New-York Tribune.

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IS ITALY IMPATIENT?

A QUEER STORY FROM ROME.

RUMOR THAT MINISTER PORTER WILL BE DISMISSED AND THE ITALIAN LEGATION IN WASHINGTON RECALLED, IF RUDINI'S NOTE IS NOT ANSWERED TO-DAY—THIS GOVERNMENT NOT INFORMED.

Rome, April 10.—It is reported that if the United States Government does not answer the Marquis Rudini's note by to-morrow Mr. Porter, the American Minister here, will be ordered to leave Italy; the whole Italian Legation in Washington will be recalled, and Italian interests left in charge of the British Minister.

Washington, April 10 (Special).—A dispatch from Rome which obtained some circulation here to-night was to the effect that the Italian Government, in case no answer should be received by to-morrow to the note of Marquis Rudini, would send Minister Porter his passports and recall the entire Italian Legation in the United States, leaving Italian interests in charge of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister. Among persons who are well informed the dispatch was regarded as a mere canard. It seemed to them impossible that the Italian Government could entertain such a purpose. It can be authoritatively stated that if Italy contemplates any such course as the dispatch indicates, the Administration in Washington is in absolute ignorance of the fact.

It is known here that Secretary Blaine has prepared an answer to the message of Premier Rudini. The fact of the preparation of Secretary Blaine's reply is not only well understood, but it is stated, moreover, that the Secretary's letter was submitted to the President and his Cabinet and was found to be satisfactory.

In view of these circumstances, it is asserted with considerable confidence that the letter of Secretary Blaine has already been sent to Marquis Rudini, though whether it was communicated by mail or telegraph is not known. If the former method was adopted, the Italian Premier, it is believed, was apprised of the fact. It is suggested also that intimations have been conveyed of the advisability of conducting the diplomatic negotiations between the two countries with less publicity.

For these reasons it is thought to be almost impossible that the rumor in Rome can be correct.

The editors of "L'Echo" and "Christoforo Colombo," in this city, when seen last night said that they had received no information from either Rome or Washington in confirmation of the rumor. They gave no credence to the report, and said that they would probably print it without editorial comment, except perhaps to discredit the rumors. The editor of "Il Progresso" was emphatic in saying that he utterly disbelieved the story. He said that the Italian Government was content to await the action of the United States Government, and that the bitter feeling in the Italian colony had almost entirely died away.

In regard to Baron Fava's departure, he says positively that the American press is in error in stating that the Baron had been recalled, and "Il Progresso" will appear to-day with an editorial which states that Baron Fava is still the Minister of the King of Italy, and that a circular, which was sent to the Italian Consuls in the United States on April 7, announcing the departure of the head of the Legation, stated substantially that he went merely on an indefinite leave of absence.

Baron Fava left his hotel last night and went aboard the Gascogne, which sails to-day at 7 a. m.

DEBATING THE IRISH LAND BILL.

MR. GLADSTONE, MR. BALFOUR AND MR. LABOUCHERE AMONG THE SPEAKERS.

London, April 10.—In the House of Commons to-day, in Committee on the Irish Land bill, on the clause proposing that advances of money be made by the issue of guaranteed land stock equal in nominal amount to the advance, Mr. Labouchere, in moving to omit the word "guaranteed," generally condemned the bill. He held that it was absurd to suppose that the feeling now existing against rents would diminish when England was substituted for the Irish landlords. Continuing, Mr. Labouchere, in substance, asked why, allowing that £30,000,000 would amply cover the land purchase, State aid ought to be restricted to agriculture? Many manufacturers, he asserted, would like to get a loan of capital at the rate of 2 3-4 per cent, if they had forty-nine years in which to repay such a loan. The Irish members who supported the present Land bill, added Mr. Labouchere, would be selling their birthright.

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, compared the land scheme brought forward by Mr. Gladstone in 1886 with the Land bill now brought forward by the Government. Mr. Gladstone's measure, said Mr. Balfour, was essentially insecure; while the present bill was accomplished by machinery which would guarantee that the British taxpayer would be reëouped for his outlays. Mr. Labouchere's prospect of a wholesale repudiation of rent, added Mr. Balfour, was almost an impossibility.

Mr. Gladstone said that he felt that he was precluded from voting for any proposal which would pledge British credit. The understanding accepted throughout the country at the last general election was that British credit should not be pledged in any such plan.

Mr. Balfour retorted that Mr. Gladstone's Land bill of 1886 was rejected not because it pledged British credit, but because the country deemed that British credit was imperilled by that measure.

Timothy Healy, Arthur O'Connor and others spoke upon the same subject, when Mr. Balfour moved closure, which was carried by a vote of 216 to 127.

Mr. Labouchere's motion to omit the word "guaranteed" from the phrase "by the issue of guaranteed land stock" was rejected by a vote of 232 to 138.

