THE OLDEST CONSTITUTION

A Review of the Organic Acts of New an Old Nations.

THE VICISSITUDES OF REIGNING HOUSES

Constitutions of European Nations the Product of this Century, While that of the United States Takes Precedence in Age.

"What nation has the oldest constitution?"

Mr. Frederick S. Schilling propounds the question in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and discusses it in this wise:

The constitutions of Germany, France, Italy and Spain are, indeed, as it were, creations of yesterday. Kaiser William II.'s empire is only about twenty-two years of age, for it was born just before the end of the war with France in 1870-71. Napoleon III.'s madness in rushing into a conflict with the German states created the opportunity to which Bismarck and the other architects of German unity sought to create the present German empire, as the same Napoleon's uncle, the great Corsican, wound up the career of the older German empire. In 1806, Bonaparte compelled Francis of Austria to vacate the imperial office, and the life of the German empire, which may be said to have been a relic of the splendid domain founded by Charlemagne, the Great Charles, back around the year 800, gave up the ghost. The present German nation—the empire of the Hohenzollerns—of William I., Frederick III., and William II., came into being in January, 1871, and its constitution was adopted in April of that year. That instrument, therefore, is only a little more than twenty-two and a half years old.

Italy, too, the ancient home of the Scipios, Caesars and the rest of the world conquerers of from eighteen to twenty centuries ago or thereabouts, is also a new nation in its present dimensions, and its constitution necessarily cannot be very old. Most of the provinces composing the present kingdom of Italy held other allegiance than to the house of Savoy until a few decades ago. The pope, for centuries, exercised a temporal power over Rome and some of the adjoining region, called the States of the Church, until 1870, when King Victor Emanuel, father of the present king of Italy, seized them and annexed them to his domain. In 1859 the same monarch, as a result of the war against Austria in which the French allies of Victor did most of the fighting, obtained Lombardy, part of the papal states and the duchies of Parma and Modena. Other scraps of territory came to the present Italian nation earlier in the century. The Italian constitution has been modified more or less extensively in the past third of a century. These changes are alterations and expansions of the constitution granted by King Charles Albert to Sardinia in 1848, or about forty-five years ago.

Nor does the date of the birth of the Austrian constitution carry us far back in time. Austria, it is true, has been ruled by the house of Hapsburg since the thirteenth century, this being the oldest of the European families, and for many centuries Austria was at the head of the German empire, yet her present constitution may be said to date from 1867. No other nation in Europe has had more vicissitudes of fortune than the empire of Francis Joseph. The Austrian monarch called himself emperor of Germany for centuries until Bonaparte, in 1806, compelled him to give up that title and part of the power which it brought him, and subsequently he styled himself merely emperor of Austria. In 1866 Austria was ejected from the German confederation by Prussia, and a few years earlier she lost some of her Italian provinces in the war waged against her by Sardinia and France. She would probably have lost Hungary in 1848 had not Russia come to her assistance. Hungary was a source of some trouble to her later on, and in order to placate Hungary she was obliged to alter her form of government in some particulars in 1867, making it a dual monarchy, in which autonomy was granted to Hungary and the name of the nation changed to the Austro-Hungarian empire. Thus the present constitution of the empire can be said to be only about twenty-six years old.

Spain's constitution is still younger than Germany's or Austria-Hungary's, for it was framed in 1876. It is true Spain has been a nation for many centuries. When Philip II. sent his armanda against England in Elizabeth's days, Spain was the most powerful nation in Europe. Charles V., Philip's father, told the truth when he said that the sun never set on his dominions, if he ever said that, for that time Spain, which was one of the biggest parts of Charles' European domain, was a power which, in Webster's words about England, had "dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts." Spain, however, has been taking a leaf from France's book of experience in the past quarter of a century, and has been experimenting in different forms of government. In 1868 she turned out the house of Bourbon, which a century or two-thirds earlier had succeeded the house of Hapsburg, to which Charles V and Philip II, belonged. Then, beginning in 1868, it had a provisional government which was neither republican nor monarchical for a year or two, which was succeeded by a kingdom under the rule of Amademus, a brother of the present king of Italy, of the house of Savoy. The Savoyard threw down his crown in 1873, after wearing it from 1870, and then a republic was established, which lasted only two years, when the house of Bourbon was restored in the person of Alfonzo XII, son of the monarch, Queen Isabella, who was deposed in 1868. The house of Bourbon has borne sway since 1875, although by a regency since 1885, when Alfonzo died. This is why Spain's constitution chances to be so new. It was adopted a year after Alfonzo went to the throne, and is only about seventeen years old.

