BLOCKED BY A WORD.

WHO TAMPERED WITH THE STATUTE?

THE RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION FINDS FOURTH-AVE. APPARENTLY WHOLLY EXEMPTED.

The Rapid Transit Commission has run up against a snag which may prevent any solution of the problem they are puzzling over until the Legislature has pulled the snag out of the way. One little word of three letters has done it all, the conjunction "and." In the railroad act of 1875 certain streets are exempted from use for railroads, the wording of the exemption clause being: "Broadway and Fifth-ave., below Fifty-ninth-st.; Fourth-ave., above Forty-second-st." This simply prohibited the building of a road in Broadway or Fifth-ave. below Fifty-ninth-st., and in Fourth-ave. north of Forty-second-st. It did not contemplate the exemption of Forty-second-st., nor Fourth-ave. below that street. In 1881, when this act was amended to allow the construction of the elevated railroads in Brooklyn, a change was made in the law so that certain streets in Brooklyn would be exempted. In doing this a change was made which will practically make the Rapid Transit Commission useless. The change made, as it now appears in the act, makes the word "above" "and"; so that clause in the section of the law reads: "Broadway and Fifth-ave., below Fifty-ninth-st.; Fourth-ave. and Forty-second-st."

This, therefore, exempts Fourth-ave. for its entire length and Forty-second-st. How the change was made none but those who figured in passing the act of 1881 can tell. The bill did not pass until either the last or the day before the last day of the session of that year, the time usually chosen for hurrying through legislation which cannot bear close scrutiny. The block in the progress of the Commission's work was discovered by accident and was first thought to be merely a typographical error. But every report of the Railroad Commission for the last nine years has the same wording of the law; so have the law books published by the State and certified to be correct copies of the engrossed bill, which received the Governor's signature.

A meeting of the sub-committee of the Rapid Transit Commission was held yesterday afternoon at the office of William Steinway, chairman of the sub-committee. There were present, besides Mr. Steinway, Woodbury Langdon and Orlando B. Potter. The committee met ostensibly to discuss and consider various plans for railroads, but the fact that this work may result in nothing did not allow the members to take so much interest in the work before them as they would have done had they seen a clear track ahead. Immediately after the meeting was adjourned Mr. Steinway sent a messenger to Albany with a type-written copy of the law with the "and" in it, to compare it with the engrossed act of 1881. The messenger is to telegraph Mr. Steinway immediately the result of his research.

The franchises for all of the railroads which now cross Forty-second-st. or run through it were obtained some time before the amendments to the Act of 1875 were made. The change, therefore, does not affect them, but only new routes. Mr. Steinway seemed greatly depressed yesterday after the meeting of the sub-committee. "We have a faint glimmer of hope," he said, "that there has been only a typographical error; but it is a faint one. Every report of the Railroad Commission for the last nine years has the same wording and all contain that word 'and.' If the 'and' is there our hands are securely tied and nothing can be done until the Legislature amends the law. The people who put that word in there knew what they were doing. You will see that the finest avenue in the city, one simply perfect for a railroad, has been excluded from use. Fourth-ave. is 150 feet wide—only thirty feet are required for the railroad, leaving 120 feet for traffic. That is twenty feet wider than Fourteenth-st. There is room to put a viaduct road right on top of the tunnel, up out of the way and perfectly safe. I fear, however, that the law is so now that we will be unable to do anything."

From what can be learned it is pretty well understood that the Commission had agreed to report in favor of a rapid-transit route up Fourth-ave. to Harlem. Nothing will be done, however, until Monday, when the Commissioners will know just what they can do under the law. If they find that simply an error has been made in the printing of the law it is probable that the route selected will be announced next Monday afternoon.

A number of inventors of systems for running passenger-cars were heard yesterday. They advocated underground roads, three, two and one tier overhead roads and one man had a gravity road on the principle of a toboggan-slide. Various men who have what they consider to be vested rights in street-railroad franchises appeared before the committee to protect these rights.

TO PRESERVE THE FORESTS.

PAPERS READ AT THE NURSERYMEN'S CONVENTION—A RECESS FOR A WEEK.

