MEDICAL AND SANITARY NOTES.

IMPROVED RESPIRATORY METHODS.—In an elaborate essay on this and kindred topics Dr. W. T. English, an expert in this line, enumerates among the advantages of modern systems of heating the fact that the air is not permitted to become gloomy with smoke and other evidences of imperfect combustion, the smoke-consumer being voluntarily or legally adopted; household apartments can be warmed by the moist or dry methods and so arranged that there will be an equable continuous dry atmosphere free from dust, and in the districts where natural gas abounds the air can be kept free from smoke by its employment as a fuel, and without even the annoyance of dust from ashes. Further, some of the more recent methods of supplying air and heat to buildings embrace advantages that fairly conquer aerial impurity; the air is drawn by fans through closely woven silk screens, or forced through baths which wash and render it aseptic. The shafts into which the atmosphere is drawn are extended to a high altitude to avoid the dust and contamination, and, after gaining admittance to the basement, it receives the desired barometric and thermometric qualities before being delivered throughout the building, and in each room is placed an indicator with a movable needle, by the least motion of which the temperature of the apartment can be changed.

RESULTS OF SANITATION.—In a lecture on what sanitation has done for human life Professor Brewer, of Yale University, remarks that no one doubts the fact of human life having been prolonged by the application of science in the last fifty years, though the data in figures can never be obtained. This century came in without a single city in Christendom having a million of inhabitants. Great cities could not endure them. First, the people could not be fed, for most of the population had to be fed and food produced within twenty miles of the place of consumption, but science has now made it possible to transport food half way around the globe, and has discovered new methods of preservation as well. Nor was city population self-perpetuating—men died off, the death rate was continually high, and from time to time there were the ravages of pestience, and even where there were sewers they were to drain the ground of water rather than to carry away sewage.

GOAT'S MILK AS FOOD.—It is known that while the cow's milk contains some 12.44 per cent of solids, the goat's milk has 16.79 per cent. But the most important feature of the latter product is accounted to be its adaptability to the feeding of infants, also its immunity from the danger of carrying the germs of tubercular disease, the goat as a foster mother not being liable to tuberculosis. It is claimed, too, for this milk that it is better in feeding power and much easier of digestion than that of the cow, the reason being probably the extreme minuteness of the fat particles; for this reason also the cream does not rise so rapidly, and thus the milk contains almost the same amount through the day. Cream rises most rapidly in the first few hours that milk is kept, hence in feeding an infant or invalid upon cow's milk it will be seen that the cream will be in greater proportion at the beginning of the day, and the food approximate more to skimmed milk as the day advances, the variation being quite enough to derange an infant's digestive organs. Another point in favor of goat's milk is the portability of the animal producing it, in case of change of the child's residence. All trouble and danger in changing the dairy supply are, of course, obviated by the use of a goat, its removal being a simple matter.

IMPROVED KIND OF BATH.—As a substitute for the steamroom of the Turkish and Russian bath establishments, and to avoid the suffocating discomfort of these in order to induce an excessive perspiration, comes the proposition of an electric-light bath. The plan, as described, consists of a cabinet lined within on all sides with large mirrors, electric incandescent lamps being arranged about the inner walls in great number and in such manner that their combined light and heat will be reflected by the mirrors in the centre of the cabinet. A movable couch to support the body of the bather in a reclining position is arranged in the middle of the cabinet, the couch being provided with a glass top on which the bather rests, and a mirror chamber beneath the top. Incandescent lights are placed in this chamber, so that the heat and light are reflected up through the glass top of the couch to the body of the bather. It is claimed for this apparatus that induced perspiration is caused at a much lower temperature than by the above-named baths, being also superior in the stimulation of protoplasmic activity and more powerful to promote the action of the skin.

MUNICIPAL PREVENTION OF MEASLES.—Some of the medical journals are emphasizing the fact that measles, though treated commonly as a trivial disease, is that which should first, after tuberculosis, receive the attention of the sanitarian—that, in fact, among the preventable causes that swell the mortality rates, and are at present practically unchecked, measles and whooping cough take the foremost place. A discussion of the question of preventing measles, which has taken place in the columns of "The Nineteenth Century" by Drs. Waldo and Walsh, estimates that the mortality from the disease in a poor district of London averages about thrice that of a rich quarter; they point out, too, that in 1894 measles headed the zymotic death rate in that metropolis with 3,253 deaths, as against 2,670 due to diphtheria and 2,097 to whooping cough. But chief emphasis is laid on the remarkable fact that during the year mentioned measles killed in that city nearly twice as many persons as scarlet fever, fevers generally, including typhoid and smallpox put together. The conclusion arrived at is that if it is a duty to be legally enforced to endeavor to prevent the loss of life by preventable causes, such as scarlatina and smallpox, it is difficult to see why a similar obligation should not apply to measles and whooping cough.