France's lightning transformations in government are so well known and have extended over so long a period that they have come to be accepted as a matter of course. "Periodicals are not dealt in here," said the proprietor of a Parisian book store who was asked if he had a copy of the French constitution for sale. Since the United States started into existence as a nation France has altered its governmental system half a dozen times. First it overthrew the Bourbon monarchy, and then in succession, as a republic, it was under the sway of the convention, the directory and the consulate, after which it tried the empire of Bonaparte, which it discarded after ten years, and adopted the Bourbon monarchy again. Tiring of the monarchs of the old branch of this house, she put the head of the Orleans branch on the throne, but deposed him after seventeen or eighteen years and established a republic—the second republic—which was soon discarded for an imperial government—that of the second empire—and this at length had to give way to another republic—the third republic—which is in existence still.

This is the record of France's governmental changes in the past hundred years, or since the United States constitution was adopted. The dates at which these changes were made are these: The first republic was formally established in 1792, although Louis XVI was virtually deposed two years earlier, and he was executed early in 1793. In 1804 the first empire, that of Bonaparte, went into existence, and it lasted until 1814, the date of the restoration of the Bourbon family by the allies. Louis XVIII and Charles X were the monarchs of this line who bore sway, the latter of whom was deposed in 1830, and Louis Philippe, of the Orleans branch of the family, was put in power. It was 1848 when the Orleanist regime was brought to an end, and the second republic, which was first a provisional government, and a few months later a regularly established authority, was created under the presidency of Napoleon III. Napoleon contrived to betray and subvert the republic in 1852, and to put the second empire, with himself at the head, in its place, and when he was turned out, and the third republic—the present regime—started, the year 1870 had arrived. Under such rapidly changing conditions French constitutions tread on each other's heels, as it were. The present constitution was adopted in 1875, five years after the establishment of the republic, and has been modified in more or less important points several times since then.

The present organic laws of Belgium, Portugal, the Netherlands and of the dual kingdom of Sweden and Norway are none of them old. Belgium's constitution dates from 1831, Portugal's from 1826, that of the Netherlands from 1815, and that of Norway and Sweden from a few years earlier. The changes subsequently in the constitutions of nearly all those nations were great enough to amount to the creation of virtually new instruments.

Switzerland, which is one of the oldest of all the European nations, has one of the newest of constitutions. The Swiss confederation was founded back in the twilight period between the fall of the great empire created by Charlemagne and the dawn of the modern era. It dates from 1308, when the cantons of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwald united in league against the Austrians. The three cantons of this little state grew to eight by 1353, to thirteen a century and a half later, and subsequently the nation was enlarged by conquest until in 1798, it was changed into the Helvetic republic, which Bonaparte transformed into the Swiss confederation in 1803, which then comprised nineteen cantons, and in 1815 the number of cantons were increased to twenty-two, its present number. Switzerland has had several constitutions in the present century, but the existing one dates from 1874 and is thus only about nineteen years old. The constitution of 1848 forms the basis of the present one, but the revision of 1874 was so sweeping and thorough that it practically created a new organic law.

In attempting to fix a date for the creation of the British constitution we are confronted with the fact that Great Britain has no constitution at all in the sense in which that term is understood in the United States and in most of the other nations which have been mentioned. She has no written constitution. Royal grants and patents, precedents and acts of Parliament constitute Great Britain's organic law, or what passes for that charter in most of the other nations.

It is often said that the Philadelphia convention of 1787 modeled the United States constitution on that of England. This is a delusion which has never had the slightest reason for existence. As already mentioned, England had no constitution in the sense in which we understand the term at that time, nor has she yet. About all that the framers of our organic law borrowed from England was the dual law-making body, and that was all that they could borrow that would have been useful to them in the conditions in which they were placed. Nor did or could Switzerland furnish them much aid in their labors. The republics of the ancient world also contributed comparatively nothing to them in the way of hint or suggestion. Most of the constitution framers were familiar with the history and principles of construction of the old republics as well as of England, Switzerland and others of the modern states, but they were not in a position to copy much from any of them. The conditions in this country were so widely different from those which prevailed elsewhere that the governmental machinery which they created had no model or counterpart in any of the earlier political schemes.

That which is called the British constitution has as its foundation these documents: Magna Charta, which dates from 1215, in the time of King John; the petition of rights of 1628, in Charles I's days; the habeas corpus act of 1679, in the reign of Charles II; the bill of rights of 1689, in the time of the joint rule of William III and Mary II, and the act of settlement of 1701, after Mary's death and near the close of William's sway. Magna Charta was a royal ordinance, and the others were acts of Parliment. Acts of Parliament, too, form virtually all the rest of the British constitution.

