New-York Tribune.

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ANARCHY IN LONDON.

PUBLICLY PREACHED BY THE FRIENDS OF GRAHAM AND BURNS.

ONE OF MR. GLADSTONE'S INTIMATES FOREMOST IN THE CRY—THE HOME RULE VICTORY IN EDINBURGH—A NEW PEER—COUNT CORTI'S REMOVAL AND DEATH—GREAT BILLIARD MATCHES—THEATRICAL.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]
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LONDON, Feb. 21.—The release of Messrs. Graham and Burns from prison has been followed by scenes and speeches which once more exhibit Radicals on the down grade, as Mr. Spurgeon would say. Mr. Burns's first proposal is to demolish Pentonville Prison, Bastile fashion. Then Mr. Stead's Law and Liberty League arranged a demonstration last night, largely attended by roughs. It was addressed by Mr. Davitt, who presided, and by Messrs. Graham, Burns and O'Brien, and Professor Stuart. Mr. Davitt talked rank Socialism, including the exemption of the working classes from all taxation, and the State to supply the unemployed with work. Mr. O'Brien observed that honest men, seeking to expose their grievances in Trafalgar Square, had been bludgeoned, ridden down and beaten to death in the interest of West End snobs.

Professor Stuart declared that confidence in the police had been shattered and that legislation must in future secure not only enjoyment of property, but fair division of property. This piece of pure Anarchism was loudly cheered. Professor Stuart's chief importance consists in his personal relations with Mr. Gladstone, which are known to be close. This it probably is which leads "The Times" to remark that Mr. Gladstone's speech last week, in spite of all artistic reserves and subtleties, was put last night into plain words by the less cautious revolutionists whose leader he has become and who are determined to fuse together the revolutionary movements in England and Ireland. Perhaps "The Times" puts it too strongly. But Mr. Gladstone's approval, more or less qualified, of the Plan of Campaign has certainly startled moderate men in all parties. Nor is that the only part of the speech which startled them.

The elation of the Home Rulers over their successive victories at Southwark and Edinburgh is loudly expressed; perhaps too loudly. They regard Mr. Buchanan's re-election in West Edinburgh as a splendid victory. The Tories reply that Mr. Buchanan, elected as a Unionist by 600 majority, managed to escape defeat as a Home Ruler by 46. He behaved honorably in resigning and many friends support him for that reason. On the other hand, West Edinburgh is the residential quarter of the city where almost every man of social position is a Unionist. Mr. Buchanan is rather an anti-Coercionist than a Home Ruler. But the fact remains that the Scottish Unionists, with all the powerful help of "The Scotsman," have failed to carry the strongest Unionist division of the city where union principles are strongest in Scotland.

Sir Henry Holland has accepted his peerage, and ugly names being in fashion, it is reported that he will take the title of Baron Knutsford, of Knutsford. He will be missed from the House of Commons, where he was popular and respected, though not a frequent speaker. Nobody has a word to say against what is called his elevation to the Chamber of Peers, though few understand why an able man with a safe seat in the House of Commons should care to quit the assembly which is the centre of political authority. Most of the strong men in the Lords would rejoice to be able to descend to the Commons.

Other Ministerial arrangements have been carried out according to the scheme before telegraphed.

Count Corti's death grieves not a few people in London, where he had so long been a popular and efficient Ambassador. It is privately said that his removal killed him, effected as it was in a manner which made removal a disgrace. Signor Crispi has been censured for what was thought a slight on an old political opponent.

The true story now comes out in the guise of a defence of Count Corti by M. Blowitz. The cause of his removal really dates back to the Congress of Berlin, where Count Corti refused either to take Tunis for Italy or to secure it against being taken by France. His remark at the time became historical, that Italy should not on her first appearance as a great Power hold out her hat to Europe. This sensitiveness cost his country much and has never been forgiven. But the publication of the facts now is less a vindication of Count Corti than a justification of Signor Crispi.

John L. Sullivan may now boast of having occupied the attention of Parliament. His name was not mentioned, but everybody knew what Mr. Howell had in mind when questioning the Home Secretary about the coming fight between Sullivan and Mitchell. Mr. Matthews, of course, said that the Government would do their best to prevent a breach of law, and thought that the publication of the challenges might be illegal. The sporting press takes no further notice of this than to publish what Mr. Matthews said under the heading, "The Ring," and follow it with an elaborate account of Sullivan in training.

Interest in a form of sport less questionable than prize fighting is equally on the increase. The billiard world is excited by a challenge from Roberts, the champion, to give any player in the world ten thousand in twenty, spot barred. This is not yet accepted, but is discussed through a whole column in "The Standard." Other important matches for $5,000 are settled between Roberts and Peall and a third between Roberts and Mitchell.