The first paper read on the third day of the Nurserymen's Convention was by Jacob W. Manning, of Reading, Mass., who answered in the affirmative the question "Are Hardy Perennials Desirable for Our Catalogues?" He said the demand for these plants was now strong. The best landscape gardeners used them extensively, as might be seen at Newport and in many public parks and gardens. Samuel C. Moon, of Morrisville, Penn., read an essay on "Chestnut Culture," which he declared to be both extensive and profitable, although still in its infancy in this country. An orchard of the Numbo or Paragon varieties, he said, will become profitable as early and pay as well as an orchard of cider apples. The trees should be grown from seed and should not be transplanted. B. E. Fernow, of Washington, chief of the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture, then read a carefully prepared paper on "The Relation of Nurserymen to the Forestry Problem." He said in part:

There are two phases of the forestry problem—the proper management of existing natural forests and the creation of new ones. The so-called Government timber lands are wasted by fire and theft at the rate of ten to twenty millions of dollars' worth annually for the lack of proper administration, and the lumbermen ruin immense quantities of forest supplies. Nurserymen can do something in this matter by urging upon the Legislatures of their States the establishment of arbor days, which are already recognized in six States. Much has been done for forestry in this country. I do not forget the valuable services of such men as Robert Douglas, Thomas Meehan and your first vice-president—but rather more needs to be done. The nurserymen's profession makes them the proper advisers of the public on this question. The secret of successful planting lies in securing dense growth, mixed growth and undergrowth.

In closing Mr. Fernow said he doubted if forest nurseries could be made to pay. In Germany, he said, women performed a large part of the labor in this business at 30 cents a day. Men were paid 35 or 40 cents. A working model of a tree-planting machine from the Paris Exposition was shown, and Mr. Fernow predicted that it would revolutionize tree planting. It was the invention of a Nebraska blacksmith.

A vote of thanks was passed for Mr. Fernow's valuable paper.

Mr. Carpenter, of Nebraska, said that his State was the forest-tree nursery of the United States. From three counties alone 100,000,000 trees had been supplied last year. They were changing the whole face of nature in that part of the country. He regretted the proposed repeal of the Timber-Claim law.

Mr. Meehan said that in the presentation of the forestry question injustice had been done to the nurserymen. Forestry conventions had done little to encourage the planting of new forests. He favored a Government subsidy to planters guaranteeing a moderate profit during the first five years. The speaker knew men ready to put large sums into forestry who were deterred by the probability of having their investment swept away by fires from the badly managed existing forests, where the dead wood and underbrush were allowed to remain.

He did not agree with Mr. Fernow that American nurserymen could not compete with foreigners. The trouble was with American buyers. If they would place their orders at home German prices could easily be met. Mr. Parsons urged the necessity of organization in self-defence and of protection against the underpaid labor of Germany.

Professor Bailey offered a resolution requesting of the Secretary of Agriculture that at least $5,000 of the $100,000 annually appropriated by Congress for the distribution of seeds and plants be turned over to the Division of Pomology. It was adopted.

The thanks of the association were voted to S. M. Emery for his labors as the Committee on Freights and Transportation, and, on motion of Mr. Emery, to W. A. Naylor and J. H. Bradley, division superintendent and general manager respectively of the American Express Company, and to C. H. Crosby, vice-president of the United States Express Company, for concessions in express rates.

The president said that this meeting had been, both in numbers present and in interest, remarkably successful. A vote was then taken on a motion to take a recess. It passed and the convention was declared to stand in recess until 10 a. m. on Saturday, June 14.

ADVERTISING A GROGSHOP AMONG CHILDREN.

Complaint has been made to Superintendent Jasper by the principals of several public schools in the vicinity of Hester-st. that a liquor-seller distributes circulars among the children as they leave the schools. These circulars are printed on a cheap red paper, and they read: "Hurrah! Old times again! The best drink of whiskey or milk punch in the city for 5 cents." In addition the liquor-seller offers a check for a free drink of whiskey to the purchaser of every drink. There are 5,000 children in the neighborhood and the principals have united in a strong protest against this kind of advertising. They have no control over it as the children are in the street after leaving school when the circulars are handed to them, but they say that there has been an increase in drunkenness in the neighborhood, which they attribute to these circulars, and that there is little use of teaching the principles of temperance in the schools if such influences are to continue outside.

Mr. Jasper said yesterday that he should put the subject at once before the Excise Board and endeavor to have the license of this liquor dealer revoked. The circular gives no name of this liquor dealer, but gives his address as No. 84 Hester-st.

DETECTING CONTRACT LABORERS.

GLASSBLOWERS FAIL TO PASS THE INSPECTORS AND MUST RETURN TO EUROPE.

Collector Erhardt made an important decision yesterday which will be read with interest by all laboring men and others who sympathize with the efforts that the Government is making to prevent the importation of contract laborers into this country. Seven Belgian glassblowers arrived here last week on the steamer Umbria from Liverpool, and George B. Cake, the American secretary of the International Federation of Glassblowers, made charges to Chief Federal Inspector Milholland that they had come here under contract to work for the Warrick Glass Company, of Glassborough, N. J. An investigation into these charges disclosed an apparent conspiracy to import non-union glassblowers into the country to operate the works of this company. This party of glassblowers came here under the personal direction of Oliver Bertrand. He co-operated with Jean Jacquemain, who scoured Belgium for these seven men. But M. Delwate, the Belgian secretary of the Federation, caught Jacquemain piloting the men from Belgium to Liverpool and warned Mr. Cake.

