JEWS AS BUILDERS.

The Hebrew Filling a New Role in New-York Life.

Almost any day one may see a group of men of a type new to the park standing or lolling on the benches on the walk in Seward Park, at Hester and Essex sts. Many of them have saws and hammers in their hands. Planes stick out of their pockets. Others wearing the dusty white overalls of the plasterers have trowels carefully wrapped in cloth. One who is seated may hold in his lap a bundle of large pieces of irregular shaped window glass. The glass is dirty and looks as if it had been picked up from the wreckage of some house or an ash barrel. At his feet on the cement walk is a pail containing a supply of putty and the implements for putting glass in windows. Others have bags containing tools slung over their backs. Some have kinky beards and all bear some of the facial characteristics of the Jew.

A relatively well dressed man approaches the group. Immediately the men who have been lightly resting their weight on their saws permit the blades to resume their shape and surround the stranger. They elbow each other in their desire to "get next." They argue with each other over the point.

"Job?" asks one who knows a few words of English. The others eagerly watch the stranger's face.

"No, no," the stranger replies.

Those who cannot understand English turn to those who can, and talk in Yiddish. Apparently they are saying, "What does he say?" He shakes his head and they turn away. All interest in the stranger has evaporated.

This is a Jewish labor market. Its presence here is the evidence of the entrance of a new class of labor in the New-York market, and is largely due to the Russo-Japanese War. It is only a short time ago that the market for the sale of this sort of labor established itself. When the war broke out large numbers of the Russian Jews began to look across the sea to the new land. Deprived of their civil rights they still might be drafted into the army. They did not fancy fighting for a country which oppressed them, so they came hither.

The Jew as a skilled workman in the building trades is becoming a factor in the construction of certain classes of buildings in New-York. One is accustomed to think of the Jew as a worker on garments, or as engaged in speculative trading. Many of the tenement and apartment houses of the city are being erected for Jewish owners by Jewish contractors employing Jewish labor. One may see the Jew laboring on buildings in Madison-ave., above 96th-st.; in Lenox-ave., above 140th-st. and on Washington Heights. He does the carpentry work, decorates the house, puts in the electric wiring, furnishes and erects the ornamental sheet iron cornices, the roofing, the fire escapes, etc. He puts the glass in the window frames; he puts in the stairs.

The Jew practically controls the supply of constructive sheet metal work, such as cornices, skylights, roofing, etc., for tenement and apartment houses. The Jew and the Italian divide the stucco and ornamental plaster relief work between them. The Jewish laborer does in the building trade just what he does in other lines of industry. He is willing to work for less than others. He cuts prices.

According to Dr. David Blaustein, the superintendent of the Educational Alliance, the percentage of Jews engaged in trades and doing manual labor for a living is greater in New-York than in any other city in the world. Out of a half million Russian, Rumanian and Galatian Jews, he estimates that 350,000 are skilled and unskilled laborers, while the remainder are engaged in the speculative avocations which one usually associates with the Jew. "It is different on the other side," he said. "There the figures are exactly reversed. Here the pushcart men do not increase in such numbers as one would expect, judging by the number of immigrants. I know many are going into the building trades, because of what I see and hear.

"Morally, I don't think this tendency, so contrary to their habits abroad, is good. When they are in business they are hopeful and they can observe the requirements of their religion. When working for others they cannot do this, and they become despondent."

The applications for removal from New-York which are made to the Jewish Industrial Removal Office, at No. 174 2d-ave., give some indication of the number of Jews who earn their living in this city by trades. The society which conducts this office assists in the removal from the city to other parts of the country about 8,000 Jews each year. About 25 per cent of the applicants for aid to move away are ironworkers, machinists, carpenters, tinsmiths, locksmiths, cabinetmakers, masons and bricklayers. There are many blacksmiths, workers in iron, brass and copper, paperhangers and painters, not a few wood turners and wood carvers, and a small amount of plumbers. Of those sent away, 27 per cent are accustomed to earn their living by what are described as miscellaneous trades. These trades include glaziers and boxmakers. The unskilled labor amounted to 32 per cent.

