

CLEVELAND THE ALLY OF SPAIN.

Scathing Denunciation of the President by Mills.

INJUSTICE TO CUBANS.

Fighting Islanders Entitled to Recognition by This Nation.

NOT A FRIEND OF SPAIN.

We Owe No Duty to Despots, but We Do to Struggling Patriots.

QUOTES MR. MONEY'S LETTER.

The Senator Uses Extracts from the Journal's Article Effectively—Would Employ Armed Force to Protect Americans.

Washington, Jan. 11.—To galleries packed and sympathetic, and to a Senate attentively attended, Senator Mills, of Texas, today delivered his speech in behalf of Cuban liberty.

The most remarkable feature of the occasion was that the galleries were allowed to break into earnest applause, unchecked by Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, who occupied the chair of the presiding officer.

Senator Mills was scathing in his keen analysis of the Administration's position. He repudiated the "admiration" which President Cleveland declared in his message the American people felt for Spain in her terrific struggle to subdue the insurgents.

Senator-elect Money's exposition of the Cuban situation, exclusively announced in the Journal, was favorably commented upon. On the conclusion of Senator Mills' speech Senator Hale, the champion of Spain, made a few remarks calculated to still the ardor of the Senate in behalf of the insurgents.

Attacks Cleveland's Position. At the outset Mr. Mills recalled the position assumed by President Cleveland in his annual message on the Cuban question, and then referred to Secretary of State Olney's declaration that Congress had not the authority to recognize Cuba's independence.

"Where the distinguished Secretary of State obtains his authority I do not know. The Constitution gives the President power to appoint ambassadors to foreign governments; but the foreign governments must exist before he can do so. It gives the President authority to make appointments to office, but the power to create the office is vested in the legislative branch of the government. So too, the power to recognize a foreign government rests with the Congress of the United States."

Mr. Mills then cited authorities to prove that Congress was empowered to recognize foreign countries. He quoted from Jackson and also from Mr. Clayton, Secretary of State under President Taylor.

Mr. Mills also recalled the resolution adopted unanimously by the House of Representatives condemning the action of Secretary Seward in instructing Mr. Dayton, United States Minister to France, that the Administration of Mr. Lincoln did not propose abandoning its policy in reference to the French army in Mexico, and he read extracts from the report of Henry Winter Davis condemning that assumption of Mr. Seward as equally novel and intolerable.

Compliments Mr. Allison. That report, he said, had been voted for by Mr. Morrill, now Senator from Vermont, and by Mr. Allison, now Senator from Iowa, and soon to be—If public rumor was to be believed—Secretary of State himself. "And a more capable one," Mr. Mills added, "cannot be found within the United States."

Just as Mr. Mills was speaking these words Mr. Allison was taking his seat, the first time this session. As he heard his name thus mentioned and honored he raised his head and smiled a quiet and satisfied smile.

Mr. Mills criticized the President's declining to recognize the Republic of Cuba because it had no laws or courts, and did not collect taxes; and he said that a report of Mr. Money, of Mississippi, to the New York Journal, showed that the Cubans collected taxes from Captain General Weyler himself, as not a potato nor a pound of flour reached Havana that did not pay taxes to the Cubans.

Not a cigar could be smoked by Weyler which did not pay a tax to the Republic of Cuba, of which Mr. Glasco was president. These were a government there, in full operation, collecting taxes, raising and supporting armies and fighting battles. And, yet, said Mr. Mills scornfully, the President says that the time has not come for recognition, although two-thirds of the territory of Cuba is in the hands of the insurgents.

"If he had said nine-tenths," Mr. Mills added, "he would have been correct. And the distinguished gentleman who is to be Mr. Money, of Mississippi, says in the New York Journal that the armed power in Cuba cannot get 25 miles from Havana without making a raid and coming back again to shelter."

