peace shall have come, that peace which the Texas did so much toward winning.

Now the Journal proposes and intends to replace that library and fill the demands of the sailor heroes for "something to read."

The Journal hopes to secure an even finer collection of books than the one jettisoned in the time of stress.

Through the plans for securing the library have not all been made, the general design is as follows:

The first move will be to request Mr. Melville Dewey of this city, to make up a list of 500 or more essential books to form a nucleus for the library. Mr. Dewey is recognized as the foremost librarian in New York, and his reputation is international. So he is just the man to pick out the volumes which will form the kernel of a library for the Texas.

The Journal will purchase these books so selected and present them to Captain Phillips as a small measure of its appreciation of the heroism of himself, his officers and his men.

Journal Makes an Appeal. But beyond this, the Journal now makes an appeal to the authors and publishers of America to join with it in giving the Texas such a magnificent library that the gallant tars shall have no cause to regret the loss of their first collection.

We ask the authors to contribute appropriate volumes—the best product of their own brains.

We ask the publishers to give from the choice volumes of their shelves so that the new library of the Texas shall be known among the fighting ships of all the world. Certainly the men who hammered the Morro and snatched Cervera are entitled to any service their grateful countrymen can render them, and as authors and publishers are among the most patriotic of America's citizens, the Journal has no doubt that its efforts to replace that lost collection will be seconded in such a hearty manner that there will not be a vacant place on the new shelves of the Texas's library.

The battle ship is here now, and the Journal expects that long before her repairs are completed her officers and crew will be dipping into the finest collection of books to be found afloat.

BOARD TO LOCATE CERVERA'S VICTORY

Navy Department Wants to Know Who Won the Battle.

REPORTS AT VARIANCE.

Nearly Every Ship in the Engagement Lays Claim to All the Credit.

Washington, Aug. 2.—A most unusual inquiry, it is said, is to be instituted by the Navy Department. A Board of Officers is to be appointed to determine who won the victory over Admiral Cervera's fleet.

The reports of the battle from Admiral Sampson, Commodore Schley and the captains in command of the vessels leave this question open. So many claims have been made by persons on board one or the other of the ships engaged in the fight that the Department is unsettled as to whom the credit belongs. It is to settle these conflicting claims that a Board of Inquiry has been suggested.

The destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay by Admiral Dewey was such a character that the President, the Department, and, in fact, the entire country, had no difficulty in placing the credit where it belonged. It was only a matter of a few days after the news of the victory reached the capital until Commodore Dewey had been thanked by Congress and raised to the grade of Rear Admiral. The commanders of the ships in his squadron were advanced in their numbers on the Naval Register and the credit was divided with the credit given.

Spain Deserts Batista, and He Is Put in Coventry by Brother Officers. Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 2.—Among the eleven Spanish officers who have a building to themselves within the stocks on Seavey's Island is Lieutenant Francisco Batista, a guerrilla officer of the Spanish army under General Linera. Although he messes with the other officers, he is kept in Coventry and is apparently cordially hated by them.

When he first landed from the Harvard it was a matter of surprise that a Spanish army officer should be with the naval prisoners. This was explained by a press dispatch that said Captain Huntington's marines at Camp McCalla had captured a Spanish Lieutenant named Batista and seventeen men.

Batista sent a letter to the Spanish commandant at Guantanamo, asking him to look after his family. He received a reply that, though his family were not participants in his disgrace, nothing could be done for them. Batista's disgrace came from allowing himself to be captured instead of cutting his way out with the handful of men under his command. The Lieutenant, on receipt of the letter, threw away the Spanish rossette he wore and wrote to defend himself of the charge of cowardice. He says he and his men were exhausted from lack of food and were surrounded by a greatly superior force.

The insurgents gave out that he is a Cuban, but he claims to be a full-blooded Spaniard. He says the Spanish Government has left his family to die in the mountains, and it is said he has decided never to take up arms against the United States, and never to do any more fighting for Spain.

THE TEXAS IN DRY DOCK TO-DAY. Many Visitors Inspect the Big Battle Ship and Examine Her Wounds.

