TROOPS KILL WOMEN

Roumanian Peasants Answer by Massacring Soldiers.

BUTCHERIES AROUSE PEOPLE

Situation Is Critical Now and Uprising Has Developed Into a Full-fledged Revolution—Dozen Towns Wiped Out by Bombardments—The Situation Grows Critical.

Bucharest, Roumania, March 30.—Couriers to-night are speeding everywhere throughout Roumania arousing the peasants and working people in the towns and cities to resist the troops, which are making such fierce attacks on the rioters in the disturbed districts. Every village and hamlet has its organization directed by the anarchists who have started the uprising, and all are working to one end—to inflame the people to an open revolt against the government and the troops which represent it.

While at first it appeared that the authorities were getting the upper hand, through the vigorous repressive policy adopted, it is now apparent that the government has overdone itself. The brutality of the troops has acted as a counter-irritant. Women and children have been shot down as ruthlessly as have the men who opposed the soldiers. The troops seemed carried away by a desire to kill.

Now the peasants are actuated by a similar desire—whetted by an insatiable appetite for blood and a longing for revenge. Everywhere preparations for active warfare against the government troops are going on.

Peasants who have been driven from their home towns by the bombardment of the artillerymen are gathering in camps where they are receiving such military training as can be given them. In many cases the men have brought arms with them.

Situation Grows More Critical.

Every hour the situation is becoming more critical in view of the determined resolve of the peasants to assert themselves and secure rights they believe are theirs. There are many indications that the disturbance has passed the stage of a mere uprising against the landlords to that of an actual revolution. It may be weeks before the government can put down the movement, if it ever does.

To-day's developments show that the activity of the troops has passed to the point of butchery. The worst feature of this is that it came at a time when the backbone of rebellion seemed broken. It is this which has so aroused the people.

Women and Children Butchered.

Messages from a score of towns which were bombarded brought the same tale of how women and children had been killed, fighting side by side with their husbands, brothers, and sweethearts, against the troops.

At Caneschti there was a virtual massacre. An outbreak there called the troops to the town. By the time they arrived the ringleaders had disappeared. Hundreds of peasants threw themselves on their knees as the soldiers fell into line, begging for their lives. Unmoved by their prayers, the commander made deliberate preparations to fire on the helpless creatures. Then the women, many of them with children tugging at their skirts, rushed to the front to shield the men. When the smoke from the volley cleared, there were scores of women and children mingled with the dead. All who had escaped death or wounds rose and fled in a panic.

Peasants Retaliate with Massacre.

The peasants secured revenge for this foul act at Ghimpatzi. When a squadron of hussars arrived there, the rioters met them with cheers. This deceived the commander and he ordered the troops to dismount. When their arms had been stacked the peasants fell on the soldiers and massacred half of them.

Instances similar to these have been reported from scores of towns. They show the whole country is embroiled. A dozen towns have been wiped out by the bombardments, but this terrible punishment has only incited greater disorders. Members of a secret revolutionary organization composed of priests are directing the revolutionary movement, and they are overlooking no opportunities to foment disturbances.

PEASANTS' REVOLT SERIOUS.

Tenants Compelled to Live in Miserable Huts and Starve.

London, March 30.—No such roaring jacquerie has been seen in Europe for a hundred years as that which is now raging throughout Moldavia and Wallachia, the two provinces out of which the kingdom of Roumania is formed. The cause of the Roumanian peasants' desperation lies on the surface. Their great landlords, freed from the long subjection of Turkey, have become the most luxurious and dissolute class of nobles in Europe. Entirely neglecting the supervision of their own estates, they live in the towns and farm out the lands to bailiffs, who extort the last possible penny from the peasantry. The majority of these bailiffs, with the full authority of the land owners and supported by bribed officials, demand double and treble the rents, which are already heavy. The peasants, who have no means of obtaining a livelihood, have thus been reduced, with their wives and children, to live in rotten huts on the verge of starvation.

They are all the more formidable as all have served a period of military service and now, having passed the bounds of passive resistance, are giving vent to their pent-up hatred and passion with the utmost savageness. Drastic land legislation, involving large measures of what is practically confiscation, is considered to be the only means of establishing permanent order.

