

SPAIN GIVEN ANOTHER RESPITE.

The President's Message Not to Be Sent to Congress Till Monday.

STRONG EFFORT TO PATCH UP PEACE.

Republicans in Congress Restive Under the President's Delay.—A Number in the House Organize a Revolt.—To Get Americans Out of Cuba Given as the Reason for Delay.—Spain's Active Measures for Amicable Settlement.—Laying Mines in Our Scaports.—Flying Squadron to Make a Dash for Canaries.

Washington, April 6.—Swift as a cannon's flash changed the Cuban situation today. The galleries of congress were crowded, senators and representatives were anxious and agitated; even the diplomatic corps was in a ferment, awaiting a message from the president of the United States to the congress of the American people that might mean a war when, with excitement at the very highest, like an electric flash the word was passed that there would be no message today. Its suddenness stunned the public which heard the news in distorted forms and amazed veteran members of congress. Ultimately, it became known that not only would there be no message today, but no message this week, and that it was at least a possibility that the message written and approved might never go to congress at all. The first reason for the delay was that the administration received advice from General Lee at Havana indicating that all Americans would not be gotten off the island today and would be in a grave peril if the message preceded their departure. The second reason, and perhaps equally potent with the other, slowly drifted into public consciousness late in the day, chiefly through the medium of published "associated Press" dispatches from Madrid, for extreme reticence was maintained on the subject by the few in Washington who knew the facts—and even cabinet officers were under the necessity of being silent. This important news that the Spanish government after what plainly had been most exciting times in inner Spanish circles at Madrid, had decided to reopen the case closed, so far as this government was concerned, by its refusal to Spain to make satisfactory response to the representations made by the United States last week, and in order to avert impending war, had decided to make concessions heretofore refused.

EFFORTS TO SECURE PEACE.
What will be the final outcome it is too early to say, but the aspect of affairs certainly is considerably more pacific and sufficient, to renew the hope of the president in a solution of the Cuban question satisfactory to the American people and achieved without bloodshed. The details remain to be worked out, but it is considered that by Tuesday and Monday a clearer light will be thrown on the future by action at Madrid, of which one important feature at least is the declaration of an armistice by the queen regent of Spain. This armistice, it is expected, will lead to ultimate evacuation of Cuba from Spanish rule, but by what intermediate steps perhaps even the governing powers do not at this time know. Much, it is supposed, will depend upon the Cuban insurgents and the people of the two countries of the United States and Spain.

The powers of Europe, material and moral, it is known, brought to bear all their influence on the government of Spain and still are actively at work seeking by the wisest and most politic course necessary, in view of the circumstances and sentiments of the two great nations involved, to bring peace out of the gathering war clouds. All the capitals of Europe have been in communication to this end, a fact evidenced by the assemblage at the British embassy in this city yesterday of the representatives of the great powers of Europe who then and there were made mutually acquainted with what had been done abroad and with the desire of those who accredited them to Washington that they should work in accord here, this concert, however, in the United States not to go beyond a mild tender of good offices to secure peace and delay a definite declaration of war if hostilities finally became inevitable.

The improved condition of affairs was reflected throughout all public quarters late in the day. It was manifested at the White house, among cabinet officers, and at the embassies and legations, including the Spanish legation. At the latter establishment Senator Polo said that while he could not give out any of the information reaching him in official character, yet he felt that the strain of a few hours ago was materially relieved and that the prospects for peace looked much brighter. He in no way confirmed, nor would he even discuss, views entertained in other high official quarters, that Spain was slowly but surely yielding, and confined his utterances to the general statement that conditions were improving.

SENATORIAL RUMORS.
Accompanying the actual developments of the day came a flood of reports and rumors of a sensational character, little of it, however, having any authentic basis. The rumors of disturbance at Havana were not borne out by any official advices here.