It is reported that Miss Mary Anderson, emulous of Mr. Wyndham's fame, intends to play in Germany before returning to America next August. Her Lyceum Theatre season ends March 24, this actress being too good a Catholic to play in Passion Week.

Mr. Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore, fresh from their Muscovite conquests, reopen in "David Garrick" at the Criterion Theatre on Saturday.

G. W. S.

LIABILITIES OF 50,000,000 LIRE.

Rome, Feb. 21.—The firm of Fratelli & Moroni, contractors, has failed with liabilities of 50,000,000 lire It is stated that the Company del Esquilino is a creditor to the amount of 25,000,000 lire, the Tiber bank to the amount of 6,000,000 lire, and the National Bank the amount of 2,000,000 lire.

ADVOCATING AN ARBITRATION TREATY.

London, Feb. 21.—The Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom have unanimously passed a resolution advocating an arbitration treaty with the United States for the settlement of all difficulties that may arise between that country and England. A resolution favoring fair trade was rejected by a vast majority.

PREDICTING A COLLAPSE OF SHIPBUILDING.

London, Feb. 21.—The Clyde ship-owners held a meeting to-day to discuss the business outlook. It was shown that a gloomy view of ship-building prospects was generally held. Mr. Allan predicted a total collapse before the year was ended.

FATHER DUCEY THREATENED BY A MADMAN.

The Rev. Father Thomas J. Ducey, pastor of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, at No. 11 East Twenty-eighth-st., was called upon at his house, No. 14 East Twenty-ninth-st., last night by a madman armed with a six-barrel, self-cocking revolver. The crank has annoyed the priest for the last week. He said that some one owed him money and he wanted the Rev. Mr. Ducey to collect it. At 9 o'clock last night the lunatic called again. His actions were threatening and Father Ducey and the servants became alarmed. Dr. Kelley, of Twenty-eighth-st., opportunely called at this juncture, and learning the state of affairs hastened to the Thirtieth Street Station House and reported the case to Captain Reiley. Detective Brett returned with the physician to Father Ducey's house and managed to coax the lunatic out. The madman gave his name as Michael O'Donnell and said he lived at Guttenburg, N. J.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S HEALTH.

BAD NEWS IN PARIS BUT GOOD NEWS AT THE BRITISH COURT.

ANXIETY GREATEST AT BERLIN—DR. MACKENZIE'S LONG STAY AT SAN REMO.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]
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LONDON, Feb. 21.—The impression is gaining ground that the Crown Prince's state is very serious. A French telegram this morning declared that death was only a question of hours. This, however, was not credited. Sir Morell Mackenzie's protracted stay at San Remo disquiets people. The known disagreement between him and his German colleagues, respecting the treatment of the wound, gives rise to concern. Superstitious people even say that the arrival of the Prince of Wales is ominous. The medical bulletins are reserved as usual. But in Berlin, where most is known, anxiety is greatest.

On the other hand, I know on authority which admits of no dispute that the news received by the Crown Prince's nearest connections in England is favorable. To-day's telegrams, coming otherwise than via Paris, confirm this view

G. W. S.

CONDITION OF THE PRINCE AT MIDNIGHT.

San Remo, Feb. 21, Midnight.—The Crown Prince has passed a satisfactory day and is better. The alarmist reports which have been circulated regarding his condition are without foundation. The Crown Princess and her daughters have opened a bazaar in aid of the German church here. The Prince of Wales to-day dined with the Crown Princess and afterward joined her and several companions in a walk. The Duke and Duchess of Baden arrived here to-day and visited the Crown Prince.

SWOLLEN BY THE THAW.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

THE QUABAUG RIVER CLOGGED WITH ICE OVERFLOWS, CAUSING DESTRUCTION.

PALMER, Mass., Feb. 21.—The worst freshet in the annals of this section of Western Massachusetts occurred last night, resulting in much damage to property. The rivers in this town, upon which the industries are dependent for power, have been clogged with ice, while the water has risen rapidly. Last night the banks of the Quabaug River were overflowed, causing great destruction. Crowds of people remained out last night to protect property. The meadows for a distance of five miles are covered with eight or ten feet of water, while the ice is piled up in some places twenty to twenty-five feet. At noon the water was gradually subsiding.

Near the factory the large covered bridge over which the New London Railroad trains pass, was lifted from its foundation last night and washed away 200 feet from its original location. Arrangements were made to transfer passengers around the washout. The lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company are down in different locations. The bridge at Three Rivers and also Bailey's bridge, over which the London Northern Railroad runs, have been weakened and are unsafe. The former has been moved from its position over two inches, and fears were entertained that it would be swept away. The tracks of this road in some places are badly washed away and section men remained on guard all night to prevent any accident to early trains.