The keel blocks were all in position yesterday in Dry Dock No. 2 to receive the battle ship Texas, but Naval Constructor Bowles, who will superintend the work of docking the ship, decided not to put her in until her coal and ammunition were removed. The men were consequently busy yesterday attending to unloading her. She will be floated into the dock at high tide to-day.

The repairs to the Texas will be pushed with all possible dispatch. Even now the machinists and engineers are overhauling her interior and making arrangements to repair the slight damage done by the enemy's guns.

As soon as she is placed in dry dock her hull will be scraped clean of barnacles and she will be smoothed off with a new coat of paint.

Brigadier-General Gillespie, commander of the Department of the East, paid a visit to the battle ship Texas, where he was received by Captain J. W. Philip. The party was conducted through the ship and examined the punctures made by the Spanish shells.

Hundreds of visitors were provided with passes to visit the battle ship to-day, and the vessel was crowded in the afternoon with persons anxious to get a good look at the first of our warships which has returned from Cuba.

100 Per Cent Gain. One year's remarkable record: During July Journal "Wants" gained 9,169 over same month last year. Put your advertising where it will bring best returns.

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WAR FUNDS FOR THE RED CROSS. Rome, Aug. 2.—The Italian Red Cross has sent \$11,240 to the United States branch of the society to be used during the continuance of the war between America and Spain.

Steamboat and Barges Collide with Pier of a Bridge.

Frenzied Men Fight for Possession of the Life-boats.

7,000 PEOPLE ON BOARD.

Outing Under Auspices of Jersey City Police Benefit Association.

TWO WOMEN BADLY INJURED.

Little Children Stamped Under Foot in Mad Rush for Safety—Other Exciting Incidents on the Trip.

Women were knocked down and brutally beaten, children were kicked and crushed, and men fought with each other like mad beings in a panic on an excursion steamboat and barges off Elizabethport, N. J., yesterday. The excursion was given by the Beneficial Aid Society of the Jersey City police force, and there were seven thousand people packed on one steamboat and two barges.

The panic was caused by the collision of one of the barges with a pier of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bridge at Elizabethport. Two women were seriously injured and scores of women and children were cut and bruised. As many of the excursionists as could left the boat and barges after the collision and were rowed to Elizabethport, N. J., from whence they made their way home on trains. The panic was not the only exciting feature of the water party, which will be remembered by the 7,000 excursionists as long as they live.

Steamboats Were Crowded. The Iron Steamboat Mohawk and the barges Starling and Vanderbilt, of the Starin excursion fleet, had been chartered by the Jersey City police for the day's outing. The Mohawk left the foot of Pavonia at 10 o'clock, and the barges, loaded with the guard rail, started on their way at 10:15. The barges had been left over night at the foot of Morris street, Jersey City, and the Mohawk dropped down the river point they were slowly packed with people while a mob of 600 on the dock clamored to be taken on board.

When the Mohawk and the barges pulled out into the stream they were so low in the water that a boy with long hair, who was on the forward lower deck of the Vanderbilt dangled his feet in the water.

So dense was the crowd on the boat and the barges that every slight shock people were thrown off their feet. Despite the crowding and the heat, however, the little children made a merry game of beer and dances were inaugurated on the barges. Outside of the uncomfortable jostling the trip to Bay Cliff was made without incident, although there were several incipient panics when the unwieldiness of the tow caused the captain of the Mohawk to do some tall steering to avoid collisions.

The excursion arrived at Bay Cliff shortly before 6 o'clock. While at the committee having the excursion in charge was pushed off the upper deck of the Starin. In falling his head struck the side of the barge, and when he reached the water he was helpless. Jack Smith, of First street, Jersey City, who was dancing, saw Gallagher fall past the water and jumped into the water without removing any of his clothing. A rescuer had to be rescued.

