THE RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME XCII.—NO. 153. SACRAMENTO, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1897.—EIGHT PAGES. WHOLE NO. 17,258.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATY.

Ex-Senator Edmunds Answers the Criticisms of the Convention

That It Will Come in Conflict With the Monroe Doctrine.

Declares That Such is Not the Case, and Neither Would It Interfere With the Completion of the Nicaragua Canal Under the Auspices of the United States—The Treaty a Very Great Step Toward the Attainment of Peace Among Nations.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Ex-United States Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont, one of the leading authorities on constitutional law in the United States, has written letters to several gentlemen here who sought his opinion on the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Edmunds says:

"The three principal criticisms of the treaty are:

"First—That it commits this Government to submitting to arbitration questions that may arise in connection with the Monroe doctrine. With sincere respect for the gentlemen who, it is said, have suggested this objection, I think that it is quite unfounded, and that those who have advanced it must have failed to observe the careful language used in the treaty. The words upon which the criticism is based are found in Article IV., as follows: 'All other matters in difference in respect of which either of the high contracting parties shall have rights against the other under the treaty or otherwise.'

"What then are 'Rights against the other?' In the theory of the municipal state and of all its autonomy the rights of one citizen against another are essentially and exclusively the things that the law of the State enjoins upon each other in regard to the other. This is the whole definition. Precisely the same rule applies in international law and the century of intercourse between nations. This, I believe, all writers on natural law and international law agree in.

"To illustrate these propositions, I take it that the United States has no rights against Great Britain in regard to her operations in Abyssinia, nor would she have any right against us if we were to attempt to share in the partition of Africa. In the case of Turkey, if we were to seize the whole of Asia Minor and establish peace and order there, as the British have done, in substance, in Egypt, we should have invaded no right of any Power except Turkey. The same is, of course, true in respect of our relations and conduct with a State of the Western Hemisphere under the Monroe doctrine or under any other policy that we may think it just to adopt.

"It was, then, a clear and perfectly understood distinction between the rights of one nation against another and their interests and policies in regard to other nations that doubtless led to a separate treaty in regard to the Venezuelan question, for both Governments knew that a fair solution of the difficulty could not possibly come within this scope of general treaty. You will see, therefore, that the phrase of treaty which is criticised is the most apt possible to mark the boundary of arbitration, and that it leaves the Monroe doctrine unaffected.

"The second objection is the fear that the treaty may affect our attitude in regard to the Nicaragua Canal, in which the interests of the United States are so deeply concerned. What I have already said disposes of that solicitude. I have not time to go into details about it.

"The third and last objection I have heard is the supposed danger of leaving it to any European Power to name an umpire in certain contingencies. It is enough to say that, so far as our experience has gone in such matters, we have never had occasion to complain of the action of any sovereign in naming an umpire or in deciding a dispute. In the great arbitration treaty of 1871 we agree that three members of the Geneva tribunal should be named by three sovereigns, two of them European, and that if any or all of these sovereigns should fail to name these members the King of Sweden should name them all. And in the same treaty we did not hesitate to submit the very important question of boundary on the Pacific Coast to the Emperor of Germany.

"I am an intense supporter of the Monroe doctrine. I believe the building of the Nicaragua Canal under the auspices of the United States to be of urgent necessity. I believe earnestly in international arbitration to the utmost extent that civilized, just and self-respecting nations can go, and I earnestly hope that the Senate will ratify the treaty as it is proposed, as the first step, very great and auspicious, toward the attainment of peace among nations."

ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY.

How Questions Involving the Monroe Doctrine Will be Settled.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Contraverting the criticism of the new general arbitration treaty made in some quarters that a European ruler under the terms might be called upon to settle questions involving the Monroe doctrine, it is pointed out at the State Department that territorial matters are to be governed wholly by Article VI. of the treaty, which stipulates a final "award by a majority of not less than five to one" of the six arbitrators appointed by the Supreme Courts of the two countries.

