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2 cans of peas	15c
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2 cans of corn	15c
2 cans Best corn	25c
2 cans pork and beans	15c
2 large cans pork & beans	22c
1 lb. can baking powder	10c
1 doz. cans tomatoes	90c
2 tall cans milk	25c
2 small cans milk	25c
2 lbs. rolled oats	15c
2 lbs. breakfast food	15c
2 pkgs. pancake flour	15c
1 lb. 1/2 raisins	10c
peaches, pineapples, apricots, grapes, per can	20c
Butter, per lb.	25c

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—Read the Daily Gate City.

with Donald MacGregor and other strike leaders but no determination regarding the disarming of miners was reached. The Walsenburg strikers will await the outcome of today's conference here.

The neutrality of Uncle Sam's soldiers was strikingly displayed at Walsenburg last night when Captain Smith promptly arrested six Colorado militiamen against whom complaint had been lodged by a saloonkeeper, whose place of business had been looted of fifty bottles of whiskey, twenty-five boxes of cigars and some personal effects.

Everywhere in the strike zone there is a friendly feeling between strikers and regular soldiers, in strong contrast to the feeling that existed while the militiamen were in control. Major Holbrook today sent a troop of cavalry to Segundo, "up the canon" from here and other regulars will be scattered throughout the zone. The militiamen will be withdrawn from this district at once. All the guard men at Walsenburg entrained today and will either be relieved from duty or sent to northern Colorado where outbreaks have occurred.

Kenyon is After Him.
WASHINGTON, May 1.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., under fire in the Colorado mine troubles, today faced retaliatory measures from Senator Kenyon from Iowa. Kenyon was prepared to introduce a resolution revoking the charter given in 1903 to the Rockefeller general education board. A previous resolution had elicited the fact that there were about 600 government employes in the agricultural department receiving salaries from the Rockefeller board.

At Rockefeller's Door.
[By J. H. Furray, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

DENVER, Colo., May 1.—Failure of efforts to arbitrate the tragic strike of coal diggers of Colorado, which has just culminated in the most sanguinary industrial ten days' war in American history, must be laid at the doors of J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., according to statements by leaders of the United Mine Workers. "A word from the son of the richest man in the world that he favored arbitration, would have been sufficient," said John McLennon, district president of the miners' union, today.

"There can be no doubt of that," he declared. "Since this strike began September 23, the miners have always been willing to go into a conference with operators' representatives but the latter have refused. Recognition of the union was one of the principal points on which we made our battle in the Colorado field and this was the point which the operators said was an effective stumbling block to negotiations. Now we are told that nineteen operators have backed up Rockefeller's refusal to treat, even if we consent to waive the whole question of union recognition. Does anybody doubt that the attitude would have been different had young Rockefeller taken a different attitude on the matter of arbitration?"

The attitude of the operators was set forth last night in a long telegram sent by nineteen Colorado mine owners to Chairman Foster of the mines committee of the lower house of congress. The list of signatures was headed by Jesse F. Wellborn, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., which the Rockefeller interests dominate. The owners refused to consider arbitration even if the miners withdrew their union recognition demand.

Instead they declared it the duty of miners' leaders to call off the strike and permit the resumption of work without further parley or attempts at negotiations.

John R. Lawson, international board member of the United Mine Workers, made this statement for the United Press: "The Colorado coal strike could have been prevented had the operators agreed to a conference with their men. When the miners' convention met in Trinidad, September 26, the first thing the delegates did was to ask the operators for a conference to discuss grievances. The operators refused and a strike resulted.

"Five of seven demands of the miners are granted by state law. The only big question at issue has been recognition of the union and the state law practically provides for that, by stating that the men have the right to belong to unions. Thus the Colorado miners are only fighting for the enforcement of the state laws.

"The influence of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has been thrown not only against the miners' demands, but against their right to arbitrate their demands. That influence is really the controlling factor in the activities of the operators and Rockefeller personally is thus directly responsible for the failure of the request that the whole trouble be settled peaceably in conference."

"**Thou Shalt Not Kill.**"
NEW YORK, May 1.—So violent have demonstrations against John D. Rockefeller, Jr., become as a result of the Colorado mine strike that a guard was established about the home of the millionaire today. His residence at No. 10 West 54th street is to be guarded day and night.