Gallagher is a heavy man, and helpless as he was, the brave young fellow had great difficulty in floating him. Despite the efforts of the crew, about half of the excursionists succeeded in lining up on the decks of the Starina, where they shouted and yelled at the half-drowned man and his that branch was broken and he floated to the bottom. He was saved from a watery grave by two policemen who had put out from the grove in a boat to get Smith and Gallagher and Smith had to get Gallagher ashore alone.

The captain of the Mohawk would not remain at Bay Cliff more than an hour, and the barges were towed back to the foot of Jersey City street, where they were towed to the State Island shore by the tugboat B. O. bridge at Elizabeth a big tow of barges was discovered bound down, and distant about half a mile. It was manifestly impossible for the steamboat and the barges to pass through the bridge while the tow was coming through, so the Captain of the Mohawk hinged close to the State Island shore and signalled to the tow of barges to come through.

There was some misunderstanding evidently, for the captain of the Mohawk decided that the barges were to wait on the upper side of the bridge. He started through the draw just as the tug towing the barges started through. To avoid a collision with the barges the captain of the Mohawk ran into the bridge, badly crushing the woodwork on the starboard side of the barge Vanderbilt.

As is usual on such occasions the steamboat and the barges were in a mad race to get through the bridge. The tug towing the Vanderbilt made a simultaneous rush to the gangplank leading to the steamboat, lifting the barge to port and snapping the hawsers. The barge started to drift away, and for a moment it looked as though it would tip over.

Men Fought Women and Children. A number of men on the barge fought that way up to the lifeboats, kicking and striking women and children. They clambered into the boats, and would have cut them away had not the captain and members of the crew, who had succeeded in again making the barge steady, fought them off with whatever weapons came to hand. A number of children were brutally trampled on in the frenzied rush of the barge to get through the lifeboats.

Mrs. Jennie Smith, of Pavonia street, Hoboken, was knocked down and badly cut about the head and neck. Her hair was pulled out, and she was seriously bruised about the body, and her clothes were almost torn from her in the struggle she made to protect her children. Scores of women were thrown down and crushed, while many men suffered bloody noses and bruised countenances. The panic raged for fifteen minutes, and the time the rioting was in progress on the Vanderbilt the people on the Starin fought the crew of the steamboat for a mile and from Elizabethport many watermen went out in skiffs and launches to rescue the crowd, for from above, the Vanderbilt appeared to be sinking.

Nearly Swamped Small Boats. The first of these small boats to come alongside was almost swamped by the men who jumped into it from the barge. The captain of the Mohawk had by this time restored a semblance of order and commanded that the women and children aboard who desired to be put off should have the preference. Several hundred women and children were sent ashore in the small boats to take them from the Elizabethport watermen for taking each passenger ashore.

After the excitement had to some extent subsided the captain of the Mohawk made an examination of the injured barge. He found that it was not badly damaged and assured the excursionists that it would be perfectly safe for the voyage back to Jersey City. Despite his assurances the excursionists on the Vanderbilt insisted on getting on the Mohawk and the Starin, and another fight and panic resulted. Only a threat to run ashore with the entire aggression and strand the new thoroughly frightened excursionists at Elizabethport served to keep the crowd aboard the Vanderbilt. By that time the panic had passed away, reaching the Starina, overcrowding to the suffocation point the already heavily laden barge.

The excursion came back to Jersey City very slowly. At 8 o'clock last night it was off Saylor's Snug Harbor, Staten Island. By that time the panic had passed away, the dancers were on, and the agile waiters were again circulating through the packed humanity area carrying beer. Two hours later the Mohawk and the barges put in at the foot of Morris street and unloaded the most tired lot of excursionists that ever came up New York Bay. Scarcely a woman who got off the boat had not suffered more or less damage to her wearing apparel, while many had bloody hands, or blisters to tell of their experiences with the ruffians who knocked them down when it appeared that the barge might sink.

Important Improvements in the Big New York Dry Docks. Washington, Aug. 2.—Great improvements are to be made at the New York Navy Yard. The most important is the alteration on timber dock No. 2. A new entrance will be built and other work done at an estimated cost of \$800,000. Large storage houses will also be constructed at considerable expense. The railway system will be extended at a cost of \$25,000 and a large crane, either placed on a barge or mounted on a float, will be built, at a cost of about \$100,000.

