
SPAIN ACCEPTS

McKinley's Proposed Armistice

in Cuba Until October.

Spain's consent.

country will so avoiding war.

Spain has agreed to accept Pres-

60+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+

on board. The bunker in which it was

stored was accessible on three sides at all times, and the fourth side at this

cannot the explosion of the ship.

four forward boilers have since been

futual by the divers and are in a fair

liable persons, through the proper au

thorition, to the commanding officer,

III.

The destruction of the Maine occur-

from those on board.

ident Mckimley's plan in regard o

Promptness, Accuracy, Nestness and Good Stock Guaranteed.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Circulars, Cards, Pos-ters, Pamphlets, and any kind of

The Investigation Into the Maine Disaster by the Court of Inquiry

WHAT IT REVEALED.

The Freehlent Will Advise Congress of the Reply, and Advise Deliber ate tourideration in the Meantime. The Ecuding of the Maine to Ha cann up Act Restoring Friendly Relations and Was So Regarded by the brought Government-The Housege to Congress.

The President, on the 28th, seconding to recouse, sent the following Bormana to Congres

Viella Commercial the United States For some time prior to the visit of the Mains to Havana harbor our con sular reports posited out the advantages to flow from the year of national ships to the Cuban waters, in accustowing the people to the presence of four chips in the fulfillment of the musalon of protection to American interests if ever the need therefor might exect. Accordingly, on the 24th of amusing last, after conference with the Spanish mediater, in which renewals of cially of one warships to Spanish waters non-discussed and amondad, the peninunlar multiocities at Madrol and Haanna were advised of the purpose of this pure nument to resume friendly quarter. then testeral testera ports, and that in that uses the Manne would forthwith - I at the port of Havana,

Physical entire Catt.

has an emissionent was received by the theme and with notification threatens to return the courtesy man during the three weeks fol-

iser Alphonso XIII, and the Ward ship, at about frame 18, and somewhat is steamer 137 of Washington, which on the port side of the ship. The wounded were genby exted for by the authorities of to them, while the earliest reered bodies of the dead were in-ted by the municipality in a public interprinate city. Tributes of grief nually were offered from all marters of the island.

The lavestigation. ment prevailed, which, in a comand resontment. This spirit, howthe light of dispassionately asand certainty could it determine the nature and measure of its full duty The usual procedure

disaster to national versels of any mara c. A bavai cour of inquiry was at once organized, composed of officers well qualified by rank and practi-cal experience to discharge the operous duties impose! upon them, asked by a strong force of wreckers, and divers, the court proceeded to make a thorough

investigation on the spot, employing overy available means for the imparital and exact determination of the causes of the explosion. Its operations have been conducted with the utmost deliberation and judgment and, while inde-pendendently pursued, no source of information was neglected, and the fullest opportunity was allowed for a amultaneous investigation by the Span-teh authorities.

Finding of the Court.

The finding of the court of inquity was reached after twenty three day of continuous labor, on the 21st of March, instant, and having been approved on the Link by the comman ler-in chief of the United States naval force of the North Atlantic station, was transmitted to the executive. It is herewith half before the Congress, to

When the Maine arrived at Huvana safety of the ship were strictly carried she was conducted by the regular government pilot to busy No. 4, to which All ammanition was stored in action was moored in from five and one cordance with prescribed instructions,

half to six fathoms of water.

The state of discipline on board and the condition of her magazines, besters.

And proper care was taken whenever amountation was handled.

Nothing was stowed in any of the The Arrival of the Ship and Her Subsequent Destruction.

Subsequent Destruction.

the condition of her magazines, believe, compartments are passed in review, with the not remitted to be stowed there, conclusion that excellent order prevail.

The magazines and shell rooms were

REPORT OF THE COURT.