Article X., which names the King of Sweden to appoint an umpire in case the arbitrators fail to select one, specifically by its own terms relates wholly to arbitrations under Articles III. and V. Article III. is restricted to all claims of $500,000 or less, each country having one jurist as arbitrator. Article V. is restricted to matters exceeding $500,000, "provided such matters in difference do not involve the determination of territorial claims."

It will be seen that matters involving the Monroe doctrine or any territorial dispute can only be determined by a vote of five to one of the arbitrators originally selected by the two countries, and that no reference to foreign countries is conteplated.

UNION PACIFIC ROAD.

The Syndicate's Plan to Buy It Meets With Opposition.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The plan of the syndicate recently formed to purchase the Government's interest in the Union Pacific met with unexpected opposition to-day from Russell Sage and the Union and United States Trust Companies, who declared themselves unalterably opposed to any plan which contemplates the elimination of the Government's interest in this property. Sage considered the interest of the United States Government in the road its most valuable asset. Sage owns $400,000 worth of Union Pacific securities. Geo. Gould represents $800,000, and the two trust companies ocntrol $2,000,000. As Pierrepont Morgan holds the same view as Sage, it is believed the plans of the syndicate will fail.

It is said that there was a serious disagreement between Mr. Sage and Geo. Gould on this matter, and that the latter has sided with the syndicate. It is also said that the views of Mr. Sage and those of President Fitzgerald of the Mercantile Trust Company were so different on the subject that both men separated in anger.

Mr. Sage believes in letting Union Pacific matters rest just where they are until the McKinley Administration is in office, and he believes negotiations can be consummated that will be satisfactory security and retain the interest of the latter in the property.

REV. DE WITT TALMAGE

Thinks McKinley Will Make a Model President.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage arrived in Chicago from Washington yesterday to fulfill his engagement to lecture to-night on his journeys around the world. Referring to political topics, he said: "I think Major McKinley will go in with as much universal good will as any President that we have had. I know him well and intimately. He is a splendid man any way you may take him. As I said in a sermon on the subject recently, I think the treaty of arbitration between Great Birtain and the United States the gladdest event of eighteen centuries."

Pure Nickel for Minor Coins.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures to-day heard Joseph W. Heaton of Philadelphia in support of a measure to make our minor coins out of pure nickel. Such a change, he said, would improve the appearance of the coins.

CABINET GOSSIP.

LYMAN J. GAGE'S NAME BEING SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED

With Reference to His Availability for Appointment as Secretary of the Treasury.

CANTON (O.), Jan. 21.—Lyman J. Gage of Chicago, who was first mentioned in these dispatches as Cabinet possibility, is being serious considered with reference to his availability for appointment to the position of Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Gage is a widely known banker, but from a party point of view is opposed by some of the active Republicans of Illinois on the ground that he is a mugwump. Judge Grosscup of Chicago had some conversation on the subject of Mr. Gage and the Treasury portfolio to-day.

It may be deemed certain that Senator S. M. Cullom will not be Secretary of the Treasury. He is not a candidate for this or any other Cabinet position, but has been seriously considered from time to time as aCabinet possibility, and may be offered the portfolio of the Interior.

Senator J. C. Burrows of Michigan had another interview with the President-elect to-day in the interest of General R. A. Alger, and left for Washington this afternoon apparently satisfied with the result of his talk. Senator Burrows repeated the assertion that there was no longer any differences between Senator Sherman and General Alger.

Four representative ex-Confederate soldiers from the valley of Virginia—John R. Roller, Colonel John A. Gibson, A .P. Funkhauser and G. W. Hedrich—called to-day to invite McKinley to attend a great peace meeting in the Shenandoah Valley early next autumn. It is proposed to have several thousand Union and Confederate veterans meet on Southern soil upon that occasion. Major McKinley will probably deliver an adress.

Territorial delegate N. O. Murphy of Arizona discussed the politics of the Territory with Major McKinley to-day. He said M. H. McCord, Burt Dunlap and Doctors Evans and Goodrich are the prominent candidates for appointment as Governor of the Territory. It is thought that C. F. Ainsworth has the best chance of being appointed Chief Justice of the Territory.