The Spectator sees in the whole affair, whatever its termination, a lesson for all Europe. It says:

"It has been assumed by all statesmen that in the great collision of labor and capital which is now shaking European society, the steadying influence is the stolidity of the peasants, who have always been ready to furnish soldiers, and who are supposed to have an instinctive regard for the security of property. The idea is sound so long as the peasants own a little farm, but when the cultivators who rent the soil in patches are liable to increasing or indefinite demands the doctrine ceases to be true. The peasants then suffer like the artisans."

The Spectator concludes:

"In Russia, Austria, parts of Italy, and most of the Balkan states, the Roumanian jacquerie, whether successful or defeated, will immensely increase the excitability of the peasantry, and the perplexities of statesmen already overloaded with problems which, as yet, no man of genius has arisen with sufficient mental power and sufficient daring to attempt to solve."

Shortage in Accounts Charged.

Altoona, Pa., March 30.—Charged with being $18,000 short in his accounts, George E. Griffin, manager of the Enterprise Construction Company, was arrested to-day. He was committed to jail in default of bail.

DISCUSS CANADA'S TROUBLES.

Bryce and Laurier Confer Over Differences with United States.

Ottawa, March 30.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier met British Ambassador Bryce at the government house to-day, when they had a long talk over outstanding matters between Canada and the United States.

Although the trade question may be placed to one side without any consideration at the present time, there are a variety of irritating subjects to both Canada and the United States which might well be disposed of.

Take for instance the waterways adjacent to the boundary, the greater part of which is now under the deliberations of the International Waterways Commission. A solution of that difficulty would be a great boon. The desire of Canada was that all these waterways should be included in the work of the commission, but the United States refused to allow the St. John River to be included in the list, and although agreeing to a separate commission, has failed to name the commissioners.

Matters of this kind, which were explained fully to Secretary Root here, might easily be got rid of in the best interests of both nations.

Mr. Bryce will be fully charged with the Canadian viewpoint on all such subjects so that when he returns to Washington he will be able to put the Dominion case in its proper form before the British government.

It has been definitely decided that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Frederick Borden, and Hon. L. P. Brodeur will sail on April 5 to represent Canada at the colonial conference.

TRADES SUSTAIN PLUMBERS

Vote Against Interpretation of Awards by Board.

Will Refuse to Allow Disputed Clause in Arbitration Decision to Be Acted Upon Again.

The committee of seventeen, one from each trade represented in the Building Trades Alliance, last night voted to sustain the journeyman plumbers in their refusal to allow the disputed clauses in the recent plumbers' arbitration award to go back to the arbitrators for interpretation. A resolution to this effect was adopted, and will be sent to the two master builders' associations for their information.

This action was fully expected by the trades, and leaves the situation practically as it was two weeks ago, with an acute crisis impending. This is what might be termed the final stand of the alliance in support of the journeyman plumbers. It arrays all the unions on one side as opposed to the clauses in dispute going back to the arbitration board for interpretation, and all the masters, the two master builders' associations, and the Master Plumbers' Association on the other, as favoring such a move.

When the alliance and the master builders entered the controversy several weeks ago in an endeavor to settle it amicably, it was thought that they would be able to do so with as much dispatch as they brought about the arbitration. Several meetings were held, but no agreement could be reached, and it was decided to let the master builders meet and agree upon what stand they would take in the matter as an organization. They decided to uphold the contention of the master plumbers, and since that time the matter has been at a standstill, everybody practically standing pat on their views and refusing to recede.

By the action of the committee last night the alliance has committed itself as irrevocably supporting the plumbers in their positive refusal to let the disputed clauses go back to the arbitration board.

The trades are doing all in their power, it is said, to avoid a disastrous strike, but will not recede from their position, no matter what transpires.

A crisis will be reached on April 27, when the two months allowed under the award for the restoration to membership in the plumbers' local of those men who continued at work during the lockout expires.

William Penn Rogers Dead.

Redlands, March 30.—William Penn Rogers, one of Redlands' most highly respected citizens, was found dead in his room at the Hillcrest Inn last night. Mr. Rogers had been ill most of the winter, having been confined to the hospital for a number of weeks. For twenty years he was an associate editor of Harper's Weekly.