Text of the Findings of the Board of Inquiry Into the Destruction of the

The following is the report of the court of inquiry: In re explosion of the United States

Instillablip Maine, Before a Court of Inquiry, Key West, Fla, United States Steamship Iowa, first rate, key West, Fla, Monday March 21, 1838. After full and mature consideration of all the testimony before it, the court tinds, as follows:

That the United States buttleship Maine arrived in the harler of Havana, Cuba, on the twenty-fifth day of Janeighteen hundred and ninetyeight, and 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 in use that day, and "A 16" was full of Havana had notified the authorities at that place on the previous eventug of

The state of discipline on board the taken before the court. He purport in States was excellent, and all orders and brief, is as follows:

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 of the ship were in use at the time of the disaster. but for auxiliary purposes only, with a comparatively low pressure of steam, and being attended only by a reliable watch. These boilers could not have

THE MAINE COURT OF INQUIRY.



for an internal explosion existed in any and after the destruction of the Maine quarter. At 8 o'clock in the evening of Feb-

ruary 15, everything had been reported secure and all was quiet At forty minutes past 2, the vessel

was suddenly destroyed. brief interval between them. The first had an undue amount of heat was not or mor the friendly character of the lifted the forward part of the ship very exploded at the time the Maine was Maine. perceptibly, the second, which was destroyed, more open, prolonged and of grenter. The torpe

well the resumption of the At frame 17, the outer shell of the combistibles of this nature were stowed a lealing of relief and confi- The Nature of the Injury to the Ship. enturited friendly intercourse, ship, from a point eleven and one half

cattle was this immediate effect feet from the middle line of the ship but that the consul general and six feet above the keel when in its age I that the presence of our normal position, has been forced up so by retaining the Maine at surface of the water, therefore about of of, in the event of her recall, feet above where it would have been but chaing another vessel there to take the ship sunk uninjuved. The outside bottom plating is bent into areversed \

it by her explosion being penned be- ed by the outside bottom places. This break is now about 6 feet below the sur-freewised by the immediate sinking face of the water and about 50 feet above the hull Prompt assistance was its normal position. In the opinion of indeced by the neighboring vessels an ored to the harbor, and being especially ground by the least of the court this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a given by the boats of the Spanish mine situated under the bottom of the

The Conclusions. The conclusions of the court are: is, the hospitals being freely 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 evi he arreading calamity fell upon the dence has been obtainable fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the and for a brief time an infense the Maine upon any person or per-

Her Malesty Informed. I have directed that the finding of the court of inquiry and the views of soon gave way to the calmer pro- this government thereupon be com municated to the government of Her Majesty, the Queen Regent, and I do before forming a judgment as to not permit myself to doubt that the cause the responsibility, and if the sense of justice of the Spanish nation is varianted, the remedy due. This will dictate a course of action suggest-reduces artly recommended itself ed by our friendly relations. It will be the duty of the executive to advise Con-the duty of the executive to advise Congress of the result and in the meantime deliberate consideration is invoked.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY. was followed in all cases of casualty or | Executive Mansion, March 28, 1898. | testure.

COMMANDER ADOLPH MARIX. LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER W. P. POTTER. ed and that no indication of any cause falways locked after having been opened

The temperature of the magazines and shell rooms was taken daily and There were two explosions, with a reported. The only magazine which caused by the partial explosion of two brief interval between them. The first had an undue amount of heat was not or more of the forward magazines of the

place in the captain's cabin, everything

having been reported secure that even

The torpedo warheads were all stowed

pletely demolished. The evidence of a board the Maine to obviate danger. The outs Nontrereciable ex- concurrent external cause, the finding Special orders in regard to this had been given by the commanding officer.

on or above the main deck, and could, not have had anything to do with the tending forward.

be reene of the explosion.

time of the first explosion. The first explosion was more in the

while the second explosion was more quen, prolonged and of greater volume. his second explosion was, in the opinion of the court, cause by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Meine.

did not enable the court to form a deli- ways found dead mah. atte conclusion as to the condition of struction of the forward part.

