VON CAPRIVI'S TRIUMPH.

PUBLICLY COMPLIMENTED BY THE KAISER ON HIS CONDUCT OF THE ELECTIONS.

FORECASTING THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE—THE FINANCIAL PROPOSALS LIKELY TO CAUSE TROUBLE—LOW TONE OF THE NEW REICHSTAG.

Berlin, July 2.—The triumph of Count von Caprivi is regarded as complete by the friends of the Government. The Emperor himself has set upon his conduct of the elections the seal of imperial approval. Full confidence now pervades official circles that the Chancellor has a Reichstag which, within reasonable limits, will do his bidding. As soon as the result of the second ballots was known the Emperor summoned his Chancellor to an audience in the new palace in Potsdam. He received General von Caprivi in the presence of all the officers of the household, shook his hand with ostentatious warmth, and congratulated him upon the satisfactory event of the elections. Throughout the interview that followed the Emperor was cordial almost to the degree of effusiveness. His intention, apparently, was not only to express his gratitude for the Chancellor's creditable victory, but also to set at rest the rumors concerning Caprivi's retirement from office.

While the election returns were coming in, the Emperor and his Ministers met frequently for consultation. At these meetings the speech from the throne is supposed to have been a conspicuous topic of discussion. Of the exact nature of this speech nothing conclusive is known. The semi-official forecasts say that the Emperor will thank the country and the Deputies for the loyalty manifested in the recent elections, and for the readiness with which the military policy of the Government has been indorsed. The Emperor is expected to ask the new House to affirm speedily the decision of the others by passing the Army bill in the form just approved by the Federal Council. He is said to have incorporated already in the draft of his speech promises to continue the realization of his social-reform programme, and to have his Chancellor submit measures for the temporary relief of the agricultural distress caused by the drouth. The financial projects prepared to meet the additional expenditures attendant upon the increase of the Army will be represented probably as free from anything likely to increase the burdens of the less propertied classes. The Emperor is credited also with proposing to disavow, in his speech, any intention to change the laws regarding the right of suffrage, or to raise new revenues by enhancing the price of the necessaries of life.

Undoubtedly the Emperor expects the Army bill will be passed without much delay. His plan to start for Norway on July 7 has been altered since the results of the second ballots became known, and the Ministers decided to expedite the progress of the bill; and after the Council of Ministers on Saturday he let it be understood that he would postpone his departure until after the bill should have been voted on by the Reichstag.

Chancellor von Caprivi will present the bill in the form which has become familiar as the Huene compromise. He will suggest that prolonged debates will be needless, as the questions presented by the bill were discussed at length by the last Reichstag. Still, if the Deputies insist upon referring the measure to a committee, the Government will not oppose them. At the same time, however, the Chancellor will urge upon them the expediency of a final settlement, both in committee and the plenary sitting, within the present month. The Government's plan is to get the whole matter out of the way before fall. This plan implies greater Ministerial confidence in the disposition of the Reichstag than persons outside of official circles are ready to concede. The Government's majority is small and composite. Its members are divided on innumerable minor issues. Least of all are they likely to accept on trust the Chancellor's financial proposals, which he will be able to present only in their general outlines, as the details of his plan are still undetermined.

The semi-official newspapers are endeavoring to slip the Deputies over this obstacle by pretending that it does not exist. They say that the financial paragraphs are all but complete and will be ready in ample time for the consideration of the Deputies. These assertions, however, do not alter the fact that the Federal Council is busy with the financial proposals and will be busy with them for some time after the assembling of the Deputies, and that for many days the Chancellor will be unable to give anything like a full exposition of his scheme.

The trouble with the financial proposals will be aggravated by the suspicions of the Conservatives, Anti-Semites and Agrarians, who watch with jealous eyes any measure reflecting the Chancellor's economic views. They are all ardent protectionists, and they cannot forgive Von Caprivi for his tendencies toward tariff reform. While assenting to the principles of the Military bill, they disagree with the Chancellor on all questions of ways and means and will miss no opportunity to attack his financial or commercial policy.

The majority of the new Deputies are already in Berlin. Virtually all of them concede that the adoption of the Army bill is beyond doubt. The main subject of interest among them is the distribution of official honors in the organization of the Reichstag. The elections of members of the Parliamentary bureaus will take place on July 6. Herr von Levetzow's re-election to the presidency of the Reichstag will not be opposed. The Clericals will get the first vice-presidency, and the National Liberals the second vice-presidency.