One of England's political writers said that the British Parliament could do anything except change a man into a woman or a woman into man. This assertion as to the capabilities of that body may be somewhat extravagant, but its functions are certainly more extensive and its powers greater than those possessed by any other national legislature. Changes in constitutions in all the great nations of the world except England are hedged around with some difficulties, but England's Parliament can do this by a mere majority vote when a quorum is present, and a quorum in the House of Commons, a body which has 670 members, is only forty members, including the speaker. Of course, when any vitally important measure is before the Commons more than forty members are present, but many bills of the highest significance have been put through Parliament, and the constitution, in a sense, changed, when the aggregate vote was less than half of the entire membership.

A few important instances in which the Brith constitution may be said to have been changed in the past forty or fifty years will be mentioned now. In 1838 a popular movement started in England which had for its creed manhood suffrage, vote by ballot for members of Parliament, salary for members the abolition of the property qualification for members, annual Parliaments and equal electoral districts. This declaration of principles was known as the "people's charter." The crusade in its favor came to be called the chartist movement or chartism, and its advocates chartists. This program seemed to the great majority of the members of Parliament and to more than half of the people to be a pretty formidable list of demands, and they were resisted stubbornly for fifteen or twenty years. The British citizens of the middle and upper classes imagined that the foundations of the empire would be shattered if any part of this program of reforms should be agreed to. And yet nearly all these demands of the chartists have been granted at one time and another since 1858, when the first concession was made. England has made a close approach to manhood suffrage, and also a comparatively close approach to equal electoral districts. The property qualification for members of Parliament has been abolished and the vote by ballot has been brought about. Annual Parliaments and salaries for members have not been granted, but by far the most important part of the chartist creed, which was deemed by the governing classes radical and destructive when first proposed, has been incorporated into the law. That is, the British constitution has been changed in some vital particulars within a little over a third of a century. Some of these changes have come within the past nine or ten years. An extension of the suffrage was granted in 1884, which added nearly 3,000,000 electors to the roll, and in 1885 an act was passed making a redistribution of seats in Parliament, which removed some of the inequalities between districts.

No change has been made in the United States constitution since 1804 except in the five years just after the war, when the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments were adopted, but none of these, nor the fifteen amendments combined, effected such a radical alteration in the organic laws as has been made in the British constitution since the chartists made their appeal for reform half a century ago. The United States constitution is not only older than any other organic law now in existence, but it was the first complete national charter ever devised by any nation.

To Asthma Sufferers.

Who have tried in vain every other means of relief, should try Schiffmann's German Asthma Cure. No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, as a single trial will prove. Send for a trial package to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., ask your druggist first.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The engagement of Miss Mabel Eaton and her own powerful company, which begins at Boyd's tomorrow night, will be a dramatic event of unusual moment to the lovers of the higher class of stage performances. Miss Eaton is the young and talented actress who played in the out-of-door performances of "As You Like It" at the World's fair last summer, and won many encomiums from the press and public for her able portrayal of the charming "Rosalind." "La Belle Russe" ranks with "Camille," "Forget-Me-Not" and other strong society dramas of the Sardou school. With a well woven plot, profound action and deep human sympathy, it chains the interest from beginning to end and prompts alternate tears and laughter. The support includes the following well known metropolitan players: Mr. Henry Talbot, Mr. Carleton Wells, Mr. Evelyn Evans, Mr. E. M. Robinson, Mr. William Harper, Miss Ada Van Etta, Miss Louise Heath and Miss Hazel Mandeville.

The famous Conried-Ferenczy Comic Opera company will begin a three nights engagement at Boyd's theater on Thursday next. The work of this group of artists is admirable. The discipline is such that individuals are subordinated to general results, and the ultimate effect is a picture of exquisite proportions, in which foreground, perspective, color and other components are given their proper value.

Chronic coughers are stupid bores and should be forced to use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the only infallible remedy.

IRRIGATION LITERATURE.

City Library Well Supplied with Works on a Live Topic.

In view of the fact that the interstate irrigation convention opens in Omaha Wednesday the following list of works on irrigation, hydraulics and hydraulic engineering, to be found in the city library, may be of interest:

Bayley—"Irrigation in Egypt," O 588-5; "Tank System of Madras," O 588-5.

Benzenberg—"The Flushing Tunnel at Milwaukee," 1888, V 300-14.

Bodmer—"Hydraulic Motors, Turbines and Pressure Engines," 1889, O 926.

Bowie—"Practical Treatise on Hydraulic Mining in California," 1889, O 1700.

