

FINDING OF THE BOARD

Ship Was Blown Up By a Floating Mine.

RESPONSIBILITY IS NOT FIXED

Spain Notified of the Findings of the Naval Court—Madrid Refuses to Recall the Torpedo Flotilla and Is Actively Fortifying Porto Rico. Washington, March 28.—The court of inquiry appointed to investigate the cause of the Maine disaster has reported that the loss of the battleship was due to an outside explosion. The state department, by direction of the president, has called Minister Woodford, at Madrid, to notify the Spanish government of the findings of the court.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

No Recommendation Is Made Regarding the Finding of the Court. Washington, March 29.—The president today sent the following message to congress: "To the congress of the United States—For some time prior to the visit of the Maine to Havana harbor our consular representatives pointed out the advantages to follow the visits of naval ships to Cuban waters in acquainting people to the presence of our flag as a symbol of good will and of our interest in fulfillment of the mission of protection to American interests, even though no immediate need thereof might exist. Accordingly, on the 25th of January last, after a conference with the Spanish minister, in which the views of the Spanish government were discussed and accepted, the peninsular authorities at Madrid and Havana were advised of the purpose of this government to resume friendly naval visits at Cuban ports, and that with the same view the Maine would forthwith call at the port of Havana.

THE SPANISH REPORT

Barely Admits There Was an Explosion. DIFFERS MUCH FROM OURS. A Full Synopsis of the Report of the Spanish Commission. The Spanish report on the destruction of the Maine is a full and complete text of the American court of inquiry into the Maine disaster. Washington, March 30.—A full synopsis of the report of the Spanish naval commission which investigated the destruction of the battleship Maine is given here. It is taken from a copy of the original report, which is now on its way here from Havana, the synopsis being cabled and today being in the hands of this government.

THE MAINS SURROUNDINGS

The Maine's Surroundings. In describing the surroundings when first moored to the buoy, Captain Sigbee stated that the Spanish vessel Alfonso XIII was anchored in the position now occupied by the Fern, about 250 yards from the shore. The German ship Griensau was anchored at the berth now occupied by the Spanish man-of-war Caspo, which is about 400 yards due north from the Maine. Here they located the main man-of-war of the Maine, which was anchored to the southward of the berth occupied by the Alfonso XIII at the same berth. The small Spanish dispatch boat, Le Puma, had come out before the Maine was taken up to the berth occupied by the Alfonso XIII at the same berth.

THE COAL WAS SAFE

The Coal Was Safe. The Maine called at Key West, taking on about 150 tons of coal, which was regularly inspected and found to be of the best quality. This coal was placed generally in the forward bunkers. No report was received from the crew that any of the coal had been too long in the bunkers, and that the fire alarms in the bunkers were not sensitive.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EXPLOSION

Description of the Explosion. He then went into a description of the explosion when he felt the crash. It was characterized by a bursting, rending and crashing sound or roar of immense volume. The target metallic in character. It was succeeded by a metallic sound, probably of falling debris, a trembling and lurching motion of the vessel, then an impression of subsidence, attended by an eclipse of electric lights and intense darkness within his cabin. He thought immediately that the Maine had blown up and she was sinking. He hurried to the starboard side, where he observed the course to the passage leading to the superstructure. He detailed the manner of meeting Private Anthony, which is much the same as has been published elsewhere. Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright emerged from the passage leading to the superstructure. The surviving officers were about him at the time and he was informed that both forward and aft magazines were on fire. Then came faint cries of "white water." There were two or three available, the forward magazine being the most accessible and manned by officers and men, and by the captain's directions they left the ship and helped to save the Spanish officers with other boats that had arrived on the scene.

SPANISH EXPRESS SYMPATHY

Spanish Express Sympathy. Various expressions of sympathy for the accident. The representatives of the Spanish government, the admiral of the fleet and the Spanish minister at Washington were among the first to tender their sympathies. About 100 men were found that night in the quarters of the Maine. The admiral reached the quarterdeck at 11:15 p. m. and expressed sympathy and sorrow for the accident. The representatives of the Spanish government, the admiral of the fleet and the Spanish minister at Washington were among the first to tender their sympathies. About 100 men were found that night in the quarters of the Maine.

CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World. FERSE TICKS FROM THE WIRES. An Interesting Collection of Items From the New and the Old World in a Condensed and Comprehensive Form. The United States supreme court has decided that a person born in this country of Chinese parents is entitled to citizenship. Chicago Typographical union has telegraphed the Illinois representatives in congress calling for the intervention of the United States toward ending the inhuman war in Cuba. Frank B. Clark, of Chicago, has purchased 1,000 feet of river frontage at Linnton, a few miles below Portland, Or., and is negotiating for more. He will construct a large ship-building plant. A diet kitchen and dispensary, where 2,000 sick will be cared for daily has been started in Havana. The kitchen was built by the contractor, and serves its purpose excellently. The sick and feeble will find the dispensary a great source of comfort and help. The dispatch of the British fleet from Halifax to Bermuda, following the agitation for an Anglo-American alliance, is considerably commented upon by diplomats in London. The authorities explain that it is merely considered desirable that the British ships should be in the vicinity of Cuba in order to safely guard British commerce and British subjects, in case of war. The idea of Anglo-American co-operation in Cuba is scouted. The levee on the Washburn river, near Sullivan, Ind., went out with a break of 100 feet, entailing a loss of \$100,000. Twenty thousand acres of land are overflowed, and hundreds of families are rendered homeless and destitute. Citizens are responding for miles around in the effort to remove families and stock. Hundreds of cattle and horses are hemmed in. Such a rush of water was never known in this section of the country before. Deep interest is felt in Havana in the news received from the United States. La Lucha, in an editorial, says: "The United States' note to Spain demanding that a date be fixed to end hostilities is simply a declaration of war. It is a declaration of war after the finding of the United States court of inquiry had been received, which finding is without scientific basis, and is open to question even upon the part of the most prejudiced."