An Impassioned Appeal to Stop Desolation In Cuba--- Call For Force of Arms to Sweep Spanish Turanny Away.

States senate than that in which Senator Thurston of Nebraska told what he papers of the starving reconcentrades had seen in Cuba. Senator Thurston

mand of silent lips to speak once and for all upon the Cuban situation. I suburbs of Matanzas. I can never forget the bitterness of a personal loss should induce me to color in the slightest dethe statement that I feel it my

Some three weeks since three senators and two representatives in congress accepted the invitation of a great metrocepted the invitation of a great metrocepted the invitation of a great metrocepted the governor if he knew of an newspaper to make a trip to

Our invitation was from a newspaper oldedly sensational.

American people in such a way that the facts would no longer remain in controversy or dispute.

We were not asked in any way to become the representatives of the paper; decide for ourselves upon the best manper of laying the result of our labors

before the American people.

For myself, I went to Oubs firmly bethere had been greatly exaggerated by the press, and my own efforts were directed in the first instance to the attempted exposure of these supposed ex-

Mr. President, there has undoubtedly been much sensationalism in the journalism of the time, but as to the condition of affairs in Cuba there has been no exaggeration, because exaggeration has been impossible. I have read the careful statement of the junior senator from Vermont [Mr. Proctor], and I find that he has anticipated me in almost every detail. From my own personal knowledge of the situation, I adopt every word of his concise, conservative, specific presentation as my own-nay, more, I am convinced that he has, in a measure, understated the facts.

Cuba Is Lost to Spain. After three years of warfare and the use of 225,000 Spanish troops Spain not surrounded by an actual intreuchment and protected by a fortified picket

of the fortified seaboard towns, not because the insurgents could not capture many of them, but because they are under the virtual protection of Spanish warships, with which the revolutionists

there is neither cultivation nor railway operation except under strong Spanish military protection or by consent of the revolutionists in consideration of tribute of the earth combined.

almost peaceful possession of nearly wish. God grant that before another one-half of the island, including the Christmas morning the last vestige of eastern provinces of Santiago de Cuba Spanish tyranny and oppression will and Puerto Principe. In those provinces have vanished from the western hemithey have an established form of government, levy and collect taxes, maintain armies, and generally levy a tax of tribute upon the principal plantations in the other provinces, and, as is com- of the cities are full of beggars of all or loss of blood or treasure to the people monly believed, upon the entire railway

system of the island. Under the inhuman policy of Weyler not less than 400,000 self supporting, less and largely of the professional begsimple, peaceable, defenseless country gar class. The reconcentrades—men. people were driven from their homes in women and children-stand silent, famupon the barren waste outside the residence portions of these cities and with- window into their agonizing souls. in the lines of intrenchment established

of husbandry destroyed, their live stock and food supplies for the most part con- November, 1,200 in December, 700 in matic usages and customs of civilized men, women and children. They were four months, and those four months unthus placed in hopeless imprisonment, der the administration of a governor the Liberal ministry of Sagasta succeedwithout shelter or food.

cities to which they were driven. They were left there with nothing to depend upon except the scanty charity of the sonal knowledge 15 persons died in the made every effort to bring about peace takabitants of the cities and with slow public square in front of the executive in the island of Cuba under the promise starvation their inevitable fate.

minable authority, and those who have shade of the palm trees and amid the Cabaus in their own domestic affairs. had access to the public records do not beautiful flowers, in sight of the open Mr. President, there is only one achesitate to state, that upward of 210,-000 of these people have already perishincident to starvation.

Spain cannot put an end to the existing condition. She cannot conquer the ment is true. He said the condition of off the barbor of Havana; intervention insurgents. She cannot re-establish her sovereignty over any considerable por-tion of the interior of the island. The revolutionists, while able to maintain themselves, cannot drive the Spanish army from the fortified seacoast towns.