THE LABOR COMMISSION NAMED.

A REPRESENTATIVE BODY APPOINTED BY THE QUEEN—THE LIST HEADED BY LORD HARTINGTON.

London, April 10.—William Henry Smith, the First Lord of the Treasury, announced in the House of Commons to-day that the following have been appointed by the Queen members of the Royal Labor Commission, which will inquire into the relations existing between capital and labor, and into the cause of strikes and the best means of preventing them:

The Marquis of Hartington (Liberal-Unionist); the Earl of Derby (Liberal-Unionist); the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (Conservative), Member for Andover and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; the Right Hon. Sir John E. Gorst (Conservative), Member for Chatham and Political Secretary of the India Office; the Right Hon. A. J. Mundella (Liberal), Member for Brightside, Sheffield; Sir Robert N. Fowler (Conservative), one of the members for the city of London; the Right Hon. Leonard H. Courtney (Liberal-Unionist), Member for Bodmin, Cornwall; Sir Edward J. Harlan (Conservative), Member for North Belfast; Joseph Cheney Bolton (Liberal), Member for Stirlingshire, Scotland, and chairman of the Caledonian Railroad Company; William Gerald Balfour (Conservative), Member for Central Leeds; Jesse Collings (Liberal-Unionist), Member for Bordesley, Birmingham; Thomas Burt (Liberal), Member for Morpeth, England; William Abraham (Liberal), Member for Rhondda, Wales; Professor Marshall, Sir W. Lewis, manager of the Bute Docks at Cardiff, Wales; Mr. Ismay, one of the directors of the White Star Steamship Company; David Dale, George Livesey Tunstall, a prominent cotton manufacturer; Samuel Plimsoll, Mr. Madsley, an operative cotton spinner; Thomas Mann, the labor agitator; E. Drew, secretary of the Board of Conciliation of the iron and steel trades; Mr. Hewlett, manager of the Wigan Coal and Iron Company; Mr. Tait, chairman of the Glasgow Trade Council; Mr. Austin, secretary of the Irish Democratic Labor Federation; and Sir Frederick Pollock, Editor of "The Law Quarterly Review," and the author of a number of legal works.

When the announcement of the composition of the Commission had been made Justin McCarthy moved to adjourn, in order that he might call attention to what he said was a matter of urgent public importance—the omission of Michael Davitt's name from the list of members of the Commission. Mr. McCarthy said that he wanted to know the reasons for omitting Mr. Davitt's name.

The Speaker, Sir Arthur Wellesley Peel, refused to allow the motion to be put to the House, declaring that it was supported by only twenty-eight Members. Thereupon George Howell (Advanced Liberal), Member for the Northeast Division of Bethnal Green, gave notice that he would call attention to Mr. McCarthy's question, and would move a resolution to the same effect, when the vote was taken upon the expenses of the Commissioners.

NOTES FROM ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

IRISH LAND BILL—BRITISH LABOR COMMISSION—PARNELL—LORD RANDOLPH'S LUCK.

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London, April 10.—The Government, having succeeded in rushing the Irish Land bill through the first stages, when the Irish party were fighting on the question of leadership, shows a determination to follow a similar policy with the bill in committee. If closure be liberally applied, as Mr. Balfour's action indicates it will be, the Conservatives' boast that the business of the session will be completed at the end of June will be realized. Mr. Gladstone held a conference to-day with several McCarthyites on a line of opposition, and the result of the meeting promises to restore concerted action among the Opposition, instead of every man fighting on individual responsibility.

A close scrutiny of the personnel of the Labor Commission confirms the belief that the Government do not intend to permit hazardous questions as to the basic relations of labor and capital to be considered. Roughly classified, capital has fourteen representatives and labor thirteen. The House of Commons listened with excited interest to the exposition of the scope of the Commission's inquiry. The Radicals and Labor members of the House of Commons complain that the list contains only six genuine labor representatives, against eleven large employers, while the sympathies of the other members are on the side of capital.

The canard involving Miss O'Shea and Mr. Parnell has ceased to be heard. Mr. Parnell comes to the House of Commons direct from Brighton. Captain O'Shea continues to live at the east end of Brighton. Mrs. O'Shea is still at the west end, which is now known to people as "Fire-escape Terrace." She drives out with Mr. Parnell in a hooded American buggy.

Although there is a pause in the war rumors, official attention continues to be centred on the accelerated military movements which are taking place on the Continent. Trials of the system of mobilization are proceeding in France on the German frontier, and in these movements trains and transports are being employed in exactly the same manner as they are used in time of war.

The English publishers are prepared for a period of stagnation in their trade until July 1, when the American Copyright law goes into operation. The publication of Ruskin's "Poems," Mrs. Orr's "Life of Browning," and other works which were to be issued in May has been postponed in order to derive benefit from the American concession.