The general opinion that the new Reichstag will have an exceptionally low tone is sustained by the appearance of the men who have come to take their seats. Among the members are several men hardly more respectable than Ahlwardt. The sixteen avowed Anti-Semites are likely to prove even more offensive leaven than the worst of the Social Democrats. Intellectually and morally they have as low an average as any group of men sitting in any European Parliament. The Saxon contingent of Anti-Semites are especially blatant, although curiously enough they won their victories in a kingdom where Hebrews are comparatively few. All the members of the party boast of their intention to produce Jew-baiting measures whenever the slightest opportunity offers. According to the rules of the Reichstag, any faction must have fifteen or more members before it can obtain the right to be recognized as a party and to introduce bills.

With its sixteen members the Anti-Semitic faction is just able to claim these privileges. What it will do with them is indicated by the speeches of Ahlwardt, just freed from Ploetzensee prison. At the four meetings held by him at Concordia Hall in the last four days, Ahlwardt has announced his scheme for taxation of the Hebrews. He says he will move in the Reichstag for an enormous increase of the bourse tax, and for special taxes on Hebrew bankers and traders. He will also propose, he says, a progressive tax on titles of nobility, calculated to bear most heavily on princes and most lightly on barons. This programme pleased his hearers so thoroughly that they rose and cheered him with crazy enthusiasm every time he proclaimed it. In Neu-Stettin, where he was elected on the second ballot, Ahlwardt has been prohibited from speaking in public halls; but, as his election shows, he has with him the mob there as well as the one here. Although the people of Neu-Stettin protest that Ahlwardt was returned to represent them only through the immoderate application of beer to the lowest classes, it is apparent that his election both there and in Arnswalde was only one sign of the general uprising of the haters of the Hebrews.

Anti-Semitism in Germany has ceased to be a sporadic local phenomenon. Its Parliamentary representation, only one in 1887 and only five in 1890, amounts now to sixteen; and these sixteen, the returns show, have almost 500,000 voters behind them. Nor do these figures tell all. For the Conservative party will appear in the new Reichstag pledged by its platform to Anti-Semitism, although not to Ahlwardtism, and ready to give many of its votes to pass any decent and practicable measure against the Hebrews.

A HIGH BAVARIAN OFFICIAL IN TROUBLE.

Berlin, July 2.—The Munich "Nachrichten" was recently fined 1,000 marks for libelling Privy Councillor von Klug, the keeper of King Otto's privy purse and secretary to Prince Regent Luitpold. The "Nachrichten" appealed from the sentence, and obtained a reversal on Friday, the Court holding that the fact had been established that Privy Councillor von Klug had used for his own pecuniary benefit knowledge of certain facts which he had obtained in his official capacity. He bought for a mere song land through which the new Prince Regent Avenue was to be carried, and then sold the land to the Government at a high price. The Court, although concurring as to the facts, fined the journal because it had overstepped the bounds of permissible language in bringing the scandal to light. Von Klug was formerly a money-taker at the Royal Opera House, and rose rapidly through intrigues against his official chief, Baron von Perfall, to the advantage of his friend Possart. Possart is involved in the scandal, and it is expected that both he and Von Klug will be dismissed from their present places.

THE MORTALITY FROM CHOLERA AT MECCA.

London, July 2.—Seventy-six persons are reported to have died of cholera in Jeddah yesterday, and 440 in Mecca.

A PICTURE OF BISMARCK AND MR. PHELPS.

Berlin, July 2.—Professor Koppay is exhibiting in his studio a picture of Prince Bismarck and ex-Minister William Walter Phelps discussing in a room of the Chancellor's palace the Samoan Conference. The figures are about life-size. Mr. Phelps appears standing in an attitude suggestive of earnest conversation. Prince Bismarck is represented as listening while he comes forward to make his reply. Both portraits are true to life, and are described by art critics as having high historical value. The picture will be shown in several German salons and will then be sent to New-York for exhibition.

GERMANY'S TRADE RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

Berlin, July 2.—The immediate future of Germany's commercial relations with Russia is viewed with much apprehension. The suspension of negotiations for a commercial treaty is regarded by many as the prelude of a tariff war. Russia's new maximum tariff, although still inoperative, apparently was drafted for the special purpose of injuring German producers. It provides for an increase of duties on the principal articles of German export by 15, 20, and in some cases, 30 per cent. The "Boersen Courier" and the "Koelnische Zeitung" urge the Government not to delay a moment should this tariff be made operative, but to strike back with a tariff that would crush Russia's export trade with Germany. Such action might be taken, they say, in accordance with a decree by the Federal Council; hence the Government need not lose time in waiting for the decision of the Reichstag. An effort is made to establish some connection between the rupture of the commercial negotiations and the unexpected decision of the Emperor not to meet the Czarewitch, who will pass through Berlin on his way to the Duke of York's wedding.

A dispatch from Madrid says that the Spanish Government is anxious to keep in operation the provisional treaty between Spain and Germany which expired recently until a permanent treaty can be arranged.