Box—"Practical Hydraulics," 1882, O 920.

Buckley—"The Irrigation Works of India," 1890, O 947.

Burnell—"Treatise on Hydraulic Engineering," 1882, O 527.

Carpenter—"Text-Book of Experimental Engineering," 1892, O 1131.

Colyer—"Hydraulic Lifting and Pressing Machinery," 1881, O 950.

Corthell—"History of the Jetties at the Mouth of the Mississippi River," 1881, O 960.

Dorsey—"Irrigation" (In Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers), O 588-16; "Table of Irrigation in Different Countries" (In Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers), O 588-16.

Eaton—"Irrigation in California" (In Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers), O 588-17.

Fanning—"Practical Treatise on Hydraulic and Water Supply Engineering," 1886, O 965.

Flad—"Irrigation in the West and South" (In Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers), O 588-15.

Flynn—"Flow of Water in Open Channels, Pipes, Sewers, Conduits, Etc.," 1886, O 905; "Hydraulic Tables for the Circulation of the Discharge Through Sewers, Pipes and Conduits," 1883, O 906; "Irrigation Canals and Other Irrigation Works," 1892, O 978.

Foote—"Litigation of Water Rights in the Territories" (In Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers), O 588-16.

Francis—"Lowell Hydraulic Experiments," 1883, O 996.

Ganguillet and Kutter—"General Formula for the Uniform Flow of Water in Rivers and Other Channels," 1889, O 962.

Gipson—"Horticulture by Irrigation," 1889, O 3028.

Hall — "Irrigation Development," 1886, O 957.

Harcourt—"Achievements in Engineering During the Last Half Century," 1891, O 569.

Hinckley—"Irrigation in Kansas" (In Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers), O 588-16.

Jackson—"Hydraulic Manual," 1883, O 930.

Jeans—"Waterways and Water Transport in Different Countries," 1890, O 937.

Lardner—"Handbook of Hydraulics," 1851, N 875.

Merriman—"Treatise on Hydraulics," 1889, O 963.

Paterson—"The Testing of Pipes and Pipe Joints in the Open Trenches, with a Description of the Ossett Water Works," 1879, O 936.

Randall—"Practical Hydraulics," 1886, O 915.

Robinson—"Hydraulic Power and Hydraulic Machinery," 1887, O 958.

Schuyler—"Storage of Water for Irrigation in San Diego County" (In Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers), O 588-19.

Slagg—"Water Engineering," 1888, O 918.

Smith—"Hydraulics. The Flow of Water Through Orifices, Etc." 1886, O 995.

Stevenson — "Irrigation in Utah" (In Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers), O 588-16; "Principles and Practice of Canal and River Engineering," 1886, O 980.

Tratman—"Irrigation in Spain" (In Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers), O 588-16.

Trowbridge—"Turbine Wheels," 1879, O 909.

United States—Agricultural department, "Progress Report on Irrigation in the United States," by R. J. Hinton, O 944-1; Agricultural department, "Progress Report of Artesian Wells and Underflow Investigation," by E. S. Nettleton, 1891, O 944-2; Agricultural department, "Report on the Preliminary Investigation to Determine the Proper Location of Artesian Wells," 1890, O 945.

Weisbach—"Hydraulics and Hydraulic Motors," 1889, O 1130-2.

Westcott—"Irrigation in Kansas" (in Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers), O 588-16.

Wilcocks—"Egyptian Irrigation," 1889, O 985.

Wilson—"Manual of Irrigation Engineering," 1893, O 969.

See also bound volumes and current numbers of "Irrigation," "Irrigation Age," "Engineer," "Engineering," and "Engineering News."

Don't Read This

And then buy a package of inferior cigarettes, but ask for the Old Dominion. Photograph with each package.

Goodwin Turns Up.

James A. Goodwin, treasurer of the Paulding-Craigen company, who mysteriously disappeared last Wednesday night, has been found. He turned up at the Murray hotel yesterday morning at 4 o'clock and went with his company to Des Moines.

He had simply gone off on a little spree and did not want to return till he was sober.

We could not improve the quality if we paid double the price. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the best salve that experience can produce, or that money can buy.

A Brilliantly Lighted Train for Chicago

Is the Burlington's "Vestibuled Flyer."

It leaves Omaha at 4:45 p. m., reaches Chicago at 8:20 the next morning; is composed of sleeping, dining and free chair cars and is gas lighted from end to end.

City ticket office, 1324 Farnam street.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

Threatening Weather for Nebraska, with Variable Winds, Becoming Southeast.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—For Nebraska—Threatening weather, probably slightly warmer in southeast portion; variable winds, becoming southeasterly.