At Blanchardville, the flood has entirely washed away the bridge over the Quabaug River. The foundations under some of the buildings owned by the Fay Rubber Company have also been weakened. A cave-in on the Boston and Albany road in that vicinity has covered the track. The piers of the iron bridge on Commercial-st. have been weakened somewhat. On this street is located the works of the Hampden Hat Company, which are somewhat inundated. The wood-yard of A. J. Northrup is surrounded by water, and many cords of wood have floated away. Large quantities of lumber belonging to F. F. Marcy have been carried away. The foundation to the pump house of the Boston and Albany Railroad is washed away.

Springfield, Feb. 21.—The dam of the Dwight Company at Chicopee was carried away about 8 o'clock this morning by the giving way of an ice jam, caused by the great volume of water in the Chicopee River resulting from the thaw. The force of the moving ice was great, uprooting trees and causing considerable other damage. The mills that will be stopped have a capacity of 60,000 spindles and employ 600 hands.

ASSISTED CONVICT IMMIGRANTS.

GOVERNOR AMES'S DISCOVERY AND HIS MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Boston, Feb. 21 (Special).—Governor Ames sent an important message, in part as follows, to the Legislature to-day:

My attention has been called by the State Board of Lunacy and Charity to a practice that threatens, if it is permitted to be continued, not only to be very expensive to the Commonwealth but a source of serious harm to the morals of the community. It is that of sending criminals to this country from Great Britain. There seems abundant evidence that prisoners are released from the penal and reformatory institutions of that country on the condition that they go at once to the United States or Canada, and it is believed that these people drift into our penal reformatory and charitable institutions, and statistics show that from 50 to 60 per cent of the inmates of our charitable institutions are of foreign birth. . . . I am aware that the commonwealth is powerless to put a stop to such immigration, Congress alone having the ability to do so; but the commonwealth can and should protest against being made the refuge of criminals. . . and can protest effectually in only one way, that is by memorializing Congress for such a modification of existing laws, that immigrants who have been convicted of crime may be forbidden access to this country. I advise that you memorialize Congress for such action on its part.

The Board of Lunacy reported that on February 1 an immigrant landed in New-York from the steamship Nevada and that he arrived in Boston on the following morning; that he had been convicted of burglary in October 1883, sentenced to five years, incarcerated and discharged January 13, 1888. Previous to his release the Governor of the prison had asked him to accept transportation to this country and through the agency of a society in Manchester organized to secure the transportation of convicts to this country, his fare was paid to Boston. It was frankly stated by this assisted convict that it is the custom in England for the governor of the prisons to offer to the inmates transportation to the United States.

LOCAL OPTION IN TERRITORIES.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 21 (Special).—The Supreme Court of Dakota handed down a decision to-day affirming the constitutionality of the local Option law passed at the recent session of the Legislature. This decision is the first adjudication of this question whether a Territorial Legislature, under the "police regulations" idea, has power to pass local option laws.

AFTER BLAINE THEY FAVOR GRESHAM.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21 (Special).—Captain J. J. Healy, who was at Springfield during the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, was asked what was the prevailing sentiment of the veterans with regard to Blaine's withdrawal and who seemed to be the most favored candidate for the Republican nomination. He said:

"With regard to Mr. Blaine the general feeling, even among men who like myself are enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Blaine and his policy, seemed to be that the letter was a final declaration of Mr. Blaine's wishes, and that he intended it should be accepted by his friends and his party in the same spirit. After Mr. Blaine the name that seemed to evoke most enthusiasm was that of Judge Gresham. Sherman, Sheridan and the other candidates had their friends of course, but the old soldiers, and especially the Blaine men, were in favor of Gresham."

IOWANS SOLID FOR ALLISON.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21 (Special).—"The Journal's" dispatch from Des Moines says: "It need not be said that the Republicans of Iowa are sorely grieved over the withdrawal of Mr. Blaine. That he was their first choice for President goes without saying. Their second choice now becomes their first and they are going to push him. The correspondent made a pretty thorough canvass of the Legislature and of prominent members of the party who have been about the Capitol during the week and with but two exceptions, both Senators, the unanimous choice was Mr. Allison. Of the exceptions, one was in favor of General Sheridan; the other, of Judge Miller, of the Supreme Court. Judge Gresham was not mentioned by a single person."

ORGANIZING FOR PENSIONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 21 (Special).—Between 800 and 1,000 Union soldiers met here to-day to take action urging the passage of a bill granting to every honorably discharged Union soldier a pension of $8 a month, and more to those who were disabled in the service. A plan was formulated for organizing every county in the State and raising means to push forward the work.

HOFMANN SHOULD PLAY ON.

THE PHYSICIANS SAY HE OUGHT NOT TO LEAVE THE STAGE.