The "mourning" picketing of the Rockefeller and Standard Oil offices at No. 26 Broadway was resumed today and even more extensive demonstrations of protest are planned by Upton Sinclair who is now serving a jail sentence for having "picketed" the Broadway building two days ago. Following the attempts of Marie

Gans, a radical public speaker, to see Rockefeller yesterday and her threat to shoot him "like a dog," the police were beginning to feel real concern for the safety of Rockefeller. The "mourning" pickets appearing today wore badges with the legend "Thou shalt not kill" pinned across their breast. Leaders in the protest movement, declared today that so soon as Upton Sinclair is released from jail, where he is hunger striking, a hearsay will be hired and with Sinclair as the driver it will follow the millionaire, wherever he goes. The hearsay will be driven back and forth before his residence when Rockefeller is at home, they say. He will then be followed to his office and attempts will be made to follow Rockefeller to the theatre.

Elizabeth Froman, who went to jail with Upton Sinclair yesterday rather than pay a \$3 fine, joined the mourners in front of No. 26 Broadway today. Some one paid Mrs. Froman's fine and she was forced to leave jail. She said she did not eat or drink while confined to a cell. Four pickets comprised the mourning squad today. There were two women and two men. A meeting of the I. W. W. was started at Mulberry Bend park during the morning. Marie Gans was among the speakers. She was asked if she still felt toward Rockefeller as she indicated yesterday when she said she would "shoot him like a dog."

"I certainly do," was the reply. "I would shoot him down on sight."

At the Standard Oil offices, C. O. Haight told reporters that Rockefeller had gone to his home in Tarrytown and would not be down town today. "Rockefeller is ill, probably due to these demonstrations against him," said the secretary. "He will not be at the office and there will be no statement issued."

Sinclair carried out his threat to hunger strike and today had not touched food since being remanded to the Tombs. He addressed a letter to District Attorney Whitman declaring he is feeling far from well, denying he is guilty of the charge on which he is imprisoned, and requesting Whitman to grant him a conference.

Another Attempt.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Plans for another attempt at conciliation of the Colorado coal strike will be made at a meeting this afternoon of Secretary of Labor Wilson, Hay Davis, president of the Kentucky Miners, and Representative Fairley of Birmingham, Ala., of the United Mine Workers of America. After deciding upon a line of procedure to be followed in the negotiation, the conciliators will leave for Colorado. Davis will confer with the operators and Fairley will meet the miners.

HUERTA AGREES TO SALUTE FLAG
(Continued from page 1.)

A telegram was received by Canada from Burton Wilson of the American party taken from the train from the capital a few days, saying they were safe. The capital is quiet and there is no disposition to molest Americans. George McCarthy, Geo. W. Cook, Colonel Yeager and General Agramonte, regarding whom great fears have been felt since their election from a refugee train, were also reported safe in Mexico City by Burton Wilson. Whether the firing by constitutionalists upon the Ward liner Antilla has elements to make it a second Tampico incident, the secretary of the navy would not say today. It is understood, however, that he is making further inquiries into the occurrence. He said, however, that he had sent no orders to the fleet in Mexican waters dealing with this particular happening.

On to Tampico.

EL PASO, Texas, May 1.—"On to Tampico" is now the slogan of the Mexican constitutionalist army. General Carranza's troops must have a seaport. Villa and his leading generals met at Jimenez today for a conference. Enough was learned to know that Tampico will be the objective point of the next great movement of constitutionalist troops. Railway lines from Piedras Negras to Monterrey are to be put into commission at once and Monterrey will be made the base of operations.

Saltillo will be surrounded by a sufficient army to prevent the garrison from going to the relief of Tampico. Monterrey will be made the provisional capital of constitutionalist territory and Carranza and his cabinet will take up their headquarters there within the next few days.

General Pablo Gonzales has 15,000 men at Monterrey and Villa will have fully 17,500 besides those needed to keep in check the federal forces at Saltillo. A total of 32,500 men will be available for use against Tampico, and it is doubted if half that number will be needed.

Americans in Danger.

[By Bernard Rucker, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
VERA CRUZ, May 1.—Consul Canada and other American officials here today were anxiously awaiting some additional word from Zacatecas where Dr. Edward W. Ryan of Scranton, Penna. is said to be in danger of execution as a spy. General Medina Barro, military governor of Zacatecas has been said to have ordered that Dr. Ryan be shot because of his refusal to translate state department codes, declared to have been found on his person.