Where do the skilled Jewish laborers come from? Some are trained in trade schools, such as the Baron de Hirsh School, but a large proportion of them learned their trades in Europe. In 1902 the total number of skilled Hebrew laborers who came to this country was 17,841. Last year the total was 45,109. At least two-thirds of these made New-York their first stop. Probably most of them stayed here. Among those who came to this country last year were 826 blacksmiths, 4,078 carpenters and joiners, 148 ironworkers, 1,337 locksmiths, 296 masons, 1,970 glaziers and painters, 14 plasterers, 59 plumbers, 24 stonecutters and 882 tinners. There were more skilled Jewish laborers than of any other single nationality. Ranking next to them were persons of Italian birth. There were 6,468 from Northern Italy and 24,247 from Southern Italy. Less than half of the Italians came to New-York. The Hebrews are not credited with doing their work as rapidly as the skilled laborers of other nationalities. The Irish masons are said to object decidedly to the Hebrew entering the trades of bricklayer, mason, etc. Their religion interferes with the pursuit of their trades in a measure. The Christian who employs them naturally wants them to work on Saturday and does not need them on the Christian Sabbath. But as Jews are becoming extensive dealers in real estate, are building a large number of the tenement houses of the city and are entering largely into the contracting business, there are openings for the employment of many Jewish artisans.

TRADE IN CHICAGO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, June 24.—Wheat bears held the advantage to-day of better weather for securing the crop in the winter wheat belt and rather less rain in the Northwest, although from the latter came numerous complaints of more than enough. There were losses for the day of 1¼c for July and ⅝c for September. From St. Louis and Toledo came reports of freer offerings of new wheat at considerably under what millers have recently had to pay, and those had their influence in bringing about the decline and keeping it going. Receipts of corn were large and caused some weakness, but the net decline was trivial, and that also was the case in the oats market. Provisions opened firm, but weakened in sympathy with the depression in the wheat market.

Weather conditions caused the wheat market to open weak. July wheat was offered in anticipation of the nearness of delivery day, which speculative longs sought to avoid. September sold down in sympathy, and, both meeting good demand at the decline, reacted to the prices at yesterday's close. Local receipts were three cars and shipments 14,000 bushels; estimate for Monday, 4 cars. The highest for July was 91¼c at the opening; the lowest was 89⅝c; the close, 90c. September sold from 85⅝c down to 84⅝c, closing at 84⅞c.

Corn was firm at the start, declined on heavy receipts and lower wheat, then gathered some strength. Local receipts were 662 cars, and shipments 467,000 bushels. Of the receipts, 241 cars were contract, and 80,000 bushels more of that quality were transferred from private houses. Estimate for Monday, 865 cars. After selling as high as 54½c and as low as 53¼c, July closed at 53⅝c to 53¾c. The range of September was from 52⅞c down to 52⅝c, closing at 52⅝c.

Oats were weak and lower, due to weakness in other grains. Discouraged longs sold freely on the break. There was a fair trade, mainly in deferred futures. It is reported that there is a large long interest in July, which is being sold out on all hard spots. Receipts were 86 cars, of which 24 cars were contract. Estimate for Monday, 146 cars. Shipments, 210,000 bushels. July closed at 31⅞c. The highest was 32¼c, the lowest 31⅝c to 31⅞c. September closed at 30¼c, after selling as high as 30½c and as low as 30⅛c.

There was no particular feature to the provision trade within the week. The market to-day was fairly active and irregular. Lard showed decided weakness, but the remainder of the list was inclined to hold steady, but was dragged down by the weakness in lard. September pork sold from $12.05, off to $12.90; September lard, from $7.52½, off to $7.42½, and September ribs, from $7.95, off to $7.90. Hog receipts were 10,000 head, and prices at the yards were 5c higher.

THE MARKETS.

TOTAL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS TO-DAY.

New-York, June 24, 1905.