President thinks that he can pitch a battle to the Cubans and they are not worthy of it. Well, the Cubans fight us every day. They fight us as we have the power of Spain.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S GOOD WORDS FOR THE TREATY. It Marks the Beginning of a New Epoch in Civilization, He Tells the Senate, in Urging Its Adoption.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—President Cleveland this afternoon sent to the Senate the following message, together with the Anglo-American General Arbitration Treaty:

To the Senate: I transmit herewith a treaty for the arbitration of all matters in difference between the United States and Great Britain. The provisions of the treaty are the result of long and patient deliberation and represent concessions made by each party for the sake of agreement upon the general scheme.

Though the result reached may not meet the views of the advocate of immediate, unlimited and irrevocable arbitration of all international controversies, it is nevertheless confidently believed that the treaty cannot fail to be everywhere recognized as making a long step in the right direction, and as embodying a practical working plan by which disputes between the two countries will reach a peaceful adjustment as matter of course and in ordinary routine.

In the initiation of such an important movement it must be expected that some of its features will assume a tentative character looking to a further advance, and yet it is apparent that the treaty which has been formulated not only makes war between the parties to it a remote possibility, but precludes those fears and rumors of war which often assume the proportions of a national disaster.

It is eminently fitting, as well as fortunate, that the attempt to accomplish results so beneficial should be initiated by kindred peoples, speaking the same tongue and joined together by all the ties of common traditions, common institutions and common aspirations. The experiment of substituting civilized methods for brute force as the means of settling international questions of right will thus be tried under the happiest auspices.

Its success ought not to be doubtful, and the fact that its ultimate ensuing benefits are not likely to be limited to the two countries immediately concerned should cause it to be promoted all the more eagerly. The example set and the lesson furnished by the successful operation of this treaty are sure to be felt and taken to heart sooner or later by other nations, and will thus mark the beginning of a new epoch in civilization.

Profoundly impressed as I am, therefore, by the promise of transient good which this treaty affords, I do not hesitate to accompany its transmission with an expression of my earnest hope that it may commend itself to the favorable consideration of the Senate.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND, EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Senator Proctor, of Vermont, fresh from a visit to Major McKinley, addressed the Senate to-day in advocacy of his proposal to make the Presidential term six years, with a prohibition of re-election, and to make the term of Representatives in the lower House three years, the changes to be made by constitutional amendment.

The Senator said that a long Presidential term and ineligibility for re-election are more in accord with the ideas and purposes of the framers of the Constitution than is the present system, as it has developed in practical results. The proposed change was not radical or revolutionary, but is in the line of true conservatism.

Re-eligibility, he said, was wrong in theory and vicious in practice, for it results in the undue prolongation of the term of the President for the promotion of his chances of re-election, or else subjects him to the imputation of such use. Even if the present system was wise in the beginning, the changed conditions, the growth of the country, in population, especially in cities, the great increase in our territory and the growing danger of sudden popular revolutions make the change now desirable.

One person cannot in the nature of things be at the same time a perfect President and a Presidential candidate. The Senator said he believed that the people were becoming more and more dissatisfied with seeing Presidential candidates run from the White House. This would only cease when the Congress and the States, by Constitutional amendments, returned to the spirit of the Constitution. Then no personal ambition of a Chief Magistrate can ever compete with his ambition to serve his country well and leave an honorable record for his administration.

Senator Proctor argued at length upon extending the Congressional term, urging that the danger of sudden popular revolutions if left undisturbed for three years.

LEE'S SON DISCHARGED. He is Among Thirty Cadets Who Failed in the Examination at West Point.

West Point, N. Y., Jan. 11.—There are many chagrined young men among the corps of cadets at the Military Academy to-night. The result of the January mental examinations was made known this afternoon, and thirty of the number were found deficient. To-night they were discharged from the academy, and a number of them returned to their respective homes.

Among the discharged men are George M. Lee, son of General Fitzhugh Lee, and Philip R. Ward, son of Adjutant-General Ward, U. S. A.

