

BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES AS FRIENDS.

Secretary Olney and Lord Pauncefote Sign the General Treaty for Their Respective Nations at the State Department, Washington.

Full Confirmation of the New York Journal's Exclusive Story of the International Agreement, and the "New Journalism" Scores Another Great Victory.

Two Boards Provided, One to Consider Boundary Disputes and the Other Monetary Claims. King of Sweden to Appoint the Umpire--The Document, with All Its Pacific Purposes, Taken to the Senate and Ceremoniously Announced and Referred to Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Shortly after noon to-day the General Arbitration Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, whose completion was exclusively announced in this morning's Journal, re-

BLACK EYE PREMIER CANOVAS FOR COLLIS P.

His Funding Bill Beaten in House.

Packed Lobby and Hired Support of No Avail.

Huntington's Scheme Killed "for Good" by Representatives' Action.

By Alfred Henry Lewis. Washington, Jan. 11.—To-day the black Huntington, whose name for years has stood the synonym of public pillage, was

PREMIER CANOVAS AGREES TO OLNEY'S PLAN FOR AUTONOMY.

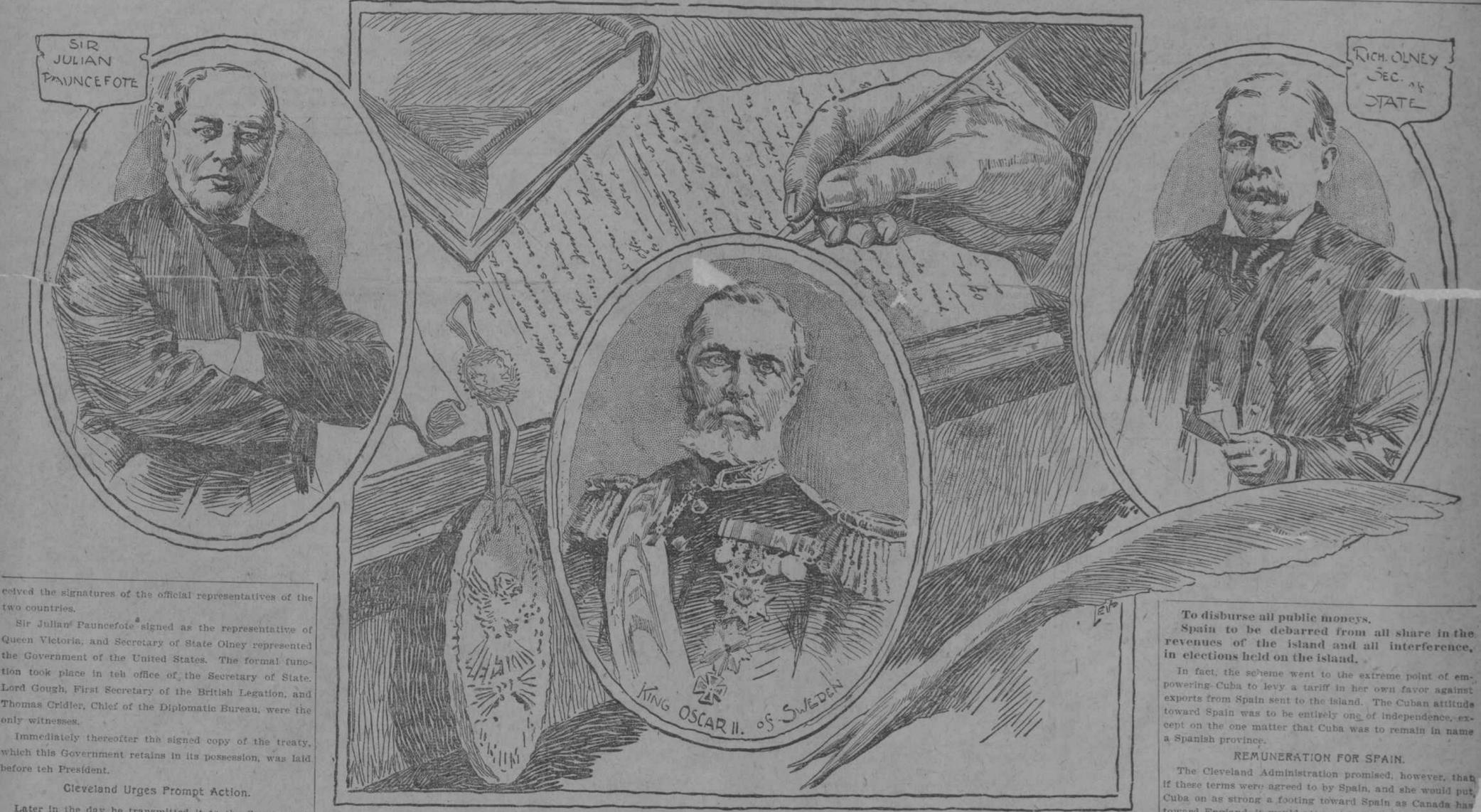
Minister De Lome Instructed to Inform the Secretary of State That Spain Will Definitely Accept the Proposition for Home Rule in Cuba.

This Means That That Island Will Be Allowed to Govern Herself, Collect Her Own Taxes, Spend Her Own Money and That Spain Must Keep Her Hands Off Revenues and Elections.

Question Now Arises as to the Ability of President Cleveland to Induce the Insurgents to Accept This Way to Peace--Charge Made That General Weyler Has Become Enormously Wealthy Since He Took Charge at Havana.

By Don Fernando Rodriguez. MADRID, Jan. 11.—Spain has at last concluded that all her efforts to suppress, or even to make any impression upon, the Cuban insurrection are futile and useless. Appreciating this fact, which has been patent to all

for Cuba as thorough as Canada, under the British North America act, enjoys, in brief they are: Cuba to govern herself. To collect all taxes.