Beans, white, bbls	217	Cherries (Cal), crates	3,100
Flour, bbls	4,855	Plums (Cal), crates	3,750
Flour, sacks	9,936	Pears (Cal), crates	30
Cornmeal, bags	3,450	Peaches (Cal), crates	75
Wheat, bush	32,800	Apples, bbls	200
Corn, bush	144,050	Potatoes, bbls	25,075
Oats, bush	144,700	Onions, bbls	1,000
Barley, bush	1,200	Rosin, bbls	2,775
Malt, bush	12,000	Rosin oil, bbls	175
Rice, pkts	3,475	Spirits turp, bbls	175
Hay, tons	1,052	Sugar, bbls	115
Straw, tons	70	Molasses, bbls	125
Millfeed, tons	250	Oleo stock, pkgs	591
Hops, bales	50	Peanuts, bags	325
Beef (canned), cases	3,054	Tobacco, hhds	375
Pork, bbls	80	Tobacco, tierces	15
Hams, pkgs	83	Tobacco, pkgs	375
Bacon, pkgs	314	Whiskey, bbls	744
Cutmeats, pkgs	837	Wool, bales	75
Tallow, pkgs	254	Wool, sacks	1,675
Grease, pkgs	105	Cotton, bales	5,775
Butter, pkgs	7,526	Cottonseed oil, bbls	1,214
Cheese, pkgs	3,809	Copper, pigs	2,000
Eggs, cases	8,713	Lead, pigs	3,300
Dressed poultry, pkgs	834	Hides, bdls	1,025
Live poultry, crates	364	Skins, bales	100
Oranges (Cal), cases	375	Leather, sides	2,150
Apricots (Cal), crates	2,350	Moss, bales	100

EXPORTS TO-DAY.

Wheat, bush	18,005	Spirits turp, gals	2,580
Corn, bush	50,699	Rosin, bbls	378
Oats, bush	510	Pitch, bbls	244
Peas, bush	525	Tar, bbls	14
Beans, bush	1,230	Refined pet, gals	72,660
Flour, bbls	50	Naphtha, gals	150
Flour, sacks	18,234	Gasolene, gals	500
Cornmeal, bbls	1,649	Cottonseed oil, gals	16,565
Bran, lb	240	Lubricating oil, gals	265,690
Hay, bales	1,406	Pork, bbls	739
Alcohol, gals	9,000	Beef, bbls	71
Whiskey, gals	100	Beef, tierces	55
Oilcake, lb	225,000	Bacon, lb	1,348,725
Hams, lb	216,400	Lard, lb	903,250
Lard oil, gals	2,800	Stearine, lb	40,000
Grease, lb	140,800	Butter, lb	46,000
Cheese, lb	62,220		

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Iron, Nor, No 1 fdy	$16 50	Flour, Mpls patents	$6 15
Iron, So, No 2 soft	15 50	Cotton, middling	9.30
Steel rails	28 00	Coffee, No 7 Rio	7 1/4-16
Lake copper ingots	15 00	Sugar, granulated	5.45
Tin	30 52½	Molasses, O K prime	35
Exchange lead	4 50	Beef, family	13 75
Spelter	5 30	Beef hams	21 75
Wheat, No 2 red	1 06	Tallow, prime	4⅝
Corn, No 2 mixed	60¾	Pork, mess	13 87½
Mixed oats, 26 to 32 lb	36@38	Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	7½
		Lard, prime	7 25

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

New-York, June 24, 1905.

COFFEE—The coffee market was very quiet, sales being reported of only 16,500 bags, while fluctuations were correspondingly narrow and insignificant. The opening was steady, unchanged to 5 points lower, in response to disappointing European cables. Later there was a slight rally on Front Street buying, either undoing hedges or for Wall Street account, and the market closed dull, with January 5 points higher, May 5 points lower, but generally unchanged. The Brazilian news was without special feature, aside from continued cold weather in some districts, which, however, is not believed to be sufficiently severe to do much damage at this period of the season. The primary markets are unchanged and receipts about as expected. Of the European markets, Havre was unchanged to ¼ franc higher, which was hardly as good as expected, while Hamburg was a partial ¼ pfg lower. The spot market was quiet, with quotations on the basis of 7 11-16c for Rio No 7.

The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
June				6.35@6.40	6.35
July	6.35	6.40	6.35	6.35@6.40	6.35
August				6.50@6.55	6.50
September	6.55	6.60	6.55	6.60@6.65	6.60
October				6.70@6.75	6.70
November				6.80@6.85	6.80
December	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90@6.95	6.90
January				6.95@7.00	6.95
February				6.95@7.05	6.95
March				7.00@7.05	7.00
April				7.05@7.10	7.05
May	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.05@7.15	7.10

Coffee cables.—Rio—Coffee market firm; No 7 Rio, 4⅝50; exchange, 16 11-32d; receipts, 7,000 bales; stock, 202,000 bags. Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 4⅝10; receipts 20,000 bags (two days); stock, 874,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened steady at ¼ pfg higher; at 2:30 p m was net unchanged to ¼ pfg lower; sales, 4,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened steady, unchanged to ¼ franc higher; at 12 m unchanged; sales, 4,000 bags.