GEN. PORTER'S AMBITION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The "Press" this morning says: General Horace Porter, who is to be Grand Marshal of the McKinley inauguration parade, is now formally a candidate for Secretary of War. His appointment has been recommended by writing by Republican leaders to Major McKinley, and although Edward Lauterbach did not recommend him in behalf of the regular organization on his visit to Canton, he is credited with having said that Senator Platt would not oppose General Porter's selection.

General Samuel Thomas has telegraphed to Major McKinley urging the appointment of General Porter. Mayor Strong, Cornelius N. Bliss and General Anson G. McCook have joined in recommending General Porter. General McCook has withdrawn his name in favor of Porter.

A representative of the Union League Club has been dispatched to Canton, according to report, to present formally the name of the club's President, General Porter.

TUCKER RETAINS HIS SEAT IN CONGRESS.

Tenth Virginia District Contested Election Case Finally Settled,

The House Sustaining the Majority Report of the Committee,

Senate's Time Taken Up in a Wrangle Over the Bill for Electrical Conduits in the City of Washington and Turpie's Continuation of His Argument Against the Nicaragua Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—After 126 members of the House of Representatives, including 53 Republicans, had voted in accordance with the recommendation of the majority of the Committee on Elections No. 3, that Tucker (D.) was entitled to retain his seat as a member of the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Tenth Virginia District, which was contested by Yost (R.), two hours were spent in making the vote effective and finally settling the matter. The case had been discussed from noon until 4:30 o'clock, the committee's report being supported by Dearmond (D.) of Missouri, Walker (R.) of Massachusetts, Tucker (the contestee) and McCall (R.) of Massachusetts, a member of the committee reporting the case.

The recommendation of the minority that Yost (who is the Representative-elect from the district in the Fifty-fifth Congress) be given the seat was advocated by Grow (R.) of Pennsylvania, Taylor (R.) of Ohio, Lacy (R.) of Iowa, Brumm (R.) of Pennsylvania, Thorp (R.) of Virginia, and Walker (R.) of Virginia, the latter of whom, with Thomas (R.) of Michigan, constituted the minority of the Elections Committee. The vote in favor of Yost was 120 (Thomas having changed his vote in order to move a reconsideration) and this closeness induced the friends of the minority, led by Hepburn (R.) of Iowa and Thomas to make a parliamentary fight lasting two hours, to force an adjournment, in the hope that a different result might be reached to-morrow. But their efforts were futile, and the resolution declaring Tucker entitled to the seat was adopted at 6:30 o'clock by a vote of 119 to 47, fourteen members being present and not voting.

When the case was taken up Dearmond (D.) of Missouri advocated the adoption of the resolutions declaring Tucker entitled to retain his seat. He contended that in this case, there being no Federal statute contravening, the law of Virginia was the law of Congress and should be followed by the House.

Grow (R.) of Pennsylvania, the venerable ex-Speaker, spoke briefly upon the principles that should control the House in determining election cases. He said the voters for members of Congress were the constituents of the House, and its duty was to see that their will was carried out without regard to the technicality of a State Legislature. The House sat as a high court of judicature, and any member who did not act upon that principle should be impeached for incompetency or for a want of that American principle which should animate him in the discharge of his duties. (Applause.) He hoped the time would soon come when members regard themselves as representatives of the people of the United States, and not personal Embassadors coming from some little petty community living within the geographical limits of some local name. They should learn that their first duty was to the Government, from which they drew their salaries, and whose honors they enjoyed. This talk of State rights had run mad. Whatever necessity or occasion there had been for it in the past had disappeared.

Referring to the action of the House in the Fifty-third Congress upon the contest of O'Neil vs. Joy, Mr. Grow said it was decided that a voter was responsible for the members of Election Boards performing their duties in such a way as to make the ballot cast conform to the requirements of the State statute, and therefore valid. That was, in his opinion, an act of despotism and outrage unequaled by any in the history of the House within his knowledge. In conclusion, he said that the will of the voter was the supreme law of the land; that the just powers of government were derived from the consent of the governed, and that the ascertainment of consent was the highest duty of Legislatures or courts. (Applause.)