It is expected that timber dock No. 3, over which there has been so much trouble, will be completed within two weeks, the contractor's time.

The large amount of work which devolves upon the civil engineers will necessitate an increase in the corps. An appointment to that branch was made yesterday, when the President selected James G. W. Walker, a son of Rear-Admiral Walker, of the navy, as the sixteenth officer in the corps of civil engineers.

This small corps is hampered it is worth by the fact that two of its officers are under suspension, and one, Lieutenant Peary, has an extended leave. Mr. M. T. Endicott, the head of the corps and the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has recommended the appointment of four additional civil engineers, whose services will be urgently needed during the next two or three years. These appointments may be made without Congressional authority.

SERGEANT MYGATT'S SWIM FROM LOVE TO CAMP DUTY.

Shook His Girl's Hand and Jumped from Fall River Boat.

GOOD-BYS TOO LENGTHY.

Ruined His Watch, but Got Back in Time for Taps.

FIRST SERGEANT LEONARD J. MYGATT, of Company L, Forty-seventh Volunteers, now encamped at Fort Adams, is going to receive a new gold watch from Miss Claire Newman, a beautiful young society woman, of Brooklyn. There will be an inscription on the back of the timepiece and perhaps a photograph will find a home inside the case after it comes into Sergeant Mygatt's possession, for there is more than a touch of sentiment in the circumstances of the gift.

Sergeant Mygatt was a cotton broker, with offices in the Cotton Exchange, when the call for troops came. He lived at No. 1201 Dean street, Brooklyn, and belonged to Company A of the Twenty-third. When his regiment elected to join the Home Guard rather than to take the oath of enlistment in Uncle Sam's army, Mygatt left it in disgust and joined the Fighting Forty-seventh. Soon he won the first sergeant's chevrons. He did something last Sunday which won him the watch, and perhaps will win him a bride. On this latter point, both he and the young woman are silent for the present, she blushing and he with dignity.

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The sergeant and the two ladies boarded the boat and found three seats on the hurricane deck in the shade of the pilot house. Mrs. Newman, with great good nature and tact, said she wanted to talk to the stewardess about making her a cup of tea in a certain, particular way. So only two of the seats were occupied.

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Cheered Her Leader On. "I knew he was an athlete and a good swimmer," she said last night. "He has won medals for swimming long distances in amateur contests. So I was not very much alarmed. But I confess I relieved me greatly when I received a letter from Len-Sergeant Mygatt to-day. He says he arrived in camp in time for taps, but quite wet still. His adventure became pretty well known in the regiment and the lieutenant-colonel wrote a letter to the captain of the Twenty-third, and the captain of the Forty-seventh, suggesting that the sergeant be promoted to sergeant-major."

"Sergeant Mygatt," replied Miss Newman, with much dignity. "The letter the Mygatt's captain contained this paragraph: 'The attention of the commanding officer of this camp has been called to the incident in which First Sergeant Mygatt, of your company, swam from a Fall River boat to the dock, in order to be on the camp grounds at the expiration of his leave of absence. The commanding officer expresses his pleasure at the soldierly conduct shown in the action of the sergeant, which sets an example to the men in obedience and discipline that cannot be too highly commended.'"

Miss Newman said that Sergeant Mygatt wept further that he was in no danger at any time, and mentioned that the salt-water had ruined his watch.

"I think he should have a new watch," said Miss Newman, smiling. "She added brightly and with decision, 'And he shall have a new watch.'"

YACHT MAY FOR SANTIAGO. Philadelphia, Aug. 2.—The steam yacht May, which was placed at the disposal of the National Relief Commission by Alexander Van Rensselaer, arrived here to-day. The work of placing supplies on board for Santiago and Porto Rico was begun at once, and the May will be ready to leave this port for her destination on Thursday. It is expected that she will bring a number of sick and wounded soldiers to New York on her return trip.