MR. TAYLOR PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS.

Madrid, July 2.—Hannis Taylor, the new United States Minister, presented his credentials to the Queen Regent yesterday. The usual formalities were observed. The Queen Regent replied to Mr. Taylor's speech in the most cordial manner.

A GREETING TO MR. SPURGEON.

CALVARY CHURCH CROWDED WHEN HE PREACHED.

SERMON OF THE SON OF THE GREAT CHRISTIAN WORKER—TO LECTURE HERE ALSO.

The announcement that the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, of London, son of the Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, and his successor in the pulpit, would preach in Calvary Baptist Church, at Fifty-seventh-st. and Sixth-ave., last evening, caused a large and eager congregation to assemble to listen to him. As early as 7 o'clock scores of men and women were gathered on the sidewalk in front of the church anxious for admittance. When the doors were opened the spacious auditorium was quickly filled to overflowing. The entire services, which were of varied and noteworthy interest, were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, the pastor, and besides him and Mr. Spurgeon on the platform were the Rev. Dr. Thurber, of Paris; the Rev. Drs. Henry Borden, Robert Morse, Graves and others.

Dr. MacArthur announced that Mr. Spurgeon would be in Cottage City, Martha's Vineyard, next Sunday, and on July 12 would sail for home to occupy the pulpit so long filled by his father. Mr. Spurgeon had, however, generously consented to lecture in Calvary Church on the evening of July 11, and with his usual liberality had proposed that the proceeds of the lecture be devoted to some worthy New-York charity. But it had been decided that an admission of 50 cents be charged, and that the proceeds be divided between the orphanage established in London by Mr. Spurgeon's father and the Boys' Brigade of Calvary Church. The lecture would be on Mr. Spurgeon's father's famous book, "Candles," and would be illustrated.

Before the sermon Dr. Coburn, a young medical practitioner and member of the church, was consecrated to evangelical work, the charge to the candidate being made by the Rev. Dr. Morse. Mr. Spurgeon made a touching consecrating prayer.

A collection was then taken up to supply the Boys' Brigade with uniforms. Dr. MacArthur said he expected that the brigade would parade in uniform on July 4, 1894, and he hoped that during the collection "Alexander the coppersmith would not put in too much fine work, but that every offering would be at least nickel if not silver."

Mr. Spurgeon stepped to the front of the platform when introduced by the pastor. He is in the prime of manhood, rather above middle height, and although not stout, still is of a well knit and muscular physique. His hair is dark, straight and trimmed somewhat closely, and he has a short blond mustache. His voice is not of great volume or compass. It is high pitched, but well modulated and pleasant. His manner is earnest and impressive.

After fittingly acknowledging the compliments paid to his father and himself, Mr. Spurgeon announced as his text a part of Hosea vii, 1, "Set the trumpet to thy mouth." He was there, he said, to play the part of a trumpeter. It might not be a highly honored part, but he was encouraged by a remark once made by a doorkeeper of a church, that he would rather be even a doormat in the house of God than nothing therein. Mr. Spurgeon then preached an exhortative rather than a dogmatic sermon. He said in part:

Some might say, "O, if I could blow the trumpet in the Metropolitan Temple in London as Mr. Spurgeon does, I'd do it gladly." All must remember that God would hear even the toy trumpet, for even little children could be trumpeters for Christ. The use of the trumpet as shown in the Scriptures was to sound an alarm. An idea had got abroad that Satan was a myth, but the Bible taught that he is a real enemy who has outwitted our first parents and was ever waiting and watching to lure their children. The preacher, therefore, sounded the trumpet of alarm. Another use of the trumpet was to sound a surrender. As the priests had besieged Jericho, going around its walls for days sounding the rams' horns to summon it to surrender, so God had besieged the hearts of mankind for years, and all must surrender if they would be saved.

The trumpet was also used to proclaim jubilee and freedom. People in this country know more about freedom than the people of other countries, for they have seen the shackles struck off millions of slaves. What a feeling it is to have the shackles of sin struck off!

Another use of the trumpet was for coronations. Trumpets announced the coronation of Solomon. All present should sound the trumpet of coronation proclaiming Jesus to be King of Kings, confessing in Him, believing in Him, and so being saved. Finally, the trumpet was used to call a muster. Oh! that I had the power of God to call for all to muster in His service. The ranks are thinning fast. Many have died. Many more will soon go. We want fresh recruits, fresh methods, fresh enterprises in the cause of God.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM B. LEONARD.