For Iowa—Threatening weather, probably slightly cooler in extreme eastern portion; variable winds, becoming southeasterly.

For South Dakota—Threatening weather, probably slightly warmer; southeast winds.

For Kansas and Colorado—Threatening weather; variable winds.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, March 18.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfall compared with corresponding day of past four years:

	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
Maximum temperature	44°	35°	40°	34°
Minimum temperature	38°	8°	11°	28°
Average temperature	41°	22°	26°	31°
Precipitation	.22	.00	.00	.55

Statement showing the condition of temperature and precipitation at Omaha for the day and since March 1, 1893:

Normal temperature	37°
Excess for the day	4°
Excess since March 1	263°
Normal precipitation	.04 inch
Excess for the day	.18 inch
Excess since March 1	.03 inch

Reports from Other Stations at 8 P. M.

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Max. Temperature of day.	Precipitation.	State of weather.
Omaha	44	52	.10	Cloudy.
Kearney	46	48	.00	Clear.
North Platte	44	48	.00	Clear.
Valentine	46	52	.00	Clear.
Chicago	62	68	.06	Cloudy.
St. Louis	66	80	.02	Cloudy.
St. Paul	40	42	.08	Cloudy.
Davenport	52	64	.18	Rain.
Kansas City	52	68	.01	Cloudy.
Denver	46	48	.00	Cloudy.
Salt Lake City	44	46	.00	Cloudy.
Rapid City	48	52	.00	Partcloudy.
Helena	40	46	.00	Clear.
Bismarck	40	42	.02	Cloudy.
St. Vincent	26	32	.00	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	40	44	.00	Clear.
Miles City	48	52	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	72	74	.00	Cloudy.

GEORGE E. HUNT, Local Forecast Official.

Dewitt's Witch Hazel salve cures piles.

REVIEW OF FOREIGN CROPS

London Reports Beneficial Rains Though Wheat Sowing is Retarded.

INDIA WHEAT CARGOES HARD TO BUY

Flour Market Normal with Little Consumptive Demand and No Speculation—Estimate of the Boston Wool Market—Oats Slow and Steady.

LONDON, March 18.—The rain has been beneficial to the crops, though it retarded sowing wheat. Cargoes were 3d to 6d worse, with a prospect of liberal supplies. Russia and the Argentine Republic are pressing wheat upon the market. California was more freely offered and the market was also depressed by the large quantity due to arrive for orders. The general demand was poor and speculative inquiry was practically suspended. Parcel trade was very moderate. The scale of American wheat fluctuated, closing firm. India is now harder to buy and Russian is weaker. Californian on passage was quoted at 27s 3d; hard Manitoba, 25s 9d; northern spring, 24s 9d. The spot business was quiet and the country markets were slow and unaltered. Flour was normal, with little consumptive demand and no speculation. American shippers' trade was quiet and poor. The flour markets were steady. May fluctuated, with a fair demand for near cargoes and closed firm; mixed American parcels are firm. March being quoted at 18s. Spot closed quiet. Barley was steady, closing quiet. Spot was slow and the country markets were steady. Oats were slow and steady, with the country markets steady.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS.

What the Trading on Saturday Indicates for the Coming Week.

CHICAGO, March 17.—"Weevil in a car load of wheat loaded in the river," was the war cry of the bears today. "Chinchbugs in the winter wheat fields," replied the bulls. The weevil was at home and was felt more than the bugs in the growing wheat and consequently prices dropped. Compared with yesterday's closing prices, May is ⅝c lower, and corn, oats and provisions were even weaker than wheat. Corn declined ½c, oats ⅝c and pork 20c per bbl.

The heavy cash business in wheat reported from New York yesterday was fully confirmed this morning. Commission houses with New York connections said the amount taken there by millers yesterday was not short of 1,250,000 bu., and there was further inquiry here this morning from the same source. As a result the market started firm at ¼c over yesterday's closing price for May and July, but traders apparently thought that a fortunate opportunity to realize a little profit, and the result was the selling which caused subsequent decline.

A report was circulated that a cargo of wheat in a vessel here had developed weevil and was being unloaded in consequence. It came out that the cargo in question had received some damage from the weather through imperfectly arranged hatches, and about 600 bu. becoming heated developed weevil and was taken out to prevent the weevil spreading. It had the effect, however, of turning sentiment from strength to weakness and caused—along with the previous realizing by the bulls—a decline in May from 58¾@58⅝c to 58⅜c. The receipts here were 39 cars, against 263 a year ago. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 337 cars, compared with 285 last year. Atlantic export clearances yesterday were light, but for the week from both coasts Bradstreet's reported clearances of wheat and flour at 3,258,000 bu., against 2,851,000 bu. the week before and 2,886,000 bu. the corresponding week of last year. The weevil discovered in the cargo of wheat was made the most of by the bears. The market ruled weak to the end and closed at the lowest of the day's range—58⅛c for May.