CONGRESSMAN AT SEA.
The uncertainty following a great disappointment was the condition existing at the capitol at the close of the day when the expected did not happen. Senators and members were at sea as to what was coming next. While the message was awaited there came a hur-

ried summons of leaders of the senate and house to the White house and they were there informed that the message was to be withheld upon the information received from Consul General Lee. The reasons the president gave were deemed entirely satisfactory by all and Senator Davis informed the senate, while the house leaders carried the news to that body. That the danger to American life was considered sufficient reason for non action appeared in the postponement of all proposed measures to consider the situation.

The proposed armistice by Spain injected another feature into the discussion of the situation while some were very hopeful that a satisfactory solution of the problem might eventuate from it. The general feeling was that the condition in Cuba, the determination of the insurgents to continue fighting until independence was recognized, and the sentiment of the country in favor of Cuban independence of Spain, possibly made overtures on this line too late.

The war and navy departments, in contrast to the feverish excitement of the past week, the feeling was almost apathetic. While there was the usual amount of routine attendant upon the recent work of preparation, things took on the air of almost the normal. No more contracts for new vessels were closed by the navy department and no changes in the situations of ships announced. Today was also noticeable for the absence of the conferences of high officials, and the great tide of visitors, congressmen, public men and contractors almost entirely disappeared.

RUSSIAN VIEWS. April 6.—A dispatch from Senator Proctor on the Rutland Herald bulletin board says: "Foreign mediation is undesirable. Spain must leave Cuba, and the quicker the better for all parties."

SPAIN TO MAKE CONCESSIONS.
Madrid, 6, via Bayonne, France, April 6.—The developments in the situation today are confined to the important part the queen regent is taking in the crisis. She has practically taken matters out of the hands of her ministers and is dealing direct with the United States Minister, General Stuart L. Woodford, through the German and Austrian ambassadors and is working earnestly for peace. It is known beyond doubt that Spain is now prepared to give all America has asked, although the form of this concession must be gilded to suit Spanish palates and must take into consideration the political difficulties which confront Spain.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 6.—Secretary Long when shown the Madrid bulletin announcing a settlement said: "I know nothing of it." He refused to say anything more.

RESOLUTION FOR CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.
Washington, April 6.—Representative Pearson, of North Carolina, a republican member of the house foreign affairs committee today introduced the following joint resolution:

Whereas, The government of Spain for three years past has been waging war in the island of Cuba against the revolutionary government established in that island, without making any substantial progress towards the suppression of said revolution, and
Whereas, This war by reason of the unusual and uncivilized methods resorted to, has caused unprecedented loss of life and destruction of property, not only to the opposing forces, but to innocent non-combatants by reason of the process known as reconcentration and has caused serious injury to the commercial interest of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, disturbing the business of our entire country, endangering public health and comfort by reason of the proximity of pestilential diseases, causing our government to expend millions of money in patrolling our coasts and in policing the high seas in order to maintain the obligations of neutrality, and, finally, when our forbearance had already been taxed to its limit, one of our battleships anchored in the harbor of Havana, and on a friendly visit, is destroyed by an act of unprovoked atrocity and
Whereas, There is no definite prospect and no present energetic efforts on the part of the government of Spain, to suppress the revolution and restore peace to the island, and
Whereas, The further prosecution of hostilities will result in further injury to the commercial, sanitary and business interests of the United States, without benefit to the government of Spain, therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize the independence of the republic of Cuba and will accord to its government all the rights and privileges of a sovereign state, under the law of nations.
Resolved, further, That the imperative interests of the United States, as well as the highest considerations of humanity constrain our government to intervene for the purpose of ending the contest, and the president of the United States is hereby clothed with full power to use all the land and naval forces in order to accomplish this end.

Trenton, N. J., April 6.—The steam yacht *Norwood*, owned by Norman L. Munroe, and said to be one of the fastest in the world, left here today for Charleston, S. C., where it is said she will be used by the United States government as a dispatch boat.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 6.—Preparations are rapidly going on here for the reception of the government troops at Chickamauga park. The statement sent out from Atlanta that there is an inadequate supply of water is without foundation, and ridiculous, in view of the fact that Chickamauga river runs through the reservation. All the available regiments of infantry in the army are expected to be in camp here by the early part of the week.