NOVEL SURGICAL OPERATION.—Report is made of a most interesting surgical operation performed at Parma, Italy, by Professor Camillo Verdelli, in the presence of all the physicians of the Parmese Hospital, and with very satisfactory results. This operation was nothing less than the washing of a youth's heart—the first of the kind, the washing apparatus employed being one lately invented by Professor Riva. After making the necessary incision, Professor Verdelli first cleaned the pericardium of the patient, a twelve-year-old boy, of the pus which had there accumulated, and then proceeded to wash the heart with a strong solution of soda biborate—borax. The attendant success was indicated by the fact that no further complication arose, the boy doing well, and at once advancing to complete recovery, and it is stated that the eminent professor has received numerous appreciative communications relating to his skill from surgeons all over Europe.

BARNEY BARNATO'S EARLY DAYS.

From The London Telegraph.

People talk so much of Johannesburg nowadays that it is frequently forgotten that Mr. Barnato was a "diamond," not a "gold," king. True, he added to his wealth in Johannesburg, but long before he went there he was a millionaire, and he always loved Kimberley as the place where he built up his fortune. For years, under the burning sun and amid the terrid dust storms of that unlovely city of "inverted paraffin tins"—as J. X. Merriman once called it—he toiled and schemed, till the modest silver with which he reached the fields had grown into a colossal fortune. The rest was easy—mere juggling with claims and shares at Johannesburg—and he never took to it so kindly as to the early days of enterprise and anxious struggle. The office work, the inevitable "posing," galled him. The Barnato with half-a-crown and illimitable belief in himself was far happier than the millionaire guest of Lord Mayor Renals.

He was on the diamond fields even before the days of the "paraffin tins," and when "the camp" was one of the most rollicking and rowdy in the world. From the river diggings away at Barkly West, on the Griqualand border, the nondescript miners of all nationalities had "rushed" the Coloeberg Kopje, beyond Dutoitspan, several times, only to go back again, grumbling and dubious of the future of the mine. In some places they had taken out diamonds from the light, friable, yellow soil as if they were potatoes; but in others, with the same formation, no stones could be seen, while elsewhere "the bedrock" had put a stop to operations conducted in the most primitive form, with pickaxe and shovel.

It was a strange community which young Barnato lighted upon when he came up in the lurching coach over the wild Karroo from Cape Town; there was a form of government, but very little order, and at nightfall the sharp crack of the rifle or revolver often revealed a tragedy, into the details of which no one cared to inquire. The miners were almost all individual claim-holders, and they worked as they got lower down, with winze and bucket, assisted by stray natives, who stole considerably more than half the diamonds which their labor brought to light. Anything was good enough for a habitation. The tin casing of packings of goods or machinery from England could be built up into a luxurious one-chambered domicile, while the man who possessed a tent was looked upon with envy.

Talking to Barnato one day over a whiskey and soda in Carme's saloon, in the main street, I was told a curious tale about one of those tents. There had been a deal of some sort—most likely Barney was in it—and a number of bank notes had been deposited on the top of a barrel, which served as a dressing-table. It was quite dark outside, and inside there was only the glint of a tallow candle, fixed elegantly into the neck of an empty "Bass" bottle. Suddenly one of the wandering whirlwinds from the terrible Kalibari Desert swooped down on the tent, tore up the flimsy fastenings, and away the structure bolted into the night, with the bank notes gyrating and fluttering, and eluding the grasp of their lawful owners, as they tumbled over each other in their efforts to catch them. Looking back on those old days, when he was in business as a "kopje walloper," Barney would admit that he had had many trials. "But," he would say, "I never despaired. I meant to make a big fortune, and I knew I should do it."

THE MARKETS.

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Iron No 1 foundry	$11 75	Steel rails	$19 50
do So No 2 soft	9 50	Molasses, O K prime	24
Lead	3 67½	Sugar, granulated	4⅝
Copper, lake ingot	11 20		

THE GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

New-York, July 3, 1897.

METALS—The market in general was quiet, as the day was observed more or less as a holiday in the metal trade. On the leading metals, however, there was continued firmness of tone.....TIN—Closed steady at 14@14.20c and firm.....LEAD—Was steady to firm, closing at about 3.70c for spot.....SPELTER—Closed at 4.25@4.35.....COPPER—Closed firm at 11.12½@11.25c for spot.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—There was an inconsiderable demand for both molasses and syrups to-day, but there was a fairly firm tone, nevertheless, as holders of the grades wanted by the trade were confident of the market. Glucose was nominal at about $1 05 for 41 degrees. We quote: New-Orleans centrifugal, common, 7@9c; fair, 10@12c; good, 13@15c; prime, 16@18c; New-Orleans, open kettle, common, 10@15c; fair, 19@20c; good, 21@22c; prime, 23@24c; Porto, 20@30c. Syrups—Common, 8@9c; fair, 10@12½c; good, 14@15c; prime, 15@17c; fancy, 18@20c.