Lord Randolph Churchill had a run of luck at the City and Suburban handicap on Thursday. He backed Colonel North's horse Nunthorpe, 25 to 1 against, and netted the sum of £35,000. He did not back his own horse.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY CONFERENCE.

MR. BLAINE FIXES OCTOBER 12 AS THE DATE FOR OPENING IT.

Boston, April 10.—A dispatch to "The Journal" from Ottawa says: Almost simultaneously with the return from Washington of Sir John Thompson and G. E. Foster, came a dispatch to the Governor-General from Sir Julian Pauncefote, announcing that Mr. Blaine had fixed Monday, October 12, as the date for the reciprocity conference. The time is acceptable to the Canadian Government, and the delegates will therefore duly present themselves at Washington on the day appointed.

Washington, April 10.—"The Evening Star" prints the following:

It now looks very much as though there would be a conference between the United States and Canada on several topics about the middle of next October. October 12 is said to have been agreed upon between Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote as the date for the talk on trade relations, and meanwhile Sir Charles Tupper will have ample opportunity to arrange certain matters with the British Premier that are necessary before there can be a full and free conference.

Mr. Blaine, it is understood, has determined to utilize the anxiety on the part of the Canadian Administration for reciprocal arrangements to good advantage in bringing the Behring Sea problem to an issue. The offer of Canada to open up a freer trade with the United States does not flatter Mr. Blaine. The question thus presented, so it is asserted, has little weight with him when compared with the more important one of the Behring Sea fisheries, which he regards as the absorbing topic for diplomatic thought. The belief is that the Secretary is, therefore, going to meet the Canadian Commissioners in October with the proposition that the discussion between them shall be upon three topics—first, Behring Sea; second, the Newfoundland fisheries; third, international trade. His attitude will be that of a shopkeeper refusing to open a new credit with a customer until he has settled up his old account. By this means, it is thought, the Secretary may be able to bring the representatives of England up to the dilemma of either abandoning the question of reciprocity or making some sort of advances toward the settlement of the seal problem.

The only difficulty in the case lies in the fact that the consent of Lord Salisbury must first be obtained before anything can be done, and the British Premier is supposed to be peculiarly tenacious of his position in the premises. Sir Julian Pauncefote, it is said, is using his good offices with his home Government to bring about the talk on the triangular subject next fall.

LIBERAL VICTORY IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Halifax, N. S., April 10.—The Liberals won a sweeping victory in Prince Edward Island yesterday. Four members resigned their seats in the Legislature to become candidates for the Dominion House of Commons, namely, Donald Ferguson, Provincial Secretary; Patrick Blake, Speaker of the House; John McLean, and John Yeo, leader of the Opposition. The first three were supporters of the Government. The elections to fill the vacancies took place yesterday and resulted in the return of four Opposition candidates. This defeats the Government and will compel it either to resign or to dissolve and make a general appeal to the country.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Madrid, April 10.—At the Cabinet Council yesterday Premier Canovas del Castillo informed the Queen that he had settled with General Foster the principal points of a reciprocity treaty affecting Cuba, and he hoped that a treaty of reciprocity between Spain and America might be negotiated later. General Foster will leave Madrid next week.

WATER FOUND AT 120 FEET IN SAHARA.

Paris, April 10.—A dispatch from Oran says that an enormous reservoir of water, 120 feet below the surface, has been discovered at El-Golea, a small caravan station in the Sahara Desert. The shaft sunk already gives forty gallons of clear water per minute. This is the first time that water has been found at so slight a depth in the Sahara.

THE REPULSE OF THE MANIPURIS.

London, April 10.—A dispatch from the Viceroy of India confirms the news that Lieutenant Grant repulsed, on April 6, 4,000 Manipuri natives, armed with guns. Reinforcements are rapidly pushing forward. The Miranzais continue to resist the authorities, and are erecting stone breastworks. Fourteen of the British were killed, and twenty-seven wounded.

THIRTEEN KILLED BY A POWDER EXPLOSION.

Zanzibar, April 10.—An explosion occurred to-day in the powder magazine adjoining the Sultan's palace. Thirteen persons were killed and twenty injured.

OFFERING TO ARBITRATE IN IRELAND.

Cincinnati, April 10.—The Council of the Irish National League of America adjourned this afternoon after adopting among others the following resolutions:

That the president be authorized to suggest the good offices of this organization as arbitrator, with a view to the restoration of harmony and the reconcilement of all differences in Ireland; and to this end that the president at once put himself in communication with the proper parties in Ireland.

That we recommend a National convention in America to be held not later than September, 1891, at Baltimore, and the president is hereby instructed to request the presence of Mr. Parnell, the president of the Irish National League, and of the Irish Members of Parliament at such convention.

DISPLACED WASHINGTON FOR JEFF DAVIS.