A CONSULTATION IN DR. SAYRE'S HOUSE—HE SUFFERS FROM NO DISEASE—EVEN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN AGREES IN THE DECISION.

Little of interest in the case of Josef Hofmann was developed during the daylight hours of yesterday. Both parties seemed to be placidly resting after the excitement of the previous day's occurrences. The attention of all was directed, however, to the consultation of physicians to be held in the evening, at Dr. Lewis A. Sayre's house, No. 285 Fifth-ave. Drs. Sayre, Austin Flint, and Allan McLane Hamilton had examined Josef on Monday evening and he was not again brought before them.

The consultation of physicians lasted until midnight. It resulted in a decision, Mr. Hofmann's own physician concurring in it, that the boy is not suffering from any organic disease and that it would be detrimental to his health for him to stop playing in public.

At Mr. Abbey's offices, W. H. Morton, one of the managers of the concerts, was found explaining to some reporters how strong and active Josef was. "No one who has been with him on his trips has noticed any weakness. We used to have a private car, and he would get at one end and bowl a heavy hassock down the aisle with a force that made it necessary to get out of the way or suffer considerably. And his appetite was extremely large. We generally had a buffet car and as a rule he would pay it a visit every half-hour or so, for sandwiches, oranges, tea, cake, etc. Of course, he was not always equally hungry, but his average was decidedly large. As for being exhausted, after the concerts he was always romping and running around.

Mr. Abbey expressed himself as willing to abide by the decision of a council of unprejudiced doctors. He would never for a moment think of forcing the boy to play if he really believed him to be ill, or that his continuing to appear would permanently injure his health. But Mr. Abbey claims that in view of the great loss to him that will ensue if the concerts are stopped, he has the right to have the condition of Josef established by further opinion than that of Mr. Hofmann's own physician, Dr. Baruch.

It was also stated by Mr. Schoeffel, Mr. Abbey's partner, that Mr. Hofmann's estimates of the profits of the concerts were greatly exaggerated. The entire gross receipts will, it is said, average $2,700 to $2,800, and out of this all expenses had to be taken, and these were by no means light. The biggest part of the profit was to come.

WHAT JOSEF'S FATHER SAID.

Mr. Hofmann was found at Mr. Lambert's house, No. 125 East Twenty-seventh-st. He is beginning to speak English easily, and responded readily to the inquiries addressed to him. He said: "There is nothing more than there was yesterday. We wait to hear what Mr. Abbey's doctors say to-night. I have been asked to go, but I shall not. We took Josef to them last night, that is enough."

"Will you allow him to appear again if the doctors agree that he can safely do so?"

"I cannot say. I may be compelled to. My desire to stop. It is the opinion of my own doctor that I value. Josef, after a little rest, may be well enough to play at one or two concerts, and may then get into the same state of weakness again. It has been too much playing that made him ill, and more playing would probably have the same result."

"This weakness must have developed itself soon after the examination before the Mayor. You then maintained that Josef was in perfect health, and he appeared to be so."

"Yes," said Mr. Hofmann, "it came on suddenly about ten days ago. He first complained to his mother, and she at once told me."

"Have you obtained possession of the clothing of yourself and family which was seized at the Windsor Hotel?"

"Not yet, unfortunately, and we have only what we stand upright in and what our friends have supplied. We have had naturally to buy or borrow many necessary articles. I have entrusted my counsel, Townsend, Dyett & Einstein, to take charge of my interests."

"What about the offer of $50,000 for Josef's education, made through Mr. Gerry?"

"I have heard no more of it, and have certainly not applied for it, or given any intimation that I sought it."

"How is Josef's appetite now?"

"Very variable. Sometimes good and at other times he will eat scarcely anything."

As Mr. Hofmann was speaking the last words Josef entered. He had been out for a walk with Miss Natalie Lambert. He looked pale and tired. When asked how he felt, he shrugged his shoulders and threw up his arms with an expressive gesture that intimated he might be a good deal better. Then he threw himself into an arm-chair and lolled there in a feeble way that was entirely different from his manner on the many previous occasions when the reporter had seen him.

TIRED BY A SHORT WALK.

"Are you very tired?" asked the reporter in French.

"Yes. I wanted to walk, but it has tired me. I haven't touched a piano since Saturday night and I don't want to," he replied in the same language.

"We started," explained Miss Lambert, "to walk to Fourteenth-st. and Broadway and back, but Josef grew so tired that we rode home. This alone shows the difference in him. He used to think nothing of walking here from the Windsor Hotel and back again."

At Townsend, Dyett & Einstein's offices, Mr. Einstein said: "We have informed the sheriff that the trunks of Mr. Hofmann contain only his wearing apparel, which is exempt from an attachment, and that of Mrs. Hofmann and her son, which can in no event be properly held. We expect to get their effects released this evening."