Thomas (R.) of Michigan, who joined Mr. Walker in recommending that the contestant Yost be seated, followed in a brief speech supporting that position.

Thomas was followed by Walker (R.) of Massachusetts, who spoke in favor of the majority report, and Taylor (R.) of Ohio and Lacey (R.) of Iowa in opposition.

Brum (R.) of Pennsylvania and Thorp (R.) of Virginia, the latter of whom was seated at the last session of Congress by the unanimous report of the committee which examined the pending contest, briefly argued that the contestant was entitled to his seat.

The next speaker was the contestee, Tucker (D.) of Virginia, who was accorded but fifteen minutes for the presentation of his views. He began by paraphrasing St. Paul, accounting himself fortunate that he was called upon this day to answer before the House touching all those things whereof he was accused. Unless the gentlemen had made up their minds, he said, they must yield to the force of the statements which he would make from the record. First, as to the imperfect ballots. This seemed to be considered by many the pivotal point in the case, and the statement was made yesterday that if they were counted the contestant would have been elected. He denied it. If every one of them was counted for Yost, Tucker said, he (Tucker) would still have a majority of thirty-six. The charge that a conspiracy existed among election officers in the district to destroy imperfect ballots, about which so much had been said by the gentleman from Ohio (Grosvenor) yesterday, Tucker declared to be without foundation.

The concluding speech in behalf of the contestant was made by Walker (R.) of Virginia, who presented the minority report. He made a vigorous attack upon political conditions in Virginia. He had no objection, personal or otherwise, to the contestee in this case, and no fight to make against him; but upon the policy of the party he represented he would wage bitter, unrelenting and unceasing warfare. He was glad to take this opportunity in this public place to enter his indignant protest against the most unrighteous and infamous system of laws and elections that had ever disgraced any people of any State. These laws were enacted upon the central idea of making fraud and deception safe and easy, and of hoodwinking the illiterate voters. Their execution was entrusted to men who hesitated at nothing to accomplish their nefarious purpose. This criticism upon the election laws and methods of the State was in accordance with the sentiment of leading Democrats and Democratic papers, who had gone much farther in denouncing them than he had, declaring them to be the embodiment of petty larceny.

Walker addressed himself to the consideration of law as applied to imperfect ballots, holding that they should have been counted. If they were counted, he asserted, Yost's majority, as shown by the report of the committee, would be 161.

The argument was closed by McCall (R.) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the committee, which had reported in favor of the contestee (Tucker). He referred to some of the statements made yesterday by his "mathematical friend" from Ohio (Grosvenor), one of which was as to the disposition of the cases brought before the committee. It had acted upon fifteen cases and in three of them had reported in favor of unseating Democratic members. The present House, with the largest Republican majority on roll-call than had any party in the history of the country, had unseated more members, including that already phenomenal majority, than any House since the adoption of the Constitution. He had feared for the enticing even of an undesirable species (laughter).

At 4:30 the vote was taken on the resolution declaring Yost entitled to his seat as the Representative in the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Tenth District of Virginia. The roll-call proceeded amid repressed excitement, for it was seen that the vote would be close. The vote was stated to be yeas 119, nays 127. Thomas (R.) of Michigan, before the announcement of the result was made, changed from yea to nay. Thomas' purpose in changing his vote was revealed by his moving to reconsider the vote just taken.

McCall (R.) of Massachusetts and Hepburn (R.) of Iowa simultaneously addressed the Chair. The former moved to lay Thomas' motion on the table, and the latter to adjourn.

Hepburn was recognized, and a roll-call was taken on the motion to adjourn. The House refused—112 to 121—to adjourn, and the vote recurred on the motion by McCall to lay on the table Thomas' motion to reconsider the vote by which Yost was declared to be entitled to his seat. It resulted, 120 nays, 105 yeas.