Little Rock, Ark., April 10 (Special).—Certain Democratic politicians of Little Rock are endeavoring to disprove the statement that the House of Representatives of Arkansas had the picture of George Washington taken from the position over the Speaker's desk which it occupied for twenty years, replacing it with the picture of Jefferson Davis. The picture of Washington was a small engraving, and, with the frame, possibly cost five dollars. It was taken down, and a life-size oil painting of Jefferson Davis, inclosed in a magnificent gilt frame, put in its place. Afterward the picture of Washington was again put on the wall, but not over the Speaker's desk, that place being filled by the Davis painting. These are the facts, and they cannot be refuted.

MANY EXPOSED TO TYPHUS.

A HOUSE QUARANTINED AT ELIZABETH.

THE PATIENT AT FIRST IN THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The man found suffering from spotted typhus at the City Hospital in Elizabeth, N. J., has been removed to the pest house for small pox patients in the outskirts of that city. The man is twenty-eight years old and came from Hamburg two weeks ago. He is believed to have come over on the same ship with the patient who was in the Roosevelt Hospital in New-York. He was taken sick on Thursday, and Dr. Wilson, who ordered his removal to the Elizabeth hospital, thought it a simple case of typhoid fever. The bed on which he lay has been burned and the ward and hospital thoroughly fumigated.

The building No. 222 Pine-st., Elizabeth, where he boarded, has been quarantined, all the bedding destroyed, and two policemen put on guard to prevent its inmates coming out until all danger is past. None of them have displayed any symptoms of the malady, and the Board of Health do not think they will, as every precaution has been taken. The house, a two-story one, has been fumigated. On the first floor live seven Poles, and on the second a French family consisting of four persons. The necessaries of life will be supplied to them by the city while the quarantine is kept up.

The patient in the pest house has a malignant type of the disease and it is not believed he will recover. The medical staff of the hospital held a meeting at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and decided that everything had been done that the occasion required, and that there was no cause for any further alarm so far as the institution was concerned. The Health Board will take care of the quarantine at the infected house.

THE HOSPITALS NOT OVERCROWDED.

GRIP IS STILL CLAIMING A LARGE NUMBER OF VICTIMS, HOWEVER.

Some of the most alarming reports that have been circulated in connection with discussions regarding the "grip" have dealt with the facilities afforded by the various hospitals in the city, and statements have been published intimating that there was no adequate provision for the treatment of sufferers from the epidemic. Careful inquiry, however, failed to verify the most sweeping of these statements, although it is undoubtedly true that most of the hospitals are unusually full at present. A Tribune reporter saw a number of hospital officials yesterday, and, while he discovered abundant evidence that there is at present a great deal of sickness, he did not learn of any reason for serious alarm.

Superintendent Ludlow, of the New-York Hospital, said that that institution was unusually well filled, but as yet no patients had been turned away. "This is the season of year when pulmonary troubles are the worst," he said, "and the hospitals are always full at this time. There is, however, nothing to occasion alarm in the present situation, and I do not think the 'grip' is causing the hospitals much trouble."

At St. Vincent's Hospital it was admitted that patients had recently been turned away who, in ordinary times, would have been taken in. Dr. Campbell, the house surgeon, said, however, that no serious trouble had been experienced, nor was any apprehended. All the beds in the charity wards were filled, as well as most of those in the department for pay patients, but the facilities for accident cases had not been encroached upon.

Bellevue Hospital and the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island have lately been crowded to their fullest capacity, but no cases of serious illness have been turned away. Similar reports were made by the officers of various other hospitals, and they all agreed in the statement that there was no occasion for anxiety.

Health Officer Brown, of Yonkers, reports that from April 3 up to noon yesterday there had been twenty-one deaths reported at his office, half of them being victims of the grip. He said that this was the largest death rate ever known for any corresponding week in April. The disease has carried off two police officials in Mount Vernon within the last two days. Ex-Chief of Police Sternhagen died on Thursday, after two days' illness. Yesterday William Schultz, a constable who was attached to Police Justice Collins's court, died. He had been attacked with the grip on Wednesday.

During the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday 171 deaths were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics in this city, thirty-five less than on Thursday, and the number of death from "grip" complications was only nine. The number of sick policemen had dropped from 273 on Tuesday to 246 yesterday.

THE SCARE IN THIS CITY ABATING.

STRINGENT MEASURES WILL BE TAKEN TO PREVENT TYPHUS SPREADING.

Antonio Martinelli, who was removed from the Roosevelt Hospital on Wednesday night, suffering from typhus fever, was said to be getting along nicely in the fever pavilion on North Brother Island, and the doctors thought there was some chance of his recovery. The patients who were in the same ward with Martinelli at Roosevelt Hospital have been kept in ignorance of their exposure to typhus fever as far as possible, and there will be no change in the quarantine regulations there for three weeks. The same regulations will be observed in the two wards in Bellevue Hospital in which James Taylor lay before he died from the fever.