January	44.50	July	43.50
February	44.75	August	43.75
March	45.00	September	44.00
April	45.25	October	44.25
May	45.50	November	44.25
June	45.50	December	44.50

The statistical position of Brazilian coffee is as follows:

	To-day.	Last week.	Last month.
New-York deliveries	12,953	11,187	13,333
Baltimore deliveries	728	463	391
New-Orleans deliveries		955	1,309
Total deliveries	13,681	12,605	15,033
New-York stock	3,530,600	3,576,677	3,649,924
Baltimore stock	66,202	67,587	72,032
New-Orleans stock	72,093	76,405	78,753
Stock at all ports	3,668,835	3,720,669	3,800,709
Afloat	68,800	90,000	172,000
Visible supply	3,737,635	3,810,669	3,972,709
Same time 1904	2,833,091	2,828,435	

*Holiday.

COTTON—The cotton market was quiet and irregular within a comparatively narrow range, closing net unchanged to 3 points higher. The opening was firm at an advance of 2@7 points in response to higher cables than expected, a small demand through commission houses and a little bull support. At the advance there was considerable realizing and selling for the account of room bears, encouraged by favorable weather in the South, but after sagging off to about the closing prices of Friday the market toward the close was rallied slightly by a renewal of support and covering, with final prices steady. Sentiment seemed to be rather against the market on the ground that the world's spinners had already purchased so heavily as to make them more independent, while the prospects for the new crop were being improved by the excellent weather and beneficial rains. Private cables from Liverpool also took a less bullish view of the situation, mentioning uneasiness over the European political situation, and the advance of 3@4 points in the English market was attributed in some measure to supposed buying from this side. Private crop advices remain somewhat conflicting, and it is said that rain is still needed in the Carolinas. Some Texas dispatches also complain of damage by boll weevil, but the average of advices seemed favorable and the trade is looking for a bearish weekly report on Tuesday. The spot situation, however, shows continued firmness, with holders very firm in their views and some demand attributed to July spot shorts. The daily reports of interior receipts have been discounted for the balance of the season.

The range of contract prices in the local market to-day was as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
June				8.63@8.65	8.62
July	8.75	8.75	8.70	8.70@8.71	8.69
August	8.82	8.82	8.77	8.77@8.78	8.75
September	8.90	8.91	8.84	8.83@8.84	8.83
October	8.95	8.95	8.89	8.90@8.91	8.89
November	9.00	9.00	8.94	8.94@8.95	8.94
December	9.04	9.04	8.98	8.99@9.00	8.99
January	9.05	9.07	9.04	9.04@9.05	9.03
February		—	—	9.06@9.08	9.04
March	9.10	9.11	9.08	9.09@9.10	9.07
April				9.11@9.13	9.08
May				9.14@9.17	9.11

The weekly cotton statement from Liverpool, with comparisons, follows:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.	1903.
Sales all kinds	48,000	23,000	28,000	22,000
Sales American	42,000	20,000	23,000	18,000
Sales for speculation	1,000	1,000		
Sales for export	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Forwarded	97,000	48,000	50,000	34,000
Imports all kinds	140,000	29,000	16,000	18,000
Imports American	127,000	25,000	9,000	5,000
Exports, actual	8,000	3,000	6,000	15,000
Stock all kinds	845,000	811,000	498,000	544,000
Stock American	774,000	737,000	375,000	448,000
Afloat all kinds	188,000	237,000	49,000	50,000
Afloat American	104,000	237,000	38,000	26,000

Cotton Exchange special Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet and firm; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 200; American, 5,000; receipts, 2,000, all American. Middling upland, 5.08d. Futures opened firm, 1@2 points higher; closed steady, net 3@4 points higher. June and June-July, 4.94d; July-August, 4.93d; August-September and September, 4.92d; October-November, November-December, December-January and January-February, 4.91d; February-March, 4.92d; March-April, 4.93d, and April-May, 4.93d.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Yesterday's flour market was of the usual half holiday character, with business confined to small assorted lots. Quotations were firm and unchanged. Spring patents, $5 75@$6 85; winter straights, $4 60@$4 80; winter patents, $4 90@$5 25; spring clears, $3 75@$4 15; extra No. 1 winter, $3 35@$3 65; extra No. 2 winter, $3 10@$3 35. RYE FLOUR quiet; quoted: Fair to good, $4 25@$4 60; choice to fancy, $4 60@$4 90. CORNMEAL steady; quoted: Kiln dried, $2 90@$3, as to brand. BAG MEAL steady; quoted: Fine white and yellow, $1 25@$1 30; coarse, $1 14@$1 16. FEED—Western dull; city easy; quoted: Western spring, $17 50; standard middling, $18; flour do, $20 50; red dog, $22 60, July shipment; city bran, $18 bulk, $19 sacks; middling, $19@$23; red dog, $23 50; hominy chops, $21@$21 50 bulk, $22 25@$22 75 sacks; oilmeal, $29 50@$30.