NAVAL STORES—Stocks: Rosin, 23,789 bbls; spirits turpentine, 1,454 bbls; tar, 1,145 bbls. There was only a moderate demand, and prices were all unchanged. Tone steady. We quote: Tar, regulars, $1 65@$1 70; oil, bbls, $3 15; pitch, $1 85; spirits, regulars and machines, 26½@27c; rosin, common to good strained, $1 72½@$1 75; E, $1 80@$1 82½; F, $1 85@$1 87½; G, $1 90; H, $1 92½@$2 00; I, $1 97½; K, $2 00; M, $2 10; N, $2 25; W G, $2 30; W W, $2 75.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—The market for berth freights was quiet with quotations nominally unchanged. Quotations as follows: Liverpool, 2½d for prompt, 2½d for distant (August shipment); London, 3d asked; Glasgow, 2½d asked; Bristol, 2½d; Leith, 3d; Hull, 3d; Newcastle, 3d; Antwerp, 3½d; Hamburg, 5c pfgs; Rotterdam, 7c; Amsterdam, 6⅝c 3½d; Hamburg, 5c pfgs; Rotterdam, 7c; Amsterdam, 6⅝c nominal; Cork for orders, 2s 9d asked; cotton to Liverpool, per 100 lb, 12c.....FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS—Trading in tonnage of all kinds was limited to-day, business being almost suspended owing to the approaching holidays. Rates were generally steady and without quotable change.....CHARTERS—British steamer, 1,743 tons, flint and chalk, Dieppe to Philadelphia, 7s 6d and 5s respectively, chartered abroad; British steamer, 12,000 quarters grain, Baltimore to Cork for orders, 3s 1½d. Auxiliary steamer, 1,047 tons, general cargo, hence to Australia, with option, 1,695 tons, general cargo, hence to Sydney or Melbourne, 22,000, September-October; British ship, 2,006 tons, general cargo, hence to Sydney or Melbourne, 17s 6d, September-October; Italian brig, 10,000 cases petroleum, Philadelphia to Ajaccio, Bastia and Corsica, 15c; bark, 650 tons, ice, etc, Portland to Demerara, private terms; schooner, 381 tons, lumber, Jacksonville to Philadelphia, 9c; schooner, 404 tons, coal, Philadelphia to Newbern, 85c; schooner, 116 tons, coal, Philadelphia to Norfolk, 50c; schooner, 401 tons, coal, Philadelphia to Newbern, 85c; schooner, 299 tons, coal, Philadelphia to Port Royal with coal, 75c; schooner, 271 tons, coal, Philadelphia to Norfolk, 50c; schooner, 323 tons, coal, Philadelphia to Richmond, 60c; schooner, 300 tons, coal, Philadelphia to Revere, 75c, and towage; schooner, 410 tons, coal, Philadelphia to Portsmouth, 65c; schooner, 929 tons, coal, Philadelphia to Portland, 55c.

OILS—Without changes in prices the market closes practically nominal, with a steady undertone throughout the list. We quote: Prime crude, 29c nominal; prime crude, f o b, mills, 16@16½c; prime summer yellow, 23½@24c; off summer yellow, 23@23½c; butter grades, 28c @29c; off summer yellow, 26@27c; linseed, American raw, 29 nominal; prime white, 29@29½c; Calcutta raw, 50c, 63c; American boiled, 31@32c; Calcutta raw, 50c.

RICE—There was a steady, but quiet market for rice. Very few buyers were in the market, and there was no disposition to take hold of new deals until after the holidays. Prices were about as last quoted. We quote: Domestic, common to ordinary, 4½@5c; fair to good, 4@4½c; prime to choice, 4⅝@5½c; fancy, 6@6¼c; Patna, 4@4½c; Patna in bond, 2¾@3¼c; Japan, 4½@4¾c; Java, 3⅝@4¼c; Rangoon in bond, 2@2¾c.