DOUMA'S END IS NEAR

Secret Circular May Mean Dismissal of Body.

FEAR STRIKE ON RAILROADS

German Auto Club Announces Course for This Year's Race—Ninety-two Entries Received—German Influence in Asia Minor Greater Than British—France Is Losing Ground.

St. Petersburg, March 30.—Confidence in the longevity of the Douma decreases. Its most earnest friends know not which way to turn to save its apparently ebbing life. It is evident that the policy of ostracizing the Constitutional Democrats will not be abandoned, and under these circumstances it will be difficult, if not impossible, for the Constitutional Democratic center to fulfill its mission of moderation. Party leaders think only a miracle can save the legislature.

At a meeting of the council of ministers that was held in the winter palace to-day, the decision was reached that the government cannot co-operate with the Douma. The military authorities expect that the dissolution of the Douma will occur within ten days.

A new secret circular has been issued by the Russian government to the police throughout Russia, indicating the measures to be taken in view of the possible dismissal of the Douma, and especially for the prevention of the "expected strike on the railways." Two days before the sudden dismissal of the first Douma a similar circular was secretly issued.

A resuscitation of the policy of provocation is generally noticed throughout Russia. A well-known barrister named Zhdanoff has been arrested by the secret police in Moscow. The house was ambuscaded, and all its visitors were included in the capture. Zhdanoff is specially known as an advocate employed by political prisoners during the past five years.

The municipality of Moscow has locked out the tramway employes, and the master printers have taken a similar course with their men. It is feared that newspaper compositors will make common cause with the former. This would prove extremely inconvenient at a moment when the whole country is athirst for news of the Douma's proceedings.

Altogether about 20,000 men are affected by the two lockouts. The workmen in other trades are inclined to sympathize with their comrades. The governor has issued a curious circular in order to prevent workmen proceeding to the Amur region in the hope of finding work on the much talked-of railway on the north of the river. The circular says there is not, and never was, any work to be found there.

The Prussian government, in response to the petition of the German Imperial Automobile Club, has sanctioned the following course for this year's auto races for the Kaiser's cup: Kloster, Thron, Homburg, Oberursel, Koenigstein, Glashuetten, Esch, Niederems, Reichenbach, Reidelbach, Rod-an-der-Weil, Emmershausen, Winden, Audenschmiede, Weilmuenster, Luetzendorf, Ernsthausen, Essershausen, Weilberg, Einhaus, Graevenwiesbach, Usingen, Wehrheim, Kloster, Thron. The course is about seventy-seven miles in length, and has to be traversed four times.

Ninety-two entries have been received, all the great firms being fully represented. Each of the cars participating in the race will be painted with a distinctive color for the country of its origin. The Belgian color is yellow, the German white, the English green, the French blue, the Italian red, the Austrian black and yellow, and the Swiss red and yellow.

Signor Lamberto Vannutelli, who has recently returned to Rome from a journey in Asia Minor, undertaken for the purpose of studying the commercial prospects of that country, has made some interesting statements on the subject of German and British influences there.

The German Emperor, he says, is the protector of the Ottoman empire; Germany, thanks to him, has a preponderating position in Asiatic Turkey, where one Teutonic enterprise succeeds another; German consuls, archaeologists, and men of business have entered into the promised land; German missionaries and doctors have made Syria and Palestine the scene of their ministrations, and the German language may now be heard alike on the Bosphorus and by the waters of Babylon, while tourists return from Ephesus refreshed by the German beer to be obtained near the Temple of Diana.

The Italian traveler considers, however, that Great Britain, by virtue of her political position in Cyprus and on the Persian Gulf, has so far succeeded in checking further German expansion. He also alludes to the great development of Greek trade in the towns of Western Asia Minor, where the Hellenic element stands for progress and industry. French commerce, on the other hand, shows a great diminution, while Italy has a very small amount of capital invested in Asia Minor.

MRS. RUSSELL SAGE FIRST.

Largest Individual Taxpayer in City of New York.

New York, March 30.—When the personal tax boks were closed to-day it was found that the largest individual taxpayer in the city was Mrs. Russell Sage. Andrew Carnegie has for several years headed the list, but this year he is supplanted.