MESSRS. ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL AND WOLF TALK.

During the evening, while waiting for the report from the doctors, the reporter again saw Mr. Abbey, Mr. Schoeffel, and also Mr. Charles Wolf, Hofmann's manager.

Mr. Abbey said: "Was there ever a more sly and underhand way of giving me notice? The letter Mr. Hofmann sent me was delivered at my house at 10:45 on Saturday evening, just after the concert, which had ended ten minutes before. It was written on Windsor Hotel paper, and was evidently prepared before Hofmann left the hotel. I never imagined that there was anything important in the letter. I don't understand German, and it was not till Mr. Wolf called on me the next morning that I learnt its contents. I started at once for the Windsor Hotel. Mr. Hofmann even refused to tell me who the doctor was on whose advice he acted, and when I insisted on being informed, he declared he didn't know the doctor's name."

Mr. Wolf said: "This is the first time Mr. Hofmann ever had any business communication with Mr. Abbey. I made the original engagement and have managed all business matters since. I was not informed of Mr. Hofmann's intended action, though hitherto he has never taken any step without consulting me. It has been stated that I received $6,000. All I have had is my commission at the rate of 15 per cent on Hofmann's earnings for the first three months."

Mr. Schoeffel remarked: "When Josef was before the Mayor his father asserted that it did him good to play and was most anxious that the performances should not be interfered with. I hear that in 1886, when he was about to make his first public appearance, the opening concert had to be postponed three times on account of his illness. Since he has been playing publicly he has not missed a concert."

THE BOY SHOULD CONTINUE PLAYING.

Drs. Allan McLane Hamilton, Austin Flint and Baruch met Dr. Lewis A. Sayre at his house, last night at 8:30 p. m. An hour later they went into consultation and came to a partial agreement, which Dr. Austin Flint was requested to draw up, which would then be further discussed. At 12:15 o'clock this morning Dr. Flint had just finished his draft. De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. Abbey's counsel, then stated that all the doctors were agreed that Josef Hofmann was not suffering from any organic disease. They all, including Dr. Baruch, Josef's own physician, agree that it will be better for the boy to continue playing, but there are differences of opinion as to how often he should play, and how long a time should be allowed to elapse before he recommences. None, however, think that a rest of more than ten days will be necessary. All likewise agree that it would be detrimental to the boy's health to take him from the stage.

Among the persons mentioned as having offered the $50,000 for educating Josef, Cornelius Vanderbilt has been most frequently referred to. The [illegible] for Mr. Vanderbilt is concerned, is wholly unfounded. A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday asked him if there was any truth in the story that he intended to give $50,000 for the object named. Mr. Vanderbilt replied: "Most emphatically, no."

AT WORK IN THE RUINS.

THE PEOPLE OF MT. VERNON UNDISMAYED.

SCENES YESTERDAY IN THE STRICKEN TOWN—AN INCIDENT OF THE FATAL STORM.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Feb. 21.—Bright and cheerful as a spring day, the morning dawned and a visit to the sick and injured here found them all convalescent and more cheerful than at any time since the dreadful storm. The court-house gives ample room for those who have not been taken into private quarters and about twenty patients are comfortably established in a dozen rooms with nurses at their sides and best of surgical care. But few amputations have been necessary and all but one of these are beyond the danger point. One of the children of William Jones (colored) had a leg amputated and may die, another of his children was hurt internally and cannot recover. "Steve" Wells's baby, three months old, was burned badly and cannot recover, and Mrs. Broder, an old woman, will die from the shock to her nerves, though slightly injured. Mrs. Legg is still in a precarious condition. The following erroneously reported in last night's list of dead are among the injured: Samuel Yearwood, John Yearwood and wife, and Amanda Broden.

Mayor Capps called the ministers together this morning and issued a proclamation for a union burial service to take place at the court-room at 10 o'clock this morning and all business houses were ordered closed. The ministers met at the hour, but the people were busy attending to their injured and saving partly destroyed property. It was agreed to defer the union service until 10:30 o'clock Monday morning at the Presbyterian Church.

Adjutant-General Vance and Dr. Rausch are here conferring with the committee and are preparing to order shelter tents for any who wish them. A large quantity of groceries, provisions and articles of clothing were received this morning as contributions to the amount of about $2,500 [illegible] so far been received. The church people of the city became disgusted with the number of drunken people seen on the streets yesterday and last night and made a concerted action to close out the rum-shops which had started up in the ruins early Monday morning. Mayor Capps responded to the demands and closed them all for the rest of the month.

There are many persons who believe that all the people have not been taken from the ruins, and many point to Crew's Block as a funeral pile from which the bodies of three or five unknown may yet be taken. The upper stories of this building were used as a boarding house and it was much frequented by railroad men who stopped for a day.

