

NOT A HAPPY CREW

Mr. Gladstone's Followers Are Not Unanimous on Anything at All.

HIS REIGN LIKELY TO BE SHORT

Lack of Harmony Among His Forces Bodes Ill for His Administration.

SALISBURY WILL NOT GIVE UP EASILY

He Will Call Parliament Together and Force the Old Man's Hand.

WILLING TO POSTPONE HOME RULE

Unless Absolutely Compelled to Bring It Up, the Measure Will Go Over a Year—Comprehensive Glance at the Situation.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, July 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.]—We now know that Mr. Gladstone will have another term of office, though certainly not a long one. His party is made up of many sections, the most of which are jealous of each other. They are by no means unanimous, even in their love of Mr. Gladstone. The labor party, in fact, looks upon him with extreme dislike and the anti-Parliamentaries are still more bitter. Then there will be people to reckon with who will be disappointed in the distribution of office. Remember, also, that the majority will be composed largely of Irish members and that it is impossible to keep them in close attendance at Westminster, especially now that the funds run low.

It is pretty certain then that Mr. Gladstone's administration will have a short life, and not a particularly merry one.

Will Put the Old Man on Record.

I believe the present determination of Lord Salisbury is to resign, but to call Parliament together early in August and go on with the business in the usual way. A speaker will be elected, who shall be sworn in and there will be the queen's speech and a long debate upon it, and the Gladstonians will move an amendment designed to turn out the government. All this will occupy nearly three weeks. Many conservative members who would not have been in London for the sake of fighting a hopeless battle, but the object is to get Mr. Gladstone committed to some definite statement about his Irish policy. Some of his followers will want to know what he means to do, and the anti-Parliamentaries, though few in number, will make him warm for him.

If Lord Salisbury were to resign without summoning Parliament, Mr. Gladstone could practically avoid meeting the new house till next February, and thus gain nearly seven months for drilling his forces and shaping his course.

Lots of Work Before Him.

First of all, however, he must go to Midlothian as soon as he is appointed prime minister, to get elected again, and, as his majority was so terribly cut down the other day, this is not a pleasant ordeal to face. The same remark applies to Mr. Morley, who may very possibly be beaten on a new election. Thus the troubles of the Gladstonians have already begun.

Moreover, I am assured on good authority that the reverend leader cannot get on a little for his exertions during the late campaign and that his health is in any but a satisfactory state. A contested election is bound to find out a man's weak points, especially when he is in his 83d year.

After all, the unionists are not disposed to take a gloomy view of their position. Mr. Chamberlain is full of fight and the opposition generally will be extremely formidable and ever on the watch for a chance of striking home. They have lost some good men, but Mr. Chamberlain's followers seem likely to muster about forty and these, with the conservatives, will lead the Gladstonians a pretty dance.

His Plan on Home Rule.

That Mr. Gladstone is thinking of postponing the home rule question altogether is highly probable, and if the Parliament will only consent to that course the old man will joyfully adopt it. By way of a sop he will begin by repealing Mr. Balfour's coercion act, so that the Irish National league may once more become powerful in Ireland. With this concession the Irish party might possibly consent to allow him a year of grace before taking the home rule problem.

Where the conservatives have been beaten the worst is in the rural districts. Now for these electors the gift of free education was expressly provided, although it was against conservative principles. What has the party gained by this? They have lost the gift of free education. They have lost the gift of free education. They have lost the gift of free education.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PLANS.

Conference of Liberal Leaders to Discuss the Situation. [Copyrighted 1892 by New York Associated Press.] LONDON, July 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.]—Mr. Gladstone has accepted an invitation to dine on Monday at the house of Mr. Stewart Russell, the member-elect for Montgomeryshire, at Carlton Gardens, prior to resuming his official residence in Downing street.

His first conference on the formation of the new ministry occurred at Dalmeida Park, the residence of Lord Rosebery. Balfour has been for Braemar and Mr. Morley for the secretaryship of the treasury, and Mr. John Morley to meet Lord Rosebery and Mr. George O. Trevelyan.