William B. Leonard, who died Saturday night at Owego, N. Y., was one of the oldest residents of Brooklyn. He had been in poor health for some months, and about four weeks ago left his home at No. 192 Columbia Heights, and moved, with his wife and widowed daughter, Mrs. Louise P. Van Nostrand, to Owego, in search of health. Instead of improving, however, he steadily declined, so that his death on Saturday was not unexpected. He was troubled with a complication of diseases. He was seventy-three years old, and was born at Owego. Mr. Leonard was the father of Bishop William Andrew Leonard, of Ohio, who is the youngest of the Protestant Episcopal Bishops in this country. He was connected with the Kings County Bank, the National Bank of North America and the Hanover Fire Insurance Company. For the last ten years Mr. Leonard had been senior deacon of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Brooklyn, and was one of the founders of the church, serving as a vestryman for over twenty years. He was also vice-president of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

WILLIAM HENRY STUART.

Gowanda, N. Y., July 2.—William Henry Stuart, ex-State Librarian and ex-member of Assembly, died at his home here on Friday of chronic rheumatism. Mr. Stuart was born on May 2, 1820, at Wheatland, Jefferson County.

JOHN F. HAGERMAN, JR.

Princeton, N. J., July 2.—John F. Hagerman, jr., a prominent lawyer of New-Jersey, died at his home in this place after a brief illness. He was born in Princeton, and was at one time Mayor of the town.

WE DOES NOT DARE TO EAT.

From Quips.

I went the other day to see the man who is slowly starving to death in this land of plenty. He is mixing this horrible fate as an alternative of taking deleterious matter into his system and dying as if were by poison.

"I can't help it," he said. "There is absolutely nothing that can be eaten with safety. I've just given up boiled milk."

"Boiled milk?" I replied. "Why, I always thought that was the most harmless food which could possibly be obtained."

"I thought so too until lately, but now a noted medical authority says that when water and milk are boiled their most valuable nutritive properties are destroyed."

"Of course you are afraid to eat meat and vegetables?"

"All ran't poisons, sir, full of pernicious bacilli. I couldn't think of eating them."

"How about bread and butter?"

"Well, sir, there is liable to be a fungus growth in bread very detrimental to the health, and if the baking powder used in it happens to contain alum, as is usually the case, the matter is made infinitely worse. As for butter, not long ago I read in a medical journal that there may be more bacilli in a piece of butter than there are inhabitants in Europe."

"But if you ate toast, would not the effect of the fungus and alum be neutralized?"

"Possibly, but I can't eat it dry, and if I spread butter on it I run into another danger, for while raw butter is full of microbes, melted butter is a deadly poison in the system. No, there is nothing that is safe to eat or drink, and I can do nothing but die."

That seems to be the only alternative.

STATE ROADMAKING.

WORK OF THE CONVICTS AT DANNEMORA.

A SPECIMEN FOR FARMERS TO SEE—FINDING OUT THE EXACT COST OF IMPROVEMENT—HOW THE WORK IS DONE.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Dannemora, N. Y., July 2.—There is a railway, the Chateaugay, which runs up this place from Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain, and then goes westward and southward to the heart of the Adirondacks. Its chief use is to transport summer tourists from Plattsburg to the Adirondack resorts, and it thus traverses some of the most picturesque scenery in the State. This year the summer traveller who journeys along this route has something interesting to see beyond magnificent landscapes. He need not leave the car in which he is seated to look upon this wonder. It is directly by the station here at Dannemora. This curiosity is the spectacle of State Prison convicts, in their peculiar striped suits, engaged in roadmaking, apparently without guards, and seemingly as much interested and contented with their work as though they were free men.

The road they are now at work upon starts at the little railway station, runs due north about a sixteenth of a mile and then the same distance eastward to the gates of the Clinton State Prison. Long before the railway train coming from Plattsburg has reached Dannemora the observant traveller has noted the tall brick walls encircling the prison and the big buildings of the prison itself overtopping the walls. The railroad train rises 1,500 feet in going from Plattsburg to Dannemora, and Clinton Prison itself, being situated upon an eminence, the institution's numerous buildings can be seen, in a somewhat stately group, for many miles before the railroad traveller arrives at Dannemora. From the prison windows one commands one of the grandest views in the Adirondacks, although the convicts, except those who are now employed at roadmaking, see little of it. The prison is the sanitarium of State prisons, being situated in a most healthful location and having the best hospital, the largest bathroom and an eminently skilful physician in Dr. Ransom. But possibly the convicts do not admire Clinton Prison as a health resort.

Governor Flower in his last annual message to the Legislature first suggested the employment of the convicts at roadmaking. He said: "I recommend that the Superintendent of Prisons be properly authorized by law to employ some of the prisoners at Dannemora in roadbuilding in the vicinity of the prison. The State controls the roads for about twenty miles around the institution, and about 200 convicts could be employed in this work with benefit both to themselves and to that portion of the State. Clinton Prison is so situated that the employment of convicts on roads outside the prison is not open to the same objections that it would be at other State prisons." The Legislature of the present year, acting upon this suggestion, passed a law authorizing Austin Lathrop, Superintendent of Prisons, to employ not to exceed 300 convicts in the improvement of the roads near the prison, and appropriated $10,000 for the purchase of roadmaking machines and implements and to pay other necessary expenses of the undertaking. Moreover, the State Engineer was directed to fix the grade and the width of the roadways thus to be improved near the prison.