GRAIN—WHEAT—A break of 1⅝c per bushel was the feature in July wheat at New-York to-day. It followed an exhaustion of short covering and considerable unloading, based on the prospects for clearing weather in harvesting sections, which would also tend presumably to increase the movement. Opening ⅜c higher on a little buying of September by foreign houses, who likewise sold to some extent, coupled with the advance of 14 points at Budapest and easier consols, the market gradually worked off as noted, becoming decidedly weak in the last hour when liquidation was at its height. Aside from scattered showers in the Northwest, and a few complaints of damage news from the same quarter, the crop position seemed to be better, chiefly because of indications for more settled weather, the trade also taking more stock in the stories to the effect that spring wheat had not as yet suffered any notable damage from rust, although recognizing fully the possibilities of same should the wet spell hold on much longer. On the late curb there was only a moderate trade, and not much change in prices, July at 1 o'clock being quoted at 94⅝c, September at 85c and December at 85¼c. Liverpool closed partly ¼d net higher, Paris, 5 to 30 points lower and Budapest 14 points higher. It was estimated by Broomhall that world's shipments on Monday would be 11,200,000 bush. Receipts at interior points only footed up 199,000 bush, compared with 304,000 bush last year. Closing cash prices in the local market were as follows: No 2 red, $1 05, elevator, and $1 06 nominal, f o b afloat; No 1 Northern Duluth, $1 19⅝, and No 1 hard Manitoba, $1 18, f o b afloat. CORN—The opening was high point for the day, showing about ⅛c rise in Chicago on old July, due to commission house buying, in face of the large receipts, although latter, reaching 662 cars at Chicago, compared with 633 cars estimated, eventually exercised a controlling influence on the market, in connection with favorable weather and crop news, the price declining ⅜c from top in the West. The regular close in New-York represented ¼@⅜c net decline, but after 12 o'clock the market improved again, closing at 59⅛c for July, and 58¼c for September, on scattered covering of shorts and the seaboard clearances of 254,000 bush, which had the effect of partly counteracting primary receipts of 807,000 bush, contrasted with 501,000 bush last year. The local cash market closed as follows: No 2 corn, 60⅝c, elevator, and 60¾c, f o b afloat; No 2 white, 61c, and No 2 yellow, 61¼c, f o b afloat. OATS—The market sold off during the day and closed easy. Offerings of September were light at times, but cash houses sold December freely. At New-York cash oats closed as follows: Mixed, 26 to 32 lb, 35½@36c; natural white, 30 to 32 lb, 36@38c, and clipped white, 36 to 40 lb, 37@40½c. RYE—Nominal. BARLEY—Market quiet. Feeding was quoted at 46c, c i f New-York, and malting at 46@52c, c i f Buffalo.

NEW-YORK PRICES.

Wheat:	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
July	90⅝	90¾	94⅛	94⅛	95⅝
September	89⅞	89⅞	89	89⅛	89⅝
December	88⅝	88⅝	88½	88½	89⅝
Corn:					
July	—	—	—	58⅝	59¼
September	58¼	58¼	57⅝	58¼	58¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat:					
July	91	91¼	89⅝	90	90
September	85⅝	85⅝	84⅝	84⅞	84⅝
December	85¼	85¼	84¼	84¼	84
Corn:					
July	54¼	54¼	53¼	53⅝	54⅝
September	52⅝	52⅞	52⅝	52⅝	53¼
December	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	50⅝
Oats:					
July	32¼	32¼	31⅝	31⅞	31⅞
September	30⅝	30½	30	30¼	30¼
December	31½	31½	31	31⅛	31¼
Lard:					
July	$7 30	$7 30	$7 22	$7 25	$7 22
September	7 52	7 52	7 42	7 45	7 42
Ribs:					
July	7 72	7 72	7 67	7 67	7 55
September	7 95	7 95	7 87	7 87	7 75
Pork:					
July	12 67	12 67	12 55	12 55	12 47
September	13 02	13 05	12 87	12 87	12 80