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 traine 30 to about frame 41, was blown up, aft, and over to pert. The main deck from about frame 30 to about zines of a vessel by a torpedo.

The report many select results of the report many select that or the 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.

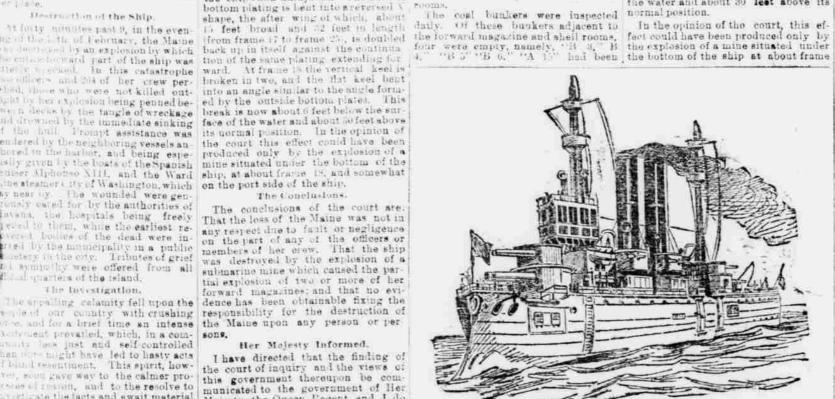
This was, in the opinion of the court,

At frame 17, the outer shell of the recognition of the ship and of grenter volume, is attributed by the court to the afterpart of the ship under the ship, from a point 11; feet from the ship, from a point 11; feet from the ship, and feet above the partial explesion of two crimors of the forward magazines.

The evidence of the divers establishes and interest the great and interest the great and sank in that conditions are represented in the destruction of the ship, and feet above the keel when in its normal position, has been forced up so as to be now that the afterpart of the ship was practically interested in the destruction of the ship, and feet above the keel when in its normal position, has been forced up so as to be now that the afterpart of the ship was practically interested in the destruction of the ship, from a point 11; feet from the middle line of the ship, and 6 feet above the keel when in its normal position, has been forced up so as to be now that the afterpart of the ship was practically interested in the destruction of the ship, and feet above the keel when in its normal position, has been forced up so as to be now that the afterpart of the ship was practically interested in the destruction of the ship, from a point 11; feet from the middle line of the ship, and feet above the keel when in its normal position, has been forced up so as to be now that the afterpart of the ship was practically interested in the destruction of the destruction of the ship, from a point 11; feet from the ship,

The medical stores were stowed aft and the medical stores were stowed aft which is the vertical keel is brother the ward room and remote from the recene of the explosion.

At frame 18 the vertical keel is brother the ward room and the flat keel bent into an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside bottom plating. This break stowed below in any of the other store. the water and about 30 feet above its



BATTLESHIP KENTUCKY.

The twin battleships Kentucky and Kearsage were launched successfully at Newport News, Va., last week.

The Kentucky and Kearsage are to cost \$2,250,000 each. Save the Indiana class, they carry the heaviest batteries in accord with modern naval practice, and with primary batteries fully equal to that class they mount secondary guns in such fashion as to make the combination almost unequalled in naval archi-

First, an armistice between the Cubans and spaniards until Octo was de-troyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward Second, the United States to of feed the reconcentradoes with o magazines. The court has been unable to obtain hird, the Maine report is to be Q evidence fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any held in committee indefinitely
The President belie as this country will support him in thus

The court finds that the loss of the

Maine on the occasion named was not in any respect due to fault or negli-gence on the part of any of the officers

or members of the crew of said vessel.

In the opinion of the court, the Maine

W. T. SAMPSON, Capt. U. S. N., A. MARIX, Lieut. Com. U. S. N., The court, having finished its in-

quiry, was ordered to make adjourn-ment at 11 s.m., to await the action of New River coal. The coal had been carefully inspected before receiving it the convening authority, W. T. Samraon, Capt. U. S. N.