As far as can be ascertained in official circles here the deliberations at Dalmeida Park proceeded on the understanding that Sir William Vernon Harcourt will be first lord of the treasury and government leader in the House of Commons under Mr. Gladstone, and that Henry Fowler will be chancellor of the exchequer. Mr. John Morley wants the secretaryship of the colonial office, but influential pressure has been brought to bear on Mr. Gladstone to appoint Mr. James Bryce colonial secretary, as he is in closer touch with colonial questions than Mr. Morley.

Liberal Ministerial News.

The best informed liberal forecasts for the ministry assigned Lord Rosebery to the post of chancellor, Earl Spencer to the secretaryship of the treasury, and Mr. George Balfour to the chief secretaryship of the treasury.

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LOSING IN INTEREST.

English Elections About Over—Gladstone's Probable Majority.

LONDON, July 16.—With 612 out of 670 members of the House of Commons elected interest in the elections has to a large extent subsided. The liberals may win five or ten more seats, and it is practically certain that Mr. Gladstone's majority will be somewhere near fifty. The leading subject of gossip is the question whether Mr. Gladstone will venture to offer a seat in the cabinet to Sir Charles Dilke. In the face of constant letters from Sir Charles Dilke, it is believed he will not take this risk of offending the religious feeling of the country.

Lord Salisbury has summoned a cabinet council for next week to decide whether the present government shall meet parliament, or forthwith resign. A large section of his party urges him not to resign on the grounds that a majority of the British electors have voted against home rule, but it is doubtful whether Lord Salisbury will take a course that will only prolong the election.

The Standard referring to the liberal victory in the Forest of Dean division says: "The election of Mr. Dilke is a trifling addition to Mr. Gladstone's embarrassment regarding claims for cabinet office."

When the result of the election in the Forest of Dean division was announced, the supporters of Sir Charles Dilke wanted to place him in a chair and carry him in triumph to his hotel. Sir Charles refused to allow this, however, and an enthusiastic crowd escorted him to the hotel. Sir Charles' wife, who faces her husband's election with a calm and dignified air, delivered an address, thanking his supporters.

The Times says that after the examination of Mr. Dilke it will be impossible for Sir Charles Dilke to return to official life. The country will not tolerate his admission to the cabinet. He will be a formidable and not favorable critic of the ministry.

Election returns to noon give the government 312 members and the opposition 358.

LEO'S ENCYCLICAL.

Bishops Instructed to Celebrate the Discovery of America.

Rome, July 16.—The promised papal encyclical on the Columbian celebrations was issued today. It is the first papal encyclical since the death of Pope Pius IX. The bishops in Italy, Spain and America to celebrate the anniversary of the discovery of America by special services.

In conversation with a number of cardinals today the pope expressed himself as satisfied that he had every prospect of living to celebrate his jubilee, he felt so well. His holiness has ordered an investigation of the bishops in Italy, Spain and America to celebrate the anniversary of the discovery of America by special services.

RECALLS THE INQUISITION.

Mexican Criminals Horribly Tortured to Make Them Confess.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 16.—Finance Minister Romero is dangerously ill. It is alleged that Senor Candellero Herex, judge of Llaneros, in the state of Zacatecas, recently burned two suspected criminals: death while trying to obtain a confession from them through torture. The government has ordered an investigation of the horrible affair. It is said of the same judge that some time ago he adopted just as summary and unlawful measures with another criminal. This was the case of Domingo Correa, accused of highway robbery who, instead of being placed under arrest, was ordered by Judge Herex to be shot to death while adding with his family.

BRIBED THE VOTERS.

How Mr. Daniel Wilson Secured the Election as Mayor of a French Town.

PARIS, July 16.—Daniel Wilson, son-in-law of the late Mr. Grey, whose implication in the traffic in decorations, while Mr. Grey was president, caused such a scandal as to lead to the forced resignation of President Grey, who is now under investigation at Leobers, the community in which his estates are situated. Charges were made that he had used illegal means to secure his election and he was placed on trial. Today he was found guilty and fined 1,000 francs for corrupt practices.