The situation, then, is not war as we understand it, but a chaos of devastation and depopulation of undefined duration whose end no man can see.

the people of the United States. There There has been no amelioration of the has been no diminution in the death rate among these reconcentrades except as the death supply is constantly diminished. There is no relief and no hope to me the time for action has now come. of the American people until peace has been fully restored in the island and trust that this government will take these people to their homes and has provided for them anow the means with the Maine case.

When the Maine report is received, if

his offer, for \$1 in Spanish silver. He terrible nunishment edipoless, as will appeal is now for action.

There has never been a more impres- , also seemed desirous of selling me his

are true. They can all be duplicated by the thousands. I never saw, and please God I may never again see, so deplorable a sight as the reconcentrades in the trust that no one has expected anything in their despairing eyes. Huddled about end to the conflict, to rehabilitate the may be the naked light right of the their little bark huts, they raised no voice of appeal to us for alms as we went among them.

For the United States to Answer ative and just. I have no purpose to stir the public passion to any action not these people. They are now being attoprotect the property or lives of resistances and imperative to meet the lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resistances. The government of Spain has not and duties and necessities of American responsibility, Christian bumanity and mational honor. I would shirk this task if I could, but I dare not. I cannot sat- their sick; we are saving such as can lefy my conscience except by speaking, be saved, and yet there are those who still my it is right for us to send food but we must keep our hands off. I say

Outs and personally investigate and report upon the situation there.

Our invitation was from a newspaper

Our invitation was from a newspaper

States. He did not. We then asked whose political teachings I have never him, "Can you see any end to this confailed to antagonize and denounce and dition of affairs?" He could not. We whose journalism I have considered de- asked him, "When do you think the time will come that these people can be But let me say, for the credit of the paper in question, that the replied to us, with deep feeling, I believe the invitation extended to us "Only the good God or the great govwas inspired by his patriotic desire to have the actual condition of affairs in Cuba brought to the attention of the that the good God by the great govern-

I will cite but a few facts that came under my personal observation, all tending to fully substantiate the absolute no conditions or restrictions were imposed upon us; we were left free to conduct the investigation in our own way; make our own plans, pursue our mont has absolutely covered the case. I own methods, take our own time and have no desire to deal in horrors. If I had my way, I would shield the American public even from the photographic reproductions of the awful scenes that I viewed in all their original ghastliness.

> 225,000 soldiers to subdue the island, whose entire male population capable of bearing arms did not exceed at the bewere mostly boys, conscripts from the Spanish hills. They are well armed, but purport and meaning." otherwise seem to be absolutely unprovided for. They have been without tents and practically without any of the necessary supplies and equipment for service in the field. They have been put in barracks, in warehouses and old buildings in the cities where all sanitary surroundings have been of the worst possible character. They have seen but little discipline, and I could not ascertain that such a thing as a drill had taken place in the island.

There are less than 60,000 now available for duty. The balance are dead or sick in hospitals, or have been sent back to Spain as incapacitated for further service. It is currently stated that there are now 37,000 sick in hospitals. I do not believe that the entire Spanish army in Cuba could stand an engagement in the open field against 20,000 well disciplined American soldiers.

I shall refer to these horrible things Christian nation. She has set up more crosses in more lands, beneath more skies and under them has butchered more people than all the other nations ligerents to the Cuban revolutionists.

Europe may tolerate her existence as

most wholly of the residents of the cit- passed.

ishing with hunger. Their only appeal comes from their sad eyes, through which one looks as through an open

The present Autonomist governor of Matanzas, who speaks excellent English, was inaugurated in November last. like beginning of the performance of their fields laid waste, their implements His records disclose that at the city of the promise of the Republican platform. Matanzas there were 1,200 deaths in It was in accordance with the diplo-January and 500 in February, 3,000 in nations. In the meantime the whole whom I believe to be a truly humane ed that of Canovas. The cruel and inhuman. He stated to me that on the day man Weyler was recalled and succeeded mansion. Think of it, O my country- of autonomy-undoubtedly a decided men! Fifteen human beings dying from advance beyond any proposition ever bestarvation in the public square, in the fore made for the participation of the