Dr. Ryan has been engaged in Red Cross work in the revolutionary district of Mexico for several years.

American authorities here declare he has been of great value to the state department in furnishing information as to the true conditions in Mexico but declare it inconceivable that the physician should be adjudged a spy. The Mexican federal charge, it is said, that he has been working in the interests of Felix Diaz. The same messages bringing reports of the arrest and sentencing of Dr. Ryan, declare that August B. Emery of Boston and Chas. A. Smith, a British subject are being held for ransom by the federalists in Zacatecas. Emery is the manager and Smith the engineer of the La Fe mine located at Guadalupe. The ransom demanded is \$88,000. Emery's wife escaped with several other employes of the mine, but messages said to have been sent to Mexico City, declare that Emery and Smith will be held until the money demanded, declared to be necessary to support the workmen while the mine is shut down, is forthcoming.

Raises the Bet.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 1.—In response to a dispatch in San Antonio newspaper which stated that certain Mexicans near Laredo had offered 500 head of cattle for the head of a Texas ranger delivered on Mexican soil, Capt. J. J. Sanders of Co. B, Texas rangers, countered with another offer today.

"While I'm not in the cattle business," declared Sanders, "I am interested in the offer. In making it sweeter, I will say that I will cheerfully give \$500 in cash for the sight of the Mexican on Texas soil that made the offer of those 500 cattle for a Texas ranger's head."

Free Liquor for Mexicans.
[By Bernard Rucker, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

VERA CRUZ, May 1.—In a desperate effort to unite all political factions and organize his defenses to resist the United States, Dictator Huerta has released all political prisoners in Mexico City, according to advices received here today. The men set at liberty include several congressmen who opposed the dictator.

Huerta addressed the prisoners in person, according to reports here, declaring: "We are now brothers facing the common enemy, the American invaders." At the conclusion of Huerta's speech the freed men were furnished with funds and sent to all parts of Mexico to spread the propaganda of the dictator. Huerta has seized the saloons in the capital in order that he may furnish his soldiers with a liberal supply of liquor in hope of keeping them loyal to him, according to a message received here. Earlier reports that the people of the capital were turning against the dictator are also borne out in this message which declares Huerta is believed to have made all arrangements for flight in case of an outbreak.

Worried Over Ryan.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The United States government made strenuous efforts today to obtain confirmation or denial of reports that Dr. Edw. F. Ryan of Scranton, Pa., was to be shot today by Mexican federalists at Zacatecas because he was a spy of this government. The administration is greatly concerned over the reports. Dr. Ryan has been confidential agent of this government for some time but there has been no more attempt to conceal this fact than to conceal that O'Shaughnessy was the state department's representative in Mexico City. The state department has communicated with the Brazilian ambassador and has told him very frankly that Dr. Ryan must be protected at all hazards. As our representative in Mexico City, the Brazilian ambassador there has been requested to emphasize to Huerta directly that Dr. Ryan is an American citizen who is entitled to a fair trial of any charges brought against him and who must be treated with the utmost respect, pending such trial.

While the state department is anxiously endeavoring to confirm the report that Dr. Ryan is in jeopardy, the mediators are also endeavoring to determine the same fact. It is realized that summary execution of Dr. Ryan at this particular time would be followed by prompt reprisals by the United States which would put an end to any prospect of a peaceful settlement.

Secretary Bryan said he had not only communicated with the Brazilian ambassador over Ryan, but had instructed Consul Canada at Vera Cruz to use every effort to have the physician released or granted a fair trial on the charges against him. Bryan was plainly worried over the reports of his pending execution.

JIMENEZ. Chihuahua, Mexico, May 1.—Answering a long distance dispatch from the federal military officers now at Saltillo, in which he was asked to join them in repelling the "spectre of the north," General Felipe Angeles, sub-secretary of war in the Carranza cabinet, and chief of the artillery division of the rebel army, has replied with an emphatic refusal.

Many of those who signed the Saltillo dispatch were old schoolmates of Angeles from the Chautaupe military academy. He wrote:

"I depend only upon the greatness of President Wilson and the good sense of the great American people and the true patriotism of the directors of the democratic party of Mexico to stop Huerta and bring peace to our unhappy country. I cannot prevail upon myself to join with the defenders of two such great crimes as you, the adherents of Huerta are guilty of."

