## ADDRESS FROM M'KINLEY ON MAINE REPORT.

WAS A MISSION OF PEACE.

The Battleship Was Sent to Havana to Cement the Friendship of Spain and America-The President Trusts That the Queen Regent's Justice Will Cause

Washington, March 29. - The President to-day sent the following mes-

Proper Action.

sage to Congress: To the Congress of the United States 'For some time prior to the visit of the Maine to Havana harbor our consular rep-resentatives joi ted out the advantages to flow from the visit of national ships to the Cuban waters in accustoming the people to the presence of our flag as the symbol of of the mission of protection to American interest, even though no immediate need

there for might exist.
"Accordingly on the 24th of January last, after conference with the Spanish minister in which the renewal or visits of our war wessels to Spanish waters was dis used and accepted, the peninsular authorities at M drid and Havana were advised of the purpose of this government to resume friendly navai visits at Cuban ports and that in that view the Maine would forth-with cail a, the port of Havana.

SPAIN SHOWED APPRECIATION.

This announcement was received by the Spanish government with appreciation of the friendly character of the visit of the Maine and with notification of intention to return the courtesy by sending Spanish ships to the principal ports of the United States "Meanwhile the Maine entered the port of Havana on the 2 th day of January, her arrival being marked with no special laci-dent besides the exchange of customary salutes and ceremonial visits.

"The Maine continued to the harbor of Havana during the three weeks following her arrival. No appreciable excitement attended her stay. Upon the contrary, a feeling of relief and confidence followed the resumpti in of the long interrupted friendly intercourse. So noticeable was this immediate effect of her visit that the consul general strongly urg d that the presence of our ships in Cuban wa ers should be kept up by retaining them at Havana, or in the event of her recall, by sending there a vessel to take her place.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE SHIP.

"At forty minutes past 9 in the evening "At forty minutes past 9 in the evening on the 15th of Pebruary the Maine was destroyed by an explosion, by which the entire forward part of the ship was utterly wrecked. In this catastrophe two officers and 260 of her crew perished, thos: who were not killed outright by her explosion being penned between decks by the tangle of wreckag: and drowned by the immediate sinking of the huil Prompt assistance was r indered by the neighboring v sasis anchored in the harbor, aid being especially chored in the harbor, aid being especially given by the boats of the Spanish cruiser Alphouso X:I and the Ward line steamer City of Washington, which lay not far dis-tant. The wounded were generously cared for by the authorities of Havana, the hospitals being freely opened to them, while the earliest recovered bodies of the dead were interred by the municipality in a pub-lic cemetery in the city. The tributes of grief and sympathy were offered from all official quarters of the Island.

THE NATION HELD ITSELF IN CHECK. "The appalling calamity fell upon the people of our country with crushing force, and for a brief time an int use excitement prevailed, which, in a community less just and self-contro led than ours, might have led to hasty acts of blind rese itment. This spirit however, soon gave way to the calmer processes of reason and to the resolve to investigate the facts and await the material proof before forming a judgment as to the cause the responsibility and, if the facts warranted, the remedy due.

"This course necessarily recommended itself from the outset to the executive, for only in the light of a dispassionately ascertained certainty could it determine the nature and measure of its full duty in the

### FAIR INVESTIGATION MADE.

"This mode of procedure is proceeded with in a l cases of casualty or disaster to na-tional vessels of any maratime state. A naval court of inquiry was at once organ-iz-d, comp sed of officers well qualified by ran; and practical experience to dischar e the onerous duty im osed upon them. Ald by a strong force of wr ckers and d vers, court proceeled to make a thorough investigat on on the spot, employing every available means for the impartial and exact determination of the causes of the ex-plosion. Its operations have been con lucted with the utmost del beration and judgment and, while independently tursu d no source of information was neglected and the fullest opportunity was allowed for a simultaneous investigat on by the Spanish

PLACED BEFORE CONGRESS.

"The finding of the ourt of inquiry was reached after tw nty-three days of continand hav ng been approved on the 22d t the commander-in-chief of the United States naval force on the North Atlantic station, was transmitted to the executive. It is herewith laid before Congress to-day and herewith the voluminous testimony taken before the court.

HOW THE MAINE WAS DESTROYED.