The tentative assessment of $5,000,000 put on the personal property of Mrs. Sage is held, and this, added to the $2,258,000 taxable as personalty of the Russell Sage estate and the $330,000 assessment put on her house, makes a total of $7,588,000.

BROKERS TAKE DAY OFF.

Stock, grain, and cotton exchanges throughout the country were closed yesterday for the Easter holiday. They will open to-morrow, when the usual business will be resumed.

PRICE CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Total sales on the Washington Stock Exchange for the week ended March 28. (Furnished by Griffin Halstead & Co., brokers, members Washington Stock Exchange, 1344 F street northwest.)

Bonds.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000 U. S. reg. 2s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
6,500 Wash. Rwy. 4s	82	83	82	83
1,000 Pot. Elec. Lt. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
3,000 C. and P. Tel. 5s	102½	102½	102⅜	102⅜
Stocks.				
20 Capital Traction	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾
32 Wash. Rwy. com	38¼	38	38⅛	38
260 Wash. Rwy. pfd	79	79⅛	79	79⅛
250 Washington Gas	58½	58¾	58½	58¾
500 Lanston	13¼	13½	13	13
200 Greene	22½	22½	22½	22½
20 American Nat. Bank	165	165	165	165
50 National City Bank	144	144	144	144
37 Nat. Met. Bank	318	319	318	319
20 Traders Nat. Bank	135	135	135	135
13 Union Trust	135	135	135	135

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Reserve fund—	
Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption	$150,000,000 00
Trust funds to redeem outstanding notes and certificates—	
Gold coin	$652,191,869 00
Silver dollars	471,673,000 00
Silver dollars of 1890	6,282,000 00
Total	$1,130,146,869 00
General fund—	
Gold coin and bullion	$118,906,175 78
Gold certificates	48,291,630 00
Standard silver dollars	7,310,028 00
Silver certificates	5,029,438 00
Silver bullion	2,436,879 82
United States notes	5,383,993 00
Treasury notes of 1890	10,277 00
National bank notes	9,936,847 50
Subsidiary silver coin	7,289,467 04
Fractional currency	158 63
Minor coin	881,625 83
Total	$201,360,130 67
In national bank depositaries	160,779,632 29
In Philippine treasury	3,887,713 47
Bonds and interest paid	1,904,672 85
Total	$367,932,148 68
Liabilities	115,296,639 91
Available cash balance	$252,635,508 77
Receipts—	
Customs	$906,015 26
Internal revenue	757,180 17
Miscellaneous	241,343 22
Total (postal receipts not included)	$1,904,538 65
Expenditures	1,224,000 00
Excess of receipts	$680,538 65
National bank fund—	
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$197,500 00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	53,950 00
Notes received for current redemption	764,514 00
Redemption of notes—	
March 14, 1900	649,661,902 00
To date	109,830,589 00
March 30	12,950 00

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, March 30.—Money on call not quoted, the stock exchange being closed. During the week money on call loaned at 14 and 2½, averaging between 5 and 6. Toward the close the tension relaxed on the release of government deposits under Secretary Cortelyou's order of Tuesday. Monday's range was 14 to 6 per cent; Tuesday's, 10a4; Wednesday's, 6 and 3; Thursday's, 5 and 2½, and Friday's, 5 and 2½.

Time money during the week became at times almost unobtainable. The supply was very limited, as the banks did not care to tie up their funds in term loans, preferring to lend on call. Rates: 6a6½ per cent for thirty, sixty, and ninety days, four and five months, 6 per cent for six months.

Mercantile paper was very inactive this week. There was very little buying by the New York banks, and merchants did not care to test the market with their offerings. Rates: 6a6½ per cent for sixty to ninety days, indorsed bills receivable; for choice four to six months, single names, 6½ per cent and upward, for those of lesser financial strength.

Sterling dull and nominal to-day, with rates unchanged. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, 4.7865a4.7870; demand, 4.8310a4.8315; cables, 4.8396a4.84. Commercial bills were 4.77⅞a4.79¼.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York, March 30.—CATTLE—Receipts, 100. No trade in live cattle to-day. Nominally steady for all grades. Dressed beef in light demand at 7a9 for native sides, and 6a7½ for Texan beef.