Paris, April 6.—The United States government has purchased in France a considerable quantity of ammunition and a number of quick-firing guns.

Hong Kong, April 6.—The United States fleet is preparing to go to sea, and supplies of coal are being purchased for the use of the American warships.

The United States authorities have purchased the British steamer *Nanshan* which will carry the United States fleet to sea, and supplies of coal are being purchased for the use of the American warships.

Springfield, Mass., April 6.—Three hundred men employed at the United States armory here were discharged this afternoon on orders from Washington. These men were employed on the old Springfield rifles.

OUR PROPOSED NAVAL CAMPAIGN.

Washington, April 6.—The plan of action of the naval forces in the event of hostilities is now practically completed, as a result of several weeks' constant work on the part of the officers to whom was entrusted this important feature of the war preparations. While these plans are naturally most closely guarded, one feature of them contemplates a dash by the flying squadron under Commander Schley to Canary island. This proposition is as yet tentative, as all projects subject to unforeseen conditions must be, but it is being considered with a consideration by the naval authorities.

The gunboat *Diogenes*, recently purchased in England, has been renamed "Topeka" after Kansas' capital. A telegram received at the navy department today from the naval attaché at London announced that the Spanish officials have contracted with Vickers, Maxm and other European manufacturers, for the prompt delivery of 200,000 stand of small arms and the necessary ammunition.

Captain Sampson's big war fleet at Key West will be still further strengthened in a day or two by the arrival of the double turreted monitor *Amphitrite*, which left Beaufort this morning for that purpose.

Madrid, April 6.—The hope of reaching a peaceful settlement with the United States is growing stronger. It is reported that the basis of an armistice in Cuba has been arranged. If this be true a royal decree will appear in *The Gazette* tomorrow or Friday announcing the conclusion of an armistice.

The Vizeoya and the Almirante Oquendo will visit orders at Puerto Rico. London, April 7.—The Rome correspondent of *The Daily Mail* says: "The pope's mediation will probably not go further, as President McKinley has declared that an armistice with the Cubans would not go to the root of the matter."

CUBANS WILL HAVE NOTHING BUT INDEPENDENCE.

New York, April 6.—The Cuban Junta, through its counsel, Horatio S. Rubens, made an important statement today. It declared that the basis of an unequal language that the Cuban provisional government and the Cuban army would reject absolutely intervention by the United States unless it should be preceded by a recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic. The United States persisted in intervening without recognizing Cuban independence, the Cuban government and military forces would refuse to cooperate; and that if United States troops should be sent to Cuba upon the basis of intervention without recognition, the Cuban army would in resort turn its arms against the United States.

This evening, Mr. Horatio S. Rubens, counsel to the Cuban Junta supplemented his utterances of this afternoon with this written statement over his signature: "The statement appearing over my name in the evening papers was based on the indications appearing, that the object of the United States in refusing to recognize the independence of Cuba, was to annex the island to the United States. It was in view of this fact that I expressed the determination of the Cuban army to resist. We would, of course, welcome the American army to aid us in achieving our independence."

Washington, April 6.—When the dispatch containing Mr. Rubens' statement was shown to Thomas Estrada Palma, the representative in the United States of the Cuban republic, who arrived in Washington this morning, he said: "I cannot say anything about this dispatch until I communicate with Mr. Rubens." It was made evident from his manner that he did not for a moment consider the possibility of such an unwise statement being made by the associated counsel.

Minister Palma did not hesitate to reiterate with great emphasis, his recent declaration that intervention for the purpose of establishing autonomy in the island would not be accepted and that Cuba would become independent.