(Signed) "FELIPE ANGELES."

BIG PASSENGER STEAMER ON ROCKS
(Continued from page 1.)

plines, and Mrs. John B. Rentiers, wife of the British consul at Manila, were among the passengers on the ship. Considerable anxiety is felt here owing to the fact that wireless calls for assistance suddenly ceased. A Japanese war vessel, the Great Northern liner Minnesota and the British cruiser Yarmouth have gone to her aid. A late message from Formosa hinted at the possibility that Chinese pirates may have been responsible for the reported trouble on the Siberia. Information as to the exact position of the vessel—whether she was in danger of breaking up or safely beached—had not been received up to a late hour tonight.

In Great Danger.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—A Pacific mail official said: The company has a dispatch from Hong Kong advising us that the Japanese steamer Binko Maru reported by wireless that she had picked up the Siberia's signals. The Siberia reported she was in distress and great danger.

Thereupon the signals from the Siberia ceased. The British cruiser Yarmouth has gone to the assistance of the Siberia.

The Pacific mail officers said the Siberia originally carried sixty first class passengers, fifty second cabin and 250 steerage passengers, besides 304 members of the crew. Disembarkations enroute left only forty first class passengers and reduced the number of second cabin passengers. Most of the steerage passengers are bound for Hong Kong.

Partial List of Passengers.
NEW YORK, May 1.—The Pacific Mail line today gave out the following list of passengers aboard the Siberia:

For Manila—W. B. Beard, George M. Egan, Miss Eleanor Gillespie, Arthur Hallberg, Miss Amelia P. Klein, Howard Long, Mrs. Jane O. Palmer, Lieut. V. C. Reyes, Mrs. O. C. Whitaker, O. C. Whitaker.

For Hong Kong—J. Donald Demarest, Bruce D. Ellis, Mrs. Bruce D. Ellis, Danford B. Ferguson, N. Gottlieb, Miss Della Hill, J. S. Hunt, Mrs. J. S. Hunt, Master John Hunt, Miss Lulah Hunt, Mrs. Grace Lawton, Francis H. Love, W. D. Whittemore, Mrs. W. D. Whittemore, Dr. Wong Him, Miss Catherine A. Wong Him.

List of officers—A. Zeeder, commander; Thomas Blau, first officer; J. S. Hamilton, chief engineer; F. C. Charman, purser; B. A. Stanton, freight clerk; S. P. Stanage, M. D., surgeon; V. X. De Caro, chief steward; B. A. Kirby, second steward.

The passenger list as given out includes only persons who sailed from San Francisco. The fact that Mrs. Harrison does not appear in the list is explained by the fact that she boarded the ship at Yokohama.

SHEPHERD'S STORY OF EXCITING DAY
(Continued from page 1.)

tional—the alarm was general in all the colonies—bombed their respective embassies, only to discover that their ambassadors were as much cut off from communication with the outside world as any one else.

Newspaper correspondents were unable to get anything on to the cable. As if to taunt them, the censor permitted messages from their offices, clamoring for news, to reach the newspaper men but they were not permitted to send out anything. The messages which they filed were taken to the war department in the palace, where they were read for the information they contained, by the army officials.

Most Americans on Wednesday stayed indoors or made their way cautiously under the tarpaulins of coaches—it did the extraordinary thing of raining again all day Wednesday. At the embassy where they met, O'Shaughnessy was as much at sea as to the plans of the United States for rescuing its citizens, as they were.

Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, ill as she was, with a nervous headache, served tea on a couch in the embassy drawing room and with her gracious smile, reassured the nervous strained women who, with their children came to the embassy for information or shelter. Early in the afternoon O'Shaughnessy decided it would be impossible to run rescue trains to Vera Cruz under American authorities. It was at this point that Sir Lionel Carden, who had arrived from Europe on the last regular train to enter the city, took hand. He went to Huerta, and arranged with him to permit a train of refugees to depart under the British flag. The departure of the train was announced at 4 o'clock at the various embassies. The hour was set for 6 o'clock. From every corner of the city, Americans hurried to the station in the tarpaulined "coches" and curtained taxicabs. The platforms were filled with hooting Mexicans, held back at last by a reserve of soldiers.