SUGAR—There was no market for raw sugar, as the brokers closed their respective offices for the day by mutual agreement. The nominal prices for raw sugar, based on the last previous sales, were, therefore, 3⅛c for 96 test centrifugal, 3c for 89 test muscovado, and 2¾c for test centrifugal, 3c for 89 test muscovado. There was a moderate demand for refined sugar, and the market ruled steady to firm at our quotations, which are unchanged from the prices of our last former prices. We quote: Domino, 5¼c; cutloaf and crushed, 5¾c; powdered and coarse powdered, 5c; granulated and fine granulated, 4¾c; coarse granulated and extra fine granulated, 4¾c; confectioners' granulated and ultra fine granulated, 4¾c; confectioners' A, 4⅝c; mould A, 5c; diamond cubes, 5c; XXXX powdered, 5¼c; mould A, 5c; diamond A, 4¾c; confectioners' A, 4⅝c; Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, 4½@4⅝c; confectioners' No. 6, 4⅝c; No. 7, 4¼c; No. 8, 4.18c; No. 9, No. 5, 4.44c; No. 10, 4c; No. 11, 3⅞c; No. 12, 3.81c; No. 13, 3.69c; No. 14, 3.56c; No. 15, 3.44c; No. 16, 3⅜c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

New-York, July 3, 1897.

BEANS AND PEAS—Exporters were a little more interested in narrow beans yesterday afternoon, and a few orders were filled at $1 15. This has caused a steadier holding at the close, though quotations are not changed. No business to speak of in medium or peas. Red kidney held with a little more confidence; it is possible that some lots could still be bought at $1 75, but as a rule holders ask $1 77½, especially for large-sized barrels. Exporters are interested to a moderate extent in green peas, and prices hold firm. We quote: Beans, narrow, choice, per bush, $1 15; do fair to good, $1@$1 10; do medium, choice, 87½c; do pea, choice, 85c; do medium and pea, fair to good, 77½@82½c; red kidney, choice, $1 75@$1 77½; do fair to good, $1 30@$1 60; do white kidney, $1 30; do yellow eye, $1 60@$1 67½; do lima, California, $1 20@$1 22½; do Lady Washington, 82½@87½c; green peas, bbls, 70c; do bags, 62½@65c; do Scotch, bbls, 80c; do bags, 72½@75c.

BUTTER—The Saturday just preceding the Fourth of July holiday is always a dull point in the butter trade, and the small volume of business to-day could hardly be prise to any class of operators. There was scarcely any call for consumptive use, jobbers having supplied their wants previously, and neither exporters nor speculative buyers were inclined to operate, much preferring to await the developments of next week. The situation is without change of importance, however. A steady to firm feeling prevails on high-grade creamery, and a moderately steady tone is shown on the best qualities of all other classifications, but defective stock, either creamery, dairy or factory, is accumulating to a larger extent and shows some weakness. The shipments for the week foot up about 12,000 pkgs. We quote: Creamery, Western extras, per lb, 15c; do firsts, 14c; do thirds to seconds, 11@13c; do State, extras, 15c; do thirds to firsts, 11@14c; State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras, 14c; do Welsh tubs, fancy, 13½@14c; dairy tubs, thirds to firsts, 10@13c; State dairy tins, etc., 10@13c; imitation creamery, extras, 12@12½c; do seconds to firsts, 9@11½c; factory extras, 10½c; do thirds to seconds, 7½@9½c.

CHEESE—The market presents a very quiet appearance to-day, though very little large full-cream cheese available and prices nominally unchanged, with 7¾c extreme for fancy, either white or colored. Monday will be generally observed as a close holiday, and little if any movement expected before Tuesday. Small size full cream are very quiet, and a considerable accumulation had to be carried over. Part skims held about the same, but demand moderate and top figures extreme. At Sherburne, yesterday, 625 boxes were offered, sales, 475 boxes, at 7¼c; balance held. Liverpool cable, 42s. We quote: State, full cream, large, fancy, colored or white, 7¾c; do choice, 7½@7¾c; do fair to good, 6¾@7¼c; do common, 6@6½c; do small, fancy, colored or white, 7¼@7½c; do choice, 7c; do fair to good, 6½@6¾c; light skims, choice, 5¾c; part skims, choice, 5¼c; do good to prime, 4½@5c; do common to fair, 3@4c; full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—The market is closing in bad shape on stock generally offering. Very fine eggs, free from taint, from best sections might command a premium, but we see none good enough to exceed 10½c, and a large part of the Western cannot be sold above the prices offered by the cheapest class of trade. A good deal of stock has been moved in range of $1 50@$2 25 per case. Dirties and checks have no certain value. We quote: Jersey and nearby, fancy, per dozen, 12c; State and Pennsylvania, prime to choice, 11@11½c; Michigan, Northern Ohio and Northern Indiana, fancy, 10½c; other Western, choice, 10½@10¾c; do fair to good, 10c; do poor to fair, per 30-dozen case, $1 50@$2 25; do dirties, $1@$1 50; do checks and cracks, 90@$1 20.