CALVES—Receipts, 1,172. Feeling weak on expected free arrivals Monday. Common to prime veals quoted at 5.00a8.75; dressed calves easier; city dressed veals, 8a13½; country dressed, 6a12.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,000. Sheep nominally firm; lambs steady; prime Western lambs sold at 8.80. No spring lambs on the market.

HOGS—Receipts, 639. Feeling firmer; State and Pennsylvania hogs quotable at 7.10a7.20.

Chicago, March 30.—CATTLE—Receipts, 400; estimated for Monday, 26,000. Market steady; unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,000; estimated for Monday, 40,000. Market 10a15 cents higher; closed advance lost. Light, 6.35a6.72½; roughs, 6.20a6.45; mixed, 6.35a6.70; heavy, 6.55a6.70; pigs, 5.75a6.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,000; estimated for Monday, 25,000. Market steady; unchanged.

WASHINGTON CATTLE MARKET.

CATTLE—Extra, per cwt., 5.25a5.50; butcher, 4.00a4.50; common, 2.50a3.00; rough, 1.50a2.00.

HOGS—Per cwt., gross, 6.50a6.75; ordinary, 6.00.

SHEEP—Clipped, 4.00a4.50; common, 2.00a3.00.

LAMBS—Spring, choice, per lb., 13a15; winter, 7a8.

CALVES—Prime, per lb., 8; medium, 7; common, 4a5; grass, 4a4½.

COWS—Prime, fresh, each, 40.00a50.00; common, 20.00a30.00; old and dry, 8.00a10.00.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

William A. Haase, 28, and Ida B. Willard, 23, of Montgomery County, Md., Rev. E. L. Hubbard.

Peter Halm, 22, Catonsville, Md., and Eleanora S. Stevens, 24, of Ilchester, Md., Rev. J. E. Irvine.

Thomas M. Nolan, 35, and Margaret M. Ford, 29, Rev. Joseph I. Maguire.

Edward D. Christian, 37, of Richmond, Va., and Virginia E. Howell, 33, of Germantown, Pa., Rev. J. B. McLaughlin.

A. R. Phillips, 30, and Margaret Sherwood, 22, Rev. Weston Bruner.

DEATH RECORD.

Rose A. Masius, 33 E st. nw., 44 years.
Eliza A. Higgins, 219 7th st. ne., 66 years.
James M. Cooney, 1305 Kenyon st. nw., 28 years.
Elizabeth McNeir, 1434 V st. nw., 36 years.
Clarence C. Shaw, 115 V st. nw., 38 years.
Margaret Marks, 1237 I st. ne., 31 years.
Tayler E. Demaree, U. S. Soldiers' Home, 60 yrs.
August Swanson, U. S. Soldiers' Home, 44 years.
Leo Downie, 230 7th st. se., ½ hour.

COLORED.

Emma Lee, 1626 5th st. nw., 31 years.
Frederika Bridgeforth, 1230 12th st. nw., 1 year.
Georgia Hall, 449 Ridge st. nw., 50 years.
Frank Vanglover, 347 C st. sw., 23 years.
Della Whitfield, 1338½ 6th st. nw., 17 years.
Alice M. Scofield, 424 Elm st. nw., 30 years.
Joseph Brown, 734 2d st. ne., 22 years.
Hattie B. Overton, 8 Defrees court, 9 months.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET.

(Prices quoted are wholesale.)

BUTTER—Market remains firm and unchanged. Creamery, fancy, 31½a32; Western firsts, 30a31; seconds, 24a25; process, fancy, 25½a26; fair to good, 24a25; dairy, choice, 24a25; good, 20a21; store-packed, fresh, 15a16.

CHEESE—Market unchanged. New York State, factory, large, 14a15; do., small, 15a16; summer, large, 12½a13; Western factory, new, choice, 11a12; do., fair to good, 11; Virginia, 16.

EGGS—Receipts heavy and market unsettled. Nearby, fresh, Virginia, 16; West Virginia and Southwest Virginia, 16; Tennessee, 16; North Carolina, 15½. Duck eggs, 20.