The full list of discharged men follows: Fourth Class—B. Williams Albany, Ohio; Franklin Glass, Brown, Kansas; Earl Greenleaf, Cummings, Missouri; William Richie Gibson, Iowa; William Lyon Graham, Pennsylvania; Carl Joseph Harris, Missouri; Marshall Hill Hurt, Alabama; Morris Johnson, Wisconsin; Joseph Cornelius Kay, New Jersey; George Mason Lee, Virginia; James Rufus McVicker, Iowa; Albert E. Myers, Virginia; Fred Norton Read, Michigan; Edward Wilson Robinson, New York; Frank Robert Roth, Pennsylvania; John Patrick Sullivan, Louisiana; Allen M. Younger, Missouri; David Boylston, Indiana.

Third Class—Lewis Brown Jr., Rhode Island; Frank R. Burke, Georgia; Julius C. Clippert, Michigan; C. C. Burton, Minnesota; Fiddling Le Marshall, Virginia; Benjamin F. Sawville, Pennsylvania; Edward M. Whitaker, Tennessee.

Second Class—Chauncy B. Humphrey, Kansas; William L. Reed, New York; Ira De S. Reedy, Indiana; Phyllis R. Ward, New York.

Victoria Wants the Poor Helped. London, Jan. 11.—The Prince of Wales, in response to requests made to him for advice as to the most fitting plans for celebrating the occasion of the completion of the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's reign, has announced that Her Majesty prefers that the occasion should be marked by works of mercy among the sick and suffering, embracing any movement tending to brighten the lives and ameliorate the condition of the Queen's poorer subjects.

Continued from First Page. Spain, and is most earnest in his wish to have the insurrection stamped out. The Spanish Court has no doubt of Apetzegula's loyalty to Spain, and his wealth and influence in Cuban affairs are reported to be without limits. It is understood here that he comes to make complaint against both Dupuy de Lome and General Weyler. He demands that they both be brought home, Weyler, he will claim, is not trying to put down the insurrection, but is rather prolonging it for the purpose of private plunder.

It is asserted here on the authority of a letter from the Marquis de Weyler that he has already since going to Havana deposited in his own private account in a Madrid bank, over \$425,000 as his share of Cuban loot. The Marquis also claims that subordinates under Weyler pilage and rob in all directions; that the customs officers are engaged in embezzling the Spanish revenues, and that at the rate they are going on they will never put down the insurrection, but, on the other hand, will rob the island to the last dollar.

Dupuy de Lome, he says, is inefficient and of no official consequence at Washington; that he is spending mounds of money, full \$50,000 a month, beyond the ordinary expenses of the legation, and that he accomplishes no good. He will therefore insist on the recall of both of these men, but it is not understood that he will make any suggestions as to who shall fill their places.

Just how much disturbance the Marquis can create when he gets here is a question. There is no doubt, however, of his very high standing with Canovas and the Spanish Government generally. The news of his coming has therefore greatly alarmed the friends of both Weyler and Dupuy de Lome. Among other interesting matters said

They fight in the only way they can fight.

"The President has so exercised the neutrality laws as the derogated friend of Spain, I do not envy him the tributes he receives from Castelar and Weyler, men who denounce the Senate and the people of the United States and who laud him for his course."

Cleveland Helping Spain. "The whole course of the President and of the Administration has been to strengthen the power of Spain and to hasten the hour for the destruction of the insurrection in Cuba. I do not know where the President got the idea that the recognition of belligerency is no longer urged. He did not get that remarkable information from the people of the United States. But instead of Congress retracting its steps of last year, in favor of recognizing belligerency, Congress is proposing to advance."

"It may be possible," he added, with a scornful expression, "that Boards of Trade, the Stock Exchange, the commercial clubs in the great exporting cities on the Atlantic seaboard and in the Northwest have access to his ear and give him that information. They say, 'Business is fast reviving, and now you are going to destroy it again. You want to bring on war. What have you got to do with Cuba? We are making money now. Let us alone. It is this mercenary spirit in the country that is fighting against its honor.'"

Owe Nothing to Spain. "The President speaks in his message of what we owe to Spain. We owe no duty to despots except under treaties, and Spain has persistently refused to comply with its treaty obligations. We owe a duty to those poor people of Cuba—Cuba in chains; Cuba under sentence of life condemnation."