Manitoba's Advantages.

MONTREAL, July 16.—John McQueen, one of the British farmer delegates to Canada, whose report to the Dominion government was with regard to the province, has arrived here from the northwest. He states that although he condemned the maritime provinces as a field for British emigrants, he will urge upon his fellow countrymen the advantage of Manitoba as an agricultural country. He says that Great Britain is the best natural market for Manitoba, while the United States is the natural market for the maritime provinces.

More Bodies Recovered.

PARIS, July 16.—Two more bodies of victims of the disaster at St. Germaine-Bains on the morning of Tuesday last have been recovered at Salanches, where they were carried by the flood that swept down the ravine on which St. Germaine-Bains is situated. This makes a total of ninety-six bodies that have been recovered thus far.

Cholera's March of Death.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—The cholera epidemic is not so highly infectious as formerly, but it is quickly fatal. It is raging with extreme violence among the workmen in Tzaritsin. The religious communities of Moscow are organizing processions to appeal to God to stay the scourge.

Will Explore Pamir.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—An expedition under the command of Captain Sadoff has started for Pamir, the country from which Captain Youssoubaev was expelled some months ago by Russian troops, for which expedition Russia subsequently apologized to England.

CALIFORNIA'S TIN MINES.

Unfavorable Report Made Upon Them by an Expert.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 16.—The Examiner publishes the report of a mining expert showing that the famous Tomcat tin mines at San Jacinto, San Bernardino county, are a failure. The mines began operations in April, 1891, and were expected to produce from 100 to 300 tons of tin ore of the best quality. Instead, they now are producing only from nine to ten tons and there is little ore in sight. Two million dollars have been expended by English stockholders in developing the mines, and the cost of operation has recently been \$8.00 per month above receipt. The superintendent has issued a notice to lay the facts before the company.

IGNORING BISMARK

His Attacks Upon the Government to Be Passed by Unnoticed.

WILLIAM ORDERS A DIGNIFIED SILENCE

Freisinnige Organs Trying to Keep Warm the Dispute.

IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH THE VATICAN

Catholic Clergymen Being Reimbursed for Money Deprived Of.

PROGRESS OF ANTI-SEMITIC AGITATION

Leaders of the Judenheute Actively Continuing the Movement—The Emperor Goes on a Wandering Trip—Experimenting with American Corn.

[Copyrighted 1892 by New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, July 16.—Since starting on his journey to the north the emperor has sent instructions to Chancellor von Caprivi to ignore the Bismarck controversy. Hence, though a day does not pass without the prince's organs making a fresh attack on the government, the semi-official press remains silent. A majority of the papers follow this dignified example, including the national liberal journals, which would willingly let the polemic die out. The freisinnige organs alone try to keep the dispute seething, while the socialist papers seek what advantage they can from the Bismarck controversy. Prince Bismarck's indiscretions give them to avail generally his services to the nation and his claims to greatness and his personal character.

The quietest attitude of the government would cease should Prince Bismarck prosecute his design to continue the agitation by turning the various organs throughout Germany, accepting receptions and giving here and there expressions to utterances hostile to the emperor's policy.

Regret the Prince's Action.

The official circles entirely discredit the report that Count von Waldersee is meeting the prince. On the contrary General von Waldersee and other old comrades of Prince Bismarck are trying to induce him to spare Germany the sight of a public conflict between the emperor and the statesman who created united Germany. The prince's own family circle, his sons, Count Herbert and Count William, and his son-in-law, Count Rantzau, support the government. There is reason to believe that high personages in Bavaria and Wurttemberg approve of his keeping up the agitation against Chancellor Caprivi, as they are anxious to hear the position of the emperor and the statesman who created united Germany. The prince's own family circle, his sons, Count Herbert and Count William, and his son-in-law, Count Rantzau, support the government. There is reason to believe that high personages in Bavaria and Wurttemberg approve of his keeping up the agitation against Chancellor Caprivi, as they are anxious to hear the position of the emperor and the statesman who created united Germany.