LIVE POULTRY—Receipts liberal; market easy. Chickens, winter, 18a22; do., spring, 28a30; stags, per lb., 10a12; hens, per lb., 13½a14; roosters, per lb., 8; ducks, large, per lb., 14a15; do., small, per lb., 12a13; geese, per lb., 8a16; turkeys, toms, per lb., 14; do., hens, per lb., 15; turkeys, thin, 8a10; keets, per lb., 12.

DRESSED POULTRY—Receipts liberal; choice stock firm; under grades neglected. Turkeys, hens, undrawn, per lb., 17a18; do., average, undrawn, 16a17; do., thin, 10a12; old toms, 15a16; chickens, spring, large, per lb., 20; do., small, 22a25; fowl, 15a16; capons, 7-lb. average, 20a22; do., small, 17a18; hens, choice, 15; roosters, 8a9; ducks, large, 15a16; do., small, 13; geese, 8a12.

DRESSED MEATS—Choice dressed calves in good demand. Full dressed, 10.00; heads off, 10.00a11.00; hog dressed calves, 9.00; hams, country, sugar cured, 13a14.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, per bushel, 60a70; do., Virginia and Maryland, per barrel, 1.50a1.75; sweet potatoes, per barrel, 2.25a2.75; yams, per barrel, 2.00a2.50; asparagus, per dozen, 3.00a6.00; cabbage, per crate, 1.00a1.75; celery, New York, per bunch, 30a50; do., Florida, per crate, 2.00a2.75; cucumbers, Florida, per basket, 2.00a2.50; lettuce, Florida, per basket, 3.00a4.00; onions, Ohio, per barrel, 2.25a2.50; string beans, green, per basket, 3.50a4.50; tomatoes, Florida, fancy, per crate, 4.00a5.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Apple market strong, and nice table varieties meet with steady sale; common stock neglected. York Imperial, 2.00a3.00; Ben Davis, 3.00a3.50; fancy table fruit, 4.00a5.50; oranges, Florida, bright, per box, 3.50a4.00; California navels, per box, 3.50a4.00; grape fruit, Florida, per box, 3.50a4.00; strawberries, per quart, 15a25.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, fancy, 5; sliced, bright, 4¾; cherries, 12a14; whortleberries, 19a22; raspberries, 20a25; blackberries, 8.

HAY AND STRAW—Timothy, choice, 21.00; No. 1, 21.00; No. 2, 18.50a19.00; mixed hay, 13.00a18.00; clover, 12.00a16.00; straw, rye, bundle, 11.00a12.00; rye, machine thrash, 8.00a9.00; wheat, 7.00a7.25.

GRAIN—Wheat, choice, 74a75; fair to good, 68a72; ordinary, 50a55. Corn—Shelled, white, 54a55; yellow, 54a55; ear, 2.80a3.00. Oats—Western, white, No. 2, 50a52; mixed, 49a50.

WOOL AND HIDES—Choice furs in good demand; hides dull. Wool, washed, free of burs, 35a37; wool, unwashed, free of burs, 27a28; wool, burry, 25a26; hides, green, 10; dry, 15a17; sheepskins, green, each, 90a1.00; dry, 25a75; calfskins, 1.00a1.30; muskrat, 10a20; black, 25; kits, 5; skunk, 25a1.50; mink, 75a4.00; rabbit skins, 1a1¼; opossum, 10a25; raccoon, 25a90; fox, red, 1.00a2.50; gray, 50a75.

PRODUCE IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Md., March 30.—FLOUR—Market quiet. Winter extra, 2.80a3.00; winter clear, 3.10a3.25; winter straight, 3.30a3.45; winter patent, 3.75a3.90; spring clear, 3.20a3.55; spring straight, 3.55a3.80; spring patent, 4.10a4.50; City Mills best patent, 5.50; City Mills high-grade patent, 4.35; City Mills high-grade straight, 4.10; choice family, 3.75; City Mills extra, 3.30a3.50; Rio extra, 3.90a4.00. Rye, medium to choice, 2.40a3.80. Corn meal, per 100 lbs., 1.20a1.35. Buckwheat flour, per 100 lbs., 2.20a2.40.