AMERICANS LEAVING HAVANA.
Key West, April 6.—9:40 p. m.—The *Mascotte* arrived with ninety-six passengers on board. She is coaling at the government dock and will return to Havana as soon as through consular General Lee did not come. There is great excitement here. Every stationer on the *Mascotte* was engaged. The City of Key West will have a big crowd tomorrow. It is reported that there is great excitement in Havana. Consul General Lee is standing firm and doing his duty.

Rampa, Fla., April 6.—The steamship *Oliveite* sailed tonight for Havana to bring over Americans desirous of coming. This ship has been undergoing repairs, and it was with the greatest urgency that she was made ready for the trip.

LAYING SUBMARINE MINES.
New York, April 6.—The engineering corps under direction of Colonel M. Robert, has begun operations for the submarine mining of the entrances to New York and other harbors along the Atlantic coast. Detachments of engi-

neers from Willets Point were today sent to Portland, Me.; Boston, Charleston, S. C.; Hampton Roads, Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hancock to lay cables and electrical apparatus for the mooring and operation of mines. Arrangements were being made today to receive the thirty-four rapid-fire guns recently purchased abroad and due to arrive tomorrow on the cruiser *New Orleans* from England. The shipment weighs 900,000 pounds and it is being arranged to send two of the guns to each of the seventeen principal fortifications along the coast to be mounted as barbette guns.

The most complete preparations have been made for the purchase and shipment of provisions and supplies to the various points at which they will be needed in case war is declared. No large purchases have been made as yet, but the department knows just where and in what quantities supplies are to be had, their cost, and now quickly they can be delivered.

A force of 120 men from Willets Point has been ordered to be ready to leave the post at a half-hour's notice to assist in the work of preparing for the laying of mines and torpedoes between the Virginia capes at the entrance to Chesapeake bay.

THE STAND AGAINST THE PRESIDENT IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, April 6.—Notwithstanding the impatience and disappointment caused among the republican members of the house by the withholding of the president's message, the frank statement of the president to the leaders and to several prominent democrats that such a course was deemed absolutely necessary by Consul General Lee to insure the safe departure of the Americans still in Cuba, has caused them to accept the situation in good faith. Some of the most radical after hearing the statement of those who saw the president appeared satisfied. Those with whom the expectations of the Americans in Cuba, has caused them to accept the situation in good faith. Some of the most radical after hearing the statement of those who saw the president appeared satisfied. Those with whom the expectations of the Americans in Cuba, has caused them to accept the situation in good faith.

At one time during the afternoon the indication was strong that dissatisfaction would find voice in the open session of the senate, but those who felt disposed to discuss the question were restrained largely from a feeling of delicacy because not fully certain of their ground. The conservative element did not find encouragement in the situation. They were not displeased over the prospect of delay, but they expressed regret at the occasion for it.

The publication of the fact of danger to Americans in Cuba, said one of them, "will set the country aflame and the war spirit will be more rampant tomorrow than ever."

Altogether, the day's proceedings had the effect of leaving the senate in an unsettled condition, but it also relieved the tension to a perceptible degree.

TESTING THE BROOKLYN GUNS.
Fortress Monroe, Va., April 6.—The Brooklyn, the flagship of the flying squadron, tried her 8 inch guns today, in order to test the new elevating apparatus designed to give them a longer range. The test was not only made to demonstrate the utility of the apparatus, but also to see if the turrets after being so materially changed would stand the shock to which they are subjected. The test, was under the direction of Commodore Schley and Captain Cook, was of a most satisfactory nature and Commodore Schley said that the Brooklyn was in the best of fighting trim. The first shot was sent out with a single charge of eighty-five pounds of powder, the second elevated at five degrees. The 200 pound shell left the muzzle of the gun at a velocity of 2,000 feet a second. It struck the water two and three quarters miles from the ship, sending up a vast column of water. The second shot was with the full powder charge, 110 pounds and sent the projectile very nearly four miles, putting it in the water at a speed of 1,000 feet per second. There was no perceptible jarring from the shot. Commodore Schley said tonight that he had not yet received any orders from Washington.