The question was then put on the passage of the resolution, resulting in a division. Again Hepburn made the point that no quorum had voted, and again the Speaker overruled the point, suggesting, however, that the point that no quorum was present could be made. This was done by Hepburn, and the Speaker counted the House, reporting 150 members present, not a quorum.

Under the rules a call of the House was considered ordered in connection with the vote on the question, the doors were closed and the Sergeant-at-Arms instructed to bring in the absentees. The roll-call revealed the presence of 180 members, more than a quorum.

The vote resulted: Yeas 119, nays 47, and the resolution was passed.

The formal motion to reconsider and lay that motion on the table was agreed to, and at 6:30 o'clock, on motion of McCall, the House adjourned.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A few days ago the memorial of Henry A. Dupont for admission to a seat in the Senate from the State of Delaware was presented by Chandler ((Rep.) of New Hampshire, and was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. To-day a certificate of election was presented by the same Senator, and was similarly referred, to the effect that John Edward Addicks had been legally elected to the vacant seat in the Senate from the State of Delaware.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by Hill (Dem.) of New York, backed by Chandler, to have a bill considered and passed fixing the term of office of all Postmasters at four years. Hale (Rep.) of Maine objected, however, on the ground that the bill would only intensify the scramble for Postoffice appointments, and the bill was not taken up.

Most of the morning hour (which is really two hours) was taken up to-day, as it had been for the previous two days, in a wrangle over the bill as to electrical conduits in the city of Washington—Hill making an additional argument in opposition to the bill. It went over without action.

Then Turpie began his third day's argument against the Nicaragua Canal bill, illumining the subject with scintillations of bitter sarcasm. There was no similarity, he said, but a dissimilarity between the British Government buying the control of the Suez Canal and the United States buying the control of the Nicaragua Canal. The first was a case of "a bird in the hand"; the second a case of "a bird in the bush." If the proposition made in the pending bill were made to the British Parliament, the reply, he said, would be, "You have no right to make the transfer. That is forbidden by the terms of your own contract. Do you think that we are going to give you $100,000,000 for a corpse, and then have to bury it at our own charge?"

When Turpie closed his speech an effort was made by Morgan (Dem.) of Alabama, in charge of the bill, to have a day and hour fixed for taking the vote, but objection was made both by Turpie and Vilas (Dem.) of Wisconsin. Finally, as a vote by yeas and nays showed the absence of a quorum, a motion to adjourn was made by Morgan, and the Senate at 4:26 p. m. adjourned until to-morrow.

A SCHOONER WRECKED OFF LONG ISLAND.

Goes Down in a Gale Within Three Hundred Yards of the Shore.

Was the Napuma Chapin, From Baltimore for Boston.

Her Entire Crew, Together With a Woman and Child, Perish Miserably Within Sight of Hundreds of People, Who Could Do Nothing to Save Them, Owing to the Huge Waves Which Beat Upon the Beach.

QUOGUE (L. I.), Jan. 21.—The three-masted schooner Napuma Chapin, Captain Arey, of Rockland, Me., from Baltimore for Boston with coal, was lost within 300 yards off shore at this place early this morning, and her crew of nine men perished miserably within sight of hundreds of men and women, who could do nothing to help them. The vessel went ashore at 4 o'clock. She pounded higher and higher upon the hard sandy beach. Then with a crash she went to pieces, and one by one the nine sailors on her, who could be plainly seen clinging to her rigging, were engulfed with the wreckage, and died within hailing distance of the life-saving crews on shore.

It was raining hard when the Chapin came ashore. It was not exactly foggy, but the rain was thick and a sort of white mist enveloped the face of the ocean, and hid from view even the tops of the huge waves as they came tumbling in. A stiff gale was blowing from the northeast. The surf was unusually high, and the waves beat upon the beach with great fury.