OBJECT OF THE UNDERTAKING.

There has been a mistaken impression in the State that this experiment in roadmaking which has been undertaken by Governor Flower, the Superintendent of Prisons and State Engineer Schenck has for its chief aim the desire to learn whether the convicts of the State prisons can be safely employed in roadmaking in every part of the State, in places distant from the State prisons as well as in places near them. That is not the design. The plan is to make model roads, for the purpose of displaying them to the members of the boards of supervisors, and also to learn the cost of such roads. But there is no thought of employing the convicts elsewhere at making roads except in the immediate vicinity of Clinton Prison. The aim is to induce the farmers of the State, as represented in boards of supervisors, to give consent to an improvement of country roads. A subordinate object is also to keep the convicts usefully employed. It is the judgment of Superintendent Lathrop that not only would it be dangerous to employ the convicts at roadmaking in thickly settled communities, but that it would be too expensive an operation, since it would be necessary to employ a large number of guards to prevent the escape of convicts. Clinton Prison is in an isolated place, in a virtual wilderness, and twenty miles distant from a village of any size. Experience has shown that it is rare that a convict who escapes from the prison can long remain at liberty.

State Engineer Schenck sent here Thomas Patterson, an expert engineer employed in his office at Albany, to survey the roads which are to be improved and to establish the grade of the new road. The roads to be improved were the ordinary dirt roads common to American villages and to the American countryside. It is a road which is almost impossible because of mud in the fall and spring. Nevertheless, it has been over such a road that the supplies for the great prison, with its 1,083 convicts and fifty keepers, were hauled the year round; and over which also passed to the station the goods manufactured by the convicts in the prison. The road from the station to the prison was thus the first selected for improvement. State Engineer Schenck, who has just been here, said, speaking about the work: "I discovered as soon as the street we are now at work upon had been gone over with a plough that only a foot below the surface of the earth covering it there was rock. It was therefore unnecessary to lay a Telford-Macadam road. The earth is first packed down with a roller and then oblong big stones of a foot in fourth set on edge are placed upon the surface of the ground thus compressed, and then the big stones are covered with layers of smaller stones until the surface is once more level. All that the street needed was a covering of three grades of small stones, brought from the crusher, and basket gutters composed of large stones. But we shall construct a Telford-Macadam pavement as soon as we get outside the limits of the village of Dannemora, for we shall come upon the ordinary rural dirt road, with no rock beneath it as a foundation. Probably the road outside the village will be the more interesting one to experts; but then the farmers of the state may fancy the road within the village, which is less expensive. This is the day of what the road-makers call 'thin roads,' where if the foundation is good, a macadamized road is built which is only six inches deep at the centre and four inches at the outside. That, of course, is a comparatively cheap road, and perhaps its cheapness would reconcile the farmers of the state to the plans of the State Road Improvement Society for the improvement of the roads of the state. Our road within the village of Dannemora is ten inches deep at the centre and eight inches at the outer edges. In places where we discover we have a good sand foundation we shall reduce the covering a couple of inches."

THE COST OF THE PLANT.

The road which is under construction is twenty-nine feet wide from curb to curb. But this is in the village, where there is a broad street. Outside the village, in the country, the road will be eighteen feet wide. Warden Thayer's first step toward the making of roads, of course, was to secure the implements. "I purchased," he said, "a crusher for $900, a roller for $800, and an engine for $725. That made their total price $2,125. For I got a rebate of 10 per cent for cash, which brought down their total cost to $1,913. Then I bought shovels, picks, wheelbarrows and ploughs, which brought up the total cost of the plant to about $2,200. I bought a roller which is dragged by horses, but I would have preferred a steam roller. The appropriation of $10,000, however, was not sufficiently large to justify me in making such a purchase. But from the figures I have given, farmers can judge what would be the cost of a roadmaking plant."