Bertrand was to disclose himself to the agents of the Warrick Company upon his arrival here by holding a glass stick in his hand. When Inspector Conkling and Palmeri, an interpreter, boarded the steamer at Quarantine sure enough there was Bertrand with his little wand. But his charges had been carefully posted as to the nature of the investigation to which they would be submitted, and a most searching examination of the facts in the case followed. The men did not explain satisfactorily why three of them had tickets to Glassborough, and Bertrand had four. Neither could they clearly show why they were going to that place at this time of year in search of work, shortly before the time when glass factories are shut down. They said that they had many friends at Glassborough, but Inspector Conkling ascertained that there was only one Belgian there who knew them. Superintendent Weber recommended that the Collector prohibit the men from landing, on the ground that they were contract laborers. Colonel Dudley F. Phelps, Deputy Collector of the Law Division of the Custom House, made an exhaustive examination of the evidence submitted and approved Colonel Weber's recommendation, and the Belgians were taken on board by the Umbria last night to sail back to Europe to-day.

It is said that if these men had succeeded in landing, the Warrick Company would have imported 100 more. It is also said that every glass factory in the country now employs union hands.

RESCUED AND STARTED IN LIFE.

EXCELLENT WORK DONE AT THE HOUSE OF REFUGE ON RANDALL'S ISLAND.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents of the City of New-York held its sixty-sixth anniversary yesterday afternoon at the House of Refuge, Randall's Island. Among those present were Frederick W. Downer, Henry A. Cram, Nathaniel Jarvis, jr., Henry Dudley, J. S. T. Stranahan, William L. Andrews, James H. Fay, Benjamin C. Wetmore, Jacob F. Miller, Edward M. Townsend, Stuyvesant F. Morris, Sigourney W. Fay, A. B. Smith, of Poughkeepsie; C. C. Leigh, W. C. Dornin, Henry M. Jones, Benjamin D. Silliman, the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, the Rev. Wilton M. Smith, E. J. Wandell, Norman Williams, C. Lyons, and Richard P. Harick, James B. Watson and Frederick Collier, two able representatives of the Philadelphia House of Refuge: Dr. Israel C. Jones, jr., of the Hospital for Incurables; Walter M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Carpenter, William Jones, A. J. Agnew, the Rev. J. Elmendorf, R. L. Larremore, Mrs. R. Chandler, Martin B. Brown, J. P. Carrigan, F. Higgins, Miss Julia Stone, Thomas Young, Justice Duffy, E. W. Foster, Thomas F. Keating, Lucas E. Adams, Langdon Woods, the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer and others.

The doors of the building were thrown open to the guests, and a cordial invitation was given by Superintendent Israel C. Jones to inspect this monument of intelligent philanthropy. The work-shops, particularly the hosiery department, proved of great interest. In one room there were about 100 operatives, busily engaged making stockings. The operatives are paid extra for extra work, and the stimulus thus afforded has produced some extremely smart workers. In the last year and a half the inmates have received in wages something over $5,000. The institution contains at present between 600 and 700 boys and girls, from little toddlers to youths of sixteen years. In the short time that the children are there, they receive a primary and intermediate school education, are instructed in some trade, and are taught habits of industry and cleanliness.

The party was entertained with luncheon, music, recitations and addresses by the president and by the Rev. Drs. Paxton and Collyer.

NOT MONEY ENOUGH FOR PENSION CLERKS.

Complaints have been made that the clerks in the office of the Pension Agent in this city have to work from ten to fifteen hours a day on extremely small pay. They are true, but it is not the fault of the Pension Agent. The blame belongs to the last Democratic Congress, which did not appropriate money enough to pay living wages to the clerks required to do the work. Only $9,360 was allowed by Pension Commissioner Black to run this office. Out of this fifteen clerks had to be paid the year around, and many more who were employed during the extremely busy periods of making quarterly payments. On Wednesday 1,426 pensioners were paid, and on Thursday 2,476 persons received their money. A year ago General Sigel paid on June 4 1,105, and on June 5 1,325. The work of the last few days has been so heavy that many of the clerks have had to work until an extremely late hour at night, and on Thursday night several of them were there so late that they did not go home at all.

Men who make accountings on which millions of dollars are paid out are compelled to work on $2 a day, while some of the clerks who have been there for sixteen years do not get any more. The chief clerk receives a salary of $1,200 a year. Congress has not yet passed the annual appropriation bill. The bill was originally introduced asking for $250,000 for all of the pension offices, but the House of Representatives cut it down to $220,000. The Senate restored it to the original amount, and sent it back to the lower House, where it now is. The allowance for this year is nearly used up, and unless the appropriation is made within a month the Pension Agent here will not have any money to pay his help. The next quarterly payment of pensions will be a large one, as many have been added to the list, and the force of clerks cannot be reduced. No pension certificates which were received after Wednesday will be paid until after the next quarterly payment has been made.