"If I had the power which the President has I would call upon Congress to authorize me to take armed frigates to the Government to Havana, and I would there protect the people of the United States or I would reduce those fortresses to mortar and ruin. Would to God that we had one hour of Commodore Ingraham or of President Franklin Pierce in these days. I would make the atmosphere smell of sulphur for a month."

Mr. Mills commented on the threats of interference of foreign governments, and said: "If Signor Crispien takes offense at the action of Congress, and if, in conjunction with Spain, he is disposed to make a Holy alliance, let them come with their monkeys and organ grinders and their hot tomatoes. This Government is too great to sit under a threat of all the armed powers of the earth."

Castelar the Slayer of the Innocent. "Ex-Premier Castelar has also complimented the President of the United States. He talks about the crazy Senate and the people of the United States, and then he defends the honor, greatness and generosity of the President. I do not envy the President that man's compliments. His hands are besmeared with the blood of fifty-seven innocent American citizens, who were executed while he was Chief Executive of Spain, and who were killed without trial."

Mr. Mills concluded with a denunciation of President Cleveland. Senators Hales, Hoar and Allen made brief remarks, and Mr. Mills's resolution then went over without action.

Continued from First Page. of Sweden, is vested by Great Britain and the United States with authority to name this member of the commission. King Oscar may not sit himself, but he is to name the man who shall.

This section of the treaty was the one which gave most trouble to Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. They were most anxious to prevent any possible failure to agree, and thereby defeat the end aimed at. When it came to determining where the seventh member of the commission should come from, the Secretary and Sir Julian were for a time checked in their work. Finally they fixed upon King Oscar of Sweden, and Sir Julian Pauncefote went to England to set in motion the machinery to secure the King's consent. It was obtained at last, and thus what appeared as the most difficult problem of all was solved.

Another clause in the treaty sets forth that each country may determine the compensation of its members of the commission.

Nothing but Large Gases. Section 7, in defining what matters may come before that division of the commission which is to consider monetary claims, provides that no case which does not reach the value of £100,000 English money, or \$500,000 in the money of the United States, shall be deemed of sufficient importance to come before it.

The Alaskan boundary question is not named explicitly as included in the list of cases which shall not be passed upon by the territorial division, and it may be passed upon under certain conditions.

Secretary Olney was asked to insert a clause in the treaty expressly stipulating that this case should not be included. It was pointed out to him that thereby he would obviate any possibility of antagonism by the Senators from the Northwest. He refused to do so, and the treaty as signed to-day and transmitted to the Senate does not exclude the Alaskan question.

Congratulations Exchanged. A State Department clerk lighted a taper and put a drop of sealing wax after each signature and affixed the proper seals, Secretary Olney's being the single letters "R. O.," surrounded by a border cut in brass, while Sir Julian's bore his crest engraved upon an agate seal, which he brought with him for the purpose. The formalities having been completed, the Secretary and Sir Julian shook hands, congratulating each other, and the British representative returned to the Embassy, taking his copy of the document with him.

The American copy was immediately sent over to the Executive Mansion and delivered to the President, who, a little later, sent it to the Senate, with a message asking for its ratification. The British copy, which was signed first by Sir Julian Pauncefote and subsequently by Mr. Olney, and the United States copy, signed first by Mr. Olney and then by Sir Julian Pauncefote, are known as the original copies, and each Government permanently retains its own. After the Senate shall have given its advice and consent to the ratification of the treaty as signed and appended thereto the President's ratification.

This is known as the exchange copy and will be delivered to the British Government in exchange for a similar copy received from it, the British ratification being signed by Her Majesty the Queen.

After this has been done the proclamation of the President will be written in the original copy of our treaty, which was before the Senate, and then the treaty becomes effective. The treaty covers eight pages and represents about 1,500 words.