> windows of the executive mansion! The governor of Matansas told us that for the most part the people of the intervention for the independence of the city of Matanzas had done all they could for the reconcentrados, and after studying the situation over I believe his state. soil, the deploying of an American fleet affairs in the island had destroyed the trade, the commerce and the business of the city; that most of the people who had the means assisted the reconcentrados with food just as long as they could, but he said to us that there were thousands of the people living in fine houses, with marble floors, who were in deep

need themselves and who did not know from one day to the other where their Time For Action Has Come. I counseled silence and moderation from this floor when the passion of the nation seemed at white heat over the destruction of the Maine, but it seems

which to begin again the cultivation of it be found that our ship and sailors were blown up by some outside explosive we wi'l have ample reparation among Spanish I cite the fact that I without quibble or delay, and if the ex-bought the machete of a Spanish soldier plosion can be traced to Spanish official on duty at the wharf in Matanana, on sources there will be such a swift and

remain a warning to the world forever.

Mr. President, the distinguished senator from Vermont has seen all these things, he knows all these things, he has described all these things, but after describing them he says he has nothing to propose, no remedy to suggest. I have. I am only a humble unit in the great government of the United States, but I should feel myself a traitor did I

ported as saying:

ican indignation.

bless our home!"

cise of force.

every possible preparation for any emer-

Mr. President, there are those who

my that the affairs of Cuba are not the

affairs of the United States, who insist

cial intercourse with us cut off, its peo-

But if I do I am a coward and a cur.

unfit to live, and, God knows, unfit to

die. And yet I cannot protect the dog

nor save the woman without the exer-

We cannot intervene and save Cuba

without the exercise of force, and force

means war: war means blood. The low-

ly Nazarene on the shores of Galilee

preached the divine doctrine of love,

Peace on earth, good will toward

men." Not peace on earth at the ex-

pense of liberty and humanity. Not

good will toward men who despoil, en-

slave, degrade and starve to death their

fellow men. I believe in the doctrine of

Christ. I believe in the doctrine of

peace, but, Mr. President, men must have liberty before there can come abid-

A Lesson In Patriotism

Mr. President, against the interven-tion of the United States in this holy

cause there is but one voice of dissent:

that voice is the voice of the money

changers. They fear war! Not because

war, or the intervention which might

result in war, would have a depressing

Mr. President, I do not read my duty

from the ticker; I do not accept my

lessons in patriotism from Wall street.

I deprecate war. I hope and pray for

the speedy coming of the time when the

sword of the soldier will no longer leap

from its scabbard to settle disputes be-

tween civilized nations. But, Mr. Presi-

dent, it is evident, looking at the cold

facts, that a war with Spain would not

permanently depreciate the value of a

lican party and for William McKinley

did not mortgage the honor of this na-

will represent the patriotism, the hon-

esty, the loyalty and the devotion that

the Republican party exhibited under

Intervention means force. Force means

war. War means blood. But it will be

God's force. When has a battle for hu-

manity and liberty ever been won ex-

cept by force? What barricade of wrong.

injustice and oppression has ever been

Force Compels Freedom

Force compelled the signature of

willing royalty to the great Magna

Charta; force put life into the Declara-

tion of Independence and made effective the emancipation proclamation; force beat with naked hands upon the iron

gateway of the Bastile and made re-

prisel in one awful hour for centuries

of kingly crime; force waved the flag

of revolution over Bunker Hill and

marked the snows of Valley Forge with

Sheridan in the valley of the Shenan-

In the beauty of the lilies

Christ was borne across the sea, With a glory in his bosom

That transfigured you and me.
As he died to make men hely
Let us die to make men free,
For God is marching on.

Others may besitate, others may pro

crastinate, others may plead for fur-ther diplomatic negotiations, which

means delay, but for me-I am ready to

act now, and for my action I am ready

to answer to my conscience, my com-

Mr. President, in the cable that moor-

to offer at the altar of freedom's mori-

am ready to serve my country as best I

to God is this, that when death comes

fearlessly as did my beloved, in the

India's pearl fisheries have been fa-

mous from the remotest time. In the

from the days of the Macedonians.

can in the senate or in the field. My

try and my God.