"Its purport is in brief as fo lows: When the Maine arrived at Havana she was conducted by the regular gov-rument pilot to buoy No. 4, to which she was moored in from five and one half to s.x fathoms of "The state of d scipling on board and the

condition of he magazines, botlers, coal but ers and storage compartments are passed in review, with the con lusion that ex ellent order prevailed and that no indication of any cause for an internal expl . sion exis ed n any quarter.
At 8 o'clock in the evening of February

15 everything had been reported secure and all was quiet. 'At forty minutes past 9 o'clock the ves-

sel was sudd nly dest oyed. "There were two distinct explosions, with a brief interval between them. The first lifted the lorward part of the ship very perceptibly the second, which was more prolonged is attributed by the court to the

partial explosion of two or more of the forwa d mag zines. The evidence of the divers establishes that the after part of the ship was practivery few minutes after the explosion. The

forward part was completely demolished.
"Upon the evidence of a neurr intexter-nal cause, the finding of the court is as fol-

SOME CONCLUSIVE EVIDE CE

"That frame 17, the outer shell of the ship, from a point eleven and one-half feet from the middle line of he ship and six feet above the keet waen in its normal po-

sition, has been for ed up so as to be not about four feet above the surface of the water; therefore about thirty-four feet above where it would be had the ship sunk uninjured. "The outsid bottom plating is bent into

a reversed V shape, the after wing of which, about fifteen feet broad and thirtytwo feet in length (from frame 17 to frame 2.), is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending

"At frame 18 the vertical keel is broken in two and keel bent late an angle similar to the angle formed for the outside plates This break is about six feet below the surface of the water and about thirty feet above its normal position.

ONLY A MINE COULD HAVE DONE IT. "In the opinion of the court this effect could have been produced only by the ex-plosion of a mine situated und rathe bottom

of the ship at about frame Is and some-what on the port side of the ship.

"The conclusions of the court are:

"That the loss of the Maine was not in

any respect due to fault or negligence upon the part of any of the officers or members of her crew. That the ship was destroyed by the ex-

plosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines; and "That no evidence has been obtainable

fixing the re-ponsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

SENT TO SPAIN'S QUEEN. "I have directed that the finding of the court of inquiry and the views of this government there in be communicated to the government of her majesty, the queen, and I do not permit myself to doubt that the sense of justice of the Spanish na ion will dictate a course of action suggested by honor and the friently relations of the two governments.

It was the duty of the executive to advise the congress of the result, and in the meantime deliberate consideration is invoked.

(Stened) WILLIAM M'KINLEY. Executive Mansion, March 28, 1898. There was an outburst of applause

in the galleries and upon the floor when the message was concluded. Immediately afterward the death of Representative Simpkins was announced.

SCHLEY TAKES COMMAND.

Cheers for the New Commodore-Ready

to Move. FORT MONROE, Va., March 29. - More than usual enthusiasm was displayed to-day by the officers and men of that portion of the American flying squadron already assembled here when Commodore W. S. Schley took com-

Commodore Schley stepped to the bridge of the Brooklyn and, showing his commission as commander, took possession. At the same instant his flag was broken from the Brooklyn's masthead and one of the big guns belched forth a salute which was answered from the Massachusetts, lying

Then enthusiasm broke loose and there was a roar of applause from the deck and yard to yard. Shortly after the officers of the battleship Massachusetts came aboard and, together with the officers of the Brooklyn, paid their respects.

Commodore Schley said: "I have no orders to move, nor do I know when they will come. We are ready to move at the shortest kind of notice upon the completing of the fleet."

LIBERALS WIN IN SPAIN.

Sagasta Will Have a Majority of at

Least 168 in the Next Cortes. MADRID. March 29. - The elections for the popular branch of the Cortes passed off, on the whole, quietly. The indications are that the government of Senor Sagasta will have an enormous majority. It is estimated that he will have the support of 300 of the 432 members of the congress.

Seldom has a general election excited less interest in the capital than that of to-day. Not half the registered electors voted

"The date for the assembling of the cortes was fixed originally for April 25, but the meeting may be hastened. National requirements may oblige the cabinet to summon the House to meet directly after senatorial election, which will take place April 14."

## **NEW POINT IN TESTIMONY**

The Maine's Position Was Never Changed After She Entered Havana Harbor.

WASHINGTON, March 29. - One of the main points brought out by the testimony in the Maine case will correct an important impression which has prevailved all over the country.

The testimony proves that the bat tle ship's position was not changed after she entered the harbor. She was moored to a buoy and remained there until blown up.

The statement has been made repeatedly in the press that her position was changed the night before the explosion by direction of the master of the Havana harbor.

GLADSTONE CANNOT LIVE.

The Present Iliness of the Ex-Premier Must Soon Prove Patal.