Receipts of breadstuffs at interior points, in thousands, last three ciphers (000) omitted, flour bbls, grain bush, as follows:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Chicago	15	—	607	152	1	28
Milwaukee	10	11	12	21	4	11
Minneapolis	—	118	5	86	1	8
Duluth	—	9	—	3	—	1
Toledo	8	21	38	31	—	—
Kansas City	—	33	23	2	—	—
Toledo	—	—	35	14	—	—
Detroit	1	5	12	17	—	—
Peoria	—	2	75	28	—	—
Totals	34	199	807	354	6	48
Shipments from these points:						
Chicago	14	53	467	210	1	13
Milwaukee	25	3	14	17	—	42
Minneapolis	30	84	3	9	—	10
Duluth	—	100	—	—	—	15
St. Louis	10	31	40	39	—	—
Kansas City	—	23	37	6	—	—
Toledo	—	—	9	7	—	—
Peoria	—	—	18	22	—	—
Totals	79	294	588	310	1	80
Receipts at Atlantic ports:						
New-York	12	33	144	145	—	1
Boston	3	—	27	5	—	—
Philadelphia	3	1	84	14	—	—
Baltimore	3	—	1	3	—	—
New-Orleans	1	—	9	9	—	—
Totals	22	34	265	176	—	1
Exports from Atlantic ports:						
New-York	13	19	51	1	—	—
Boston	—	23	143	—	—	—
Philadelphia	—	—	60	—	—	—
Totals	13	42	254	1	—	—

METALS—The market for regular pig iron certificates was dull and featureless on the Produce Exchange, at practically unchanged quotations. No sales. We quote: Cash and June, $14 25 bid; July and August, $14 30@$14 70; October and November, $14 30@$14 75; December, $14 30@$14 80, and February, $14 40@$15.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—Low grades molasses, especially black strap, were having a good demand for manufacturing purposes, with sales readily made on the basis of 19@20c. Grocery grades had a good sale, especially for this season of the year, and the market shows a firm undertone. Syrups were steady but quiet and unchanged. Quotations follow: MOLASSES—New-Orleans centrifugal, common, 9@12c; fair, 13@15c; good, 16@18c; prime, 20@26c; New-Orleans open kettle, 26@35. SYRUPS—Common, 11@15c; fair, 16@18c; good, 19@21c; prime, 23@25c; fancy, 28@30c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—In steam tonnage trading was light, but a moderate demand was in evidence, and rates were steady to firm. Sail tonnage was inquired for in several of the departments, and suitable vessels were held at an advance over recent rates. Quotations to Liverpool, Glasgow and Antwerp, 1d; Bristol, 1¾d; Hull, 1¾d; London, 1⅛@1¼d; Rotterdam, 3½c; Hamburg and Bremen, 25 pfennigs. Cotton to Liverpool, per 100 lb, 10@12c. London oats, 7½d. CHARTERS—French steamer, 2,750 tons, sugar, Java to United States or Europe, 25s prompt; Norwegian steamer, 2,418 tons, same, 26s 3d, option Montreal, 27s 6d, August; British steamer, 2,044 tons, ore, Agua Amarga to Philadelphia, 8c; British steamer, 1,295 tons, general cargo, hence to River Plate, private terms, July; British steamer, 1,764 tons, West India trade, one round trip, £675; British steamer, 1,776 tons, coal and rails, Baltimore to Vera Cruz and Coatzacoalcos, private terms; Norwegian steamer, 1,634 tons, coal, Philadelphia to Pilleys Island and St Johns, N F, private terms; Norwegian bark, 425 tons, deals, Shediac to West ritain or East Ireland, 40s; Spanish bark, 437 tons, deals, Campbellton to West Ireland, 40s; Italian bark, 1,560 tons, general cargo, hence to Rio Grande do Sul, private terms; British schooner, 168 tons, lumber, Weymouth, N S, to Havana, $5 50; schooner, 434 tons, lumber, Bear River to Clenfuegos, $5; schooner, 452 tons, general cargo, hence to Porto Rico, private terms; schooner, 625 tons, lumber, Mobile to Baltimore, private terms; schooner, 663 tons, coal, Philadelphia to Charleston, 90c, and back to New-York, lumber, equivalent to $5; schooner, 657 tons, lumber, Fernandina to Philadelphia, $4 75; schooner, 454 tons, coal, Baltimore to Jacksonville, private terms; schooner, 579 tons, coal, Baltimore to Charleston, private terms; schooner, 1,146 tons, coal, Philadelphia to Boston, private terms.