CHARGED WITH RETAINING ANOTHER'S MONEY.

Mary Le Roy, of No. 213 West Forty-eighth-st., was complainant in the Tombs Police Court yesterday against Richard M. Collins, a real estate agent of One-hundred-and-seventeenth-st. and St. Nicholas-ave. Mr. Collins is a son-in-law of Ridley, the Grand-st. dry-goods merchant. In January last Mrs. Le Roy rented the apartment-house at No. 210 West Fortieth-st. Mrs. Louisa Votion owned the house and Mr. Collins was her agent. The complaint sets forth that Mrs. Le Roy paid two months' rent, amounting to $216, to Collins. The latter, it is charged, did not turn over the money over to Mrs. Votion, and a suit was begun in one of the civil courts for its recovery. When Collins learned that the case was going into the courts he gave Mrs. Le Roy a check, it is charged, for the amount, which he told her to give to Mrs. Votion. The check was dated May 13 and made payable at the Bank of New-Amsterdam six days after date.

Before the check had matured, however, Collins went to the bank and told the cashier when the check was presented not to pay it, but to send Mrs. Le Roy to his office. Since that time Mrs. Le Roy has called at Mr. Collins's office many times only to meet with disappointment. Collins was held by Justice McMahon in $2,500 bail for trial.

DETERMINED TO KILL HERSELF.

Geneva, N. Y., June 6.—Mrs. Charles R. Richards, formerly Lillian A. Judd, of Bridgeport, Conn., committed suicide here this morning by jumping from a fourth-story window in the Hygienic Institute. She had removed several flower-pots from the window-sill and was preparing to jump, when the noise she made awakened a female attendant sleeping in the same room. The attendant jumped out of bed and seized her, and a furious struggle ensued, scream after scream resounding through the building. Gradually Mrs. Richards forced her way over the sill, and the attendant was compelled to let go her hold on the woman's wrist and to seize her by the nightdress. This hold was finally broken, and the woman fell to the ground, a distance of forty-five feet, striking on a bed of solid concrete. She died without fully regaining consciousness. She had shown symptoms of insanity, but had so far recovered as to warrant the discharge of the nurse in a few days. She was forty years old.

Try the fast St. Louis Express, leaving Grand Central Station daily at 9:15 p. m. See advertisement of New-York Central Railroad in time table column.

WHAT A PASTOR SEES AND HEARS

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO CHURCH PEOPLE.

The First Congregational Church of Montclair, N. J., is having a memorable week. Besides the anniversary sermon, which was published in The Tribune last Monday, there will be an anniversary of the Sunday-school to-morrow with a choral and a floral service. The evening services will be under the auspices of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, with Dr. C. F. Deems, of this city, as one of the speakers. On Tuesday afternoon there will be a social reunion with several speakers and in the evening a general reunion.

The New-York Presbytery will meet on Monday afternoon for the last time until fall. At this meeting the commissioners to the General Assembly will present their reports. As the Presbytery asked for a revision of the Standards and the preparation of a new Creed, and the Assembly ordered both, appointing President Hastings, of Union Seminary, on the Revision Committee, and Dr. Howard Crosby and Professor Brown on the Creed Committee, is it fair to assume that the commissioners will report that the Assembly was a very satisfactory one.

The Rev. H. M. Andrews, of Romeyn Chapel, in East Fourteenth-st., delivered his farewell sermon on the last Sunday evening of May, though he was present at the communion service on June 1, when ten were admitted to membership on profession of their faith. These, with those previously received, made forty-five who have united with the chapel since February, 1889, when Mr. Andrews began his pastorate here. Of this number thirty-eight were on profession of faith and seven by letter. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews intend to sail for India in September, under the care of the Presbyterian Board. Mrs. Andrews, previous to her marriage, was a missionary for six years in India. She left her field on account of her health, which is now sufficiently restored to enable her to return. The pastor-elect of Romeyn Chapel, the Rev. Thomas Douglas, of Sayville, L. I., assumed charge of the work this week. This is one of the chapels connected with the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church (Dr. Hall's).

A special train of Pullman sleeping-cars will leave Jersey City on Monday evening bound for St. Louis. This train is to carry the New-York City, Brooklyn, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Baltimore and Washington delegates to attend the International Christian Endeavor Convention, which begins on Thursday. The Convention promises to be the most enthusiastic and important Christian Endeavor gathering yet held. At the Convention two years ago in Chicago there were 5,000 delegates present, and in Philadelphia last year there were 6,500. Among the speakers this year are Governor Francis, of Missouri; Dr. Nicolls, of St. Louis; Dr. Barrows and Dr. Henson, of Chicago; Dr. Burrell and Dr. White, of Minneapolis; Dr. Hitting and Dr. McIlrey, of this city; Professor Harper, of Yale, and the Rev. B. Fay Mills, the Evangelist.