The Health Commissioners said yesterday that typhus fever would not be permitted to become a menace to the lives of New-Yorkers. In recent years the disease has been kept under control in this city by prompt isolation of cases, the burning of infected bedding and clothing, and the thorough disinfection of rooms. The following record of cases and deaths was furnished yesterday as proof of the Department's effective work in dealing with typhus fever:

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Year.	Cases.	Deaths.
1881	338	109	1886	66	15
1882	297	63	1887	2	0
1883	71	13	1888	4	4
1884	120	27	1889	0	0
1885	82	15	1890	4	0

NO NEW CASES OF YELLOW FEVER.

The steamship Dryden, which was detained at Quarantine on account of yellow fever, which broke out on board on her passage from Brazilian ports to this city, was released yesterday and allowed to come up to the city. No new cases had developed.

THE MOB STARTED FOR THE WRONG MAN

A CROWD OF EXCITED POLES SURROUND THE OFFICE OF MAJOR CLINTON.

As Major J. B. Clinton was sitting in his office last night, in Passaic, N. J., he was astonished to see a mob of excited Polish laborers surround the building and make loud threats against him. One of the excited Poles drew a dagger, which he flourished above his head, and said in broken English that he would have blood. Major Clinton had become thoroughly alarmed when some citizens came to his rescue. It was then learned that the excited Poles had mistaken Major Clinton for C. N. Johnson, a contractor who had employed the Polish laborers. When it was made clear to the laborers that they had mistaken Clinton for Johnson they withdrew. The man with the dagger said that Johnson owed the Polish laborers several hundred dollars for wages, and that if he did not pay them they would kill him.

THE CONFERENCE OF LATTER DAY SAINTS.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 10 (Special).—At the conference to-day in Kirtland of the Latter Day Saints the request of the English mission for a bishop and high priest was granted in part. The body to which the petition was referred yesterday reported in favor of the ordination of Elder Thomas Taylor to the office of high priest. The request for a bishop was not granted, but it was recommended that all the powers of a bishop be conferred on the bishop's agent. A sensation was created at the prayer-meeting this morning by a testimonial from Charles Lefty, of Detroit, that he came to herald the second coming of Christ in the person of the man called Schweinfurth. When the man sat down J. H. Lake, the Canadian missionary, arose and said that the man who had spoken had been expelled by the Saints from the Church after due trial. President Joseph Smith addressed a large congregation, directing his remarks principally to the ministry. Another convert, Mrs. Ida Mirken, was baptized in the Chagrin River this afternoon.

The reincorporation of the society was discussed. The society is incorporated in Illinois, where there is a limit to the amount of property the Church may hold. Therefore it is proposed that the society shall be incorporated in Iowa, where there is no limitation. A committee of three was appointed with power to act. The next conference will be held on April 6, 1892, at Independence, Mo.

THE DIRECT TAX MONEY.

GOV. HILL SUGGESTS THAT IT BE USED IN PAYING BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

ANXIOUS TO KEEP THE STATE TAX RATE HIGH, SO THAT THE FARMERS WILL HOLD THE REPUBLICAN SENATE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR HEAVY TAXES.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, April 10.—Governor Hill would afford no relief in taxation to the farmers of the State, although it is the testimony of every Senator and Assemblyman representing legislative districts in which there is a large farming population that the financial distress of the farmers has not been so great in many years as it is this year. For two years the farmers of the State have had poor crops, owing to bad weather. In many counties farms are unsalable at any price approaching their value in more prosperous times. Under these circumstances the farmers naturally look to the Legislature to use every particle of the State's funds available to keep the State tax-rate low.

Lately, the farmers who are hoping for a low State tax-rate were cheered by the news that the United States Government had paid back to the State the large sum of $2,213,330 86 on account of the Federal Direct Tax of 1861. Surely, they thought, this money will be used to reduce the State tax-rate below that of last year. But Governor Hill has different plans for the disposition of that money. He doesn't wish to have the State tax-rate kept low by the economy of a Republican Senate. Upon the contrary, he wishes it kept high, so that the farmers will hold the Republican Senate responsible for a high rate. In order to keep the State tax-rate high, he has suggested other uses for the $2,300,000 which has come like a windfall into the State Treasury. Mr. Hill desires to elect a Democratic Legislature this fall by raising the cry that the Republican Senate has raised the State tax-rate.

He therefore sent a message to the Legislature to-day suggesting other uses for the $2,300,000 than that of reducing the State tax rate. He would anticipate the payment of canal debt not due until next year; and would set apart $400,000 of the money to pay Niagara Reservation bonds not due for several years to come. He suggests that the canal debt, which is now paying 6 per cent, be bought up and paid off. If this is done, the State Government will have to pay a pretty sum of money to secure those evidences of the State's indebtedness.