FRUITS—FRESH—Strictly prime apples are in fair demand, but most of the goods arriving are still of poor quality, and such are almost unsalable. Strawberries about steady for prime quality; many of the receipts are soft and poor, and such have to go low. Raspberries cleaning up at about steady prices. Huckleberries without much change, but market at the close is a shade weaker. Blackberries sold out fairly at about previous quotations. Currants dull; preservers have reduced their prices to 2½c per lb, and are getting a good deal of the supply. A liberal supply of cherries came in late from Western New-York; there was no important demand for them; many of them will have to be carried over, and quotations at the close are about nominal. Pineapples easier. Watermelons in good demand and firm. Southern peaches mostly inferior and hard to sell; fancy would bring high prices, but we see none. Pears about steady. Few plums arriving and the lots generally shown are of uncertain value. We quote: Apples, North Carolina, green, per bbl, 75@$2; do Maryland and Delaware, per crate, 40@$1; strawberries, Western New-York, per qt, 4@13c; do upriver, 4@10c; raspberries, red, per pint, 5@9c; do blackcap, 25@5c; gooseberries, per qt, 2@5c; huckleberries, per qt, 6@11c; blackberries, cultivated, per qt, 6@10c; do early harvest, 5@6c; do wild, 2@3c; currants, per qt, 2½@4c; cherries, per lb, 4@6c; pineapples, Indian River, per standard crate, $1 50@$2 75; do other sections, per 100, $4@$7; do Porto Rico, each, 2½@4c; watermelons, per 100, $12@$30; muskmelons, per basket, 50c@$1 50; peaches, per carrier, $1@$2 50; do Maryland and Delaware, early, per crate, 75c@$1; plums, per carrier, $1@$2; do beach, per qt, 4@5c; pears, Le Conte, per bbl, $1 25@$2 50.

FRUITS—DRIED—Evaporated apples continue in light supply and firm, but movement rather moderate at the moment. Not much demand for sun-dried, but few offering. Chops also scarce. Cores and skins held steady. Small fruit and California fruit quiet and unchanged. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 5½@5¾c; do choice, 4¾@4¾c; do prime, 4½@4¾c; do common to good, 3@4¼c; do sun-dried, sliced, 1¾@2¼c; do quarters, 2@3c; do chops, per 100 lb, $1 75@$2; do cores and skins, $1 50@$1 65; raspberries, 12@12½c; huckleberries, 4@6c; blackberries, 6@7c; cherries, 9@10c; apricots, California, Royal, 8@9c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@14c; do unpeeled, 4@9c; prunes, California, 2½@7c.

HOPS—Trade drags along wearily. Exporters get very few orders; brewers are working on stock previously contracted for, and dealers do not seem inclined to add to present holdings. There is, however, a feeling that values are low enough in view of the crop reports, and we find no disposition to force sales. Latest advices from the crop growing sections are of much the same general character as we have had for a week past. Lice are quite plenty in some yards, and there is fear that unless weather conditions are very favorable serious damage may result. We quote: State, 1896, choice, 8c; do good to prime, 6@7c; do common to fair, 4@5½c; Pacific Coast, 1896, choice, 10c; do good to prime, 7½@8c; do common to fair, 5@7c; State and Pacific Coast, 1895, 3½@4½c; old olds, 2@3c.