Fairchild Brothers & Foster have sent to Mayor Hewitt a check for $100, in aid of the sufferers by the tornado at Mt. Vernon, Ill.

IRON MANUFACTURERS FAIL.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO., OF PITTSBURG, ASSIGN AGAIN—LIABILITIES $1,200,000.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 21.—Graff, Bennett & Co., iron manufacturers of this city, filed a deed of assignment to P. H. Miller, of Pittsburg, to-day. The failure was a great surprise as nothing of the kind was looked for. In 1883 the firm failed for about $1,300,000, and was granted an extension. Since then it has paid about two-thirds of its indebtedness and was supposed to be doing well. The cause of the failure was the investment of all its profits in the extension of the plant. No statement has yet been made, but it is understood that the secured liabilities are about $600,000 and the unsecured liabilities upward of $600,000. The latter consist of notes for ore and other materials. Among the liabilities is a mortgage for $450,000 held by the New-York Life Insurance Company, which is not yet due. The assets are believed to be about $800,000. Judgments aggregating $70,000 were entered against the firm this morning.

Mr. Bennett has been building a new mill at Millvale, Penn., which it is said has been taking nearly all the cash receipts of the firm. He also bought a steel plant on Lake Champlain and an iron works at Buffalo. The result of this policy, it is said, has been a heavy accumulation of indebtedness for material for the various works owned by the firm. This class of indebtedness, it is said, amounts to a half million dollars. These debts are chiefly due furnace men, ore firms and others of the same kind. The mortgage held by the New-York Life Insurance Company is on the entire plant. It is to be paid in three instalments. The first for $45,000 is due on March 28; the second for $45,000 on April 28, 1889, and the third for $300,000 on April 28, 1890. There is also a second mortgage for $200,000 given to Hay Walker, Jr., a son-in-law of James I. Bennett. The mortgage is on all the real estate of the firm. It secures fourteen bonds for various amounts, of which six are in the name of James I. Bennett, trustee for an English estate. These six bonds amount to $60,000. The mortgage was given on April 29, 1887.

The total liabilities are in the neighborhood of $1,200,000 and the assets from $600,000 to $800,000.

Inquiries among prominent business men directly interested in the failure showed that the consequences will not be near so bad as at first anticipated. The banks with which the firm has been doing business are all well secured against any losses, and many of the principal bankers are confident that the difficulty will be tided over and that everything will soon be satisfactorily arranged.

In 1883 the concern was overtaken by financial embarrassments and was given three years to pay off its indebtedness. The firm was rapidly paying off all the liabilities relative to the failure of 1883, in fact they were practically paid off when new troubles sprung up. The firm was largely interested in a new mill at Grafton, and secured an additional year's time to pay off its indebtedness to the New-York Life Insurance Company. This was granted on the Grafton Iron Company's paper. Recently, however, there has been a great falling in the demand for skelp iron. This article was furnished to the local tube works chiefly by Graff, Bennett & Co. The suspension of work at many of these works almost entirely shut off the demand for skelp. This was a heavy blow to the firm. Amidst all these difficulties a creditor of Graff, Bennett & Co. pressed a claim for $250,000. The case went to court and the other creditors became alarmed. They demanded a settlement of their claims and the consequent collapse followed.

AFFAIRS OF THE MYSTIC RUBBER COMPANY.

Boston, Feb. 21.—The meeting of the creditors of the Mystic Rubber Company was held here to-day, and a report was offered, showing liabilities of $180,465. The appraised value of the assets is $110,000. The trustees recommended that the creditors accept from fifty to sixty cents on the dollar. A committee was appointed to make a further report on this proposition.

PIGS ON THE FARM AND AT THE TABLE.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS DISCUSSED BY THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 21 (Special).—The Farmers' Institute opened here to-day under the auspices of the New-York State Agricultural Society. The entire Central Hudson region was well represented by leading farmers and fruit growers. Colonel F. D. Curtis gave an illustrated talk upon pigs and how to fatten them lean. He opposed the old notion of corn feeding and advocated the use of nitrogenous food. President Knapp, of the Dutchess and Ulster Farmers' Club, was opposed to pigs on the farm and pork on the table.

At the afternoon session some one asked if the farmer could do without the agricultural paper. Secretary Woodward replied that the Christian might as well be without the Bible.