Relations with the Vatican.

The relations of the government with the Vatican tend to improve. With a view to improving the center party, Chancellor von Caprivi has expedited the Bismarck agreement, under which the sum of 16,000,000 marks voted by the lower house of the Prussian Diet in restitution for the sums the Catholic clergy were deprived of during the Kulturkampf will be paid. The commissioners who were appointed after the vote was passed have been lingering over the details of the agreement, but the emperor has expressed his approval of the agreement and the emperor has expressed his approval of the agreement.

Anti-Semitic Agitation.

The acquittal at Cleves of the Jew butcher Baschoff, who was accused of murdering a Christian child, is a blow to the anti-Semitic agitation. The leading Catholic organ, the Germania, still maintains that the famous outbursts of anti-Semitism are the result of the Kulturkampf. The Kreuz Zeitung contends that though the scriptures do not support ritualistic murders, some Jews believe in such murders. Apart from the anti-Semites, popular sympathy is with Baschoff. Money is being collected to help him out of his predicament. Xanten, where the mob wrecked his house and shop. The failure of the prosecution in this case does not deter the leaders of the Judenheute from actively continuing the movement. Libermann von Sonnenberg is stumping the Rhine valley, exciting anti-Semitic feeling, while other conservative orators continue to stir up anti-Semitism. The conservatives seem to be tending toward the adoption of the anti-Semitic feeling among the main planks of the party platform.

Gone on a Whaling Cruise.

The emperor is on a whaling cruise in the North sea on board the Adler. He is in excellent health and sends daily dispatches to the different ministers. He will return to Berlin on the 23d inst. He is accompanied by the empress, who is now residing at the Marble Palace.

Among other royalties who are visiting Germany are King Alexander of Serbia, who is with his father, ex-King Milan, at Ems, and Queen Elizabeth of Romania (Carmen Sylva), who is at Nauwast. The latter is a chronic invalid. She has written to a friend in Munich that her illness will soon end fatally. She does not believe the assurances of her physicians. Her horrible sufferings from a spinal disease are only relieved by morphia injections.

Mr. William Walter Phelps gave a luncheon in honor of ex-Senator Ingham. Among the officers present were General Clous, Captain O'Connor and Lieutenant Whitney. Shipton and O'Connell, all of the United States army, who are here studying. Consul General Edwards entertained the same circle at his house in Potsdam. Ex-Senator Ingham has started for Vienna.

Experimenting with Indian Corn.

Minister Phelps is actively working in favor of American Indian corn. The German government is still experimenting with it. It has been asserted that disease in the French army is due to its use. Minister Phelps has received a statement through the location in Paris from M. Ribot, the French foreign minister, explicitly denying the report. M. Ribot states that Indian corn was never used to feed French soldiers.

Combating Cholera in Russia.

St. Petersburg, July 16.—The medical department is distributing cholera disinfectants at cost price. The czar presided today at a council which discussed the question of appointing an official with dictatorial powers to combat the epidemic in the Volga provinces.

APPEARED TO THE COURTS.

Interstate Commerce Commissioners Fight to Combat the Epidemic in the Volga provinces. CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—The three members of the interstate commerce commission, who have been endeavoring since Wednesday last to induce some stubborn railroad freight managers and agents to give them some information, will leave Chicago tonight for Omaha.

Chairman Vasey grew desperate yesterday, and instead of resuming his fruitless probing of witnesses he and his two colleagues adjourned to District Attorney Mulheir's office and prepared a petition to Judge Graham, asking the court to decide whether Vice President Sterlitz of the Illinois Steel company must answer the questions put to him regarding the ownership of the stock in the road.

It was at once decided to include in the petition the names of Sumner Hopkins of the Wabash, L. S. Lafamere of the Trauers Dispatch, David Brown of the Grand Trunk and Walker of the Lehigh and Wabash Dispatch, all of whom freight agents, finally it was decided, that a decision in one case would cover all others, and hence but one petition was prepared. Judge Graham was seen and he agreed to hear the petition in the afternoon.