The dedication of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventy-sixth-st. west of Columbus-ave. (formerly Ninth-ave.), will take place to-morrow. There will be three services. Bishop D. A. Goodsell will preach in the morning. This will be followed by the service of dedication conducted by the Rev. Dr. E. G. Andrews, the resident bishop. In the afternoon there will be a platform meeting, presided over by John D. Slayback. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. Slayback, John Jay, General Clinton B. Fisk, Mr. Bowne, W. H. Bellamy and J. D. Pinderfood, president of the Board of Trustees. In the evening Bishop Andrews will preach.

SUGAR STOCK'S SUDDEN DECLINE.

RISING STEADILY UNTIL THE LAST, IT TAKES AN ABRUPT DROP.

The abrupt decline in Sugar Refineries stock in the closing dealing yesterday was not explained satisfactorily. The higher prices for the refined product, without a corresponding advance in the raw material, were favorable to an advance, and, until the last hour, the stock slowly improved. The succeeding decline was as unexpected, in view of the reported condition of the company, as it probably was unwise as a matter of manipulation. A drop of 5 to 10 per cent is a revelation to the younger members of the Stock Exchange who do not remember that their fathers made their fortunes by similar variations in the favorite speculations of their day.

A prominent officer of the Stock Exchange remarked, after the fluctuations had been brought to his attention: "What does this world want? Sugar has given life and strength to the market, and because of a sharp difference in prices to-day there is a growl from the floor about the unlisted department. I should think that anything which would encourage business would be gladly welcomed. I venture the opinion that the unlisted department will not be abandoned readily."

In other quarters the decline was supposed to be a preparation for important changes in the management at the approaching general meeting. One or two directors who represent New-England interests in the combination will probably be forced to retire.

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY FIGHT.

New-Orleans, June 6.—A dispatch from Baton Rouge, La., to the Associated Press says: "After an hour's debate, the resolution to refer to a special committee, named in the resolution, all bills relating to amendments to the Constitution in the matter of levees, schools, charities, drainage and lotteries, was adopted by a vote of 40 to 26. As this resolution was moved by Mr. Shattuck, who gave notice that the lottery amendment would be introduced, the action taken is regarded as indicating the strength of the proposed lottery legislation."

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

New-York, Friday, June 6.—BEEVES—Receipts, including late arrivals yesterday, were 292 carloads, of 4,293 head, 25 carloads at Hebrews for East Side slaughters, 128 carloads at 90th-st. for Eastmans' Company, with the exception of 3 carloads, which went to a West 40th-st. slaughterer, and 100 carloads at Jersey City, of which 50 carloads will go to Europe, and 4 carloads went direct to the slaughter, leaving 47 carloads to be sold.

Market sluggish, and prices a small fraction (say 10c.) lower, with 4 carloads left over at the close. A seven-car lot of Kentucky "stillers" sold at $4 45 per 100 ℔ ordinary to prime cow and meal fed steers at $4 17½@4 35, oxen and stags at $3@4, bulls at $2 90@3 75, and a few prime fat cows from one at $4.

The Liverpool market is reported steady at 11 c. of want 8c. for refrigerated beef and 10c. for American steers, dead weight. The shipments are relatively heavy again this week.

Steamers to sail to-day are the Minnesota, with 450 cattle, the Armenia with 544 head, the Cephalonia with 300 head. Tomorrow the Rhodes will be taken with 600 head, the Tower Hill with 450 head and about 880 quarters of beef, the Holland with 247 cattle, the State of Alabama with 400 head, the Federland with 750 head, the Ethiopia with probably about 240 head, the Cimbria with 1,440 quarters of beef, and the Exeter City will get off Sunday with 190 cattle and about 804 quarters of beef, making the totals for the week 4,804 cattle, 12,761 quarters of beef and 101 sheep.