The vicious feature of the Governor's suggestion lies in this fact, that the Legislatures of previous years raised by taxation sufficient money to meet the demand upon the State Controller on July 1, 1891, for $1,645,250, together with interest amounting to $49,357 50, to reduce the canal debt by that amount; and that this money is now in the State treasury to meet this obligation. But Governor Hill suggests that, instead of using this money, an equal sum be taken out of the $2,213,330 86 of the Direct Tax fund. He confesses that this would leave in the State treasury $3,764,069 50, "which would be not only sufficient to provide for the payment of all the remaining outstanding canal debt, but leave a balance to the State's credit of $1,055,379 50." And so the Governor would set aside $1,055,379 50 at a time when the State tax-rate should be reduced and hold it in the State treasury without doing anything with it. And the Governor also would have the State anticipate the payment of the Niagara Reservation bonds of the State. There is only $100,000 worth of them due on July 1 of the present year; but the Governor would not only pay them off, but would buy at a high price the Niagara Reservation bonds to the amount of $400,000; all of which will not be due until 1895.

Under no circumstances, therefore, it is apparent, would he reduce the State tax-rate this year. His message to the Legislature is given below, and its financial recommendations are referred for consideration to all men who have thought David B. Hill fit to be President of the United States:

State of New-York, Executive Chamber,
Albany, N. Y., April 10, 1891.

To the Legislature:

There is now in the State Treasury, subject to appropriation by the Legislature, the sum of $2,213,330 86, which is the amount accredited to the State on account of the Federal direct tax of August 5, 1861, and refunded in pursuance of the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1891. It will be the duty of this Legislature or of subsequent Legislatures to provide by law for the disposition of this fund. Various suggestions have been made with reference thereto, none of which, however, is well supported, or has seemed to command general popular approval. The disposition of such a large sum of money naturally provokes some contention, and at such a time as the present, when the burdens of taxation rest heavily on our people, all proposals for expenditure are closely analyzed and carefully weighed. This critical temper of the people and Legislature, while extremely praiseworthy, may, however, prevent any legislation on the subject at this session of the Legislature, in which case the people will be deprived for a year of the benefits of the refunded money.

I would respectfully recommend to the Legislature a method of immediate disposition, which, in my opinion, would satisfy all classes of the people, affording a continuing relief from taxation, and still leave upward of $1,000,000 in the Treasury, to be devoted to such special objects as the Legislature may hereafter agree upon. My suggestion, in brief, is that the money should be used to liquidate outstanding bonded indebtedness of the State, most of which is now drawing interest at the rate of 6 per cent, and the remainder at 2 1-2 per cent, and all of which is to a considerable extent an annual burden upon the people.

I am informed by the Controller that on July 1 next he will be obliged to pay toward the reduction of the canal debt, and out of the canal debt sinking fund, the sum of $1,645,250, together with interest amounting to $49,357 50. If a sufficient portion of the direct tax money should be used in meeting this obligation the canal debt sinking fund would remain intact at $3,764,069 50, which would be not only sufficient to provide for the payment of all remaining outstanding canal debts, but would leave a balance to the State's credit of $1,055,379 50. Such an application of a part of the direct tax money, moreover, would make it unnecessary to levy a tax of one-eighth of a mill, as provided by Chapter 50 of the Laws of 1891, for interest and the sinking fund, amounting to $447,540, or to levy any additional tax hereafter for that purpose. There would, consequently, be a saving of at least $559,540 to the people next year and the year following.

I am also informed by the Controller that there will be due on July 1 next $100,000 of the Niagara Reservation bonds, with interest amounting to $6,250, both of which sums are included in the Supply bill now pending. The outstanding Niagara Reservation bonds on July 1, in addition, will amount to $400,000, now drawing interest at 2 1-2 per cent. If the balance of the direct tax money were used for the redemption of these outstanding bonds and for the payment of interest and the $100,000 due July 1 next, not only could this year's Supply bill be diminished by $106,250, but the entire Niagara Reservation debt could be wiped out, and the annual appropriation for interest avoided. The net result, therefore, of such an application of the direct moneys as I have suggested, and which I herewith recommend to your consideration, would be to place the State entirely out of debt, and afford relief to the people to the extent of over $1,000,000 in taxation. But, more than this, such an operation would still leave in the canal debt sinking fund, over and above all demands, a balance of $1,055,379 50. This would consist mainly of securities now well invested, which could be sold or transferred to other trust funds, and the proceeds used for such purposes as the Legislature might direct. The application of any part of this money toward a reduction of the tax levy to a greater extent than is secured by doing away with the annual appropriations for interest and principal of the State debts may well be deemed objectionable, and the course here suggested avoids this criticism.