HAY AND STRAW—HAY—Aside from closing up the business of the week, there was little done in the hay market to-day. All of the dealers at the important wholesale stations seem glad that the proverbial dull month of June has passed, and, basing their estimate upon the unquestionably reduced stocks in the hands of distributors, the trade feels fairly assured of an active turn in the market after the Fourth is over. This, it may be said, only applies to the grades running from prime down to best No 2, for there is not the least hopeful allusion to be given poor quality. He is a fortunate seller who manages to work off a block of the rejectors, even if he has to conduct the transaction from a "What'll you give?" interrogation of his customer.....STRAW—Long rye has had some extra demand to carry consumers over the holiday, but nothing helpful to late prices. Oat and wheat straw are quoted about even; rye controls the demand. We quote: Hay, prime, large bales, per 100 lb, 75@77½c; No 1, 72½@75c; No 2, per 100 lb, 60@65c; No 3, per 100 lb, 52½@57½c; shipping, per 100 lb, 50c; mixed bales of prime No 1, 2½c under large bale rate; no-grade hay, 40@50c; salt hay, per 100 lb, 40@45c; clover, 52½@57½c; clover mixed, 60@65c; long rye straw, per 100 lb, 50c; short rye straw, per 100 lb, 35@40c; Western tangled straw, 32½@40c; oat straw, per 100 lb, 30@40c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Stock is cleaning up closely and tone firm, except on chickens, which are in large accumulation and very weak. We quote: Spring chickens, per lb, 11@14c; fowls, 8¼c; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 7½c; ducks, per pair, 50@75c; geese, 75@81; pigeons, 15@25c.....DRESSED—The market is cleaned up very closely of Western fowls, with supplies actually short at the close and market in a very firm position, though nothing to warrant actual change in quotations. Spring chickens in only moderate demand, but supply is light, which has enabled holders to work up most everything at about former range of prices, though top figures are extreme and only reached for selected large. Spring ducks have sold a little better the last few days, but without improvement in prices. Same squabs plenty, quality irregular, and, with a slow demand, the tone is easier. We quote: Turkeys, average lots, 7@8c; spring chickens, Philadelphia, 3½ to 4 lb to pair, 21@22c; do 3 lb and under, 18@20c; do Western, dry-picked, 3½ to 4 lb to pair, 16@18c; do under 3 lb, 13@15c; do scalded, 3½ to 4 lb to pair, 16c; do under 3 lb, 13@15c; fowls, State, Pennsylvania and Western, good to prime, dry-picked, 9@9½c; do Southwestern, dry-picked, small, 9c; do Western, scalded, small, 9@9½c; do heavy, 8½@9c; do poor to fair, 7½@8c; old cocks, Western, 4@5c; ducks, Eastern, spring, 11@12c; do Long Island 11@12c; do Western, 7@8c; squabs, per dozen, $1@$1 75.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES—Receipts of new potatoes were lighter to-day, and stock cleaned up more closely at slightly firmer prices. A few fancy lots of Norfolk brought $2 12@$2 25, but the bulk of sales is still at $1 87@$2. Asparagus mostly inferior, and such dull. Green corn from South Jersey would sell well if choice, but most of the stock is inferior. Cucumbers plenty and cheap. Onions about steady for strictly prime quality, but common lots are hard to sell. String beans very plenty; Southern lots are mostly inferior and not worth shipping. Southern squash greatly neglected; any reasonable bids accepted. Tomatoes quiet and without material change. We quote: Potatoes, Rose, per bbl, $1 75@$2 25; Pride of the South, $1 62@$1 87; red varieties, $1 50@$1 75; Southern, No. 3 to No. 2, 75c@$1; State, per 180 lb or sack, 75c; asparagus, nearby, per dozen, 75c@$1 50; do inferior, 50@75c; beets, Long Island, per 100 bunches, $1 50@$2; corn, Jersey, per 100, 50c@$1 25; do North Carolina, 75@$1; cabbages, Jersey and Long Island, $2@$2 50; cucumbers, Norfolk, per bbl, $1 50@$2 25; do per basket, 50@75c; do North Carolina, per crate, 40@50c; cauliflowers, per bbl, $1@$2; carrots, Long Island, per 100 bunches $1@$1 25; eggplants, Florida, per half-bbl box, $1@$1 25; do per basket, 75c@$1; lettuce, per bbl, 50@75c; onions, Maryland, per half-bbl basket, 75c@$1; do Eastern Shore, 75@$1; do Jersey, per bbl, $2 25@$2 50; do North Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky, $1 75@$2; peppers, South Jersey, per crate, $1 25@$1 50; string beans, Long Island, per bag, $1; do Jersey and Maryland, wax, per basket, 50@75c; do Norfolk, green, per half-bbl basket, 30@50c; do wax, 50@40c; squash, Southern marrow, per bbl crate, $1@$1 50; do yellow, per bbl, 50c@$1; do white, per bbl crate, 50@75c; do Long Island, per bbl, $1@$1 25; tomatoes, South Jersey, per crate, $1 25@$1 50; do Maryland, per carrier, $1 50@$2 25; do North Carolina and Virginia, $1@$1 50; do Savannah, 75c@$1 25; do Florida, per carrier, 50c@$1; do Mississippi, per flat case, 70 @85c; turnips, Russia, per bbl, 75c@$1; do white, per 100 bunches, $1 50

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New-York, July 3, 1897.

BEEVES—Receipts were 63 cars, or 1,049 head, all consigned direct, and including 31 cars for export alive. Nothing doing at the cattle yards. Feeling steady. Only dressed beef steady at 6¾@7c per lb. Latest cable from London and Liverpool quoted American steers at 10¼@11c, dressed weight; sheep firmer at 9½@12c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 5¾@6c per lb. Exports to-day, 488 cattle and 2,392 quarters of beef on the Manitoba, and 700 cattle on the Megantic to London; 1,781 quarters of beef in the Lucania to Liverpool; 143 cattle on the Jersey City to Bristol; 250 cattle on the Francisco to Hull; 105 sheep on the Tjomo to the West Indies; The Cuba, with 314 cattle and 2,320 quarters of beef will sail Monday for Liverpool.