Sales—Sherman & Culver, 30 Chicago Steers, 1286 ℔ average, at $5 per 100 ℔, 10 do, 1167 ℔, at $5; 20 do, 1263 ℔, at $4 85; 21 do, 1186 ℔, at $4 82½; 22 do, 1230 ℔, at $4 80; 16 do, 1225 ℔, at $4 80; 51 do, 1283 ℔, at $4 80; 17 do, 1209 ℔, at $4 75; 22 do, 1146 ℔, at $4 75; 44 do, 1208 ℔, at $4 70; 25 do, 1178 ℔, at $4 70; 12 do, 1067 ℔, at $4 65; 4 do, 1237 ℔, at $4 65; 18 do, 1113 ℔, at $4 60; 34 do, 1123 ℔, at $4 50; 27 do, 1242 ℔, at $4; 8 Sanders, 34 Kentucky Stillers, 1152 ℔, at $4 45; 87 do, 1159 ℔, at $4 45; 13 Still Bulls, 1054 ℔, at $3 60; 6 do, 1578 ℔, at $3 45; 7 do, 1023 ℔, at $3 15; 1 do, 1000 ℔, at $2 90.

D. McPherson & Co., 16 mealfed Pennsylvania Steers, 1456 ℔, at $5; 17 do, 1283 ℔, at $4 85; 15 do, 1416 ℔, at $4 75; 17 do, 1249 ℔, at $4 50; 8 Michigan Oxen, 1373 ℔, at $3; 4 do, 1475 ℔, at $3 25.

Newton & Gillett, 3 mealfed Pennsylvania Steers, 1170 ℔, at $5; 16 do, 1209 ℔, at $4 60; 1 Bull, 1040 ℔, at $4; 1 Cow, 1220 ℔, at $4; 1 Bull, 1360 ℔, at $3 25.

J. Schamberg, 13 Ohio Steers, 1414 ℔, at $5; 4 do, 1380 ℔, at $4 85; 17 do, 1290 ℔, at $4 75; 6 Cows, 1067 ℔, at $4 65; 1 do, 1265 ℔, at $4; 1 Bull, 1790 ℔, at $3 75; 1 do, 1720 ℔, at $3 60; 1 do, 1320 ℔, at $3 10; 1 Steer, 1290 ℔, at $4 65.

J. M. Goldsmith, 8 Nebraska Steers, 1201 ℔, at $4 60; 17 do, 1092 ℔, at $4 50; 17 do, 1139 ℔, at $4 50.

CALVES—Receipts 336 head, of which 232 at 60th-st. On a light supply the market showed rather more firmness to-day, and the offerings were readily taken at 3½c. for buttermilk calves and 5½@5¾c. for prime veals. Two carloads were to arrive later in the day at the uptown yards.

Sales—Hallenbeck & Hollis: 5 buttermilk Calves, 132 ℔ average, at $3 50 per 100 ℔; 4 do, 132 ℔, at $4; 29 Veals, 152 ℔, at $5 50; 15 do, 157 ℔, at $5 65; 42 do, 150 ℔, at $5 75.

Judd & Buckingham, 80 Veals, 147 ℔, at 5½c.; 3 do, scales 136 ℔, at 6c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 25 carloads of 6,014 head, 23 carloads at Jersey City and 2 carloads at 60th-st., two carloads were consigned direct, but including the stock carried over yesterday there were 30 carloads to be sold. The receipts continue in excess of the demand, and the market for nearly all grades of sheep shows badly demoralized. The limited trade to-day was mainly at 5¼c. for medium to prime lots, with two decks choice at 5¾@5¾c. per lb. Lambs were fully 25c. lower, with a rather severe showing of dead stock. The sales were at the range of 6½@7½c. per lb., with the exception of one carload, which sold at 7½c. per 100 ℔. Over 20 carloads of lots, including 6 carloads of Lambs, were to be sold at auction.

Sales—D. McPherson & Co., 237 Virginia Lambs, 65 ℔, at 7c. per ℔; 275 do, 66 ℔, at 7c.; 241 do, 59½ ℔, at 6½c.; 5 Sheep, 108 ℔, at 6c.

J. N. Pidcock & Sons: 271 Virginia Lambs, 66½ ℔, at 7½c. per 100 ℔; 182 do, 61 ℔, at 7½c. per ℔; 267 do, 63½ ℔, at 7c.; 11 do, 64 ℔, at 7c.; 10 Virginia Ewes, 110 ℔, at 4½c.; 256 Ohio Sheep, 77½ ℔, at 5½c.; 239 do, 90½ ℔, at 5½c.; 70 do (wethers), 105 ℔, at 5½c. per 100 ℔; also late yesterday: 172 Virginia Lambs, 74 ℔ scant, at 8c. per ℔.

J. F. Sadler & Sons: 260 Western Sheep, 87 ℔, at 5c. per ℔; 147 Kentucky Lambs, 66 ℔, at 6½c.

Newton & Gillett: 98 Ohio Sheep, 86 ℔, at $5 30 per 100 ℔.

Hallenbeck & Hollis: 103 Western Sheep, 88 ℔, at $5 75; 360 Kentucky Lambs, 65 ℔, at 7½c. per ℔.