The storm was at its worst when the wreck occurred. The villagers say that it was the worst storm that part of Long Island has known for years. The patrol from the saving stations were on the beats. Suddenly above the roar came a faint, shrill cry, full of meaning to the practiced ear of the patrol, for it was the wailing of fog horns that sailing vessels carry. Then through the darkness flashed a vivid light, the glare of a rocket. For an instant the whole mist disappeared as though the curtain was brushed aside, and coming madly before the gale the men on the beach saw a three-masted schooner, her sails in shreds, beating in hard upon the beach not 400 yards from shore. She struck the bar, and then careened over on one side.

It was the work of but few moments for the patrol to give the signal to the station to which they belonged, and in a few moments the life-saving crew was on its way to the place. A rope was fired from the mortar. The men on the vessel could catch the ropes, but they could not secure them to the schooner. The storm was at its worst, and the masts of the vessel were swinging to and fro, striking the surf almost every dip.

The vessel in the meantime had been made out to be a three-masted schooner. She was, at daybreak, within 350 yards of the shore, and beating in further every minute. The life-savers and those on the beach could make out nine men in the rigging. Six of the men were clinging to the foremast rigging and three men were on the jibboom. The life-savers did all in their power to get assistance out to the doomed men, but it was impossible, and finally at a few minutes before 7 o'clock it was apparent to all that the end was near at hand. The vessel had been sinking, and her decks were all under water. Only the masts and jibboom end, to which three of the men were clinging, could be seen.

With every wave the men on the jibboom were buried in the sea and hidden from the sight of the watchers on the beach. At last a huge wave came along and when it passed over the jibboom one man was missing. He was never seen again. Other waves swept over the ship, and five miutes later another man was swept from the jibboom and but one man could be seen clinging to the spar. He held on to the last. In a few minutes the mizzenmast came down with a crash, and at the same moment a cry from the six persons in the rigging of the foremast told those on the beach that it was all over.

In a few moments great quantities of wreckage began to come ashore. The name of the vessel was not known up to that time, but upon the wreckage that came ashore her name was made out.

At last it was seen that two of those who were clinging to the rigging of the foremast were not men, as had been supposed, but that one was a woman and the other was a child. It was supposed that the woman was the wife of the Captain of the schooner and that the child was theirs.

The wreckage showed that the lost schooner was the Napum Chapin. The Chapin was a vessel of 500 tons burden and belonged in Rockland, Me. She was commanded by Captain Arey.

About an hour after the foremast went down a man's body was washed ashore with the wreckage. From the dress it was surmised that he was either the Captain or the mate of the vessel. The papers of the vessel were washed ashore soon after and the beach now for miles is strewed with wreckage of the vessel.

A MESSAGE IN A BOTTLE.

Tells the Story of the Sinking of a Vessel at Sea.

ST. AUGUSTINE (Fla.), Jan. 21.—A bottle was picked up on South Beach, seven miles below here, this morning, which contained a message stating that the bark Ladras had foundered at sea on January 15th. The message was written on several sheets of paper and was signed by Captain Gonzales. It was a log of the vessel from the time she left port until she foundered.

According to the message the Ladras left Boston January 3d, in command of Captain Gonzales, and manned by a crew of twelve men. On January 12th the vessel sprang a leak, but the carpenter managed to partially stop the influx of water. On January 14th, however, the water began to pour into the hold in great volume. The pumps were manned and the men worked day and night, but at noon on January 15th it was apparent that the vessel was doomed. The Captain and crew then took to the boats and had hardly got clear of the vessel when she went down. The message concluded:

"We have little food and water and must perish unless soon picked up."

It is believed by seamen here that the bark went down during the gale that prevailed off the Florida coast last week. The fear is also expressed that the boats with the crew were swamped in the same gale.

BOTH WERE KILLED.

Fatal Duel Between Rival Suitors in Kentucky.

CYNTHIANA (Ky.), Jan. 21.—News reaches this city of a duel fought in the lower edge of this county by two rival lovers over Miss Jennie Hillary.