CALVES—Receipts, 119 head, all at Sixtieth-st., and all for the market. Steady for live calves and all sold early at $4@$6 per 100 lb for poor to prime veals, and $3 for a little bunch of buttermilk calves. Dressed calves steady at 8@10c for city dressed veals, and 6½@7c for country dressed. Little calves and dressed buttermilks sold at 5¾@6½c.

Sales—Hume & Mullen: 108 veals, 140 lb average, at $6 per 100 lb; 5 do, 160 lb, at $4; 4 buttermilks, 175 lb, at $3.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 26 cars, or 6,193 head, 2 cars for slaughters and 24 cars for the market; and counting 14 cars held over from Friday, there were 20½ cars to be sold, all at Jersey City. Sheep were quiet but steady, and good butchers' sheep a trifle firm; lambs still further declined 10@15c from yesterday's prices, and four cars of stock were carried over. Poor to good sheep sold at $2 50@$4 per 100 lb; medium to prime lambs at $5 25@$5 65. Dressed mutton steady at 5½@7½c per lb; dressed lambs lower at 7½@10c.

Sales—S. Judd & Co.: 220 Kentucky lambs, 73 lb average, at $5 50 per 100 lb; 240 do, 75 lb, at $5 50; 179 do, 73 lb, at $5 40; 220 Ohio sheep, 84 lb, at $4; 17 Kentucky do, 95 lb, at $4; 24 do, 103 lb, at $3 75; 166 do, 109 lb, at $3 25; 15 bucks, 127 lb, at $2 75.

McPherson & Co.: 400 Virginia lambs, 74 lb, at $5 65; 264 do, 74 lb, at $5 65; 274 do, 78 lb, at $5 55; 262 do, 70 lb, at $5 50; 226 Kentucky do, 73 lb, at $5 50; 422 do, 74 lb, at $5 50; 36 Kentucky sheep, 115 lb, at $3 75; 3 do, 107 lb, at $3 50.

J. H. Wilkerson: 220 Kentucky lambs, 78 lb, at $5 62½; 231 do, 73 lb, at $5 50; 245 do, 74 lb, at $5 50; 198 do, 78 lb, at $5 25.

Newton & Co.: 260 Virginia lambs, 65 lb, at $5 50; 144 do, 63 lb, at $5 25; 224 Kentucky do, 66 lb, at $5 35; 24 Kentucky sheep, 102 lb, at $3 37½; 3 Virginia bucks, 75 lb, at $2 50.

M. Collins: 213 Virginia lambs, 74 lb, at $5 62½; 2 Virginia sheep, 150 lb, at $3 50.

HOGS—Receipts were 17 cars, or 2,478 head. No sales reported on live weight. Market lower at $3 80@$4 10 per 100 lb, for ordinary to prime hogs.

Sales, last Friday, S. Judd & Co.: 150 Ohio hogs, 179 lb average, at $3 80 per 100 lb; 81 do, at $3 80.

OTHER MARKETS—BY TELEGRAPH.

Kansas City, July 3.—Cattle—No sales. Hogs strong to 5c higher, heavies, $3 22½@$3 30; packers, $3 20@$3 25½; mixed, $3 22½@$3 30; lights, $3 20@$3 27½. Yorkers, $3 25 @$3 27½; pigs, $2 90@$3 20. Sheep—No market.

East Liberty, July 3.—Cattle—Receipts light, unchanged. Hogs dull and prices lower; prime pigs, $3 60; best Yorkers, $3 50@$3 55; medium weights, $3 50@$3 55; heavy hogs, $3 40@$3 45; roughs, $2@$3. Sheep slow; choice, $4@$4 10; common, $2 60@$3 25; spring lambs, $4 25@$5 25; veal calves, $6@$6 25.

Chicago, July 3.—Prices for cattle were generally no higher than a week ago, with sales of native steers at $3 80@$5 15, the bulk bringing $4 25@$4 85. Sales of hogs were at an extreme range of $3 10@$3 45, with the bulk at $3 35@$3 40. Sheep were salable at $1 75@$3 85. Lambs at $3@$3 25, chiefly at $4 50@$5 80. Receipts—Cattle, 400 head; hogs, 1,000; sheep, 3,000.

