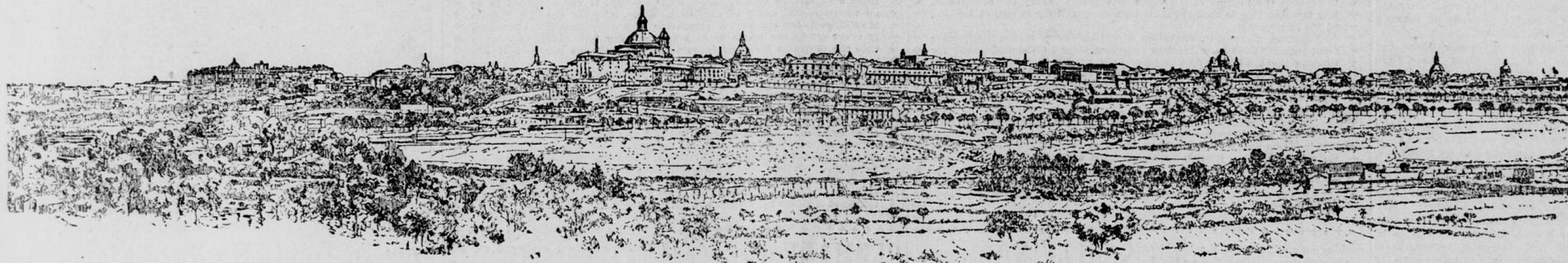


THE SPANISH ARMISTICE IS A PLAY FOR DELAY



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CITY OF MADRID.

TO-DAY SPAIN WILL DECLARE AN ARMISTICE

The Mediation of Leo XIII, Backed by the Powers, Has Had Its Effect at Madrid.

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MADRID, April 9.—Spain has accepted the advice of His Holiness, the Pope, and its Government has granted the armistice which had been suggested in the note of the United States of March 29.

It has been an awful struggle. Only yesterday evening all was lost. General Woodford was, so to speak, sitting upon his trunk, which was packed. Mrs. Woodford and Miss Eames, her niece, had left four days ago and had crossed the frontier.

This morning broke upon a condition of feverish excitement in the public mind. "Nothing can avert war," said the proprietor of the most serious paper here, as he came to ask me for news, and he spoke like ninety-nine out of every hundred.

The first note of peace was struck at 11 o'clock, when representatives of the great powers called at the house of the Minister of State, Senor Gullon, and in the name of their respective powers urged him to inform the Government that the powers were strongly of the opinion that for the sake of peace and humanity the Spanish Government should accept the advice of the Pope.

That was the situation up to late last night. Yet this morning and even last night three persons at least in Madrid considered that peace was assured and what had seemed impossible was about to be accomplished.

Later, at 1 o'clock, the Ministers met. They were summoned to a council at the Foreign Office. The eventful meeting lasted little more than half an hour, for it was merely to ratify the conclusion previously known, to accept the only solution

CUBANS WILL REJECT THE PROPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Mr. Quesada, the diplomatic representative of the Cuban insurgents in this city, was seen this afternoon with regard to the report from Madrid that the Queen Regent might issue an armistice proclamation.

"General Blanco and General Gomez would have to agree to an armistice. Does any one think General Gomez would agree to suspend hostilities just as we are about to win the great boon for which our people have fought and struggled so long? Besides, who is to take the proposition for an armistice to General Gomez? The constitution of the Cuban Republic and the civil law forbid the general-in-chief, under penalty of death, to entertain or receive any offer from the Spanish lines unless it has for its basis the absolute independence of Cuba.

for peace which had been mapped out for Spain by American brains and which was not so clearly seen here at first, as it is recognized to be now, as the only way out of the difficulty.