Such a disposition of the money as I have outlined is indorsed by the Controller, and I respectfully ask for it your serious consideration. It is a good policy as a general rule for governments as well as individuals to pay their interest-bearing debts when they are able; and when, as in this case, the payment of the debt relieves the people from $1,000,000 in taxation, and places $1,000,000 surplus in the treasury, wise statesmanship should not be slow in adopting that policy.

DAVID B. HILL.

When the message was read in the Senate it was referred to the Taxation Committee for consideration. Mr. Erwin, addressing the Senate, said that he had received numerous petitions favoring the use of the direct tax money as a State school fund.

Senator Sloan said that he was opposed to the foundation of any fund. The State's experience showed that such money was always wasted, and that the money never did any good to the people of the State.

Mr. Deyo, in the Assembly, made the point that New-York City had paid only 32 per cent of the State tax in 1862, and that under Governor Hill's proposal she would derive 47 per cent advantage if the money were used to reduce State indebtedness, as proposed by Governor Hill. Upon his motion the message was sent to the Committee on Ways and Means. Both branches of the Legislature will consider the message at special sessions next week.

BUSINESS TROUBLES CLOSE WIRE WORKS.

It was reported yesterday that the wire works of Cary, Moen & Co., Nos. 223 to 239 West Twenty-eighth-st., inclusive, were closed indefinitely on account of temporary embarrassment. Over 300 workmen are out of work, and it is said that many of them have not been paid.

E. W. May, of No. 34 West Fifteenth-st., said yesterday: "The wages of the workmen have been in arrears for some weeks, and now, without any warning to the workmen, the factories and foundries are closed down without settling with the men, whose families are consequently suffering. The liabilities of the firm are said to be great."

THE TRIBUNE'S JUBILEE.

JOY OVER ITS FIFTY YEARS.

EMINENT PEOPLE TAKE PART IN THE CELEBRATION.

ELOQUENT MEN EXTOL HORACE GREELEY.

ADDRESSES BY WILLIAM H. M'ELROY, WILLIAM M'KINLEY, JR., CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, CHARLES A. DANA, ROSWELL G. HORR AND GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS—A POEM BY EDMUND C. STEDMAN—MUSIC BY AMERICAN COMPOSERS.

The Tribune's celebration of its fiftieth anniversary yesterday aptly recalled one of Horace Greeley's famous sayings:

Fame is a vapor; popularity an accident; riches takes wings; the only earthly certainty is oblivion; no man can foresee what a day may bring forth; while those who cheer to-day will often curse to-morrow; and yet I cherish the hope that the journal I projected and established will live and flourish long after I shall have moldered into forgotten dust, being guided by a larger wisdom, a more unerring sagacity to discern the right, though not by a more unfaltering readiness to embrace and defend it at whatever cost; and that the stone which covers my ashes may bear to future eyes the still intelligible inscription, "Founder of The New-York Tribune."

The indisputable fact that The Tribune is still alive and doing well requires no demonstration. Its fame has not yet passed into vapor, its popularity is undimmed, its day of oblivion is, we hope and believe, far, far away. It has passed through raging seas, through reefs and shoals, through whirlwind and tempest. Once or twice in its voyage of half a century it may have sprung a leak, but it has nothing to apologize for, and is just now enjoying the pleasures and delights of plain sailing. It was fifty years old yesterday, as the records will show. April 10, 1841, was the day of its birth. The vicissitudes of its career shall be passed over in silence; its triumphs and successes were celebrated in dignified discourse, in humorous reminiscence, in song and story, at the Metropolitan Opera House last night in the presence of as distinguished an assemblage as was ever gathered there, an assemblage typically American, and representative of the best elements of American citizenship.

A REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING.

The Nation was represented by its Vice-President, its Secretary of the Navy, and its Senators and Congressmen, who came to do The Tribune honor. Capital and labor, the material forces of American prosperity and progress, sat side by side in box and orchestra chair, and there was no sign of conflict between them. The Law was present in great force, hand in hand with Order. Commerce was there in the garb of merchant princes and great bankers. Famous men in every walk of life were in the audience. Art, Science, Politics and Religion sent delegates to the jubilee. Wall Street had some of its brightest lights in the house. Our little Army and our growing Navy sent some of their heroes to guard the celebration from possible Italian attack. The farmers, the backbone of the country, were there in person. The alliance between them and The Tribune has never been and never will be shaken. It began away back yonder in the 'forties. The leading clubs in the city were not without strong representatives.

It is impossible on so extraordinary an occasion to record every feature of the remarkable assemblage that made the jubilee something to be kept in mind for a lifetime, but it is not to be forgotten that one of the most desirable boxes in the house was reserved for representatives of the race for whose emancipation Mr. Greeley and The Tribune struck some hard blows. And it was well filled.

There was one grievous disappointment—the unavoidable absence of Mr. Blaine. When Mr. McElroy mentioned the name of the Secretary of State the wildest enthusiasm stirred the audience. It broke out into loud cheers (and for some minutes was unchecked.