Abraham Lincoln in 1861.

sarried except by force?

single American stock or bond.

effect upon the stock market.

United States to stand thus idly by.

remain silent now. It is too late to talk about recolutions according belligerent rights, and mere resolutions recognizing the independence of the Cuban reputlic would avail his feet. but little. Our platform demands that the United States shall actively use its influence for the independence of the is- statesmanship it has bastened to make

It was the plain duty of the president of the United States to give to the Liberal ministry of Spain a reasonable time in which to test its proposed autonomy. That time has been given. Autonomy is conceded the wide world over to be a that we can stand idly by and see that conspicuous failure.

changed for the worse. Sagasta is powisland, or to relieve the suffering, starvation and distress. What shall the United States do. Mr.

The situation in Cuba has only

"The government of Spain, having with its treaty obligations, we believe that the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island."

I am a Republican, and I torn to the last platform of my party and I read: "From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the

United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from Euopean domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the beroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty." Cuba Must Be Freed.

Mr. President, when that declaration was read before the St. Louis convention, over which I had the distinguished honor to preside, it was greeted with a mighty shout which seemed to lift the very roof of that great convention hall. and it was adopted as part of the platform of the Republican party by unanimous vote. On the 29th of June, 1896, William McKinley, standing upon his vine clad porch at Canton, O., in accepting the nomination then officially ndered him, said:

"The platform adopted by the Republican national convention has received my careful consideration and has my of any Christian or ennobling sentiment unqualified approval. It is a matter of gratification to me, as I am sure it must and to all our people, that the expres-sions of its declaration of principles are so direct, clear and emphatic. They are ginning that number. These soldiers too plein and positive to leave any chance for doubt or question as to their

The platform of the Republican party, that indomement by its nominee for president, was ratified by more than ,000,000 American voters. That platform has marked my path of duty from the hour of its adoption up to the pres-It is an honored boast of the Rennh-

lican party that it always keeps its promises and that its platform declarations are always carried out by its administrations. I have no reason to doubt, I have every reason to believe. that the present chief magistrate of the United States still stands upon the platform of the Republican party. I have no reason to doubt. I have every reason to believe, that he will make its fulfillment a part of the glorious history of the world.

Mr. President, that platform was adopted almost two years ago. Has whose loyalty is to the flag come to there been any such change in the Cu- the front. no further. They are there. God pity ban situation as to relieve the Republicme; I have seen them; they will re- an party from its obligations? None in the land and in the open light of main in my mind forever-and this is whatever. There has been no change ex- day insist that the Republican party almost the twentieth century. Christ cept such as to strengthen the force of will not act, for they say it sold out to died 1.900 years ago, and Spain is a our platform assertion that Spain has the capitalists and the money changers lost control of the island. Twice within at the last national election. the last two years I have voted for a It is not so. God forbid! The 7,000, resolution according the rights of bel- 000 freemen who voted for the Repub-

Armed Intervention Nocemary. I believed at those times, I still be- tion for a campaign fund, and if the lieve, that such a recognition on our time ever comes when the Republican. part would have enabled the Cuban pa- party besitates in its course of duty betriots to have achieved independence for cause of any undue anxiety for the welthemselves; that it would have given fare of the accumulated wealth of the them such a standing in the money nation then let the Republican party: markets of the world, such rights on be swent from the face of the earth and Starvation's Awful Work.

There was almost no begging by the this the independence of Cuba would whatever name it may be called, which reconcentrados themselves. The streets have been secured, and that without cost ages and all conditions, but they are al- of the United States. But that time has The president further advised us

"The government has never in any way abrogated its sovereign prerogative of its policy and course according to its own high sense of right and in consonance with the dearest interests and convictions of cur owe people should the prolongation of the strife so demand." This was the proper, the statesman-

landing of an American army on Cuben which says to Spain, Leave the island, withdraw your soldiers, leave the Cubans, these brothers of ours in the new world, to form and carry on government

for themselves! Patience No Longer a Virtue. Such intervention on our part would not of itself be war. It would undoubtedly lead to war. But if war came it would come by act of Spain in resist-ance of the liberty and independence of

the Cuban people.