At the last hour, word went about the American colony that it would be unsafe to take the train and many Americans returned to their homes, preferring to hide there, than to risk being attacked in the train. There are still 400 Americans marooned in Mexico City, 400 in Guadalupe and thirty-nine Americans, including women and children, who tried to leave in a pullman but were attacked by a mob, but saved by rurales and are practically prisoners.

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\$350 Value, Hardwood Mission Swing, 4 feet, complete with chains, Stock Reduction Price . . . \$235

Duncan-Schell Furniture Co.

LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS

United Press Association Telegraph Market Report Over Gate City Leased Wire.

Grain Review.
[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
CHICAGO, May 1.—The grain market was inclined to be bullish most of the day. Wheat deliveries made before the opening, and their destination combined with apparent strength in the Liverpool and continental markets, gave wheat a strong start. Expectations of light world shipments this week improved demands for Australia and firmer Russian offers stimulated a better cargo demand and also millers buying. This had an added effect. May opened up 1/4 and July 1/4. But free commission house selling, mostly in May depressed prices somewhat during the morning and early futures were off 1/4 at noon and the late prospects off 1/4.

Increasing spot trade reduced stocks here and private reports of reduced Argentine estimates together with the wheat influences put corn up. May opened unchanged and July up 1/4. May climbed 1/4 in the morning and July 1.

The other markets brought a general rally in oats. May opened up 1/4 and held steady during the morning and July opened up 1/4 and held its own.

Small deliveries of meat provisions away to a good start but free selling more than offset the rise. Noon found all provisions lower.

Daily Range of Prices.
CHICAGO, Ill., May 1.—
Open. High. Low. Close.

WHEAT—
May 92 1/2 93 1/2 92 1/2 93 1/2
July 86 1/2 86 3/4 85 1/2 85 3/4

CORN—
May 63 1/2 64 1/2 63 1/2 64
July 64 1/2 65 1/2 64 1/2 64 1/2

OATS—
May 37 37 36 36
July 37 37 36 36

PORK—
May 19.50 19.50 19.42 19.42
July 19.97 19.97 19.72 19.75

LARD—
May 9.90 9.95 9.85 9.85
July 10.15 10.15 10.00 11.02

RIBS—
May 10.92 10.95 10.82 10.85
July 11.12 11.12 11.00 11.05

Chicago Cash Grain.
CHICAGO, May 1.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 95c; No. 3 red, 93 1/2c; No. 2 hard, 93 1/2c; No. 3 hard, 93c; No. 3 spring, 92 1/2c@94 1/2c.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 67@67 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 66 1/2c; No. 3 white, 67 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 66 1/2c; No. 4, 65c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 38@38 1/2c; No. 4 white, 36 1/2@37 1/2c; standard, 39c.

Peoria Grain.
PEORIA, Ill., May 1.—Corn—Market 1/4@1 1/2 higher. No. 4 white, 65 1/2c; No. 2 yellow, 66 1/2@66 3/4c; No. 3 yellow, 66c; No. 4 yellow, 65@65 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 66c; No. 4 mixed, 65 1/2c.

Oats—Market steady. No. 2 white, 38 1/2c; No. 3 white, 37 1/2@37 3/4c; standard, 38c.

Chicago Live Stock.
CHICAGO, May 1.—Hogs—Receipts 15,000; market slow, shade lower; mixed and butchers, \$8.10@8.37 1/2; rough heavy, \$7.90@8.05; light, \$8.15@8.35; pigs, \$7.10@8.10.

Cattle—Receipts. 10,000; market steady; beefs, \$7.15@9.40; cows and heifers, \$3.60@8.50; stockers and feeders, \$5.50@8.15; Texans, \$7.00@8.10; calves, \$6.00@8.85.

Sheep—Receipts. 7,000; market steady; native, \$4.90@5.50; western, \$4.90@5.60; lambs, \$5.90@7.10; western, \$5.90@7.25.

St. Louis Live Stock.
EAST ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Cattle receipts 300; market steady. Native beef steers, \$7.50@9.25; cows and heifers, \$4.35@6.75; stockers and feeders, \$5.00@8.00; calves, \$6.00.