When the attorneys for Mr. Sterlitz learned of the movement to be made by the commission they at once requested that they be given until 3 o'clock to consider the petition and what course they would take. This was granted.

Three commissioners recalled David Brown of the Grand Trunk. He was as silent as ever and declined to answer questions in the courtroom. He said that he had no statutory authority to ask them and because his answer might tend to incriminate himself.

Refused to Give Information.

"Have you altered to the published tariff rates on domestic traffic to points through Canada? Have you given any rates less than the tariff rates since they have been in force?" These were the questions put to Mr. Saginaw & Michigan roads, to your knowledge, taken away from this country into Canada for domestic use at less than the published tariff.

Mr. Brown did not give the commissioner any information. He admitted that the fast freight lines were organized by the railroad companies for the purpose of giving rebates on excessive charges or to settle claims. The expense of maintaining the fast freight lines was borne by the companies each company its share of the expense.

In the afternoon the attorneys for the company asked the commissioners to postpone the hearing of the petition before Judge Graham in order that they might have time to prepare themselves. This was agreed to and the hearing was postponed to September 6, on which day the fast freight lines will be examined. The fast freight lines were a convenience, he thought, to the roads and to the public, but he had heard a great deal of trouble in the running of the lines. He did not believe there was discrimination in rates on coal shipped to western points.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity—Continued Fair.

1. England's Political Situation Ignored.
2. Yesterday's Base Ball News.
3. World's Fair in Congress.
4. Editorial and Comment.
5. Roosevelt G. Horst Address.
6. Conventions in Iowa.
7. Ready for the Shrimers.
8. Lincoln Local News.
9. Carpenter's Russian Letter.
10. Bright's Gown for Women.
11. Omaha's Trade Reviewed.
12. Dog Days and Society.
13. Adams County's Glory.
14. District Court Decisions.
15. Some New Western Items.
16. Sparkling Page of Sports.

To plead insensibility to the great trust which you have just conferred to my care would be to cast a reflection upon your judgment. As your worthy presiding officer, Mr. Stevenson, has well said, "It is a task of no small magnitude to attempt to do more than a hand to hand struggle with forces fully organized to grasp the powers of government and the republicanism party. We have passed in the history of the world beyond the time when men have overthrown governments for the sake of power, but the present is not very great. The fact that the struggle does not involve life and death is a factor in the favor of the republicanism party upon which we are about to enter."

"From these suggestions it may be inferred that I appreciate, as soon as I can, the nature of the responsibility at hand and the character of the effort necessary to be put forth. I would shrink from the responsibility of the chair, man of this committee primarily will be twelve shrewd, intelligent and energetic members of the committee itself, supporting this organization, representing every state and territory. In addition to this are a large number of other aggressive forces, supplemented by the efforts of the organizations with the people behind them, and we make up, all in all, a mighty force of earnest, self-sacrificing men, who are determined and desirous in perpetuating in their party the principles of the republicanism party."

Commission Not Abolished.

Once more the effort to abolish commissions on passenger business in the territory of the Chicago and North Western railroad has failed. The question was the subject of a conference between general passenger agents of all the great trunk lines, including the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, which are not members of the association. The Illinois Central declined to vote on the question. The representative of the road said it was the policy of this company to pay commissions, and it would continue to do so. The association lines that the payment of commissions be discontinued, irrespective of the Illinois Central.

There was objection to this, however. It was claimed that a very large share of the second class traffic originating on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia and the Norfolk & Western roads, and Grand Junction. One member said he knew the Illinois Central's share of this business amounted to not less than \$100,000 a year. The association had been able to control that amount by paying commissions. Accordingly it was decided to abandon the subject and recommend to the members of the association that the payment of commissions be discontinued on an equalized basis.

World's Fair Rates.