Mr. President, there was a time when ed me to life and hope the stronges "jingoism" was abroad in the land, when sensationalism prevailed and strands are broken. I have but little left when there was a distinct effort to infice, but all I have I am glad to give. I flame the passions and prejudices of the American people and precipitate a war with Spain. That time has passed away. dearest hope, my most earnest prayer "Jingoism" is long since dead. to end all I may meet it calmly and

The American people have waited and waited and waited in patience—yea, in patience and confidence, confidence in the belief that decisive action would be taken in due season and in a proper way! Today all over this land the appeal comes up to us. It reaches us from every section and from every class. That Persian gulf the industry has existed

in an interview of yesterday the sen-for senator from Maine [Mr. Hale] is re-"Events have crowded on too rapidly,

and the president has been carried off President Requests Congress I know of no warrant for such an assertion, but I do know this-that unless

to Carefully Consider It. congress acts promptly, meeting this grave crisis as it should be met, we will be swept away, and we ought to be swept away, by the tidal wave of Amer-

The president has not been carried of Believes That Spain Will Act Honor-The administration has been doing its ably in the Matter. whole duty. With rare foresight and

FINDINGS OF COURT OF INQUIRY.

Unable to Fix Responsibility For the Disaster-Captain Exonerated From All Blame,

island devastated and depopulated, its business interests destroyed, its commer-WASHINGTON, March 28.—The president today sent the following message For some time prior to the visit of the

I have the right to pass along the street and see a helpless dog stamped Maine to Havana harbor our consular representatives pointed out the advaninto the earth under the heels of a ruftages to follow from the visit of nafian. I can pass by and say that is not ional ships to the Cuban waters, in accustoming the people to the presence of our flag as the symbol of good will and my dog. I can sit in my comfortable parlor with my loved ones gathered about me' and through my plate glass of our ships in the fulfillment of the window see a flend outraging a helpless mission of protection to American inwoman near by, and I can legally say terests, even though no immediate need this is no affair of mine—it is not happening on my premises—and I can turn

Accordingly, on the 24th of January away and take my little ones in my last, after a conference with the Spanarms and, with the memory of their sainted mother in my heart, look up to the motto on the wall and read, "Got to spanish the motto on the wall and read, "Got to spanish the motto on the wall and read, "Got to spanish the motto on the wall and read, "Got to spanish the motto on the wall and read, "Got to spanish the motto on the wall and read, "Got to spanish the motto on the wall and read, "Got to spanish the motto on the wall and read, "Got to spanish the motto on the wall and read, "Got to spanish the motto on the wall and read,"





waters was discussed and accepted, the this government to resume friendly naval visits at Cuban ports, and that in that view the Maine would forthwith call at the port of Havana. This announcement was received by the Spanish government with appreciation of the friendly character of the visit of the Maine and with the notification of the 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 of the 25th of January, her arrival being marked with no special incident besides the exchange of customary salutes and ceremonial visits. The Maine continued in the harbor

Let them go; what one man loses at the gambling table his fellow gambler wins. It is no concern of yours, it is no of Havana during the three weeks concern of mine, whether the "bulls" following her arrival. No appreciable or the "bears" have the best of these excitement attended her stay. On the stock deals. They do not represent American sertiment; they do not repre-sent American patriotism. Let them dence followed the resumption of the long interrupted friendly intercourse. take their chances as they can. Their So noticeable was this immediate effect weal or woe is of but little importance to the liberty loving people of the United States. Let the men whose lovalty is to the dollar stand aside while the men their vessel there to take her place. There are some who lift their voices

At 9:45 in the evening, of the 15th of February, 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, those who were not killed outright by her explosion being penned between decks by the tangle of wreckage, and drowned by the immediate sinking of the hull.