Washington, April 6.—Representative Jones, of Washington, today introduced a joint resolution to protect the Americans in Cuba which directs the president immediately to order the cessation of hostilities in the vicinity of Cuba to proceed to Havana without delay, to protect all American citizens there and to bring away in safety all who desire to leave the island.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY.
Key West, Fla., April 6.—Intense disappointment was exhibited by all hands on board the flagship *New York* when the Associated Press bulletin regarding the reported settlement at Madrid was read. Until 6 o'clock this evening it was confidently believed the fleet would sail tomorrow or Friday for Havana or Porto Rico, and the pacific news came like a bomb. Captain Sampson read the dispatch with eager interest, after which it was read at the messes. He believes there is still a chance that the American navy may have an opportunity to show what it is made of, but he regrets the delay which will probably enable Spain to bring her torpedoes, flotilla and other warships to these waters. All the high naval authorities on board maintain that Spain should not be allowed to bring her forces over, pending a settlement.

THE PANIC IN HAVANA.
Havana, (via Key West, Fla.) April 6.—After many days of foolish confidence that nothing would happen, a number of people here, Americans and others, have been plunged into equally foolish fears, turmoil and all sorts of wild rumors in advance of the message of the president to congress.

People who should know better insist that war has been declared; others are equally sure that the pope has secured peace with honor. Bankers with close American connections are packing their papers, collecting all possible debts, arranging for guards for their steel vaults and sending their families away. Cuban women, with husbands, fathers and brothers in the insurgent ranks, are in a state of terror and are really marked to be pitted, since if any one is marked it is they, since all history on all parallel lines shows no very great consideration from Spanish rioters for the gentler sex. The few simon-pure Americans who remain keep as cool as may be with the temperature at 85 degrees in the morning hours. The fact is, so far as the officials and newspaper men are concerned, they have heard so many weird tales, which they have traced to their sources, and found mere buncombe or bathos, that they are not prepared to believe any evidence but that of their own senses.

When Consul General Lee says, with that delightful chuckle of his, "Well, gentlemen, guess we should better be getting our traps together," all will stand to attention, formally salute, say, "Very good, Sir," and pack up.

It is a fact worthy of record in the credit of the government here, that despite it was well known that today was crucial, with war probable and Spanish defeat certain, Havana up to 11 o'clock this morning, was quiet, or

STRICT RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES.
Tomorrow, Holy Thursday, and the next day, Good Friday, will both be religiously observed in all quarters. No business of any kind will be transacted, and even carriages, cabs and street cars will be forbidden on the streets.

It is possible that telegraphic communication will be cut off on account of the holy day.

THE FEEDING IN THE SENATE.
Washington, April 6.—The delay in

the settlement of the Cuban question involved in the announcement made today that the president's message would probably not be sent to congress before next Monday was received in the senate with varying degrees of faith or disfavor, depending largely upon the predictions and personal and political associations of the members. Senators united in the necessity for protecting the safety of General Lee and the other American citizens in Cuba. Many, however, were inclined to criticize because our citizens had not been removed heretofore, while others declared protection for them should have been sent to Havana. "It is a humiliating spectacle," said Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, "that with our fleet within ninety miles of Havana, we are not able to protect our people in that port." "That request," said Senator Proctor, "merely illustrates the character of the people we are dealing with in this matter."

The intense Cuban sympathizers on both sides of the senate chamber were free in the expression of opinion that there was some motive for the delay that did not appear on the surface. They did not question the good faith of the representation as to the danger to Americans in Cuba, but they agreed that there must have been other causes for the administration's course. When the Madrid bulletin stating the probability of an armistice in Cuba was made known they found in it a verification of their surmises.