SPANISH PRIZE FOR A COLLIER. Boston, Aug. 2.—Naval Constructor Fester this morning surveyed the Hector, formerly the Spanish prize steamer ePro, and estimated the cost of her conversion into a naval auxiliary and collier. She is a fine ship structurally, but is extremely dirty and badly arranged. Four 4-inch guns and one secondary battery rapid fire guns will be recommended as her armament.

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WHEELER'S MEN TO COME NORTH FIRST. Washington, Aug. 2.—The first troops to be brought to Montauk Point, L. I., from Santiago will be from General Wheeler's command, and in addition a part of the Sixth United States cavalry. They will sail for New York with about 500 cavalrymen as soon as possible.

The question of bringing a large number of General Shafter's troops to Montauk Point is troubling the War Department. It was discussed this afternoon by the President, General Alger and Surgeon-General Sternberg. General Sternberg said after this conference that the question of removing the troops in large numbers to Montauk Point would not be decided until the receipt of answers to important telegrams sent to General Shafter to-day.

The War Department has sent so far only two immune regiments to Santiago. Two others are under orders to sail. The department is anxious to know if the troops can be safely sent away from Santiago, referring to the necessity of keeping there a force to secure the province from recapture or invasion.

If General Shafter's 15,000 troops are sent to the United States it will be necessary to send a new army of occupation to the province, and this cannot be done until the yellow fever season has passed away. A great deal will therefore depend on the expected report of General Shafter on this specific point. The answer will not, however, interfere with the determination of the War Department to have all convalescents of General Shafter's army brought to Montauk Point.

GOADING CARLOS ON TO CIVIL WAR. His Toreador-Like Chiefs Wave Their Red Banderolas Before Him. URGE HIM TO RISE NOW. Declaration to the Journal That He Was Content to Wait Made Carlists Rage.

Special Cable Dispatch. Paris, Aug. 2.—Strong pressure is being brought to bear on Don Carlos which probably will force him to act immediately.

Three Cabinet chiefs from Spain are to arrive at Lucerne to-morrow. It is known they will declare it to be impossible to hold back Don Carlos's followers in Spain any longer.

The declaration of Don Carlos through his secretary, Melgar, to the Journal, that he would not act while Spain is in mourning over defeat has been called back to Europe and has caused dismay among his followers in the provinces of Spain where the Carlists are strong. They have been awaiting the signal to rise and cannot understand Don Carlos's delay. His chiefs all urge action.

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Sergeant Mygatt is a man of action as well as a devoted escort. He squeezed four tiny fingers almost roughly, said "Good-by" as if it meant, "and run, below to the main deck. He made his way through the crowded saloon as fast as he could without attracting too much attention. Then he reached the stern of the boat, and until the signal on the rail he took a long flying leap over the side into the water. Miss Newman watched him, trembling a little, but not at all hysterical.

Cheered Her Leader On. "I knew he was an athlete and a good swimmer," she said last night. "He has won medals for swimming long distances in amateur contests. So I was not very much alarmed. But I confess I relieved me greatly when I received a letter from Len-Sergeant Mygatt to-day. He says he arrived in camp in time for taps, but quite wet still. His adventure became pretty well known in the regiment and the lieutenant-colonel wrote a letter to the captain of the Twenty-third, and the captain of the Forty-seventh, suggesting that the sergeant be promoted to sergeant-major."

"Sergeant Mygatt," replied Miss Newman, with much dignity. "The letter the Mygatt's captain contained this paragraph: 'The attention of the commanding officer of this camp has been called to the incident in which First Sergeant Mygatt, of your company, swam from a Fall River boat to the dock, in order to be on the camp grounds at the expiration of his leave of absence. The commanding officer expresses his pleasure at the soldierly conduct shown in the action of the sergeant, which sets an example to the men in obedience and discipline that cannot be too highly commended.'"

Miss Newman said that Sergeant Mygatt wept further that he was in no danger at any time, and mentioned that the salt-water had ruined his watch.

"I think he should have a new watch," said Miss Newman, smiling. "She added brightly and with decision, 'And he shall have a new watch.'"