Prompt assistance was rendered by

the neighboring vessels anchored in the harbor, aid being especially given by the boats of the Spanish cruiser Alfon-so XIII and the Ward line steamer City of Washington, which lay not far distant. 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 public cemetery in the city. Tributes of grief and sym-

pathy were offered from all official quarters of the island. The appalling calamity fell upon the people of our country with crushing force, and for a brief time an intense excitement prevailed, which in a community less just and self-controlled than ours, might have led to hasty acts of blind resentment. This spirit, however, soon gave away 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

blood stained feet; force held the procedure was followed, as line at Shiloh, climbed the flame swept hill at Chattanooga and stormed the in all cases of casualty or disaster to national vessels of any maritime state. the nature and measure of its full duty organized, composed of officers well qualified by rank and practical experimattox: force saved the Union, kept the ence, to discharge the onerous duty imtion possible, if any is taken—that is, stars in the flag, made "niggers" men. posed upon them. Aided by a strong The time for God's force has come force of wreckers and divers, the court

proceeded to make a thorough investigaion on the spot, employing every available means for the impartial and exact ducted with the utmost deliberation and judgment, and while independently pursued, no source of information was neglected and the fullest opportunity was allowed for a simultaneous investigation by the Spanish authorities.

was reached after 23 days of continuous labor, on March 21, and having been approved on the 22nd by 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 the congress, together with the voluminous testimony taken before the court. Its purport is in brief. as follows: When the Maine arrived at Havana she was conducted by the regular government pilot to buoy No. five and one-half to six fathoms of

cause of humanity, under the American The state of discipline on board, and the condition of her magazines, boilers, coal bunkers and storage compartments

At 8 o'clock, on the evening of Feb. 15, everything had been scure and all was quiet. At 9:40 o'clock the vessel was suddenly destroyed. There were two distinct explosions, with a brief in-terval between them. The first lifted the forward part of the ship very per-STILL HAS FAITH IN PEACE to the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines.

The evidence of the divers established that the after part of the ship was practically intact, and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the ex-

At frame 17, the outer shell of the ships, from a point 111/2 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 34 feet above where it would be had the shir

The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed "V" shape, the after wing of which, about 15 feet broad and 33 feet in length (from frame 17 to frame 25), is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending forward.

At frame 18 the vertical keel is broken in two and the keel beut into 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 30 feet above its normal position. In the opinion of the court this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship, at about frame 18 and somewhat on the port side of the

Conclusions of the Court.

The conclusions of the court are: That the loss of the Maine was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of her crew.

That the ship was destroyed by the explosion 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 responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person

I have directed that the finding of the court of inquiry and the views of this government thereon be communi-cated to the government of her majesty, the queen, and I do not permit myself to doubt the sense of justice of the Spanish nation will dictate a course of action suggested by honor and the friendly relations of the two govern-It was the duty of the executive to

advise the congress of the result, and in the meantime deliberate consideration is invoked. [Signed.] WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, March 28,1898. dent's message. It was referred to the committee ou foreign relations under the rules. The house adjourned early out of respect to Representative Simpkins of Massachusetts.

MAINE BOARD'S REPORT.

Ship Blown Up by a Mine Exploded Uader Port Side-Second Explosion, That of Two Magazines, Follows-Signbee Exonorated.

WASHINGTON, March 28.-The following is the full text of the report of the U. S. S. IOWA, KEY WEST, Fla.,

March 21.-After full and mature consideration of all of the testimony before contrary, a feeling of relief and confi. it, the court finds as follows: 1. That the United States battleship Maine arrived in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, on Jan. 25, 1898, and was taken of her visit that the consul general to buoy No. 4, in from five and onestrongly urged that the presence of our half to six fathoms of water, by the

ships in Cuban waters should be kept regular government pilot. The United up by retaining them at Havana, or in the event of her recall, by sending notified the authorities at that place the previous evening of the intended arrival of the Maine. 2. The state of discipline on board the Maine was excellent, and all orders and regulations in regard to the care and safety to the ship were strictly carried out. All ammunition was stored away in accordance with instructions. and proper care was taken whenever ammunition was handled. Nothing was