HOGS—Receipts, 18 carloads of 2,640 head, 12 carloads at 40th-st., 4 cars at Hoboken and 2 carloads at Jersey City. No sales on live weight. Nominally dull at $3 90@$4 15 per 100 ℔.

COTTON MARKETS—BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, June 6, 4 p. m.—Cotton—Sales of the day include 4,900 bales American. Futures closed quiet but steady. American—Middling, low middling clause, June delivery, 6 32-64@6 33-64d.; June and July delivery, 6 32-64@6 33-64d.; July and August delivery, 6 35-64@6 36-64d.; August delivery, 6 36-64@6 37-64d.; August and September delivery, 6 33-64@6 34-64d.; September and October delivery, 6 4-64@6 5-64d.; October and November delivery, 5 58-64d. buyers; November and December delivery, 5 55-64@5 56-64d.

Galveston, June 6.—Cotton nominal; middling, 11⅛c.; low middling, 11⅛c.; good ordinary, 10c.; stock, 961 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, [illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain, 10 bales; stock, 3 bales.

Norfolk, June 6.—Cotton steady; middling, 12c.; net and gross receipts, 5 bales; exports coastwise, 5 bales; sales, 3 bales; stock, 5,759 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 61 bales; exports to Great Britain, 150 bales; coastwise, 755 bales; sales, 79 bales.

THE MARKETS.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Ashes, bbls	33	Spirits turp., bbls	590
Beans, bags	51	Rosin, bbls	828
Beeswax, pkgs	3	Tar, bbls	49
Cotton, bales	66	Oil cake, pkgs	204
Copper, cakes	1,815	Glue stock, pkgs	1,553
Dried fruit, pkgs	1,237	Peanuts, bags	65
Eggs, bbls		Pork, pkgs	210
Eggs, cases	3,476	Cutmeats, pkgs	1,051
Flour, pkgs	11,613	Lard, pkgs	2,104
Cornmeal, bbls	725	Lard, kegs	512
Cornmeal, bags	3,144	Butter, pkgs	6,057
Wheat, bush	5,400	Cheese, pkgs	11,540
Corn, bush	2,000	Rice, pkgs	120
Oats, bush	50,000	Rice chaff, bags	720
Malt, bush	21,500	Starch, pkgs	536
Peas, bush	1,200	Tallow, pkgs	135
Grease, pkgs	119	Tobacco, hhds	305
Hemp, bales	4	Tobacco, pkgs	877
Hops, bales	60	Whiskey, bbls	1,080
Lead, pigs	5,304	Wool, bales	72
Leather, sides	7,614		

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

BUILDING MATERIAL.—There is a large supply of brick, and a consequent easiness in values is noted. Cement and lath steady. Lime ranges from 85c to $2 20. Havestraw brick, $5@$5 50; Fishkill, $3 25@$5 50. Up-river, hard, $4 50@$5 50; Pale, $2 50@$3 25; Rosendale Cement, 95c@$1 10 per bbl; American Portland, $2@$2 20; English Portland, $2 35@$2 60; German Portland, $2 30@$2 70. Lath quoted at $2 35@$2 50 per 1,000. Goats' hair, 22@26c.; cattle hair, 18c.

DRUGS—Brazil growths on the spot had a moderate demand, and prices were steadily maintained. No. 7 flat bean quoted 18¾@18¾c. and undescribed do, 18¼c. Sales, 3,000 bags Rio fair, export, private terms. Mild grades in moderate request. Sales, 1,200 bags Central America, 1,000 bags Maracaibo, 1,900 bags Laguayra, and 250 bags Guatemala, private terms. The option market developed further strength to-day, but there was a decided falling off in the speculation. Harve continued on the upward turn, and to this was ascribed most of the firmness. All months advanced 15@20 points, and the close was steady at about the top. Havre gained 1¾@2 frs., and Hamburg closed ½ pfg. better. London advanced 6d on deliveries after June. Official quotations: 2 45 P. M. June, 7c. 6d; July, 7c.; August, 7c. 34d; September, 7c. 36d; October, 7c. 38d; November, 7c. 39d. Rio firm. Regular first, 8 @ 600; good second, 8 @ 050; exchange (private), 20½; receipts, 1,000 bags; Rio clearances for United States, 1,000 bags; total stock, 74,000 bags; Santos receipts, 1,000 bags. Receipts at Rio July 1, 1889, to June 6, 1890, 2,265,000 bags; same time 1889, 1,620,000; same time 1888, 1,680,000 bags; receipts at Santos July 1, 1889, to June 5, 1890, 1,842,000 bags; same time 1889, 2,511,000; same time 1888, 1,082,000. Total sales here to-day 17,250 bags, as follows:

January	15.65@15.70	15.75	15.70	1,000
February	15.55@15.65			
March	15.45@15.55	15.55	15.50	1,000
April	15.45@15.55			
June	17.35@17.45	17.40	17.40	1,250
July	17.10@17.15	17.15	17.10	1,250
August	16.85@16.90	16.95	16.95	500
September	16.70@16.75	16.75	16.70	8,750
October	16.25@16.35	16.30	16.30	500
November	15.80@15.90			
December	15.70@15.80	15.80	15.75	3,000

COTTON—On the spot ruled steady at 1-16c decline, sales, 816 bales for consumption. Port receipts today, 110 bales, against 134 bales last week, and 908 bales this day last year. Total for the week, 4,808 bales, against 8,968 bales last week and 6,102 bales this week last year. Since September 1, receipts at the ports aggregated 5,717,811 bales, against 5,665,430 bales for the corresponding time last year.

Quotations are based on American Standard of classification.

	Uplands.	Gulf.
Ordinary	9¾	9 13-16
Strict ordinary	10 1-16	10¼
Good ordinary	10 15-16	11⅛
Strict good ordinary	11¾	11 9-16
Low Middling	11 13-16	12
Strict Low Middling	12 1-16	12¼
Middling	12¼	12 7-16
Good Middling	12 9-16	12 11-16
Strict Good Middling	12 11-16	12¾
Middling Fair	13¼	13 5-16
Fair	13¾	13 13-16
STAINED.		
Good Ordinary	9⅝ Low Middling	10 15-16
Strict Good Ordinary	10 Middling	11¾

Options—There was a dull market to-day and the changes were less frequent with absence of prominent features. At the opening there was rather a firmness, because of weaker Liverpool advices. Near months declined 3@4 points, and late deliveries followed with a drop of 1@2 points. Liverpool then came firm, which caused a slight rally and some local buying, leaving off quiet and steady at 1@2 points decline on near, while remote deliveries closed a shade better than yesterday. Sales, 44,600 bales.

Closing prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
June 12.18@—	12.18	12.15	1,400
July 12.21@12.22	12.25	12.20	10,300
August 12.09@12.10	12.12	12.07	10,000
September 11.28@11.27	11.28	11.23	3,000
October 10.75@10.76	10.76	10.73	4,000
November 10.60@—	10.59	10.57	800
December 10.59@—	10.59	10.56	1,500
January 10.62@10.63	10.62	10.59	2,900
February 10.67@10.68			

FLOUR AND MEAL—FLOUR—The general market still rules in buyers' favor, particularly on spring wheats, which are in full supply. Exporters are not doing much, but there is a moderate inquiry for low grades and bids for high grade spring. Sales, 23,500 bbls; 8,700 bbls for export, including 1,300 bbls Low Extra at $2 50@$3; 3,700 bbls city Mill at $4 35@$4 55 for the West Indies; 11,200 bbls Minnesota Extra at $2 50@$3 65, latter extreme; 6,400 bbls Winter Wheat at $2 50@$3 50; 1,000 bbls Superfine, at $2@$2 35; 1,200 bbls Rye, at $1 75@$2 35. Quote: Clear, Ex Mill Extra West Indies, $4 35@$4 55; Patents, $5@$5 50; Low Extra, $2 50@$3; Winter Wheat, low grades, $2 50@$3; fair to choice, $3 15@$3 75; fancy, $4 50@$4 90; Patents ordinary to choice, $4 60@$5 25; fancy, $5 30@$5 60; Minnesota Spring Wheat, Low Extra, $2 50@$3; Clear, $3 60@$4 50; Rye Mixtures, $3 60@$4 30; Straights, poor to fancy, $3 90@$4 75; Patents ordinary to choice, $4 40@$5 40; fancy, do, $5 50@$5 65; Superfine, Spring and Winter, $2@$2 85; Fine, $1 50@$2 30. Market closed dull. SOUTHERN FLOUR—Rather weak in price, with a slow demand. Sales, 1,600 bbls Shipping Grades, at $2 50@$3; Trade and Family Grades, $3 15@$4 85; Patents, $4 60@$5 35.

RYE FLOUR—Generally steady, but quiet. Sales, 500 bbls Superfine at $3@$3 15; Fancy, in small lots, $3 40.

CORNMEAL—Quiet and unchanged. Yellow Western is quoted at $2 15@$2 30, and Brandywine, $2 50. Sales, 700 bbls.

GRAIN—WHEAT—It was a comparatively slow day in the speculative market, and there were no prominent features developed beyond the customary crop news. Trading for the most part was of a local professional character, and the volume of business did not reach 2,000,000 bush, while the fluctuations were confined within the limits of 2@2¼c. For a short period during the early hours there was some show of strength, and prices made small fractional gains, the chief influence being renewed talk of damage to the crop in Missouri, but the rallies continued dull, and the market became weak, selling by the bears operators, which