Liquidation of long corn was the feature of the trading in that article. Schwartz and others, who had at one time felt that corn was low enough, have evidently changed their minds in view of the liberal receipts on top of a heavy visible supply and the prospect for an early planting of the next crop. Receipts were 359 cars today, and estimates for Monday are 474 cars. Business was dull for half an hour, but at the end of that time Bartlett-Frazier and one or two others increased their offerings and pressed them with redoubled vigor at the same time. May opened at 37⅜c, or at the same price it closed at yesterday. It was easy at that, however, and soon began to yield. About half an hour from the close it was down to 36⅝c. There was a recovery to 36⅞c, and that was the closing quotation.

A moderately active business was transacted in oats at considerably lower prices.

Provisions were heavy, with the packers free sellers of the day. The market is bearish on the expectation of plenty of hogs throughout the summer. There were only 9,000 head received at the yards today. The total for the week was 150,353, against 82,215 on the corresponding week of last year. The shipments this week were 61,998, compared with 38,650 a year ago. The opening prices were about the same as the closing values of the day before. Prices declined all day, with few exceptions, and the close was near the bottom. Compared with last night, May pork is 20c lower, May lard 17½c lower, and May ribs 10c lower.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2				
March	56¾	56⅝@⅞	56⅛	56⅛
May	58⅝	58⅝@⅞	58⅛	58⅛
July	60¼	60⅜	60	60
Corn No. 2				
March	35⅝	35⅝	34⅞	35⅛
May	37⅞	37⅞	36⅝	36⅞
July	38⅝	38⅝	37⅛	37¾
Oats No. 2				
March	30	30	29⅝	29⅝
May	30⅝	30⅝	29⅞	30@30⅛
July	28⅛	28⅛	27½	27½
Pork per bbl				
May	10 95	10 95	10 72½	10 75
July	11 00	11 02½	10 77½	10 80
Lard, 100 lbs				
March	.....	.....	.....	6 45
May	6 60	6 60	6 40	6 42½
July	6 57½	6 57½	6 40	6 40
Short Ribs—				
May	5 67½	5 67½	5 55	5 57½
July	5 67½	5 67½	5 55	5 57½

Cash quotations are as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 56⅛c; No. 3 spring, 57c; No. 2 red, 56⅛c.

CORN—No. 2, 35⅝c.

OATS—No. 2, 29½c; No. 2 white, 31⅝@33c; No. 3 white, 31@32c.

RYE—No. 2, 47c.

BARLEY—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, 48@56c; No. 4, 46@51c.

FLAX SEED—No. 1, $1.37.

TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, $4.20.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, per bbl., $10.67½@10.72½. Lard, per 100 lbs., $6.55@6.57½. Short ribs sides (loose), $5.55@5.57½. Dry salted shoulders (boxed), $6.00@6.25; short clear sides (boxed), $6.00@6.25.

WHISKY—Distillers' finished goods, per gal., $1.15.

SUGARS—Unchanged.

The following were the receipts and shipments for today:

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	14,000	13,000
Wheat, bu	18,000	8,000
Corn, bu	197,000	119,000
Oats, bu	237,000	152,000
Rye, bu	7,000	4,000
Barley, bu	41,000	16,000

On the Produce exchange today the butter market was quiet and unchanged; creameries, 16@20½c; dairies, 13@18c. Eggs, easy; strictly fresh, 11@11½c.

On the Manchester Market.

MANCHESTER, March 18.—The reports as to the state of trade are conflicting. More business is doing, but there is still less than the production. Prices are irregular and generally weaker. Yarns are plethoric and the position is not relieved. There are no home sales beyond the actual needs of the looms. Stocks are heavy and occasionally very low. Bids are taken for export transactions of little importance. Cloths are more cheerful, and, though the buyers' limits are not yet satisfactory, offers are numerous and a fair number have been accepted. Where the order books need replenishing for India and China an early revival of business is expected. Africa and the Levant are buying moderately. Home trade is good on deliveries on old contracts, but new orders are infrequent. Spinners are working margins worse than for several years past and an informal curtailment of production is extending. Liverpool cotton options are bullish, but they are partly sold by a disproportionate distribution of the crop.

WOOL MARKET REVIEW.

Boston Commercial Bulletin Estimates the Situation in that Vicinity.