stowed in any one of the magazines or shell rooms, which was not permitted to be stowed there. The magazines and of the forward magazines of the Maine. shell rooms are always locked after having been opened; and after the destruction of the Maine, the keys were found in their proper place in the capmain's cabin, everything having been reported secure that evening at 8 p. m. The temperatures of the magazines and shell rooms were taken daily and reported. The only magazine which had an undue amount of heat was the after 10-inch magazine, and that did not ex- versed V shape, the after wing of plode at the time the Maine was de- | which about 16 feet broad and 32 feet stroved. The torpedo war heads were in length (from frame 17 to frame 25) all stowed in the after part of the ship is doubled back upon itself against the under the wardroom, and neither caused nor participated in the destructional tending forward.

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 stowed below in any of the other storerooms. The coal bunkers were inspected. Of those bunkers adjoining the forward magazines and shell rooms, four were empty, namely: B3, B4, B5, B6. "A15" was full of New River coal. This coal had been carefully inspected before receiving it on board. The bunker in the coart finds that the loss of the under 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 two or more of her forward magazines.

8. The court has been unable to obtain evidence fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine was not in any respect due to fault or negliget north of the southeast corner of said lot number eight (8), forty-four feet north of the southeast corner of said lot number eight (8), forty-four feet north of the southeast corner of said lot number eight (8), forty-four feet north of the southeast corner of said lot number eight (8), forty-four feet north of the southeast corner of said lot number eight (8), forty-four feet north of the southeast corner of said lot number eight, thence north twenty-two feet to the northeast corner of said lot number eight (8), forty-four feet north of the southeast corner of said lot number eight, thence north twenty-two feet to the northeast corner of said lot number eight, thence north twenty-two feet to the northeast corner of said lot number eight, thence north the northeast corner of said lot number eight, thence north twenty-two feet to the northeast corner of said lot number eight, thence north twenty-two feet to fault or neglight part to part the northeast corner of said lot number eight, thence north feet north of the southeast corner of said lot number eight, thence north twenty-two feet or north of said lot number eight, ceiving it on board. The bunker in for the destruction of the Maine which it was stowed was accessible on any person or persons. three sides at all times, and the fourth determination of the causes of the ex- side at this time on account of bunkers plosion. Its operations have been con- B4 and B6 being empty. This bunker, A16, had been inspected that day by the engineer officer on duty. The fire alarms in the bunkers were in working order, and there had never been a case of spontaneous combustion of coal on board the Maine. The two after boilers The finding of the court of inquiry the disaster, for auxiliary purposes of the ship were in use at the time of only, with a comparatively low pressure of steam, and being tended by a reliable watch. These boilers could not have caused the explosion of the ship. The four forword boilers have since been found by the divers, and are in a fair

On the night of the destruction of the Maine everything had been reported secure for the night at 8 p. m. by reliable persons, through the proper authorities, to the commanding officer. At 4, to which she was moored in from | the time the Maine was destroyed the ship was quiet, and, therefore, least liable to accident caused by movements

from those on board. 3. The destruction of the Maine ocare passed in review, with the conclusion that excellent order prevailed, and that no indication of any cause for an to which she had been taken upon her curred at 9:40 p. m., on Feb. 15, 1898,

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BOTTLE.

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Farm Loans, Real Estate And Insurance.

COLUMBUS.

NEBRASKA.

Upon the evidence of concurrent external cause the finding of the court is as follows:

Avegetable Preparation for As-

Promotes Digestion Cheerful-ness and Hest Contains neither Opum, Morphine nor Mineral.

NOT NARCOTIC.

Andreas

Burgo of GUI BY SAMELANDE

Aperfect Remedy for Coastipa-tion, Sour Stomach, Diarricea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverish-

ness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Tac Simile Signature of

destitutes.

15 Dunin - 35 CININ

EXACT COPY OF WEAPPER.

NEW YORK.

There were two explosions of a distinctly different character, with a very short but distinct interval 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 was more in the nature of a report, like that of a gun, while the second explosion was more open, prolonged 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.