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derly and self-contained. By Havana the city in general is meant, and not isolated cases of individual excitement. The removal of the embargo consequent upon quarantine laws gives relief to thousands; but the new trouble arises of lack of transportation. No doubt many will leave as the result of a needless scare, since probably they would be as safe here as anywhere, a possible bombardment being left out of the account. Some of the Spaniards still talk wildly about the United States fleet being blown out of the water by fire from the Havana batteries on the water front, but as careful practice two days ago showed the inability of the gunners to come within a hundred yards of a target on smooth water, at a range of two miles or thereabouts, naval men need not be apprehensive of the effect of the Havana guns.

The story sent north that forty mines had been recently sunk in the Havana harbor is not verified. It is improbable. Likely enough, however, a single mine and perhaps a double line of torpedoes has been laid in the narrow part of the channel near the entrance.

NO TERMS WITH SPAIN SETTLED.
Washington, April 6.—The most careful investigation in official circles tonight failed to develop anything in support of the theory that the delay of the president's message was due to the situation at Madrid. When the announcement was first made today that the message had been withheld, the inference was drawn in some congressional circles that the delay was partially influenced by the attitude of the queen-regent, who was reported willing to accept everything demanded by the United States, provided it could be done without precipitating a popular disturbance in Spain. Press dispatches of a pending cabinet crisis in Madrid tended to confirm this. Those closest to the president refused to discuss the Madrid situation further, though they said that there was no information from that quarter and that no fresh negotiations had been opened. It was reiterated that the crux of the situation was in Havana. This was confirmed by members of the foreign relations committee to whom this explanation had been made in such form that they professed themselves satisfied to accept it.

THE QUESTION OF ARMISTICE.
London, April 7.—The Madrid correspondent of *The Times* says: There is no definite news, but the situation becomes more stable in its gravity. The telegrams from Rome indicate that the pope's mediation is or, perhaps by this time, was indefinite and undeveloped and that the assent of all parties concerned it as yet not accorded. It is said, furthermore, that his holiness will ask the queen-regent to grant an armistice in Cuba. Her majesty may do so; but, no armistice is reported to have been asked for from the rebel camp, the granting of it will not be easy. A ministerial crisis is talked of. No crisis of this nature is in immediate prospect, but the shades of ministerial opinion are known to contrast with some sharpness.

The Madrid correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph* says: I am able to assert that, in the opinion of more than one European government, a peaceable settlement on the basis of Spanish concessions could easily be secured, if the time were allowed for reflection and discussion; but the rapidity of events at Washington is the most dangerous element of the situation. It is questionable whether the Cubans are ripe for independence and whether such a measure could possibly be executed in a hurry.

The Vienna correspondent of *The Times* explains a plan of settlement which "offers an acceptable compromise, if not too late, and which has already come under the notice of one of the parties concerned." He says: The scheme involves giving Cuba autonomy, but placing the island in a relation toward Spain similar to that which Egypt sustains toward Turkey. Under this plan Cuba would pay an annual tribute to Spain, while America would hold entrusted with the control of the Cuban finances and have the same standing there as England has in Egypt. The United States would guarantee the Spanish loan, which, considering America's high credit, could easily be issued at a per cent. interest, being covered by the tribute. The proceeds of the loan could be divided, say one-third to Cuba and two-thirds to Spain, and thus both be rescued from financial distress and an honorable peace secured, advantageous to both America and Spain.

The Times, commenting editorially on the scheme of Cuban adjustment outlined by its Vienna correspondent, says it does not think the plan feasible, adding: Spain appears to remain practically unmoved and, despite the west-coast delay of the president's message, the situation is still ambiguous and alarming.

"THIS LIE FROM MADRID."
The Rome correspondent of *The Daily News*, describing the origin of the statement, that America sought the pope's mediation, says: "This lie from Madrid, as they openly call it in the Vatican, has upset the calculations of the pope and may cause the ruin of the good offices of the pontiff, because, as the dislike, among Americans, of intervention by the pope, not only as the

(Continued on Fourth Page.)