Warden Thayer now has seventy convicts employed at roadmaking. They wear their gray striped suits and straw hats; the hats having painted upon their crown the letters in black paint: "S. P." (Clinton Prison). The convicts were selected for their strength, their training before entering the prison in such work, and the lack of interest they would have in an attempt to escape. Only convicts who are about to be released, and who would "lose time" if they should attempt to escape, are permitted to walk outside of the prison. Three gangs of the convicts are at the work—one employed in fields near the prison piling large rocks upon wagons, which convey the rocks to the stone crusher; one of eighteen men at the stone crusher, feeding that instrument for the manufacture of road material, and one employed in roadmaking. The fields about Clinton Prison are covered with blocks of stone of various sizes left from some glacier. The farmers, of course, are glad to have this rock collected by the convicts and removed from their fields. The rock is excellent for roadmaking. Farmers have been engaged, with their wagons and teams, to transport the rock from the fields to the crusher. The crusher, with its accompanying steam-engine, which drives its wheels, was erected just outside the eastern wall of the prison. Three grades of stone are manufactured for the road at the crusher. All the material is conveyed in wagons from the crusher to the place where the roadmaking is in progress.

HOW THE WORK IS DONE.

The process of road-making is comparatively simple. Mr. Patterson, the engineer, first surveys the street and by stakes indicates the grade. Then the earth is removed to the required depth and the roller is sent over the street to crush down the earth until it forms a good foundation. The foundation stones in the present roadway are about four inches in diameter, and are the coarsest grade. A second grade stone, of about two inches in diameter, is placed upon this one, and lastly, stones of the size of small pebbles are spread over the second grade stones. Convicts with hammers go over the first grade of stones and break up the largest of them. The three grades of stones make a road of about ten inches in thickness at the centre. When the Telford macadam road is made in the country outside the village of Dannemora, the road will be two feet in thickness. Binding material composed of the smallest stones and small fragments of rock is put upon the first grade of stone before the second grade is imposed. As each grade of rock is placed upon the road, the roller, which is four tons in weight, is rolled over it. The gutters, which are of the "basket gutter" type, are composed of large stones set in a semicircle upon either side of the roadway. The roadway, when completed, will be of the usual smooth macadamized road type.

One of the best features of this work which is being done by the State is that an attempt is being made to learn its precise cost, speaking upon this subject, Warden Thayer said: "I do not expend a penny upon this work but that I take note of it. I also keep account day after day of the number of men I have employed in the fields collecting rock, in driving the crusher, upon the wagons and upon the roadway. I also, of course, have the bills I have paid for the crusher, the roller, and the other implements of roadmaking. I shall make a report to Superintendent Lathrop, and he to Governor Flower, and he in turn to the Legislature, which will show, I hope, the exact cost by the mile of making these roads. We can estimate truly, I think, what the labor of the convicts is worth. They work as hard as laborers do outside of the prison. I hope the present year to make one mile of road. We have a chance to make three miles of road before we reach the end of the State's land; and are authorized by law to improve the roads for twenty miles about the prison."

"Would you favor, Mr. Thayer, the employment of convicts everywhere in the State in roadmaking?" asked The Tribune correspondent.

"I would not," replied the warden, "and, indeed, I think it would be unwise to do so. Already I have had trouble in this little place, which as you see does not have over fifty inhabitants. Drunken men have come up to the convicts and attempted to enter into conversation with them, and to shake hands with them. I have even caught some men attempting to lure the convicts into a liquor store. If such things can happen in a little isolated place like this what would happen in a large place in the well settled parts of the State? No; it would never do to employ the convicts at roadmaking elsewhere than here in this wilderness. Governor Flower believes that boards of supervisors can see here the processes of roadmaking and profit by it, and that they also can learn the precise cost of roadmaking. But as for general roadmaking by convicts all over the State—that is a thing of which he does not approve, so I understand."

Austin Lathrop, the Superintendent of Prisons, speaking on the same topic, said: "We desire to encourage road-building, but have no thought of employing the convicts of the three State prisons in this manner. In my judgment the free laborers of the State, not to speak of their wives, would strongly disapprove of the creation of gangs of convicts to work upon the roads. What we are aiming to do is to give an object lesson to the farmers of the State in roadmaking, and also to learn precisely the cost of a macadamized road."

OTHER WORK OF THE CONVICTS.

Warden Thayer is employing the convicts within the prison upon another practical bit of work. He is building a new factory entirely by the labor of convicts. It is to be a building 50 by 200 feet, of stone and brick. There are convict masons, bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, and indeed all kinds of convict workingmen employed upon the building. The State will save $20,000 by employing the convicts upon this work. It was at Warden Thayer's suggestion that they were thus employed. The convicts are employed in one factory in making women's and boys' waists, bathing suits, and like articles. There are 300 men employed at this kind of work, of whom 175 run sewing machines. In another part of the same factory convicts are employed in putting canes in chairs. Mr. Thayer thinks they ought also to make the chair frames, and soon some of them will be employed at this business. The State owns a big forest near the prison and can obtain without cost all the wood it desires for making the chair frames. Superintendent Lathrop and Warden Thayer also think of employing the convicts in making wooden boats and other wooden articles. All the convicts' clothing, their shoes and stockings, are made by the convicts themselves, and rent the State a comparatively small sum.