London, March 29.-The Westminster Gazette this afternoon, discussing the health of Mr. Gladstone, says: "It is no news, we fear to say, that Mr. Gladstone's illness must necessarily be fatal in a comparatively short time. Mr. Gladstone is fully informed as to his own condition. He asked the doctors to tell him the truth and he was thankful when informed that he had no chance of recovery."

General Rosecrans' Successor. WASHINGTON, March 29.-By unanmous vote of the executive committee

of the society of the Army of the Cumberland, General Dav'd S. Stanley has been designated to act as president of the society, vice General Rosecrans, deceased, until the next annual re-

Fruit Jar Factory Burned. MUNCIE, Ind., March 29. -One of

the new tanks at Balt Bros.' fruit jar glass factory No. 2 bursted last night, and the 320 tons of molten glass flooded the brick floor, firing the building, which was totally destroyed, entailing a loss of \$40,000, with but \$22,000

## FINDINGS OF THE COURT SENT TO CONGRESS.

THE BLAME NOT FIXED.

Sigebee and His Men Fully Exonerated. But the Responsibility for the Disaster Is Not Placed-As Had Been Anticipated, the Wreck of the Maine Was Occasioned By a Floating Mine.

WASHINGTON, March 29 -The folfowing is a full text of the report of the court of inquiry:

United States Ship Iowa, First Rate Key West, Fla., Monday, March 21, 1894—After full and mature consideration of all the testimony before it, the court finds as fol-

1 That the United States battle ship Maine arrived in the harbor of Havana, Cuba upon the twenty fifth day of January. 1898, an I was taken to buoy No. 4, in from five and a half to six fathoms of water, by the regular government pilot.

The United States consul general at Haplace the previous evening of the intended arrival of the Maine. THE DISCIPLINE EXCELLENT.

2. The state of discipline on board the Maine was excellent; and all orders and regulations in regard to the care and safety of the ship were strictly carried out All ammunition was stowed away in ac-cordance with instructions, and proper care was taken whenever ammunition was

Nothing was stowed in any one of the magazines or shell rooms which was not permitted to be stowed there.

The magazines and shell rooms were always locked after having been opened, and after the destruction of the Maine the kess were found in their proper place in the captain's cabis, everything having

been reported secure that evening at 8 The temperatures of the magazines and shell rooms were taken daily and reported The only magazine waich had an amount of heat was the after ten-inch magazine and that did not explode at the time the Maine was destroyed.

The torpedo war-heads were all stowed in the after port of the ship, under the ward room, and neither caused nor participated in the destruction of the Maine.

The dry gun cotton primers and deton-ators were stowed in the cabin aft and remote from the scene of the explosion.

SPECIAL CARE WAS TAKEN.

The waste was carefully looked after on board the Maine to obviate danger. Spe-cial orders in regard to this had been given by the commanding officer.

Varnishes, dryers, alcohol and other combustibles of this nature were stowed on board the main deck and could not have had anything to do with the destruction of

The medical stores were stowed aft. under the ward room and remote from the scene of the explosion. No dangerous stores of any kind were

stored below in any of the other store-AS TO THE COAL BUNKERS.

The coal bunkers were inspected. Of those bunkers idjoining the forward magazines and shell rooms four were empty, namely: B3, B4, B5, B6. A15 had been in use that day and A16 was full of New River coal. This coal had been carefully inspertreceiving it on board. The bunker in which it was stowed was accessible on three sides at all times, and the fourth side at this time, on account of Bunkers B4 and B6 being empty. bunker, A16, had been inspected that day

by the engineer officer on duty. The fire alarms in the buskers were in working order and there had never been a case of spontaneous combustion of coal on

AFTER-BOILERS WITH LOW PRESSURE The two after-boilers of the ship were in use at the time of the disaste , br. for auxiliary purposes only, with a comparatively essure of steam and being tended be a reliable watch. Those boil is could not have caused the explo ion of the shi . The

four forward boilers have since been found b. the divers, and are in a fair condition. On the night of the destruction of the Man ever thing had been reported secure for the night, at 8 o'clo k, by reliable persons, through the proper authorities, to the commanding officer. At the time the Maine was destroyed, the ship was quiet and, therefore, least liable to ac ident caused

by movem nts from those on board. 3. The destruction of the Maine occurred at 9:40 p m of the 15th day of February, 898 in the Harbor of Havana, Cuba, being at that time moored to the same buoy to which she had been taken upon her arrival. There were two explosions of a distinctly different character, with a very short but distinct nterval between them, and the forward part of the ship was lifted to a marked degree at the time of the first explosion.