Gresham Began Operations. The negotiations for the treaty signed to-day began nearly two years ago in the Spring of 1895, shortly before the death of Secretary Gresham, which abruptly terminated further consideration of the question at that time. The suggestion was one in which the Secretary was wrapped up, and although his conferences with Sir Julian Pauncefote on the subject did not reach a very definite

Treaty Is Long. The proposed treaty consisted of thirteen articles and covered twenty pages of the special paper on which all conventions are spread for original signatures. This paper is made distinctive by a continuous border of two heavy red lines half an inch apart and one inch from the margins of each sheet. Each copy was clearly written in legible manuscript, without flourishes, and the only ornamentation consisted of the red, white and blue twisted cord with which all State Department documents are held together. The copies were exact duplicates, except where references to the countries or the Queen or President of the United States occurred, in which case the Queen's name was placed in the British copy to be sent to London, while the President and the United States were mentioned first in the copy transmitted to the Senate for ratification.

The Formal Proceedings. It was shortly after 12 p. m. to-day

point, the seeds were sown, which grew rapidly under the impetus of the crisis in the Venezuelan dispute a year ago, when the Venezuelan Commission was fairly launched upon its investigation. Then, on March 5, 1896, when diplomatic relations between this country and Great Britain were under high tension, Lord Sausbury sent Sir Julian Pauncefote an instruction to endeavor to renew the subject, and this was done with the final result as announced to-day.

Premier Canovas Agrees. Continued from First Page.

Spain, and is most earnest in his wish to have the insurrection stamped out. The Spanish Court has no doubt of Apetzegula's loyalty to Spain, and his wealth and influence in Cuban affairs are reported to be without limits. It is understood here that he comes to make complaint against both Dupuy de Lome and General Weyler. He demands that they both be brought home, Weyler, he will claim, is not trying to put down the insurrection, but is rather prolonging it for the purpose of private plunder.

It is asserted here on the authority of a letter from the Marquis de Weyler that he has already since going to Havana deposited in his own private account in a Madrid bank, over \$425,000 as his share of Cuban loot. The Marquis also claims that subordinates under Weyler pilage and rob in all directions; that the customs officers are engaged in embezzling the Spanish revenues, and that at the rate they are going on they will never put down the insurrection, but, on the other hand, will rob the island to the last dollar.

Dupuy de Lome, he says, is inefficient and of no official consequence at Washington; that he is spending mounds of money, full \$50,000 a month, beyond the ordinary expenses of the legation, and that he accomplishes no good. He will therefore insist on the recall of both of these men, but it is not understood that he will make any suggestions as to who shall fill their places.

Just how much disturbance the Marquis can create when he gets here is a question. There is no doubt, however, of his very high standing with Canovas and the Spanish Government generally. The news of his coming has therefore greatly alarmed the friends of both Weyler and Dupuy de Lome. Among other interesting matters said

Continued from First Page. of Sweden, is vested by Great Britain and the United States with authority to name this member of the commission. King Oscar may not sit himself, but he is to name the man who shall.

This section of the treaty was the one which gave most trouble to Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. They were most anxious to prevent any possible failure to agree, and thereby defeat the end aimed at. When it came to determining where the seventh member of the commission should come from, the Secretary and Sir Julian were for a time checked in their work. Finally they fixed upon King Oscar of Sweden, and Sir Julian Pauncefote went to England to set in motion the machinery to secure the King's consent. It was obtained at last, and thus what appeared as the most difficult problem of all was solved.

Another clause in the treaty sets forth that each country may determine the compensation of its members of the commission.

Nothing but Large Gases. Section 7, in defining what matters may come before that division of the commission which is to consider monetary claims, provides that no case which does not reach the value of £100,000 English money, or \$500,000 in the money of the United States, shall be deemed of sufficient importance to come before it.

The Alaskan boundary question is not named explicitly as included in the list of cases which shall not be passed upon by the territorial division, and it may be passed upon under certain conditions.

Secretary Olney was asked to insert a clause in the treaty expressly stipulating that this case should not be included. It was pointed out to him that thereby he would obviate any possibility of antagonism by the Senators from the Northwest. He refused to do so, and the treaty as signed to-day and transmitted to the Senate does not exclude the Alaskan question.