OILS—Cottonseed oil was easy to-day, owing to absence of speculative and outside support. Sales amounted to only 200 July at 28c. Linseed oil was unchanged. Refined petroleum was in fair demand at recent prices. We quote: PETROLEUM, standard white, bbls, $6 90; bulk, $4; Philadelphia, $3 95; refined cases, $7 05; New-York, $6 90; Philadelphia, $9 55; water white, New-York, bbls, 150 test, $8 90; bulk, $5; Philadelphia, $8 85; bulk, $4 95; water white cases, New-York, $12 60; Philadelphia, $12 55. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude f o b mills, 21½c; prime summer yellow, June, 29@28½c; July, 28@28⅝c; August, 28½@28c; September, 29¼@29½c, and October, 29½@29¾c; of summer yellow nominal; prime white, 30@31c; prime winter yellow, 30@31c. LINSEED OIL—American seed, city raw, 50@51c; out of town raw, 48@49c; Calcutta raw, 60c. LARD OIL, 59@60c.

PROVISIONS—At first the market was firmer on account of light receipts at Chicago and a steady tone at the yards, but eventually prices gave way sharply under liquidation and large estimates for next week. Packers were moderate sellers of lard and ribs. The Chicago receipts were 9,000, with 44,000 expected on Monday and 170,000 next week. Kansas City had 5,000 and Omaha 8,000. PORK steady; quoted: Mess, $13 37½@$13 75; family, $15 @$15 50; short clear, $13@$15. BEEF steady; quoted: Mess, $11@$11 50; family, $13 50@$14; packet, $12 50@$13; extra India mess, $22@$22 50. BEEF HAMS quiet; quoted, $21@$22 50. DRESSED HOGS steady; quoted: Bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7⅞c; 140 lb, 7⅞c; pigs, 7¾@8c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; quoted: Smoking, 9⅝@10c; 10 lb, 9@9¼c; 12 lb, 8½c; 14 lb, 8c; pickled shoulders nominal; quoted, 5½@6c; pickled hams quiet; quoted, 10@10½c. TALLOW quiet; city, 4⅝c; country, 4½@4¾c. LARD steady; quoted: Chicago prime steam, 7.25c; Middle West prime, 7.10c, nominally; city, latest steam, quoted, 6¾c; refined lard dull; quoted: South America, 8c; Continent, 7.35c; Brazil kegs, 9c; compound steady; quoted, 5⅝@5⅝c. STEARINE quiet; quoted: Oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 8c.

RICE—The rice market was steady to firm and business was quite good here and excellent in the South, with stocks there held for full prices and mills still shutting down for repairs. Quotations follow: Domestic, ordinary, 2½@2¾c; fair to good, 3⅜@3¾c; prime to choice, 3⅞@4¼c; head, 4⅛@5¼c; Patna, 5⅝@5¾c; Japan, foreign nominal; do domestic, 3@3½c; Java, 4½@4⅝c; Rangoon, in bond, 2¼@2½c.

SUGAR—Business was quiet for the day, but considerable sugar was shipped during the week, mostly on withdrawals. The tone was somewhat unsettled, some buyers claiming that they believed still lower prices will be granted them. We quote: Cut loaf and crushed, 6.15c; mould A, 5.80c; cubes, 5.70c; XXXX powdered, 5.60c; powdered, coarse powdered and fruit powdered, 5.55c; Eagle confectioners' granulated, 5.70c; Eagle coarse and extra fine granulated, 5.55c; Eagle 2-lb cartons, 2-lb bags and 5-lb bags of fine granulated, 5.60c; Eagle fine or standard granulated and diamond A, 5.45c; confectioners' A, 5.30c; No 1, 5.10c; Nos 2 and 3, 5.05c; No 4, 4.95c; No 5, 4.90c; No 6, 4.85c; No 7, 4.80c; No 8, 4.70c; No 9, 4.65c; No 10, 4.60c; No 11, 4.50c; No 12, 4.45c; No 13, 4.35c; Nos 14 and 15, 4.30c. The New-York sugar market will be closed on Monday, July 3. The local market to-day for raw sugar was dull and unchanged, with duty paid rates quoted as follows: Centrifugal, 96 test, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 89 test, 3⅝@3 11-16c, and molasses sugar, 89 test, 3⅜@3 7-16c. The London market for sugar beets was ¾d lower, with June at 11s 9d and July at 11s 9¾d.