BOSTON, March 18.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin today will say of the Boston wool market: The sales for the week include 2,014,500 pounds domestic and 790,000 pounds foreign, against 2,411,048 pounds domestic and 207,000 pounds foreign last week and 2,071,668 pounds domestic and 532,000 pounds foreign for the same week last year. The total sales to date show a decrease of 14,300,000 pounds, the total receipts a decrease of 26,430 bales domestic and 38,033 bales foreign. The demand has been most encouraging. There have been free sales of Ohio XX at 22 cents and delaine at 24 cents. There have been sales of 250,000 pounds of Kentucky and other medium unwashed combings. California wool has dropped to 35 cents for best Humbolt. There has been a sale of 350,000 pounds Cordova carpet wool at 13 cents, the lowest price on record. Australian wool is more active at slightly lower prices.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, March 16.—FLOUR—Receipts, 27,900 bbls.; exports, 16,000 bbls. Sales, 5,000 pkgs.; steady, but dull; trade in car lots only. City mill patents, $4.15@4.25; winter patents, $3.85@3.95; city mill clears, $3.55@3.60; winter straights, $3.70@3.85; Minnesotas, $4.50@4.60; winter extras, $2.00@2.55; Minnesota bakers', $3.15@3.30; winter low grades, $1.60@2.20; spring low grades, $1.60@1.85; spring extras, $1.90@2.40. Rye flour in demand; superfine, $2.70@2.85; Fancy, $2.85@2.95; buckwheat, nominal.

BUCKWHEAT—Dull; state, 65@70c; Canadian ex bond, 65@67c.

CORN MEAL—Easy; yellow westerns, $2.60@2.70; brandywine, $2.70.

RYE—Nominal.

BARLEY—Quiet; No. 2, Milwaukee, 63c.

BARLEY MALT—Nominal; Canada, 85@95c; six rowed, 78@83c, nominal.

WHEAT—Receipts, 1,200 bu.; exports, 25,000 bu. Sales, 1,005,000 bu. futures, 106,000 bu. spot. Spots steady; No. 2 red, in store and elevator, 57⅝c; afloat, 62½c; f. o. b., 62½c; No. 1 northern, 65⅛c; in store, No. 1 hard, 72⅛c delivered. Options opened firmer on big weekly exports from both coasts, steady cables, on held-over bullish feeling from yesterday, but lost all the improvement toward noon on the small export clearances of wheat from New York and bearish crop reports, and closed about steady at unchanged prices from last night. No. 2 red, March, closed at 57⅛c; May, 62⅛@62 7-16c, closed at 62⅛c; July, 60⅝@61 1-16c, closed at 61⅛c; August, 65⅝@65⅞c, closed at 65⅞c; December, 69⅝@69⅞c, closed at 69⅞c.

CORN—Receipts, 4,600 bu.; exports, 4,000 bu. Sales, 235,000 bu. futures and 32,000 bu. spot. Spot market easier; No. 2, 41½c in elevator, 45½c afloat. Options opened easier on fears of a decided increase in the movement west, owing to cooler and fine weather, declined all the morning and closed weak at ⅛@⅜c net decline; March closed at 43½c; April, 42½c; May, 42½@42⅝c, closing at 42½c; July, 42⅝@43⅛c, closing at 42⅝c.

OATS—Receipts, 74,000 bu.; exports, 900 bu.; sales, 15,000 bu. futures and 50,000 bu. spot. Spot market dull and easier; No. 2, 34@34⅛c; No. 2 delivered, 35⅛c; No. 3, 34c; No. 2 white, 37⅝c; No. 3 white, 36c; track, mixed western, 37¼@37½c; track, white western, 38@41c; track, white state, 38@41c. Options opened quiet but easy with corn, further declined toward noon and closed at ⅛@⅜c net decline; March closed at 34⅛c; April closed 34⅛c; May, 34⅛@34⅜c, closing at 34⅛c; July closed at 34c.

HAY—Dull; shipping, 60@65c; good to choice, 70@85c.

HOPS—Quiet; state, common to choice, 9@19c; Pacific coast, 13@23c.

HIDES—Dull and weak; wet salted, New Orleans selected, 25 to 65 lbs., 4½@4¾c; Texas selected, 35 to 50 lbs., 4@5c; Buenos Ayres, 14 to 29 lbs., 15c; Texas dry, 24 to 30 lbs., 6c.

LEATHER—Quiet; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy weights, 15@19c.