She had been receiving the attentions of John Dairy and Ben S. Dryman. On Sunday night she had by mistake promised both men that she would accompany them to church. Dairy arriving first, she went with him. Dryman arriving at her home and finding her not there, proceeded to the church. After church was over Dryman made an agreement with Dairy that the first time they met both were to be prepared with weapons and the one that was killed left to the other a clear field.

Dairy yesterday asked the girl to go with him to the Postoffice. Dryman saw them together, and immediately saddling his horse started in pursuit. Just after they had started for home Dryman met them. "Dairy, now we will settle it," he said. The young woman sprang from the buggy and begged them not to do anything rash. Both, however, drew their weapons and fired. Dairy received two bullets, dying instantly, while Dryman was shot through the head, lingering for a few hours.

The funeral of Dairy and Dryman will be conducted to-day at the same church where the trouble began.

The girl is wild with grief over the matter, and it is thought she may lose her mind. All parties are of prominent families.

BANK PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

Charged With Falsifying the Institution's Condition.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), Jan. 21.—J. M. McKnight, President of the National Bank, which was closed Monday by order of the Comptroller of Currency, and also President of the Germania Safety Vault and Trust Company, which was placed in the hands of a receiver yesterday afternoon, surrendered to United States Marshal Blackburn this afternoon, a warrant having been issued for his arrest in Chicago for making a false report and statement in regard to the condition of the German National Bank. Mr. McKnight waived examination and furnished bail in the sum of $5,000, with Colonel John H. Whallen as security, to answer to the United States Court on February 23d.

MARINE ACCIDENTS.

A British Steamer Sunk in Collision in the River Tyne.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The British steamship Carlisle City, Captain Aitken, from Hamburg for Boston, has run aground at Schulaum, in the River Elbe, near Hamburg.

The British steamship Mincap, Captain Meikle, from New York, which arrived at Newcastle, Eng., to-day, collided with and sunk the British steamer Liberty in the River Tyne. The Mincap sustained much damage. No lives were lost.

The British steamer Manshatann, Captain Davis, from Philadelphia, via South Shields, which arrived at Sunderland to-day, struck the pier when entering, and damaged her bow plates and stem.

The Wreck Disappears.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Nothing can be seen from Sandy Hook this morning of the steamship Alvena's deckhouse. Parts of her masts, stack and point bowsprit are the only things visible, the seas washing between these.

DEVASTATED BY EARTHQUAKE.

KISHMA ISLAND, IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

Estimated That Twenty-Five Hundred People Perished—Suffering of Survivors Appalling.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A special from Teheran, the Persian Capital, says that 2,500 persons perished in the earthquake on Kishm Island on the 11th of January.

Kishm Island, otherwise known as Kisma, is the largest island in the Persian Gulf, and is seventy miles long, with an average breadth of twelve miles. It is surrounded by a group of smaller islands, and has a population estimated at about 5,000. Most of the inhabitants were Arabs, poor, ignorant, and extremely superstitious. The value of buildings destroyed was, of course, comparatively small, but the loss of life and the sufferings inflicted upon the survivors are appalling to contemplate.

It is believed that some of the smaller islands may have been completely submerged and desolated by the waters which accompanied the convulsion of nature. The property of the Arab shepherds who inhabit all these islands consists mostly of their flocks, and these have, of course, perished miserably with their unfortunate owners.

Kishm town, the Capital of the island, had a rude fortification, and was the convenient stopping place and trading station for coasting ships, some of which were built at the little port. It is believed that small shipping craft were destroyed by the cataclysm, and that the details of the disaster will be harrowing in the extreme.

The island of Kishm, which belongs to the Imam of Muscat, is situated about fifteen miles from the mouth of the Persian Gulf.

Specials from Bombay also report three severe earthquake shocks at that point, but there are no particulars as to results.

SPANISH ATROCITIES IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

The Reports of Wholesale Murders at Guanabacoa Confirmed.

Thirteen Reputable Citizens Put to Death Within a Week.