FOUR NOTABLE MEN REACH CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Chauncey M. Depew, Andrew Carnegie, Judge Harlan, of the Federal Supreme Court and Congressman Butterworth, the guests of the Union League Club for the occasion of its celebration of Washington's Birthday, all reached the city to-night. Mr. Depew's party, consisting of himself, Harrison Gray Otis and H. W. Webb, was met at the Michigan Southern depot by Pliny B. Smith and by him escorted to the Richelieu Hotel. Mr. Carnegie, who was accompanied by his wife, came in on the same train, and J. McGregor Adams was present to meet them. They were taken to Mr. Adams's home, where they will remain during their stay in the city. Judge Harlan arrived by the Pennsylvania Road, and proceeded at once to the Grand Pacific alone. Mr. Butterworth was met by L. L. Coburn, and was taken to that gentleman's home. Each of the four distinguished guests will deliver an address at the Washington Birthday celebration in Central Music Hall to-morrow.

REPUBLICAN STATE LEAGUE OF MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 21.—A convention of Republican clubs of Maine was held this afternoon to form a State League, 200 clubs being represented. The following officers were elected: President, F. N. Dow, Portland; vice-presidents, Charles E. Hussey, Biddeford; Charles H. Fisk, John J. Perry and Willis E. Sanborn, Old Orchard; W. K. Dana, Westbrook; E. Dudley Freeman, Yarmouth; M. M. Stone, Hallowell; H. G. Staples, Augusta, and G. A. Phillips, Waterville; secretary, Frank C. Roberts, Brunswick; corresponding secretary, Charles A. True, Portland; treasurer, Seth L. Larrabee.

An Executive Committee of ten was also elected.

CITY ELECTION IN SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 21.—In the city election to-day a large vote was polled. W. B. Kirk (Dem.) was elected Mayor by 743 majority. Duncan W. Peck (Dem.) was re-elected Overseer of the Poor by 2,893 majority. Thomas McHolland (Rep.) was re-elected Police Justice by 3,527 majority.

THE TREATY MADE PUBLIC.

TEXT OF THE FISHERIES COMPACT.

THE ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT IN FULL.

ITS PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN SIXTEEN CLAUSES—DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION—HOW THE DELIMITATION IS MADE—RULES FOR CANADIAN AND AMERICAN VESSELS—COMMERCIAL PRIVILEGES AND CHECKS—PENALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Fisheries Treaty, which was concluded by the representatives of the two Governments on February 15, was submitted to the Senate to-day. No action was taken by that body, however, and the details of the articles of agreement were made public during the afternoon. Following is the text of the treaty:

THE TREATY.

Whereas differences have arisen concerning the interpretation of Article I, of the Convention of October 20 1818; the United States of America, and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being mutually desirous of removing all causes of misunderstanding in relation thereto, and of promoting friendly intercourse and good neighborhood between the United States and the possessions of Her Majesty in North America, have resolved to conclude a treaty to that end, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States—Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State; William L. Putnam, of Maine; and James B. Angell, of Michigan: and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, M. P.; the Honorable Sir Lionel Sackville-West, K. C. M. G., Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and Sir Charles Tupper, G. C. M., G. C. B. Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada; who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

HOW THE DELIMITATION SHALL BE MADE.

Article I—The high contracting parties agree to appoint a Mixed Commission to delimit, in the manner provided in this treaty, the British waters, bays, creeks and harbors of the coasts of Canada and of Newfoundland, as to which the United States, by Article I of the Convention of October 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain, renounced forever any liberty to take, dry or cure fish.

Article II—The Commission shall consist of two commissioners to be named by Her Britannic Majesty, and of two commissioners to be named by the President of the United States, without delay after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty. The Commission shall meet and complete the delimitation as soon as possible thereafter. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of any commissioner, or in the event of any commissioner omitting or ceasing to act as such, the President of the United States or Her Britannic Majesty, respectively, shall forthwith name another person to act as commissioner instead of the commissioner originally named.

Article III—The delimitation referred to in Article I of this treaty shall be marked upon British Admiralty charts by a series of lines regularly numbered and duly described. The charts so marked, shall, on the termination of the work of the Commissoin, be signed by the commissioners in quadruplicate, one copy whereof shall be delivered to the Secretary of State of the United States, and three copies to Her Majesty's Government. The delimitation shall be made in the following manner, and shall be accepted by both the high contracting parties as applicable for all purposes under Article I of the Convention of October 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain.

The three marine miles mentioned in Article I of the convention of October 20, 1818, shall be measured seaward from low water mark; but at every bay, creek, or harbor, not otherwise specially provided for in this treaty, such three marine miles shall be measured seaward from a straight line drawn across the bay, creek, or harbor, in the part nearest the entrance at the first point where the width does not exceed ten marine miles.

FIXING THE LIMITS OF EXCLUSION.