"What's the matter with Blaine?" cried an inquisitive patriot in the balcony.

"He's all right!" returned a thousand voices, whereat the cheering was renewed.

"Who's all right?" the patriot asked again, and the universal shout answered back:

"Blaine!"

It sounded like 1884. Mr. Blaine's letter will be found elsewhere.

GREETING THE SPEAKERS.

As the speakers of the evening came upon the stage, William McKinley, jr., leading the way, the applause was highly flattering. There was applause when George William Curtis and Roswell G. Horr entered. Chauncey M. Depew was a little late—some dinner perhaps—but he was not allowed to sit down except amid a storm of cheers. When Charles A. Dana, the last to arrive, came forward the applause was renewed. Walter Damrosch arose with his baton and the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra of sixty musicians played as an overture a march composed by Henry Holden Huss. This was followed by an adagio by J. K. Paine from Symphony No. 1.

The stage was filled with people. All the arrangements, the setting, etc., were made by Superintendent Arment. In the front row of chairs with Mr. McElroy and the eminent speakers mentioned sat George W. Childs.

The programme bore on its front page an American eagle, an American shield and two United States flags. The bird of the Nation is perched upon the shield of the thirteen stars and bars, and has a very firm grip on it. The American eagle never intends to let that shield of the old Confederation get out of his clutches. His wings are widespread, covering both flags, and his head is turned in the direction of our manifest destiny. The flag on the left bears only twenty-six stars, the number of States in the Union in 1841. That on the right has forty-four stars, the number of States to-day—1891. The eagle seems to be looking over and beyond it toward new States and Territories that are yet to come into the Union.

A PROMPT START.

The music began promptly at 8 o'clock, and when Mr. McKinley arose to talk of The Tribune and Protection it would have been difficult to find a vacant seat in the house. It was a vast audience. Mr. McElroy's startling announcement that The Tribune was founded by Whitelaw Reid was received with some degree of amazement, but he put himself and the audience right by remarking that a Tribune man naturally regards Whitelaw Reid and Horace Greeley as convertible terms.

All the speakers were listened to with rapt attention. The hour was late when the last word was spoken and the celebration was at an end, but even then the audience seemed reluctant to depart. On the whole, The Tribune is proud of its birthday festival. There was no friction of any kind in any feature of the jubilee.

A touching letter from the poet Whittier, which will be found on the first page of the supplement, was read by Mr. Depew, who referred to it in these words: "The oldest of The Tribune alumni, known wherever American letters are admired, sends this greeting."

MUSIC AND WORDS OF PRAISE.

A POET'S SONG IN GRACEFUL MEASURE.

WHAT THE SPEAKERS SAID ABOUT THE TRIBUNE AND ITS FOUNDER.

When the sounds of the opening music had died away and silence filled the house Mr. McElroy arose to make his speech of welcome. He and it were received with resounding applause, and both were frequently interrupted with hand-clapping. The address was as follows:

The Tribune's year of jubilee has come and now is its high tide. A very hearty welcome to our semi-centennial celebration! This great audience, so distinguished, so brilliant, in which all political parties, not to speak of all vocations, are represented by favorite sons, unites with the kindly expressions which have come to us from all parts of the country, by many men of many minds, in attesting the general regard which is felt for the newspaper which Horace Greeley founded and which Whitelaw Reid has steadily advanced. In establishing The Tribune Mr. Greeley surely builded better than he knew. He must have supposed that he was merely starting a paper. But we who contemplate his achievement from this delectable mount of commemoration decide that when The Tribune was born the foundations were laid of a great American institution. (Applause.) Eulogy is prone to overflow its banks, and this evening is dedicated to eulogy. Nevertheless in characterizing The Tribune because of its force and significance as a great American institution, compliment does not get the delegates away from truth. The Tribune was the evolution of "The Log Cabin"—that most vigorous of all the campaign sheets that have ever flourished in this country. In "The Log Cabin" of April 3, 1841, Mr. Greeley announced in a card over his signature that on April 10, 1841—fifty years ago to-day—he would begin the publication of "a new morning journal to be known as The Tribune, which, as its name imports, will labor to advance the interests of the people and to promote their moral, social and political well-being." (Applause.) The ruling purpose of The Tribune, as thus stated at its inception, has not been lost sight of during the years which have succeeded. It has been its guiding pillars of fire and of cloud. (Applause.) Ever since 1841 that morning journal has labored to promote the moral well-being of the people by the persistent championship of every great practical reform which has commended itself to its judgment. It has labored to promote their social well-being by bringing the ennobling and enlightening influences of literature, art and science to bear upon the complex life of society. It has labored to promote their political well-being by unfaltering devotion to the principles and the policies which it has believed would do most to conserve government of the people, by the people and for the people. (Applause.) Dominated by the purpose thus indicated, The Tribune