PRINCIPAL PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION TREATY.

ceived the signatures of the official representatives of the two countries. Sir Julian Pauncefote signed as the representative of Queen Victoria, and Secretary of State Olney represented the Government of the United States. The formal function took place in the office of the Secretary of State. Lord Gough, First Secretary of the British Legation, and Thomas Cridler, Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau, were the only witnesses. Immediately thereafter the signed copy of the treaty, which this Government retains in its possession, was laid before the President.

Cleveland Urges Prompt Action. Later in the day he transmitted it to the Senate with an executive message, strongly indorsing the treaty in all its terms, and urging upon the Senate the expediency of its prompt ratification. The chief provisions of the treaty were fully set out in the Journal this morning. In detail they are:

- FIRST—A term of five years from the date of the exchange of ratifications within which the treaty shall be operative. SECOND—A court of arbitration composed of six members, three to be selected from the judiciary of the United States and three from the judiciary of Great Britain. THIRD—The submission to this tribunal of all differences between the two nations now pending or which may arise within the time period of five years, excluding the Behring Sea question and the Venezuelan boundary dispute, now in a fair way to settlement before existing commissions. In addition to these fundamental points the treaty contains other clauses of almost equal importance. Chief among these is that section which provides how the Commissioners shall be named. Two Boards of Arbitrators. It is set forth in the document that there shall be to all intents and purposes two Boards of Arbitrators. To one is delegated exclusive jurisdiction over all questions involv-

torial Commission that the Commissioners for the United States shall be taken from the Justices of the Supreme Court, and those of England from the High Court of Appeals. Members of the Claims Commission may be taken from the Circuit Court of the United States, and those of England from the judiciary; but all must, in the language of the treaty, be "jurists of repute." The way in which the Commission shall come into being after the ratification of the treaty is thus set out in sections 3, 4 and 5: The United States and Great Britain shall each select one member; these two shall name two more, and the four shall name the remaining two. On any question which shall be submitted to them for arbitration the votes of five members of the commission shall be final. In the case of a tie vote, or when four vote together and two dissent, a seventh member may be selected. King Oscar to Name Umpire. Section 10 is devoted to the mode of selection of this seventh man, who will be really the umpire. Oscar, King

beaten back. His last great assault on the public right and honor was met and foiled in the House of Representatives. The DEMOCRATS VS. CROKERITES. Plank in Chicago Platform. "Some of the Croker's State-entitled upon me and asked me what I thought about the Funding bill, and I told them that I thought they should vote for it." The Pacific Railroad—No discrimination should be indulged in by the Government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, and denounce the efforts of the Republican Congress to enact a similar measure. Democrats who voted against the bill—Hartlett, Cummings. Crokerites who voted for it—McClellan, Sulzer.

other nations for nearly six months, Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo has definitely accepted Secretary of State Olney's proffer of American intervention, as well as the terms which His Excellency President Cleveland and Mr. Olney prescribe as the price for their interference and the use of their prerogatives in attempting to bring about a state of peace in the island of Cuba. OLNEY LAYS DOWN TERMS. Following the refusal of the American Secretary of State to accept, so far as America was concerned, the plan of the Spanish Prime Minister for a restoration of Spanish rule in Cuba, Mr. Olney, through the usual official channels, submitted in full to Senor Canovas the terms for a peace with Cuba upon which the Administration of President Cleveland was prepared to intervene and use its efforts to bring about a settlement between Spain and its colony. The conditions, I am able to state upon the highest authority, mean PERFECT AND COMPLETE AUTONOMY FOR CUBA. I am unable to transmit now an authentic copy of the correspondence on the subject between the United States and Spain, through Secretary Olney and the Spanish Minister to the United States, Dupuy de Lome. HOME RULE PROVISIONS. I can state, with absolute knowledge of the facts, however, that they provide for home rule

To disburse all public moneys. Spain to be debarred from all share in the revenues of the island and all interference in elections held on the island. In fact, the scheme went to the extreme point of empowering Cuba to levy a tariff in her own favor against exports from Spain sent to the island. The Cuban attitude toward Spain was to be entirely one of independence, except on the one matter that Cuba was to remain in name a Spanish province. REMUNERATION FOR SPAIN. The Cleveland Administration promised, however, that if these terms were agreed to by Spain, and she would put Cuba on as strong a footing toward Spain as Canada has toward England, it would attempt to bring about a money remuneration to Spain for this practical loss of the island. If in negotiating a peace Secretary Olney could induce the Cubans to pay Spain a sum something in the neighborhood of a hundred millions, it would be done. This might be brought about by a Cuban bond issue, and the United States would, in a fashion, stand sponsor for the bonds. But nothing definite was proposed in this direction. It was simply indicated that, in event of Spain's acceptance, the best that could be accomplished in this direction would be done. The Spanish Government has notified Minister Dupuy de Lome that it would accept Mr. Olney's proposition. The Minister was instructed to so inform the American Secretary of State, and he has cabled the authorities here that he has done so. He does not make clear, nor does appear from anything which has come to this capital Secretary Olney, just how the Cleveland Administration intends to force these terms on the insurgents. General Gomez himself has said that nothing but absolute separation of Cuba from Spain would be agreed to by him. BURDEN PUT ON UNCLE SAM. With this unyielding attitude on the part of the General-in-Chief of the insurgents it is difficult, from here, at least, to see how President Cleveland will enforce these terms on Cuba. The Spanish Government, however, leaves that entirely to him. It is the American proposition, Premier Canovas argues; Spain on her part agrees to it, Spain now leans back and expects America to carry it. Within the next two weeks the Marquis of Apeztegui is looked for in Madrid. He is the head of the Constitutional party in Cuba; has from first to last ad-