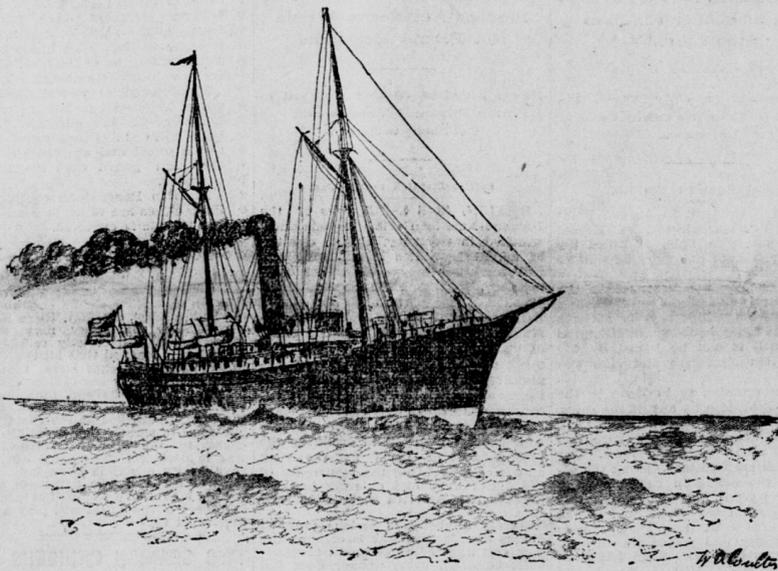
The good news was at once conveyed to Senor de Bernabe at Washington, so that he might tell President McKinley of his triumph. At the same time General Woodford, who was aware of the favorable turn events had taken, was handed a memorandum from the Spanish council, embodying the official account of the acceptance of an armistice, with a brief note of the hope that it might be conveyed to President McKinley at the earliest possible moment.

The following is a statement made by one of the Ministers: "The proclamation has been telegraphed to Captain General Blanco and will be issued by him to-morrow, Sunday. The armistice is as to time unlimited, we fully hoping that peace may be dovetailed into it.

"We specially wish the proclamation of the armistice to come through the hands of Captain General Blanco, considering him the person most satisfactory to the United States, as the policy with which he has been associated has been one of humanity. It is for this reason the Government has placed it in his hands, hoping that in so doing it is showing the thoroughness of its intention."

The fact is also appreciated here that Captain General Blanco is on

CONSUL-GENERAL LEE SAILS OUT OF HAVANA ON BOARD THE FERN



With Him Are the American Citizens Who Remained in the Cuban Capital Up to the Very Last Moment.

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HAVANA, April 9.—The American dispatch-boat Fern, having on board Consul-General Lee, Vice-Consul Springer and other employes of the consulate and a number of American newspaper correspondents, went to sea at 6 o'clock this evening, accompanied by the Bache and the Evelyn, on which were a number of families, and the Olivette, with 147 passengers, among whom were Clara Barton, the family of Consul-General Berndes, of Austria; George W. Childs, of the firm of Lawton & Childs; Charles Todd, clerk of the firm of Zalzo & Co., and a number of prominent families.

This city presents its habitual aspect of tranquillity in spite of the announced departure of General Lee. The theaters are crowded and the parks and principal streets are filled with people, who are celebrating a religious festival, with admirable order being preserved.

In the interior towns the same tranquillity exists. Operations on the stock exchange are paralyzed, but business continues to be done in provisions, meats and other products coming from the United States.

friendly terms with General Lee, of whom he has always spoken well when the American Consul was being attacked in other quarters.

Senor Sagasta refuses entirely for the moment to make any statement and the Ministers collectively consider the wiser policy of the moment is discreet silence.

Few of the evening papers received the news of the armistice early enough to make editorial comments. The Epoca was one of the few exceptions. It reflects what I told you, that Spain has replied to the appeal of all Europe, together with that of the Chief of the Church.

The Correspondencia says: "It is evident that the pressure of the powers on the United States Government will prove much more powerful in favor of Spain after she has followed their counsels."

The Corres, the Government organ, says: "After this last step taken by the powers it is impossible for this Government, with its great responsi-

bilities, to follow any other path than that taken."

One indication of the effect is the enhancement of prices on the Bourse from the moment the armistice was announced.

SPAIN'S EMBASSADOR IS VERY BOASTFUL.

Says War Would Last for Years or Forever, and Would Ruin Both Spain and America.

LONDON, April 10.—Lloyd's weekly newspaper this morning publishes prominently an interview with Colonel John Hay, the American Ambassador, which remarks are of the most discreet character. The paper also publishes an interview with Count Derascon, the Spanish Ambassador, who is reported to have said:

"The responsibility rests with President McKinley. If he makes war there will be war which will last five or six years, or forever, and will ruin both Spain and the United States. We shall fully avail ourselves of letters of mar-

que. The Maine was lost through the ignorance or carelessness of her officers and crew."

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND IS NOW IN DESPAIR.

Cables the Vatican That There Is No Longer Any Hope For Preventing War.

LONDON, April 9.—The Rome correspondent of the Sunday Special says Archbishop Ireland has cabled to the Vatican as follows: "I am in despair. There is no longer any hope for preventing war."