Warden Thayer upon taking charge of the prison determined to see if he could increase the amount of work which each convict does weekly by offering the reward of a release from work at an earlier hour three days in a week, with the privilege of exercising in the prison yard. He has found this system to work admirably and the men do 33 1-3 per cent more work. Now three days in the week half of the convicts quit work at 3 p. m., and have a play spell in the yard. The other three days the remaining convicts are released from work at the same hour. The convicts at these times, in allotted spaces, which are assigned to them by the prison guard, run races and have other sports. Meanwhile the prison band, with thirty convicts as the musicians, plays upon the lawn. The band is a fine one. It has been well drilled by its leader, who formerly played piano accompaniments for Adelina Patti and other noted musicians.

VARIOUS LABOR MEETINGS.

UNION MEN GROW INDIGNANT IN DISCUSSING MUCH MOOTED QUESTIONS.

Labor circles were considerably disturbed yesterday by the discussion of some old subjects in new guises. The discussions related to alleged non-union music, non-union perks, non-union bartenders and the "Armenian question." At the weekly meeting yesterday of the Central Labor Federation, at No. 64 East Fourth-st., the delegate from Walters' Union No. 1 complained with much bitterness that the rights of union bartenders were being infringed upon by certain artisans. He had been told, he said, that many upholsterers and cigarmakers, who worked at their trades during the week, "tended bar" at Sunday meetings.

The delegate of Cigarmakers' Union No. 90 replied indignantly that no member of his union could possibly be guilty of such a heinous offence. The Upholsterers' delegate demanded an investigation. A committee was appointed to inquire into the subject and the chairman warned all delegates to refrain from letting liquors from men who had the appearance of being non-union interlopers. The delegate of the Silk Ribbon Weavers' Union spoke bitterly on the "Armenian question," saying that the Armenians' disloyalty prevented the union from a successful strike. A mass meeting will be held soon to settle forever the Armenian question.

At a mass meeting of the Central Labor Union in Cheapside Hall, in East Thirteenth-st., a resolution was introduced affirming the suspension of the delegate of the Cigarmakers' Union because his union had decided to have non-union music at its annual picnic.

Branch No. 9, of the New-York Letter Carriers' Benevolent Association met yesterday in Bloomingdale Hall, No. 170 East Sixty-fifth-st., to protest against a circular issued by one branch interfering with the actions of another. A letter was received from ex-Postmaster Van Cott, accepting an invitation to attend the association's picnic to-morrow. Oliver Sumner Teall will attend the ball in the evening.

At the meeting of Typographical Union No. 6 yesterday a committee of young women from the Lady Goldman Association asked all the printers to attend the association's picnic to be held soon. The invitation was accepted and $25 given by the union to the association.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sunrise 4 35 Sun sets 7 35 Moon rises 10 35 Moon's age 19

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

A.M.—Sandy Hook 10 27 Gov. Island 10 56 Hell Gate 12 19
P.M.—Sandy Hook 10 52 Gov. Island 11 23 Hell Gate 12 46

INCOMING STEAMERS.

TO-DAY.

Vessel.	From	Line.
Newport	Colon, June 25	Columbian
Olinda	Lisbon, June 15	Portuguese
Strassburg	Bremen, June 24	N G Lloyd
Britain	Glasgow, June 24	American
Elbe	Bremen, June 23	N G Lloyd
Nomadic	Liverpool, June 28	White Star
Oldina	Belfast, June 24	Netherlands-American

TUESDAY, JULY 4.

Westernland	Antwerp, June 24	Red Star

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

Dubbeldam	Rotterdam, June 24	Netherlands-American
Lahn	Bremen, June 27	N G Lloyd
Majestic	Liverpool, June 28	White Star

OUTGOING STEAMERS.

TUESDAY, JULY 4.

Vessel.	Line.	For	Mails Close.	Vessel Sails.
Gallia	Cunard	Liverpool	7 00 a m	9 00 a m
Havel	N G Lloyd	Bremen	7 00 a m	9 00 a m
Iroquois	Clyde	Charleston	.....	3 00 p m
Tallahassee	Ocean	Savannah	.....	3 00 p m

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

Germanic	White Star	Liverpool	8 00 a m	10 00 a m
Rhineland	Red Star	Antwerp	8 00 a m	10 00 a m
Seneca	N Y & Cuba	Havana	1 00 p m	3 00 p m

THURSDAY, JULY 6.