Congratulations Exchanged. A State Department clerk lighted a taper and put a drop of sealing wax after each signature and affixed the proper seals, Secretary Olney's being the single letters "R. O.," surrounded by a border cut in brass, while Sir Julian's bore his crest engraved upon an agate seal, which he brought with him for the purpose. The formalities having been completed, the Secretary and Sir Julian shook hands, congratulating each other, and the British representative returned to the Embassy, taking his copy of the document with him.

The American copy was immediately sent over to the Executive Mansion and delivered to the President, who, a little later, sent it to the Senate, with a message asking for its ratification. The British copy, which was signed first by Sir Julian Pauncefote and subsequently by Mr. Olney, and the United States copy, signed first by Mr. Olney and then by Sir Julian Pauncefote, are known as the original copies, and each Government permanently retains its own. After the Senate shall have given its advice and consent to the ratification of the treaty as signed and appended thereto the President's ratification.

This is known as the exchange copy and will be delivered to the British Government in exchange for a similar copy received from it, the British ratification being signed by Her Majesty the Queen.

After this has been done the proclamation of the President will be written in the original copy of our treaty, which was before the Senate, and then the treaty becomes effective. The treaty covers eight pages and represents about 1,500 words.

Gresham Began Operations. The negotiations for the treaty signed to-day began nearly two years ago in the Spring of 1895, shortly before the death of Secretary Gresham, which abruptly terminated further consideration of the question at that time. The suggestion was one in which the Secretary was wrapped up, and although his conferences with Sir Julian Pauncefote on the subject did not reach a very definite

Treaty Is Long. The proposed treaty consisted of thirteen articles and covered twenty pages of the special paper on which all conventions are spread for original signatures. This paper is made distinctive by a continuous border of two heavy red lines half an inch apart and one inch from the margins of each sheet. Each copy was clearly written in legible manuscript, without flourishes, and the only ornamentation consisted of the red, white and blue twisted cord with which all State Department documents are held together. The copies were exact duplicates, except where references to the countries or the Queen or President of the United States occurred, in which case the Queen's name was placed in the British copy to be sent to London, while the President and the United States were mentioned first in the copy transmitted to the Senate for ratification.

The Formal Proceedings. It was shortly after 12 p. m. to-day

Continued from First Page. of Sweden, is vested by Great Britain and the United States with authority to name this member of the commission. King Oscar may not sit himself, but he is to name the man who shall.

This section of the treaty was the one which gave most trouble to Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. They were most anxious to prevent any possible failure to agree, and thereby defeat the end aimed at. When it came to determining where the seventh member of the commission should come from, the Secretary and Sir Julian were for a time checked in their work. Finally they fixed upon King Oscar of Sweden, and Sir Julian Pauncefote went to England to set in motion the machinery to secure the King's consent. It was obtained at last, and thus what appeared as the most difficult problem of all was solved.

Another clause in the treaty sets forth that each country may determine the compensation of its members of the commission.

Nothing but Large Gases. Section 7, in defining what matters may come before that division of the commission which is to consider monetary claims, provides that no case which does not reach the value of £100,000 English money, or \$500,000 in the money of the United States, shall be deemed of sufficient importance to come before it.

The Alaskan boundary question is not named explicitly as included in the list of cases which shall not be passed upon by the territorial division, and it may be passed upon under certain conditions.

Secretary Olney was asked to insert a clause in the treaty expressly stipulating that this case should not be included. It was pointed out to him that thereby he would obviate any possibility of antagonism by the Senators from the Northwest. He refused to do so, and the treaty as signed to-day and transmitted to the Senate does not exclude the Alaskan question.

Congratulations Exchanged. A State Department clerk lighted a taper and put a drop of sealing wax after each signature and affixed the proper seals, Secretary Olney's being the single letters "R. O.," surrounded by a border cut in brass, while Sir Julian's bore his crest engraved upon an agate seal, which he brought with him for the purpose. The formalities having been completed, the Secretary and Sir Julian shook hands, congratulating each other, and the British representative returned to the Embassy, taking his copy of the document with him.