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

New-York, June 24, 1905.

BEANS AND PEAS—The light stocks of marrow beans are in few hands and very firmly held; sales of choice quality at $3 25. Medium and pea show no quotable change, but holders are asking a little more money in some cases. Red kidney are firmly maintained, some holders asking $2 85 for choice quality. Other varieties about as previously quoted. Scotch peas showing increasing strength. We quote: BEANS, marrow, choice, per bush, $3 25; do medium, $2 15@$2 17½; do pea, $1 80@$1 82½; do red kidney, $2 80@$2 82½; do white kidney, $3 50; do black turtle soup, $3 70; do yellow eye, $1 95@$2; do lima, California, $3 75@$3 80; GREEN PEAS, Scotch, per bush, $1@$1 02½.

BUTTER—Receipts to-day, 7,526 pkgs. The week is closing on a fairly steady market. Business for the day was rather quiet, but the week's trading has been quite satisfactory, and there is not so much surplus in the stores to-night as would naturally be expected in view of the receipts, which have aggregated over 76,000 pkgs. Of course, a great deal of this butter has gone into store, much of it being put away by receivers, but it has relieved the market temporarily, at least. The official quotations remain unchanged, and while they cover a considerable part of the business, strictly fancy creamery brings more money—say 20¾@21c. There is continued export demand for fresh factory at 15¾@16c; about 700 pkgs have cleared this week for British markets, and freight engagement is reported for some 1,500 pkgs for next week. We quote: Creamery, extras, 93 to 95 score, per lb, 20½@21c (Mercantile Exchange official quotation, extras, 20½c); do firsts, 19½@20c; do seconds, 18@19c; do thirds, 17@17½c; State dairy tubs, extras, 19½@20c; do firsts, 18½@19c; do seconds, 17@18c; do thirds, 16½@16½c; Western imitation creamery, extras, 18½@19c; do firsts, 16@16½c; renovated, extras, 17c; do firsts, 15½@16c; do seconds, 14½@15c; do thirds, 13½@14c; Western factory, firsts, 15½@16c; do seconds, 14½@15c; do thirds, 13½@14c; packing stock, No 1, 15@15½c; do No 2, 14@14½c.

CHEESE—Receipts to-day, 3,899 boxes; exports for week, 1,715 boxes. The market is rather quiet to-day, but supplies, while fairly large, have not been excessive, and comparatively little surplus of small cheese will have to be held. Aside from one or two dealers, there is a continued absence of speculative feeling here, and few disposed to store cheese at the present basis of cost. In the country, however, there is continued active speculative movement to interior dealers and to buyers from other markets, and prices hold firmly, with fully as high prices obtained at primary points as here. The make continues exceedingly large, but receipts here are not as heavy as a year ago, which is accounted for by the larger movement from primary points. Large cheese in light supply, but demand limited. Fine skims selling fairly. Liverpool cable: New, 47s for white and 46s 6d for colored; old, 54s for white and 52s for colored. We quote: New, State, full cream, small, colored and white, fine, 9½c; do fair to choice, 8⅝@9¼c; do large, colored and white, fine, 9¼c; do fair to choice, 8⅝@9¼c; do common part skims, prime, 6¼@6½c; do good, 5@5¼c; do common to fair, 3⅝@4¼c; do full skims, 1@2c.

EGGS—Receipts to-day, 8,713 cases. Arrivals have fallen off somewhat toward the close of the week and there is a somewhat better clearance of stock from first hands than was the case a week ago. The offerings, however, are ample for all requirements and there is no improvement in prices. On prime to fancy goods the tone is about steady, but for average and lower grades there is still pressure to sell and values are extremely uncertain. Many ordinary lots have been cleared up at a range of 13½@14½c, and it requires very exceptionally fancy to exceed 15@16c. We quote: State, Pennsylvania and nearby, selected white, fancy, 20@21c; do