St. Louis, July 3.—Cattle steady; native shipping steers, $4 50@$5; dressed beef and butchers' steers, $4@$4 65; under 1,000 lb, $3 45@$4 40; stockers and feeders, $2 40@ $3 90; cows and heifers, $1@$4 30; bulls, $1 50@$2 75. Texas and Indian steers, $2 85@$4; cows and heifers, $2 40@$3 15. Hogs opened steady, closed weak; light, $3 15@$3 40; mixed, $3 15@$3 45; heavy, $3 30@$3 45; Sheep dull, steady; native mutons, $2 50@$3 75; culls and bucks, $1 75@$2 50; Texas sheep, $3 50@$3 55; lambs, $3@$5.

EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 3, 1 p. m.—Closing: Wheat—Spot No 1 red Northern spring dull at 5s 9d. Corn—Spot American mixed new steady at 2s 3½d; old steady at 2s 3½d; futures steady; July, 2s 3½d; August, 2s 3½d; September, 2s 3½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy winter steady at 7s 9d. Hops at London—Pacific Coast steady at 50@70s. Beef—Extra India mess dull at 53s 9d; prime mess dull at 45s. Pork—Dull; prime mess, fine Western, 45s; medium Western, 42s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, dull at 33s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, dull at 23s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, steady at 26s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, steady at 26s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, steady at 26s 6d; clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lb, steady at 24s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, steady at 25s; shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, dull at 25s 6d. Lard—Prime Western steady at 20s 9d. Cheese—American finest white and colored dull at 42s. Tallow—Prime city, 17s 6d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined steady at 15s 3d. Turpentine—Spirits steady at 20s 9d. Rosin—Common firm at 4s 6d.

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.

Galveston, July 3.—Holiday. Receipts cotton, 99 bales; stock, 5,900.

Norfolk, July 3.—Holiday. Receipts cotton, 26 bales; stock, 1,647.

New-Orleans, July 3.—Holiday. Net receipts cotton, 249 bales; gross, 251; exports to Great Britain, 800; to Continent, 400; coastwise, 154; stock, 28,950.

Savannah, July 3.—Cotton firm; middling, 7½c; low middling, 7¼c; receipts, 104 bales; stock, 12,177.

CLOSING PRICES BOSTON STOCKS

Boston, July 3, 1897.

Atch Top & St Fe	12¾	Wisconsin Central	1½
American Sugar	127½	Ellison Electric Ill	148
Amer Sugar pref	107½	General Electric pref	77
Bay State Gas	5½	Atchison pref	24½
Bell Tel	228	Atchison 4s	84
Boston & Albany	250	General Electric 5s	97¾
Boston & Maine	160	Wisconsin Central 6s	120¼
C C Bar & Qu	83¾	Allouez Mining Co	2½
General Electric	33½	Atlantic	21½
Illinois Steel	35½	Boston & Montana	133¾
Mexican Central	9	Butte & Boston	22¾
New-York & New-Eng	66	Calumet & Hecla	330
Oregon Short Line	17½	Centennial	7¼
Rubber	12½	Franklin	15
San Diego	9	Keearsarge	19
Union Pacific	6¾	Osceola	23
West End pref	94¾	Quincy	116½
Westinghouse Electric	21¼	Tamarack	128
Westinghouse Elec pf	49	Wolverines	30½

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	28¾	—	Met Traction	108¾	109¼
Nor Pac com	14	14¼	C Tr of N J St	28½	29
Nor Pac pf	40¾	40¾	C Tr of N J 5s	91¾	92
Penn R R	52¼	52¾	U Gas Imp Co	78½	78¾
P & R com	10 15-16	11	Welsb Gas L Co	45½	46½
P & R 1st pf	23¾	23 5-16	Elec St Bat com	20	20½
P & R 2d pf	13½	13¾	Elec St Bat pf	22	23
P & R G M 4s	82	82¼	P H L & P com	14	14¼
Cit P Ry of Ind 15	17		P H L & P pf	33¾	33¾
Phila Traction	72	72¼	Wels Com com	21	23
Union Traction	107½	107¾	Wels Com pf	68	69
Lehigh Valley	28¾	—	Balt Traction	18¾	18¾
Elec & P tr cer	71¾	72			

Steamboats.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
DIRECT LINE TO ALBANY.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St. (foot Ames).....8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 A. M.
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 A. M.
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson.
Grand
INDEPENDENCE DAY
Excursion, July 5, on above time-table.

CITIZEN'S LINE TROY BOATS
for SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, ADIRONDACKS, etc. Send for LIST ROUTES and RATES TO SUMMER RESORTS. Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves West 10th-st. daily, except Saturday, 6 p. m. CONNECT WITH DELAWARE AND HUDSON and FITCHBURG EXPRESS TRAINS. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

ALBANY EVENING LINE.
Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal-st., at 6 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), connecting with tr