The American copy was immediately sent over to the Executive Mansion and delivered to the President, who, a little later, sent it to the Senate, with a message asking for its ratification. The British copy, which was signed first by Sir Julian Pauncefote and subsequently by Mr. Olney, and the United States copy, signed first by Mr. Olney and then by Sir Julian Pauncefote, are known as the original copies, and each Government permanently retains its own. After the Senate shall have given its advice and consent to the ratification of the treaty as signed and appended thereto the President's ratification.

This is known as the exchange copy and will be delivered to the British Government in exchange for a similar copy received from it, the British ratification being signed by Her Majesty the Queen.

After this has been done the proclamation of the President will be written in the original copy of our treaty, which was before the Senate, and then the treaty becomes effective. The treaty covers eight pages and represents about 1,500 words.

Gresham Began Operations. The negotiations for the treaty signed to-day began nearly two years ago in the Spring of 1895, shortly before the death of Secretary Gresham, which abruptly terminated further consideration of the question at that time. The suggestion was one in which the Secretary was wrapped up, and although his conferences with Sir Julian Pauncefote on the subject did not reach a very definite

Treaty Is Long. The proposed treaty consisted of thirteen articles and covered twenty pages of the special paper on which all conventions are spread for original signatures. This paper is made distinctive by a continuous border of two heavy red lines half an inch apart and one inch from the margins of each sheet. Each copy was clearly written in legible manuscript, without flourishes, and the only ornamentation consisted of the red, white and blue twisted cord with which all State Department documents are held together. The copies were exact duplicates, except where references to the countries or the Queen or President of the United States occurred, in which case the Queen's name was placed in the British copy to be sent to London, while the President and the United States were mentioned first in the copy transmitted to the Senate for ratification.

The Formal Proceedings. It was shortly after 12 p. m. to-day

Continued from First Page. of Sweden, is vested by Great Britain and the United States with authority to name this member of the commission. King Oscar may not sit himself, but he is to name the man who shall.

This section of the treaty was the one which gave most trouble to Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. They were most anxious to prevent any possible failure to agree, and thereby defeat the end aimed at. When it came to determining where the seventh member of the commission should come from, the Secretary and Sir Julian were for a time checked in their work. Finally they fixed upon King Oscar of Sweden, and Sir Julian Pauncefote went to England to set in motion the machinery to secure the King's consent. It was obtained at last, and thus what appeared as the most difficult problem of all was solved.

Another clause in the treaty sets forth that each country may determine the compensation of its members of the commission.

Nothing but Large Gases. Section 7, in defining what matters may come before that division of the commission which is to consider monetary claims, provides that no case which does not reach the value of £100,000 English money, or \$500,000 in the money of the United States, shall be deemed of sufficient importance to come before it.

IVORY AGAIN ARRAIGNED.

The Grand Jury Asked to Indict Him for Conspiring to Destroy Life and Property.

London, Jan. 11.—The case of Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, the alleged Irish-American dynamite conspirator, was heard in the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, to-day. After Ivory was formally arraigned the Recorder, Sir Charles Hall, charged the Grand Jury.

The charge against Ivory, he said, was that of having conspired with Tynan, Kearney and Haines to destroy life and property with dynamite. The jury in following the movements of the conspirators would find a remarkable chain of evidence linking Ivory with his alleged associates. The Recorder then described the evidence which connected Ivory with the other conspirators up to the time that he was arrested.

The letters and documents found in his possession when he was taken into custody clearly showed the character of the plot in which he and his associates were engaged. Having due regard for all the circumstances of the case, he said, in concluding the Grand Jury would do less feel it to be their duty to find a true bill against the prisoner.

ONE TERM FOR PRESIDENT. Senator Proctor, in Urging the Proposition, Speaks Significantly of Campaigns "Run from the White House."