Aldec	Atlas	Jacmel	11 00 a m	1 00 p m
Caribbee	Queens	St. Croix, &c	10 00 a m	12 00 m
Cienfuegos	N Y & Cuba	Nassau	1 00 p m	3 00 p m
Columbia	Hamb-Amer	Hamburg	9 00 a m	11 00 a m
Saxonia	Ocean	Savannah	.....	4 00 p m
Norwegian	Allan-State	Glasgow	.....	3 00 p m
Orinoco	Quebec	Bermuda	1 00 p m	3 00 p m

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK—SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1893.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Circassia (Br), Wilson, Glasgow June 23, Moville 23, with 32 cabin and 507 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 4 20 p m.

Steamer Delaware (Br, new, 2,469 tons), Thomas, Greenock June 21, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 10 a m.

Steamer Orange Nassau (Dutch), Vander Est, Amsterdam May 18, Paramaribo June 9, Demerara 11, Trinidad 14, Carupano 16, Laguayra 17, Porto Cabello 18, Curacao 20, Jacmel 23, Aux Cayes 24, and Port-au-Prince 26, with mdse and 17 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 45 p m.

Steamer Portland (Belg), Loessewitz, Antwerp June 21, with mdse and 6 first, 8 second cabin and 427 steerage passengers to International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 54 a m.

Steamer Britannia (Pt), Labatut, Marseilles June 8, Naples 14, with mdse and 2 cabin and 633 steerage passengers to J W Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 30 a m.

Steamer Andes (Br), Williams, Jeremie June 15, Kingston 18 and Port Limon 24, with mdse and 9 passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar 3 30 p m.

Steamer Saginaw, Rockwell, Azua June 14, Santo Domingo 15, Macoris 21, Sanchez 22, Samana 23, Puerto Plata 24, Monterristy 24, Cape Haiti 24, Turks Island 25, with mdse and 31 passengers to W P Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 a m.

Steamer Niagara, Bray, Havana June 28 with mdse and 43 passengers to James E Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 10 a m.

Steamer Amur (Nor), Beerpohl, Saracoa 4 days with fruit to Bonnell, Tur & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 a m.

Steamer Orinoco (Br), Garvin, Bermuda June 29, with mdse and 98 passengers to A E Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 a m.

Steamer Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R L Walker.

Steamer Iroquois, Pennington, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W P Clyde & Co.

Steamer Ozama, Chichester, Charleston, with mdse to Wm P Clyde & Co.

Steamer Roanoke, Hulphers, Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Ss Co.

Steamer Wyanoke, Boaz, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Ss Co.

Ship S P Hitchcock, Gates, San Francisco, 128 days, with mdse to I P Chapman & Co.

Bark Glencoe (Br), Card, Manzanilla via Delaware Breakwater, 37 days, with sugar to Watson, Teel & Co. Vessel to J F Whitney & Co.

City Island—Bound south:

Steamer Manhattan, Bragg, Portland for New-York.

Steamer Herman Winter, Nickerson, Boston for New-York.

Steamer City of New-Bedford, Weaver, Fall River for New-York.

Passed east:

Steamer Falcon (Br), New-York for Boston.

Steamer State of Texas, New-York for Eastport.

Sandy Hook, 9:30 p. m.—Wind south, moderate breeze; clearing.

SAILED.

Steamers Pocahontas (Br), Avonmouth; Egyptian (Br), London; Apollo (Br), Antwerp.

Ship African, Calcutta.

THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Queenstown, July 2.—Sailed: Steamers Aurania (Br), Mckay (from Liverpool) New-York; 4 p m, Arizona (Br), Brooks (from Liverpool), New-York. The Arizona was delayed in sailing to-day by a rope hawser getting tangled in her propeller. It was found necessary to send down a diver to cut the hawser. The vessel sailed at 4 p m.

Southampton, July 2.—Sailed: Steamer Saale (Ger), Ringk (from Bremen), New-York. Arrived: Steamer Trave (Ger), Zander, New-York via Bremen.

Moville, July 2.—Arrived: Steamer State of Nebraska (Br), Brown, New-York for Glasgow.

Isle of Wight, July 2.—Passed: Steamer Rotterdam (Dutch), Rogeveen, Rotterdam for New-York.

Kinsale, July 2.—Passed: Steamer Britannia (Br), Brown, New-York for Liverpool.

Havre, July 2.—Arrived: Steamer La Touraine (Fr), Frangeul, New-York.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Baltimore, July 1.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. Wheat firmer; No 2 red, spot, 67¼@67¾c; July, 66⅞@67c; August, 70c; 70¾c; Sept'mber, 72⅝@72¾c; steamer No 2 red, old, nil; stock, 805,372 bush. sales, 130,000 bush; milling wheat by sample, 68@69c. Corn dull; mixed spot and July, 49¼@49½c; August, 47¾ asked; stock, 851,642 bush; sales, 10,000 bush; white corn by sample, 50c; yellow do, 49@50c. Oats quiet; No 2 white Western, 33