A. Many, Commander U. S. N.,
Judge Advocate,
United States Flagship, New York,
March 22, 1885, of new West, Fla.
The proceedings and lindings of the time, on account of bunkers "B 5" and "B 6" being empty. This bunker, "A 16" had been inspected that day by the court of impury in the above cases are

M. Sicano, Rear Admiral, Commander in Chief of the United States Naval Forces on the North Atlantic Station.

THE SPANISH REPORT. Claims That the Explosion Was Internal -- A Very Weak Document,

A full synnepsis of the report condition.

The night of the destruction of the Spanish naval containssion which investigated the destruction of the struction of the latticiship has been recure for the night at 8 p. m., by region the Associated Press. It is taken from a copy of the original report, which is now on its way from the vana, the synopsis being cabled in the meantime, and has been placed in the At the time the Maine was destroyed, the ship was quiet, and therefore less mable to accident caused by movements hands of this government. The conciusions reached are directly opposite to those in the report of the const of the quiry submitted to Congress. The synopers is as follows:

red at 9:10 p. m. on the 15th day of February 18:8, in the harbor of Ha-yana, Cuba, she being at the time mosted to the same buoy to which she "The report contains declarations made by occular witnesses and experts, from the e at tatements it clearly dedirect and proves the absence of all those attendant circumstances which had been taken upon her arrival, There were two explosions of a disare invariably present on the occasion of the explosion of a torpedo. tinetly different character, with a very

short, but distinct, interval between them, and the forward part of the ship tively close to the Maine at the moment "The evidence of witnesses comparawas lifted to a marked degree at the is to the effect that only the expection occurred; that no column of water was nature of a report like that of a gan; the stde of the nearest vessel was felt, nor on land was any vibration noticed, and that no deal halo were found.

The evidence of the senter pilot of

the harbor states that there is abundshee of tish in the harbor and this is nearStant engineer of works atsice had The evidence bearing upon this, be-ing principally obtained from divers, tion of works in the harbor he has al-

the wreck, although it was established the bottom of the Warme, which was that the after part of the ship was buried in the most but a carallal contact. practically intact, and sank in that condition of the sides of the vessel the dition a very few minutes after the determinant in the sides of the vessel the outward, shows without a doubt, that the feeling of those in the galleries was world. The following facts in regard to the the exposion was from the mode.

torpedo and the Boat judge advocates of the commission Buds no presentat

to the special nation of the income of followed, and the appoints in , shown for the extra-institutionality of the Maine, the communion has been prevented from maching store as exam-ination of the basels of the vesser as would determine even the hypothesis the internal origin of the accessed. 1 hts. is to be attributed to the regional are At frame 17, the outer shell of the fusal to permit of the necessary co

water; therefore about 34 feet above with those employed in univage warf, where it would be, had the ship sunk uninjured.

The outside bottom plating is bent side of the Maine, us soon as such an artisation to a such an artisation to a such an artisation to a such as a such artisation to a such as a such artisation to a such artisation and a such artisation artisation and a such artisation arti amination may be possible, as also of into a reverse V shape, the after wing of which, shout 15 feet broad and 32 feet in length (from frame 17 to frame prove that, supposing the remails of the bottom where the vessel rest, will prove that, supposing the remails of the wind the wreck not to be totally or partially.

> No Insurance on Cotton. public from Austin, Tex, says: The avoidance in the message of any out cotton buyers and brokers of the State line of a definite administration policy are becoming alarmed at the rituation and a decided disposition argument to in their business, brought on by war to wint any further delay, not resort to rumors. They find it impossible to secure insurance on export cotton from turnish ad libitum relief supplies to the cure insurance on export cotton from turnish ad libitum relief supplies to the either Galvesten or New Griegos, as Guban non-combatants is meeting with the insurance people will not accept opposition to which members on both the cotton with the present war gloud sides of the House have given voice in hanging over the country.