THE FIRST EXPLOSION LIGHT. The first explos on was more in the nature of a repor , like that of a gun, while longed and of greater volume. This second explosion was, in the opinion of the court caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine.

Condition of the wreck: 4-The evidence bearing on this being principally obtained from divers did not enable the court to form a definite conclusion as to the con it on of the wreck, al-though it was established that the after part of the ship was practically intact and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the destruction of the forward part The following facts in regard to the forward pa t of the ship are, however, established by the testimony:

WHAT THE MAGAZINE EXPLOSIONS DID. "That portion of the port side of the protective deck which extends from about frame 3 , to about frame 41 was blown up aft and slightly over to starboard, folding the forward part of the middle superstructure over and on top of the after part. This was, in the opmon of the court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the

5. At frame 17, the outer shell of the ship from a point eleven and one-half feet from the middle line of the ship and six feet above the keel when in its normal position, has been forced up so as to be now about four feet above the surface of the water; therefore about thirty-four feet above where it would be had the ship sunk uninjured. The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed V shape, the after wing of which, about fifteen feet broad and thirty-two feet in length (from frame 17 to frame 25), is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending

At frame eighteen the vertical keel is broken in two, and the flat keel bent into an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside bottom plating. This break is now about six feet below the surface of the water, and about thirty feet above its normal

CLEARLY THE WORK OF A MINE

In the opinion of the court this effect ould have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about frame eighteen and somewhat on the port side of the ship 6. The court finds that the loss of the Maine, on the occasion named, was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members

of the crew of said vessel.

7. In the opinion of the court, the Maine was destroyed by the explosion of a sub-marine mine, which caused the partial exploston of two or more of her forward mag-

8 The court has been unable to obtain evidence fixing the responsibility of the destruction of the Maine upon any person or

persons
W. T. Sampson, captain U. S. N., president. A. Marix. lieutenant commander, U. S. N., judge advocate
The court havin; finished the inquiry it

was ordered to make, adjourned at 11 a m. to await the action of the convening author-W. T. Samoson, captain, U. S. N., president; A Marix, lieutenant commander, U. S. N., judge advocate. Unit d States flag-

silp New York, March 22, 1508, off Key West, Fla. The proceedings and findings of the court of inquiry in the above case are approved— M. Sicard rear admiral, commander-in-chief of the United States naval force on the North Atlant c station

REFERRED WITHOUT DEBATE.

There was an outburst of applause in the galleries and upon the floor when the message was concluded. Immediately afterward the death of Rep-

resentative Simpkins was announced. The message was referred without debate to the committee on foreign affairs under the rules. No motion was made. Immediately after the announcement of Representative Simkins death the House at 12:28 p. m., adjourned.

SPANISH BOAT MISSING. The Audaz's Sister Ship Has Not Been

Heard From Since the Storm. NEW YORK, March 29.- A dispatch to the New York World from Water-

ford, Ireland, says: "The torpedo boat distroyer Andaz, though crippled by a gale, is ordered to Spain with all possible haste. She put in here Friday with both bows smashed in, her stern twisted several feet out of line and other serious damage, sustained while trying to cross the bay of Biscay on the way from her builders at Clydesbank, Scotland, to Ferrol, Spain. Her collision bulkhead burst, but the second bulkhead stopped the water, preventing her from foundering.

"The captain said he was extremely anxious concerning the fate of the Osado, a sister boat, which left the Clyde with the Audaz and encountered the same violent storm. He hoped she obtained shelter in some other port, but there is no report yet of her arrival anywhere.

"The two new torpedo boat destroyers parted company in a hurricane. The captain of the Audaz says he and his crew had a frightful experience, being battered about eighteen hours in a terrific sea, in which the Audaz was completely buried half the time. The men of the crew have not been permitted to come ashore here."

TERRITORY STORM SWEPT. Three Families Believed to Have Been Killed in a Cyclone.

SOUTH MCALESTER, L. T., March 29. -At least fourteen people were killed and much loss of property resulted from a cyclone that struck Lehigh and Coal Gate Saturday night and mowed a path about half a mile wide almost to this city.

The families of four farmers were destroyed. Several bodies are missing. and the death list may not be less than a score.

The dead as far as known are: James Seafoam, wife and three chil-

Alex Pendergrass and family. Samuel Stinson, wife and five chil-

MRS. PARNELL DEAD.