Pensacola in Commission.

VALLEJO, April 9.—The training-ship Pensacola was placed in commission this afternoon, Captain Henry Glass commanding. In addition to the crew, about seventy-five marines from the barracks are quartered on board, as a portion of the barracks is being used as a hospital for patients removed from the naval hospital owing to its partial destruction by the recent earthquake.

THE MESSAGE WILL BE SENT IN ON MONDAY

President McKinley Has Made No Change in His Plans Because of the Armistice.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs: Once more Spain is making a desperate struggle to escape the inevitable. Will she succeed? Official Washington is anxiously waiting to-night the terms of the Queen's decree proclaiming an armistice, which is to be promulgated in Madrid to-morrow before the rendering of the final verdict.

The exclusive announcement in the Herald this morning that an armistice was to be proclaimed by the Queen was further confirmed by the receipt of a cable from Minister Woodford this afternoon and through dispatches received by several of the embassies in this city. But meager details have yet come to light as to the full scope of the Queen's last plea for peace. Everything depends upon the concession she has made.

Diplomacy may win after all, but it must be stated that few public men in Washington look for any proposition which will meet the demands of the United States to an extent that will avert the carrying out of the President's programme of forcible intervention to put an end to Spanish misrule in Cuba.

Since the receipt of Minister Woodford's cable this afternoon several members of the Cabinet, who are familiar with its contents, have told me that it had not changed the President's plan of sending his message to Congress on Monday next. They stated, however, that it would be safe to wait for the full particulars of the

MARK HANNA EVEN DOUBTS.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald says: Senator Hanna, who was with the President this evening, in discussing the proposed armistice, said he did not believe that it would be satisfactory to the administration. He said positively that the President's message would not be held back longer than Monday.

Queen's decree before finally stating that all hope for a peaceful solution is lost.

The prevailing impression is that Spain has not gone far enough to meet our demands or to justify the administration in reopening diplomatic negotiations for the purpose of coming to an agreement.

I was informed at one of the foreign embassies which has been most deeply concerned in the efforts to induce Spain to proclaim an armistice that the Queen Regent had taken such an advanced step that the United States would be put in a humiliating position in the eyes of the nations of the world if we refused to entertain the new peace proposals offered by the Madrid authorities.

The armistice, as understood by the foreign representatives, who are negotiating to procure the acceptance of

NEWS OF THE DAY. Weather forecast for San Francisco: Cloudy and unsettled weather on Sunday, with light showers early in the morning; fresh westerly wind; fog in the morning; Maximum temperature for the past twenty-four hours: San Francisco, 56 degrees; Portland, 54 degrees; Los Angeles, 74 degrees; San Diego, 62 degrees; Sacramento, 74 degrees.

NEWS OF THE DAY. FOURTEENTH PAGE. Births, Marriages and Deaths. The Day in the Churches. Inspection of High Schools. FIFTEENTH PAGE. The Commercial World. SIXTEENTH PAGE. Chemistry to Find Crima. Lost on Chilcoot Pass. Girls Play Basket Ball. High School Sports. SEVENTEENTH PAGE. Easter Bells. EIGHTEENTH PAGE. "Resurrection." Easter Sermons. NINETEENTH PAGE. Egg-Rolling on the White House Lawn. TWENTIETH PAGE. Training Cavalry. TWENTY-FIRST PAGE. Three Most Beautiful Women in the World. TWENTY-SECOND PAGE. The Duel in the Air. TWENTY-THIRD PAGE. Call's Camera Artist Abroad. TWENTY-FOURTH PAGE. How to Become a Minister. Waterlogged in Midcoast. TWENTY-FIFTH PAGE. Fighting for Islam. TWENTY-SIXTH PAGE. Easter Hats. TWENTY-SEVENTH PAGE. Stories of Easter Hats. TWENTY-EIGHTH PAGE. "Judith." THIRTIETH PAGE. Thomas Jefferson's Opinion on Cuba. Easter Day at Mission Dolores One Hundred Years Ago. THIRTIETH PAGE. Favorite Easter Menu. THIRTY-FIRST PAGE. Easter Music. THIRTY-SECOND PAGE. Society. THIRTY-THIRD PAGE. Church Windows. THIRTY-FOURTH PAGE. Books. THIRTY-FIFTH PAGE. Theaters. THIRTY-SIXTH PAGE. For Boys and Girls. THIRTY-SEVENTH PAGE. The New Charter.