Hog receipts 6,500; market 5c lower. Mixed and butchers, \$8.50@9.45; good to heavy, \$8.35@8.40; rough, \$7.75@8.00; light, \$8.35@8.45; bull, \$8.30@8.40; pigs, \$7.00@8.10.

Sheep receipts 2,000; market steady. Sheep and mutton, \$5.75@6.25; lambs, \$7.00@8.15; sheared lambs, \$6.35@7.05; spring lambs, \$8.50@9.00.

Kansas City Live Stock.
KANSAS CITY, May 1.—Cattle receipts 400; market steady. Steers, \$6.50@9.15; cows and heifers, \$4.75@7.50; stockers and feeders, \$6.50@8.25; calves, \$6.30@8.25.

Hog receipts 4,000; market 5c lower. Bulk, \$8.10@8.25; heavy, \$8.50@8.30; medium, \$8.15@8.27 1/2; light, \$8.00@8.25.

Sheep receipts 4,000; market steady, 10c higher. Lambs, \$8.25@8.15; ewes, \$4.25@6.50; wethers, \$8.00@7.00.

Omaha Live Stock.
OMAHA, May 1.—Cattle receipts 400; market steady. Steers, \$8.50@8.85; cows and heifers, \$6.50@8.50; stockers and feeders, \$7.85@8.50; calves, \$7.75@10.50; bulls and stags, \$5.25@7.50.

Hog receipts 4,400; market steady. Bulk, \$8.12 1/2@8.20; top, \$8.20.

Sheep receipts 1,300; market steady, 10c higher. Yearlings, \$6.75@7.50; wethers, \$6.80@7.00; lambs, \$7.50@8.20; ewes, \$8.30@8.60.

Chicago Produce.
CHICAGO, May 1.—Butter—Extras, 23 1/2@24c; firsts, 21@22 1/2c; dairy extras, 23 1/2c; dairy firsts, 19 1/2@20 1/2c.

Eggs—Firsts, 19@19 1/2c; ordinary firsts, 18@18 1/2c.

Cheese—Twins, 15 1/2@16c; Young Americas, 15 1/2@15 1/2c.

Potatoes—Michigan, 67@72c; Wisconsin, 67@72c; Minnesota, 67@72c.

Live poultry—Fowls, 16@16 1/2c; ducks, 16c; geese, 12@13c; turkeys, 16c; broilers, 1 1/2 pounds, 6@7c; broilers, 2 pounds, 7@7 1/2c.

New York Produce.
NEW YORK, May 1.—Flour market quiet, steady.

Pork market quiet. Mess, \$21.25@22.75.

Lard market firm. Middle west spot, \$10.10@10.20.

Sugar, raw, market firm. Centrifugal test, \$3.04; Muscovado 95 test, \$2.39.

Sugar, refined, market firm. Cut loaf, \$5.05; crushed, \$4.95; powdered, \$3.90@4.00; granulated, \$3.90@3.95.

Coffee Rio No. 7 on spot, 8 1/2c.

Tallow market quiet. City, 6 1/2c; country, 6@6 1/2c; specials, 6 1/2c.

Hay market easier. Prime, \$11.25. No. 3, 8 1/2@9 1/2c; clover 8 1/2@9 1/2c.

Dressed poultry market weak. Turkeys, 16@25c; chickens, 14@23c; fowls, 12@19c; ducks, 21c.

Live poultry market irregular. Geese, 10@11c; ducks, 16@17c; fowls, 17@17 1/2c; turkeys, 15 1/2@16 1/2c; roosters, 10 1/2@11 1/2c.

Cheese market quiet. State milk common to special, 11@12c; skims common to specials, 1 1/2@4c.

St. Louis May.
ST. LOUIS, April 30.—Market steady; receipts at St. Louis, 37 cars; at East St. Louis, 14 cars. Choice timothy, \$22.00@22.50. No. 1 timothy, \$20.00@22.00; No. 2 timothy, \$17.00@19.00. No. 3 timothy, \$14.00@16.00.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Money on call, 1 1/2@1 3/4 percent.

Six months, 3 1/2@3 3/4 percent.

Mercantile paper, 3 1/4@4 percent.

Bar silver London, \$7 13-16.

Bar silver New York, 69 1/2c.

Demand sterling, \$4.87@4.87 1/2.