Their Only Crime Being That They Were Cubans—General Garcia Confident That the Insurgents Will Win Their Cause Without Outside Help—General Weyler to Take Personal Command of Operations in the East.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—In further confirmation of news reports of murders committed by the Spanish authorities at Guanabacoa, a suburb of Havana, the Cuban junta in this city gave out to-day the names and description of the victims who were massacred in one week. The statement follows:

Murders committed in Guanabacoa during one week: Lieutenant-Colonel Narcisco Fondeviela, being Mayor of the city; Nicolas Hernandez, white, proprietor of the tackle factory, known as an honest man, and representing the autonomist party; Andrea and Santiago Ruiz, mulatto, well educated and honest owners of an undertaking establishment and of a cafe and billiard-room in Palo Blanco street; Jose Abella, white, proprietor of a livery stable, an honest man; Luis Nunez, white, a man without reproach, Ramon Soto Iongo, white, employe and nephew of Marquis de la Real; Pedro and Jose Acosta, white, clerks; Justo Garcia, white, Superintendent of a store; Ramon Mata, white, clerk; Juan Manuel Pastoriza, celebrated pitcher of the Almendares baseball club, and a very popular young man; two employes of Mr. Almagro, owner of the Mariel estate—all honest people and of good antecedents, their only crime that of being Cubans.

The murders have occurred with such frequency that the towns people, fear-stricken, fled from the town, and the tradesmen of Guanabacoa, all Spaniards, have called and complained to Lieutenant-General Ahumada in order to stop the emigration, not through humanity, but because their interests suffered.

The Cuban League of the United States, of which Colonel Ethan Allen of 155 Broadway, New York, is President, is organizing a branch league in every town or city in this country of 5,000 inhabitants and upward. There are 750 such towns and cities in the United States. The object of the league is to call for the exposition of the sentiment of the American people in favor of Cuban independence.

An effort is also being made to secure the passage of a resolution in every State Legislature demanding that such action should be taken by the Government as will end the campaign of murder and destruction in Cuba, and insure the independence of the island from Spanish tyranny.

The league is receiving letters daily from all parts of the country, not only from men of prominence, but from ladies of a social standing and influence, suggesting ways and means for promoting the cause of the Cuban patriots.

REBELS DO NOT NEED OUTSIDE HELP.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The "Sun's" correspondent in Manzanillo, Cuba, writing under date of January 13th, says: General Calixto Garcia says: "I am more convinced than ever that we do not need help from any other country to achieve our independence. We can fight the Spaniards alone and drive them out of the island, notwithstanding their superiority in numbers and resources. Interference on the part of the American nation is therefore unnecessary. We can have the glory of being an American country that can win its freedom without aid from abroad. We do not expect such assistance as when the United States offered a friendly hand to Juarez to free Mexico from European monarch."

General Garcia had with him about 6,000 well armed men and his stock of ammunition is satisfactory as compared with the usual scarcity of cartridges in the Cuban army. He has two cannon, one of them a dynamite gun, which he uses effectively.

WEYLER'S CAMPAIGN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—A dispatch to the "Herald" via Key West says: General Weyler left on Tuesday morning to take command of the operations in the East. He drove from here to Tuayono in his carriage, there mounted his horse and took command of the operations in the field.

Since the capture of the train near Guanabacoa by Aranguren, General Weyler has decided very wisely, it would seem, not to hazard a railway journey, and it is announced that he will make the campaign on horseback and surrounded by his gallant troops. He proposes to proceed by easy stages to Jucaro and there visit and inspect the famous trocha, which Cubans pass with such ease and expedition. He will then proceed to Matanzas and perhaps on to Las Villas.

While there are hints given from official sources that this campaign will result in complete pacification on the western half of the island, it is thought by the best informed that, as usual when General Weyler concentrates his columns, they will find nothing before them, and that the campaign will result in a simple tour of inspection of the forces in the field by the Commander-in-Chief.

The latest news from General Gomez is that he is advancing slowly westward. A few days ago he captured the town of Los Remidos, in the northwestern part of Santa Clara, and then proceeded in a northerly direction. This is denied in official circles, but is none the less true. The action of the General in leaving the Capital in these critical days is severely criticised.