CORN—Stock in elevators, 2,338,092 bushels. The market for Southern corn to-day was firmer. Sales of cargoes No. 2 white at 54c, to go to the elevators, and of a cargo of mixed corn at 50½. Contract opened firm; April, 50¾a50⅞. The market for Western closed firm. Spot—March, 50¾; April, 50¾; May, 51⅛; July, 52½.

WHEAT—Stock in elevators, 295,288 bushels. There were fair receipts of Southern wheat to-day for the season, and the market was steady. Sales of several cargoes on grade on a basis of 74½ for steamer No. 2 red, to go in, 74 for stock steamer No. 2 red, 70 for special bin rejected, and 69 for rejected to go to the drier. Contract opened firm; April, 77½. The market for Western closed firmer. Spot—March, 77¾; April, 77¾; May, 79⅛a79½.

OATS—Market steady. Stock in elevators, 140,840 bushels; shipments from elevators, 16,805 bushels. White, No. 2, 48½a49; do., No. 3, 47¼a48; do., No. 4, 46a46½; mixed, No. 2, 47, sales; do., No. 3, 46a46¼; do, No. 4, 45a45½. (Note—Quotations above refer to domestic delivery.)

RYE—Better grades in good demand. Low grades dull. Stock in elevators, 76,328 bushels; shipments from elevators, 1,839 bushels. No. 2 rye (domestic), 65a66; No. 3 rye Western, uptown delivery, 70a71; do. (near-by), uptown delivery, 62a63; No. 4 rye, Western, uptown delivery, 63a64; do., near-by, uptown delivery, 58a59; bag lots, as to quality and condition, 55a62; No. 2 Western (domestic), 74a75; No. 2 Western, choice, track uptown, 79a80.

HAY—Market firm. No. 1 timothy, large bales, 21.50; do., small blocks, 22.00; No. 2 timothy, as to location, 19.50a20.50; No. 3, as to location, 17.50a19.00; No. 1 clover, mixed, 18.50a19.00; No. 2 clover, mixed, 17.00a18.00; No. 1 clover, 18.00a19.00; No. 2 clover, 17.00a18.00; packing hay, 13.00a15.00; no-grade hay (unsound, musty, stained, &c.), 10.00a12.00.

STRAW—Market steady. Rye, straight, fair to choice, per ton, 11.00a11.50; No. 2 straight, 10.50a11.00; tangled rye (blocks), No. 1, 9.00a9.50; No. 1 tangled, choice (blocks), 7.50a8.00; common, 7.00a7.50; Oat—Good to prime, 9.50a10.50; common, stained, &c., 8.00a9.00.

MILL FEED—The market ruled steady. Per ton: Winter bran (as to weight bulk), 23.00a23.50; spring do., 200-lb. sacks, 23.50a24.00; 100-lb. sacks, 24.00a24.50; Western middling, 10-lb. sacks, 23.00a23.50; City Mills middling, in bulk, 23.00; City Mills bran, in bulk, ton, 23.00.

POTATOES—Market easy. White, New York prime, per bushel, 50a55; Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, prime, 50a55; do., seconds, 40a45; yams, sweets, Eastern Shore yellow, per barrel, 1.50a1.75; fancy, Delaware, 1.75a2.00; York River yellow, 1.50a2.00.

DRESSED POULTRY—Chickens were slow. Chickens, straight, young, per lb., 16a17; do., mixed young and old, 15a16; do., old roosters, 8; turkeys, fancy, small hens, 19a20; do., fair stock and big gobblers, 16a17; do., poor to fair, 12a14; ducks, choice, fat, 15a17; capons, large, 7 lbs. and over, 20a21; do., small, under 6 lbs., 18a19; do., slips, 16a17.

BUTTER—The market was firm. Creamery, fancy, per lb., 30a31; do., choice, 29a30; do., good, 27a28; do., imitation, 23a24; do., prints, 30a32; do., blocks, 29a31; Ohio rolls, 18a20; West Virginia rolls, 18a20; store-packed Ohio, 16a18; West Virginia, 16a18; Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, dairy prints, 18a20; renovated, 23a26. (N. B.—Above quotations are for wholesale lots only, as established by the Baltimore Fruit and Produce Association. Jobbing lots sell higher.)