The 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 condition of the wreck, although 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 part of the ship are, however, established by the testimony: That portion of the port side of the protective deck, which extends from

about frame 30 to about frame 41, was blown up aft and over to port. The main deck, from about frame 80 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 opinion of the court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more 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 recontinuation of the same plating ex-

Captain U. S. N., President. A. MARIX. Lieut. Com. U. S. N., Judge Advocate

Stock M arket Nervos New York, March 28.-The market opened with a very vigorous upward movement, led by the national stocks and the grangers. As soon as the open-ing demand for the shorts was satisfied, values were allowed to sag again and

Candidate for Co mmand MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., March 29 .- A ?. Haradon camp No. 13, Son s of Vetgans, of this city, has determined to jut up a candidate for the position of tate commander of the order, the highst position in the state, and has selected fossph Oppice as its man.

Movement of Naval Vessels WASHINGTON, March 29. - Comnander Horace Elmers has been de-ached from Cramp's navy yard and actered to command "the mosquito **E** Mothers!

forts and dangers of child-birthcan be almost en-tirely avoided. Wine of Cardui relievesex- A pectant mothers. It gives toneto the genitalorgans, and puts them in condition to do their work

perfectly. That makes preg-nancy less painful, shortens labor and hastens recovery after child-birth. It helps a woman bear strong healthy children.

has also brought happiness to thousands of homes barren for years. A few doses often brings joy to loving hearts that long for a darling baby. No woman should neglect to try it for this trouble. It cures nine cases out of ten. All druggists sell Wine of Cardui. \$1.00 per bottle.

In the district court in Nebraska.

nlius Rasmussen, Julie P. Rasmussen, Alfred M. Post, Nels Hasselbalch, George E. Willard, Dean Armstrong & Co., Sprague Warner & Co., Chase & Sanborn, Carle Cracker Co., R. W. Bell Manufacturing Co., R. B. Crouch & Co., Gould & Co., Consolidated Coffee Co., David Landreth & Sons, Wells & Neiman, Columbus State Hank of Columbus, Nebraska, Defend-

tending forward.

At frame 18 the vertical keel is broken in two, and the flat keel bent into an angle similar to the angle formed by of the explosion. The waste was carefully looked after on board the Maine to obviate danger. Special orders in regard to this had been given by the commanding officer. Varnishes, dryers, alcohol and other combustibles of this nature were stowed on or above the main deck and could not have had anything to do with the destruction of the Maine.

The medical stores were stowed aft under the ward room, and remote from the some of the maine, on the occasion named, was not primers and detonators were stowed 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 30 feet above its normal position.

In the opinion of the court, this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about frame the following described real estate, to wit:

Commencing at the southeast corner of lot number eight (8), in block number eight (8), in the city of Columbus, in Platte county, state of Nebraska, thence north twenty-two (22) feet, thence east eighty (80) feet, thence count east, thence on the parcel of land commencing at a point on the parcel of land commencing at a point on the maine, on the occasion named, was not number eight (8), forty-four feet north of the southeast corner of said lot number eight (8), forty-four feet north of the southeast corner of said lot number eight (8), forty-four feet north of the southeast corner of said lot number eight (8), forty-four feet north of the southeast corner of said lot number eight (8), forty-four feet north of the southeast corner of said lot number eight (8), forty-four feet north of the southeast corner of said lot number eight (8), forty-four feet north of the southeast corner of said lot number eight (8), forty-four feet north of the southeast corner of said lot number eight (

You are required to answer. D., 1868, before the 2d day of May, A. D., 1868, Dated March 18, 1808, ELIZABETH L. REED. By WHITMOYER & GONDRING,



some of the specialties suffered severe We Carry Coffins, Caskets and Metallic Caskets at as low prices as any one.

> DO EMBALMING HAVE THE BEST HEARSE IN THE COUNTRY. FRED. W. HERRICK.

W. A. MCALLISTER. CALLISTER & CORNELIUS

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,