Burns She Received at Her Home in Ireland Prove Fatal

LONDON, March 29. -Mrs. Delia Tudor Parnell, daughter of the celebrated American naval officer, Rear Admiral Charles Stewart, and mother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, died last night at Avondale, Rathdrum, County Wicklew, Ireland, as the result of burns received from the igniting of her clothing while she was sitting before a fire.

Oklahoma Cattle Suffer.

GUTHRIE, Okla., March 29. - The cold and wet weather of the past week has caused suffering among the large herds of cattle recently brought dian reservations from the South, and hundreds of them have died from ex-

Another Cruiser Bought.

Berlin, March 29.-Lietenant Commander Niblack, the United States naval attache, has returned here It is understood he ftom Kiel. has conditionally purchased for the United States government a protected cruiser building at the German yards for a South American government, and that he is considering the purchase of a vessel building at the Voss yards at Hamburg.

SALEM, Mass., March 28.-Abner Chency Goodall died here yesterday, aged 93 years. He perfected the first printing press that printed on both sides in one operation. His inventions in this line became the foundation of the present newspaper press. He also invented the cracker machine and perfected the preparation of copper and steel plates for use by engravers

Fast Printing His Invention.

Have Salled for America. LONDON, March 29. - The United States cruisers San Francisco and New Orleans (formerly Amazonas) sailed at 1:40 p. m. yesterday for New

# A REASSURING MESSAGE FROM SPAIN.

WOODFORD IS HEARD FROM

The Strained Relations May Yet Bo Satisfactorily Relieved-It Is Understood That Spain Is Willing to Make Important Concessions to the United States on Conditions

Washington, March 28 -The cabisent to Congress at noon. Several minor changes were made in the wordbeen dispatched to the capitol some minutes were given to consideration of some dispatches from Minister Woodford, which it is believed were reassuring in character and give the belief that the strained relations may yet be satisfactorily relieved.

Although reticent as to the details, a member of the cabinet said after the meeting that the conditions were much more hopeful than three days ago. It is undoubtedly true that Spain is willing to make important concessions to the United States and is willing to go even so far as to agree to withdraw her troops from Cuba on It is understood that they are to be conditions which, if not satisfactory to this government, are more liberal and conciliatory than anything hitherto received, and clearly indicate a purpose to avoid war even if to attain that end she is compelled to make sacrifices never before considered. Notwithstanding these hopeful signs, the negotiations have not passed the danger point, nor is it believed this government will accept any comprom se that does not involve prompt cessation of hostilities, even if the question of future government of Cuba be left to future negotiations.

LEE PREPARES FOR RIOTS.

Plans to Care for American Citizens in Havana. New York, March 28.-A Key West

which sailed for Havana on Fri- Rica day, went there ostensibly to bring away material saved from the Maine, but in reality to be on hand in case of an outbreak in Havans, so that Americans could take refuge on the vessel Americans arrived here on the Olivette from Havana. Among these were

Captain Sigsbee and other officers of the Maine. odus from Havana would shortly fol- morrow asks for \$500,000 for the Culow, as the result of the present excitement attending the present attitude of the American government. Unusually strict censorship has been

maintained over the cable. "Consul General Lee, believing that a serious crisis in affairs is likely to warring." occur now at any moment, is to-day preparing a revised list of all Ameri cans now in Havana, together with their addresses, so that in case of emergency they may be communicated with at short notice. There is an extra guard now around the American consulate.'

NO ALLY ON EITHER SIDE.

America Does Not Need Help and Spain

Cannot Get It. LONDON, March 28 .- The dispatch of the British fleet from Halifax to Bermuda, following the agitation for an Anglo-American alliance, is considerably commented upon by diplomats.

The authorities explain that it is merely considered desirable that ary fleet. British ships should be in the vicinity of Cuba in order to safeguard British commerce and British subjects in case of war. The idea of Anglo-American co-operation in Cuba is scouted. A diplomat who is conversant with the inside negotiations upon the Cuban

question said: "If Spain and the United States go to war they will fight without an ally into Osage, Kaw, Otoe and other In- on each side. The United States does not need an ally and Spain cannot get an ally. The United States will, however, have the sympathy of Great Britain, and Spain will have the sympathy of all the continental powers, but their attitude may be depended upon not to exceed sympathies neutrality.

**FANNY DAVENPORT DYING** 

The Celebrated Actress at Death's Door in Chicago.



FANNY DAVENPORT. CHICAGO, March 28. - Fanny Daven port, the actress is dying.

NEGRO TROOPS FOR CUBA.