EGGS—Market was easy. Maryland, Pennsylvania, and near-by firsts, loss off, per doz., 16; Western firsts, loss off, 16; West Virginia firsts, loss off, 16; Southern firsts, loss off, 14a15; duck eggs, 20.

LIVE POULTRY—Market was easy on old fowls. Chickens, old hens, heavy, per lb., 12½a13; do., small, 14½a15; old roosters, each, 25a30; do., young, good to choice, 16a18; do., young, large and rough, 11½; winter chickens, 22a25; ducks, puddle, large, 15; do., small, 14; Muscovy, mongrel, 13a14; do., drakes, 30a40; do., white Pekins, 15a16; geese, Western and Southern, 10a11; Maryland and Virginia, 11a12; do., Kent Island, 13a14; turkey hens, 18; do., young gobblers, 15; do., old toms, 14; pigeons, young, per pair, 15a20; do., old, 20; guinea fowl, each, 20; do., young, 25. (Quotations were established by the Baltimore Fruit and Produce Association for wholesale lots only. Jobbing lots sell higher.)

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, March 30.—BUTTER—Receipts, 1,958 packages; market quiet, but firm on the highest grades of creamery. It is generally conceded that the top of the market has been reached and that lower prices are in sight if the weather keeps warm and bright. Creamery, extra, 30½a31; creamery, firsts, 28a29½.

EGGS—Receipts, 23,381 cases; market weak and lower on all grades. Fresh gathered firsts dropped to 16¾a17.

NAVAL STORES—Closed.

MILL FEED—Quiet. Spring bran, in 100-pound sacks, April, 23.50; middlings, 22.75; city bran, 22.50, in bulk; Western red dog, 25.25, to arrive.

FLOUR—Light business. Spring patents, 4.15a4.50; spring clears, 3.50a3.75; winter straights, 3.40a3.55; winter clears, 3.10a3.25; Kansas, in sacks, patents, 3.75a4.00; straights, 3.50a3.65; clears, 2.85a3.25.

RYE FLOUR—Trade is slow at 3.60a4.15.

CORN MEAL—Market dull. Kiln dried, for export, 2.55a2.85; coarse meal, in bags, 1.10a1.20.

STRAW—Trade is slow. Long rye, 65a70.

BEEF—Steady; quiet trade. Family, 14.00a14.50; packet, 11.00a11.50

PORK—Steady; light business. Mess, 17.75a18.50; family, 19.00a19.50.

TALLOW—Quiet. City, in hogsheads, 6⅝a6¾.

LARD—Inactive. Prime Western, 9.40; city, 8.75; refined continent, 9.55; South American, 10.25; refined Brazilian, kegs, 11.25; city stearine, 10¼; oleo-stearine, weak, 9a9¼; Chicago, 9a9¼.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Quotations furnished by Charles G. Gates & Co., members Chicago Board of Trade, Munsey Building.

New York, March 30.—WHEAT—Firm. No. 1 Northern Duluth, to arrive, 7⅛ cents over May, f. o. b.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 93⅞, f. o. b.; No. 2 Northern Manitoba, 91⅞, f. o. b.; No. 2 red, f. o. b., 83⅞; No. 2 hard, f. o. b., 1¾ cents over May; No. 1 macaroni, opening navigation, 80⅞, f. o. b.; No. 2 macaroni, opening navigation, 76⅞. Exporters took 2 loads.

CORN—Weaker. No. 2 elevator, 56; No. 2, 51⅝, f. o. b.; No. 2 yellow, 52; No. 2, f. o. b., April, 51⅝; No. 2 white, 55, f. o. b. Exporters took 6 loads.

OATS—Light trade. Elevator prices: No. 2 white, 49; No. 3 white, 48½; No. 2 mixed, 45.

The prices for futures follow:

WHEAT—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yes. Close.
May	84¼	*84⅝	84¼	84⅝	*84⅛
July	84⅝	*85	84¾	*85	84⅝
September	85¼	*85⅝	85¼	*85⅝	*85⅛
CORN—					
May	....	....	....	*54	*54
July	....	....	....	*53⅝	*53⅝

*Bid. †Asked.

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