PROVISIONS—Beef, quiet; family, 11@13c; extra mess, $7.50; beef hams, $16.50; city, extra India mess, $18.00@20.00. Cut meats, dull; pickled bellies, 6½@7c; pickled shoulders, 5⅝@6c; pickled hams, 9@9½c. Lard, lower; western steam closed at $6.95 asked; March, $6.90, nominal; May, $6.80, nominal; refined, weak; continent, $7.35; South America, $7.50; compound, 6¼@6½c. Pork, weak; new mess, $12.25@12.75; extra prime, $12.00@12.50; family, $13.50@14.00; short clear, $13.50@15.50.

BUTTER—Firm; western dairy, 12@15c; western creamery, 15@22½c; western factory, 10@15c; Elgins, 22@22½c; state dairy, 14@21c; state creamery, 14@17c.

CHEESE—Steady; large, 9@12c; small, 10½@13c; part skims, 5½@6c; full skims, 2@2c.

EGGS—Weak; state and Pennsylvania, 15@15½c; western fresh, 14½@14¾c; southern, 13½@14c; receipts, 9,345 pkgs.

TALLOW—Weaker; city ($2 per pkg.), 4⅝@5c; country (pkgs. free), 5@5⅛c, as to quality.

PETROLEUM—Dull; United, nominal; Washington, in bbls., 6c; Washington, in bulk, $3.50; refined, New York, $5.15; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $5.10; Philadelphia and Baltimore, in bulk, $2.60.

ROSIN—Dull; strained, common to good, $1.10@1.15.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 34⅝@34¾c.

RICE—Steady; domestic, fair to extra, 5⅝c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 27@36c.

PIG IRON—Dull; American, $11.50@15.00.

COPPER—Quiet; 9⅝c.

LEAD—Very firm; domestic, $3.20.

TIN—Nominal; plates, dull.

SPELTER—Nominal.

COTTONSEED OIL—While there is less pressure to sell the market continues inactive and quite nominal with no noteworthy sales. Quotations: Prime crude, in bbls., 25½@26c; prime crude, loose, 21@23c; off crude, 21@25c; butter grades, 33c; prime summer yellow, 30@31c; off summer yellow, 30c; prime summer white, 33@34c.

SUGAR—Raw, weak; fair refining, 2⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅛c; sales, 600 tons Muscovado, 2⅝c, ex wharf. Refined, quiet; No. 5, 3 3-16@3⅜c; No. 7, 3⅜@3 15-16c; No. 8, 3⅜@3 13-16c; No. 9, 3 9-16@3⅝c; No. 10, 3½c; No. 11, 3 7-16@3⅝c; No. 12, 3⅜@3 9-16c; No. 13, 3 1-16; off A, 3⅞@4 3-16c; mould A, 4½@4 9-16c; standard A, 4⅛@4 5-16c; confectioners' A, 4⅛@4 5-16c; cut loaf, 5⅝@5 3-16c; crushed, 5⅝@5 3-16c; powdered, 4⅛@4 11-16c; granulated, 4⅛@4 7-16c; cut loaf, 4½@4 11-16c.

St. Louis Markets.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—FLOUR—Weak, but not quotably changed.

WHEAT—Opened active, ⅛c higher, but soon fell back on selling, closing ¼c net lower than yesterday's close. No. 2 red, cash, 55⅝c; March, 55⅛c; May, 55c; July, 56½c.

CORN—Ran down ⅛@⅜c on the fine weather; No. 2 mixed, cash and March, 33⅝c; May, 34⅛c; July, 35c.

OATS—Weak, ⅜@⅝c lower; No. 2 cash and March, 29½c; May, 30⅝c; July, 26⅝c.

RYE—No. 2, 48c bid, east track.

BARLEY—Strong, but nothing doing.

BRAN—Depressed; 66c east track.

FLAX SEED—$1.33.

CLOVER SEED—Better; $7.50@7.85.

HAY—In fair demand, unchanged; prime to choice timothy, $8.50@9.50.

BUTTER—Slow, unchanged; separator creamery, 20c; good to choice dairy, 15@17c.

EGGS—Lower at 10c.

LEAD—Easier at $3.17½@3.20.

SPELTER—Firm, unchanged.

CORN MEAL—$1.85@1.90.

WHISKY—$1.15.

BAGGING—Unchanged at 5½@6c.

COTTON TIES—Unchanged at 95c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS — Lower, very dull and weak. Pork, standard mess, $11.25. Lard, prime steam, $6.45. Dry salt meats, loose shoulders, $5.50; longs, and ribs, $5.70; shorts, $5.85; boxed, 15c higher. Bacon, packed shoulders, $6.37½; longs, $6.50; ribs, $6.62½; shorts, $6.87½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bb