Washington, Jan. 11.—Senator Proctor, of Vermont, fresh from a visit to Major McKinley, addressed the Senate to-day in advocacy of his proposal to make the Presidential term six years, with a prohibition of re-election, and to make the term of Representatives in the lower House three years, the changes to be made by constitutional amendment.

The Senator said that a long Presidential term and ineligibility for re-election are more in accord with the ideas and purposes of the framers of the Constitution than is the present system, as it has developed in practical results. The proposed change was not radical or revolutionary, but is in the line of true conservatism.

Re-eligibility, he said, was wrong in theory and vicious in practice, for it results in the undue prolongation of the term of the President for the promotion of his chances of re-election, or else subjects him to the imputation of such use. Even if the present system was wise in the beginning, the changed conditions, the growth of the country, in population, especially in cities, the great increase in our territory and the growing danger of sudden popular revolutions make the change now desirable.

One person cannot in the nature of things be at the same time a perfect President and a Presidential candidate. The Senator said he believed that the people were becoming more and more dissatisfied with seeing Presidential candidates run from the White House. This would only cease when the Congress and the States, by Constitutional amendments, returned to the spirit of the Constitution. Then no personal ambition of a Chief Magistrate can ever compete with his ambition to serve his country well and leave an honorable record for his administration.

Senator Proctor argued at length upon extending the Congressional term, urging that the danger of sudden popular revolutions if left undisturbed for three years.

LEE'S SON DISCHARGED. He is Among Thirty Cadets Who Failed in the Examination at West Point.

West Point, N. Y., Jan. 11.—There are many chagrined young men among the corps of cadets at the Military Academy to-night. The result of the January mental examinations was made known this afternoon, and thirty of the number were found deficient. To-night they were discharged from the academy, and a number of them returned to their respective homes.

Among the discharged men are George M. Lee, son of General Fitzhugh Lee, and Philip R. Ward, son of Adjutant-General Ward, U. S. A.

The full list of discharged men follows: Fourth Class—B. Williams Albany, Ohio; Franklin Glass, Brown, Kansas; Earl Greenleaf, Cummings, Missouri; William Richie Gibson, Iowa; William Lyon Graham, Pennsylvania; Carl Joseph Harris, Missouri; Marshall Hill Hurt, Alabama; Morris Johnson, Wisconsin; Joseph Cornelius Kay, New Jersey; George Mason Lee, Virginia; James Rufus McVicker, Iowa; Albert E. Myers, Virginia; Fred Norton Read, Michigan; Edward Wilson Robinson, New York; Frank Robert Roth, Pennsylvania; John Patrick Sullivan, Louisiana; Allen M. Younger, Missouri; David Boylston, Indiana.

Third Class—Lewis Brown Jr., Rhode Island; Frank R. Burke, Georgia; Julius C. Clippert, Michigan; C. C. Burton, Minnesota; Fiddling Le Marshall, Virginia; Benjamin F. Sawville, Pennsylvania; Edward M. Whitaker, Tennessee.

Second Class—Chauncy B. Humphrey, Kansas; William L. Reed, New York; Ira De S. Reedy, Indiana; Phyllis R. Ward, New York.

Victoria Wants the Poor Helped. London, Jan. 11.—The Prince of Wales, in response to requests made to him for advice as to the most fitting plans for celebrating the occasion of the completion of the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's reign, has announced that Her Majesty prefers that the occasion should be marked by works of mercy among the sick and suffering, embracing any movement tending to brighten the lives and ameliorate the condition of the Queen's poorer subjects.

Continued from First Page. of Sweden, is vested by Great Britain and the United States with authority to name this member of the commission. King Oscar may not sit himself, but he is to name the man who shall.

This section of the treaty was the one which gave most trouble to Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. They were most anxious to prevent any possible failure to agree, and thereby defeat the end aimed at. When it came to determining where the seventh member of the commission should come from, the Secretary and Sir Julian were for a time checked in their work. Finally they fixed upon King Oscar of Sweden, and Sir Julian Pauncefote went to England to set in motion the machinery to secure the King's consent. It was obtained at last, and thus what appeared as the most difficult problem of all