Texas Gains \$100,000 a Year. Judge Maxey, of the Texas Federal continued and abroad is unjust to the District Court, has refused an injune to the people of this country. The steps tion asked for by the Arkansas Build taken on this line were of an informal tion asked for by the Arkansas Building and Loan Association against the nature. State of Texas, copuling the collection of a franchise tax. The State withing this case means come electronal transfer to a form for eight comparations

Extradition Bank Wrenkers Denied. rants is given as reason for the denial.

Brief Notes The two cent fare bill, requiring the rale of 500-mile tickets by racroads, has been passed by the Chio Legislature.

The Peoples Bank, of Philadelphia. has been closed. Its cashier, John S. Hopkins, shot himself after leaving \$100,000 on worthless paper.

John Simplines, one of the youngest members of the inited States House of Representatives is dead. He repre-sented the Thirteenth district of Massachusetts and had served in the Fiftyfourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses.

Many Resolutions Introduced Look. ing to That End.

HOUSE TAKES A FIRM STAND.

McKinley Has Been Given Reasonable Time and Congress May Now Exercise its Function.

THE SENATE

est was presented in the Senate when the President's message, fransmitting the findings of the Maine court of in-quiry was received. The galleries were packed to the doors, and the attendance of Senators was quite as large as it has been at any time during the present Unger to ascertain the ment of that body, had nurried to the Senate chamber, and the floor was crowded with them. When the reading of the President's message was begun a hush so marked fell over the chamber that one literally might have heard a oin fall. Throughout the reading of both the message and the finding of the court there was not the slightest demonstration. documents were referred to the comclosely upon the message and findings, came the speech of Money, of Mississtpri, on his recent observations in Cube and the deductions from them he same lines as those of Senators Process, Gallinger and Thurston, Upon the announcement of Representative Simpkins' death, the Senate adjourned.

69rH Pay. - Interest in the Cubau situation - the interest might almost be termed excitement, so intense was itthe Senate to-day. As on previous days of the discussion of the Cuban question, thousands of people flor and to the capital, but only a few of them comparatively, could gain admission to the galleries. Within five minutes after the Senate convened, Allen, of Nebraska, introduced a resolution recognizing the independence of the tuban republic. This was followed by a resolution proposed by Hawlins, of Utah, declaring was against the kingdom of Spain, Foraker, of Ohio, then introduced a resolution for such intervention in the Unban was as would bring about, the independence of the Cubana. Following this came a resolution by Mr. Frye, of Maine demanding that Cuba be made free The resolutions followed see a retire so rapidly as almost to studition additors, beta Senators and speciates. This was the constition when the vicilize ident recognized Mr. Mason, of linois, for his annunced speech on the President's message transmitting to Congress the findings of the Maine count of inquiry. Att. Mason read his speech from manuscript, but it was delivered with all the vigor and fire of which he is capable. The intensity of "A minute examination of the bottom of the harbor around the vessel shows absolutely no sign of the action of a polarise which was elicited by his declaration that he was for war. Vice-President tornesto and the library indicate already in suppressing the demonstration, After Majou's speech the Scinto passed seventy-four order with enloyer on the late Senator Earle, of South Carolina, one of the most sammkable of which was pro-nounced by Fillman, a long time 10titical apponent of General Lacle. Mor of minitary superior accured abroad into the United States and ascel for its immediate consideration. It was rassed

THE HOUSE.

37th Day, - The reading of the Presidines in a box. Just one visit of at plane swept from floor to coming, we then the death of Representations. Simplifies, of Massachusetts, was an the continuation of the same plating exthe continuation of the same plating exthe continuation forward.