Article IV—At or near the following bays the limits of exclusion under Article I of the convention of October 20, 1818, at points more than three marine miles from low water mark, shall be established by the following lines, namely: At the Baie des Chaneurs the line from the light at Birch Point, on Miscou Island, to Macquereau Point Light; at the Bay of Miramichi, the line from the light at Point Escuminac to the light on the eastern point of Tabisintac Gully; at Egmont Bay, in Prince Edward's Island, the line from the light at Cape Egmont to the light at West Point; and off St. Anne's Bay, in the Province of Nova Scotia, the line from Cape Smoke to the light at Point Aconi; at Fortune Bay, in Newfoundland, the line from Connaigre Head to the light on the southeasterly end of Brunet Island, thence to Fortune Head; at Sir Charles Hamilton Sound, the line from the southeast point of Cape Fogo to White Island, thence to the north end of Peckford Island and from the south end of Peckford Island to the east headland of Ragged Harbor.

At or near the following bays the limits of exclusion shall be three marine miles seaward from the following lines, namely: At or near Barrington Bay, in Nova Scotia, the line from the light on Stoddard Island to the light on the south point of Cape Sable, thence to the light at Baccaro Point; at Chedabucto and St. Peter's bays, the line from Cranberry Island light to Green Island light, thence to Point Rouge; at Mira Bay, the line from the light on the east point of Scatari Island and to the northeasterly point of Cape Morien; and at Placentea Bay, in Newfoundland, the line from Latine Point on the eastern mainland shore to the most southerly point of Red Island, thence by the most southerly point of Merasheen Island to the mainland. Long Island and Bryer Island, at St. Mary's Bay, in Nova Scotia, shall, for the purpose of delimitation, be taken as the coasts of such bay.

Article V—Nothing in this treaty shall be construed to include within the common waters any such interior portions of any bays, creeks or harbors as cannot be reached from the sea without passing within the three marine miles mentioned in Article I of the convention of October 20, 1818.

Article VI—The commissioners shall from time to time report to each of the high contracting parties such lines as they may have agreed upon, numbered, described and marked as herein provided, with quadruplicate charts thereof; which lines so reported shall forthwith from time to time be simultaneously proclaimed by the high contracting parties, and be binding after two months from such proclamation.

Article VII—Any disagreement of the commissioners shall forthwith be referred to an umpire selected by the Secretary of State of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington; and his decision shall be final.

Article VIII—Each of the high contracting parties shall pay its own commissioners and officers. All other expenses jointly incurred, in connection with the performance of the work, including compensation to the umpire, shall be paid by the high contracting parties in equal moieties.

Article IX—Nothing in this treaty shall interrupt or affect the free navigation of the Strait of Canso by fishing vessels of the United States.

COMMON RULES IN CANADIAN WATERS.

Article X—United States fishing vessels entering the bays or harbors referred to in Article I of this treaty shall conform to harbor regulations common to them and to fishing vessels of Canada or of Newfoundland. They need not report enter or clear when putting into such bays or harbors for shelter or repairing damages, nor when putting into the same, outside the limits of established ports of entry, for the purpose of purchasing wood or of obtaining water, except that any such vessel remaining more than twenty-four hours, exclusive of Sunday and legal holidays, within any such port or communicating with the shore therein may be required to report, enter or clear; and no vessel shall be excused hereby from giving due information to boarding officers.

They shall not be liable in any such bays or harbors for compulsory pilotage; nor, when therein for the purpose of shelter, of repairing damages, of purchasing wood, or of obtaining water, shall they be liable for harbor dues, tonnage dues, buoy dues, light dues, or other similar dues; but this enumeration shall not permit other changes inconsistent with the enjoyment of the liberties reserved or secured by the convention of October 20, 1818.

PRIVILEGES OF AMERICAN FISHING VESSELS.

Article XI—United States fishing vessels entering the ports, bays and harbors of the eastern and northeastern coasts of Canada, or of the coasts of Newfoundland, under stress of weather or under casualty, may unload, reload, tranship, or sell, subject to customs laws and regulations, all fish on board, when such unloading, transhipment or sale is made necessary as incidental to repairs; and may replenish outfits, provisions and supplies damaged or lost by disaster; and in case of death or sickness, shall be allowed all needful facilities, including the shipping of crews.

Licenses to purchase in established ports of entry of the aforesaid coasts of Canada, or of Newfoundland, for the homeward voyage, such provisions and supplies as are ordinarily sold to trading vessels, shall be granted to United States fishing vessels in such ports promptly upon application and without charge; and such vessels having obtained licenses in the manner aforesaid shall also be accorded upon all occasions such facilities for the purchase of casual or needful provisions and supplies as are ordinarily granted to the trading vessels; but such provisions or supplies shall not be obtained by barter nor purchased for resale or traffic.

Article XII—Fishing vessels of Canada and Newfoundland shall have on the Atlantic coast of the United States all the privileges reserved and secured by this treaty to United States fishing vessels in the aforesaid waters of Canada and