Ordered From Montana to Dry Tortugas

- Is a Significant Move. Washington, March 10 -By direction of General Miles, commanding the army, orders were issued to-day for the transfer of the Twenty-fifth regiment to the Dry Tortugas. The fact that this regiment is made up of negro troops is regarded as quite significant in showing the purpose of the War department to concentrate negro troops in the vicinity of Cuba, inasmuch as it is recognized that a negro is better able to withstand the Cuban

climate than the white man. The Twenty-fifth regiment is now located at Forts Missoula, Assinaboine and Harris, Mont., where they have been for the last eighteen years. There are about 450 men in all, under the command of Colonel A. S. Bird. The movement will begin in about two weeks.

There are two other negro regiments in the army. Their aggregate negro net meeting which was called at 10:20 strength is 2,188. The regiments are o'cleck to-day was largely devoted to the Twenty-fourth infantry, all at reading of the President's message Fort Douglas. Utah, Colonel J. F. Kent commanding, the Nineth cavalry Fort Robinson, Neb, headquarters, ing of the message, and after it had Colonel David Perry commanding; the Tenth cavalry, headquarters at Fort Assinaboin, Mont., Colondi Guy V. Henry commanding. The only negro officer outside of chaplain is First Lieutenant Charles Young of the Ninth cavalry, who is at present on duty at Wilberforce university. The four negro chaplains are attached to he negro regiments.

EL RENO, Okla., March 29. -At noon co-day troops from Fort Reno began oading at this point on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific tracks, taking Gatling and Hotchkiss guns and all the available field pieces at the fort. sent to Eastern coast paints and that they will go by Fort Worth, Texas.

THE HOUSE WILL REVOLT. Speaker Reed Has Warned the President That He Cannot Control It.

WASHINGTON, March 30. - Speaker Reed at noon notified the President that he was unable to control the House and that there would be an outbreak upon the slightest provocation. Senator McMillan of Michigan, who is one of the most conservative of the administration senators, and who was one of those summoned to the White house last night, said this afternoon: "The crisis will be reached before the end of this week. No power on earth can delay war."

The President is again being urged correspondent of the New York Her- to stop the advance of the Spanish ald says: "It is now said on torpdo flotilla. His advisers are urggood authority that the Mangrove, ing him to prevent it leaving Porto

A poll of the House committee on appropriations shows that the committee, almost to a man, is opposed to an appropriation for Cuban relief without intervention.

State delegations are meeting all afternoon. They gather in the cloakrooms, in committee rooms and the lobbies. The general question dis-"Consensus of opinion among all sussed is: "What course shall the Rethe passengers was that a general ex- publicans adopt if the President to-

The answer to this in every instance has been unanimously: "We will add an amendment declaring the independence of Cuba and instructing him to intervene immediately to stop the

A "MUSQUITO FLEET."

Formation of Another Squadron De termines Upon.

WASHINGTON, March 30. - It was disclosed for the first time by one of the navat orders issued yesterday that the department had determined upon the formation of an additional new fleet, to be known as "the musquito fleet," to be composed of tugs, steam yachts and other small vessels which may be obtainable and which are to be used as a sort of mobile defense of sea coast cities. It was further developed in this connection that the naval militia of the several states is to be called upon to man this auxili-

The fact that Admiral Walker cabled from Nicaragua to the state department announcing his departure for home revives the speculation as to the likelihood of one of the brightest officers of the navy, active or retired, being placed in charge of the entire naval operations, including the fleet under Captain Sampson, Commodoro Schley's flying squadrou and any auxiliary lines of defense that may be

established. F. E. KELLOGG NAMED.

The Rich Hill Man Given the Kansas City

Collectorship. WASHINGTON, March 20. -F. E. Kellogg of Rich Hill has been named as collector of internal revenue for the Sixth, or Western, district of Missouri, at Kansas City, to succeed Webster Withers

Zola May Lecture to America. New York, March 30 .- Emile Zola has agreed to come to the United States to give a series of fifteen lectures. Zola has been permitted to take an appeal from his conviction. and the time of his visit to America

will depend upon the result. Paris Press Comment. Paris, March 30. - The Figuro thinks the report of the American court of inquiry is not irrefutable, and that there is no evidence to justify the entire exoneration of the crew. is impossible," says the Figaro, "that the United States will defy European

pretext." At the Ice Man's Mercy.

opinion and make war on such fragile

CHICAGO, March 30.-Twenty-eight ice companies, controlling by far the greater part of the Chicago business, have formed a trust, with \$3,000,000 capital.