This wreck, not to be totally or particular, inities on foreign relations. After the explosion was undoubtedly due to the adjournment of the House there are the explosion was undoubtedly due to the adjournment of the House there are the explosion was undoubtedly due to the adjournment of the House there are the explosion was undoubtedly due to the adjournment of the House there are the explosion was undoubtedly due to the explosion was undoubtedly due t posed consolidation of the forces in th House who favor some form of home A special to the St. Louis (Mo,) Bo. diate action on the Cuban issue. There that Spain alone is responsible for the woodition on the island, and second, the

term Day. The revolt in the House against further delay of action on the Culan issue culm nated on the fith in positive early course. About fifty representing all Governor Russell, of North Caratros, sections. Depresentative Hopkins, of denied the requisition of the Governor Illinois, a member of the ways and of Georgia for James G. Melazin, and means committee, presided, Represented H. T. Latham, expression and excasher, respectfully, of the Udbathie The meeting was called to take steps to examine the interpretation of Colombia. secure immediate intervention, in some for, and the recognition of Cuban independence. It was the first definite step following discussions in the clock roups and labbies since the President's message was submitted by many members who favor immediate and aggresive action. Up to this present senis-ment, was a half-concenied, but strong feeling against voting money for Cuban relief unless accompanied by a declaraion to stop the war. The meeting was called with a view to secomplishing the unqualified removal of the Spanish troops from Cuba and the prompt armed intervention in the allairs of that is and Representative Hopkins, as chairman, briefly stated the objects of the meet-He indicated his disappointment that the President's message carried to entline of definite responsive policy

toward Spain, and that he did not believe further delay would be brooked. He, however, thought the ad-ministration might have another two within to act, and failing to do so, Congress house take the matter into its own fevered action looking to Cuban inde-poulence, but made no specific suggesus as to the method of its accomshment Various views were preenled as to the best means for securmg action, though the feeling that no action other than the cessation of hostilities on the island and absolute inde-pendence should be taken apparently was unanimous.

NAPOLEON'S LAST WORDS.

68TH DAY .- A scene of intense inter- Dying Thoughts of the Man Whom

On his death bed Napoleon expressed his conviction that England would end like the proud republic of Venice. With perfect composure, he gave his

Inst directions "I desire that you will take my heart, put it in spirits of wine finding of the court, scores of the and carry it to Parma to my dear Maria members of the House, after adjourn- Louise; you will tell her that I never Louise; you will tell her that I never caused to love her, and relate to her every particular respecting my death upon this miserable and dreary rock. You will tell my mother and family that the great Napoleon expired in the most deplorable state, deprived of everything, abandoned to himself and to his glory, and that he bequeathed with his dying breath to all the reigning families of Europe, the horror and opprobrium of his death."

The second codicil of his will contained the direction which was afterward complied with: "It is my wish that my ashes may report on the banks. of the Seine, in the midst of the French people whom I love so well."

On the 5th of May, 1821, he who had for years kept all Europe in a state of feverish excitement, terminated his earthly career.

After lying in state two days, the body was deposited in a ceilla composed first of tin lined with white satin. which having been soldered, was tuclosed in another of maliogany, a third of lend, and the whole in a fourth of mahogany secured with iron screws. After the ceremony, an enormous at one was lowered over the body, resting on n stone wall so as to escate the coffin.

On the 12th of May, Louis Phillippe commanded that the ashes of Napoleon be conveyed to France. In his communication he said: "Henceforth France, alone, will possess all that remains of Napoleon; his tomb, like his fame, will belong to none but his coun-

non was heard announcing that the remains of the Emperor had reached French ground. Amid the vast assemblage the body was borne by twentyfour seamen to its last resting place in the Hotel des Invalides.

So closed the eventful current of the great Napoleon, whose memory can only perish with the records of the

"I am willing to be arrested. I have no place to go but the strents, and re In better to be in prison," points a moral-if it does not need in the tale of ninetzenth century philauthropy. A woman about there years and would in-to a large dry-good, store, and epolly laid bold or what she could not bor she averred that the preferred being locked up to spending the night on the

Southern Railway.

Pullman Car Service.

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