At a meeting of the Columbia passenger commission, yesterday, it was recommended that a rate of a fare and one-third for the round trip should be made from all points on the occasion of the dedicatory ceremonies of the World's Fair at Chicago, and Grand Junction. One member said he knew the Illinois Central's share of this business amounted to not less than \$100,000 a year. The association had been able to control that amount by paying commissions. Accordingly it was decided to abandon the subject and recommend to the members of the association that the payment of commissions be discontinued on an equalized basis.

London Financial Review.

Very Little Business Transacted Yesterday in the Stock Exchange. [Copyrighted 1892 by New York Associated Press.] NEW YORK, July 16.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The money market has been extremely quiet, very little business doing. Call loans are still nominally at one-half of 1 per cent, while three months' bills are quoted weak at seven-eighths of 1 per cent, and 60-day time at 1 per cent. The market for gold is quiet, and the price of gold is 100.00. The market for silver is quiet, and the price of silver is 75.00. The market for copper is quiet, and the price of copper is 15.00. The market for tin is quiet, and the price of tin is 100.00. The market for lead is quiet, and the price of lead is 10.00. The market for zinc is quiet, and the price of zinc is 10.00. The market for iron is quiet, and the price of iron is 10.00. The market for steel is quiet, and the price of steel is 10.00. The market for coal is quiet, and the price of coal is 10.00. The market for oil is quiet, and the price of oil is 10.00. The market for sugar is quiet, and the price of sugar is 10.00. The market for cotton is quiet, and the price of cotton is 10.00. The market for wool is quiet, and the price of wool is 10.00. The market for flour is quiet, and the price of flour is 10.00. The market for rice is quiet, and the price of rice is 10.00. The market for beans is quiet, and the price of beans is 10.00. The market for lentils is quiet, and the price of lentils is 10.00. The market for peas is quiet, and the price of peas is 10.00. The market for corn is quiet, and the price of corn is 10.00. The market for wheat is quiet, and the price of wheat is 10.00. The market for barley is quiet, and the price of barley is 10.00. The market for oats is quiet, and the price of oats is 10.00. The market for rye is quiet, and the price of rye is 10.00. The market for buckwheat is quiet, and the price of buckwheat is 10.00. The market for clover is quiet, and the price of clover is 10.00. The market for alfalfa is quiet, and the price of alfalfa is 10.00. The market for hay is quiet, and the price of hay is 10.00. The market for straw is quiet, and the price of straw is 10.00. The market for lumber is quiet, and the price of lumber is 10.00. The market for brick is quiet, and the price of brick is 10.00. The market for tile is quiet, and the price of tile is 10.00. The market for cement is quiet, and the price of cement is 10.00. The market for lime is quiet, and the price of lime is 10.00. The market for sand is quiet, and the price of sand is 10.00. The market for gravel is quiet, and the price of gravel is 10.00. The market for stone is quiet, and the price of stone is 10.00. The market for marble is quiet, and the price of marble is 10.00. The market for granite is quiet, and the price of granite is 10.00. The market for slate is quiet, and the price of slate is 10.00. The market for brick is quiet, and the price of brick is 10.00. The market for tile is quiet, and the price of tile is 10.00. The market for cement is quiet, and the price of cement is 10.00. The market for lime is quiet, and the price of lime is 10.00. The market for sand is quiet, and the price of sand is 10.00. The market for gravel is quiet, and the price of gravel is 10.00. The market for stone is quiet, and the price of stone is 10.00. The market for marble is quiet, and the price of marble is 10.00. The market for granite is quiet, and the price of granite is 10.00. The market for slate is quiet, and the price of slate is 10.00.

Free Carriage Usually Given.

Free carriage, the witness stated, was given among the roads in Chicago and the Chicago & Erie gave free carriage at several points along its line. He professed to be ignorant of the business of the Erie Dispatch, fast freight line. The agents of the Erie Dispatch company operated in the matter of business and had monthly meetings. He had not attended any of the meetings. He could not say whether the agents charged the shippers' full rates and then rebated the difference, or whether they considered at the monthly meeting, beyond the investigation.

In Omaha on Monday the commission will hear the evidence of the witnesses. The Erie Dispatch company is the business of the Erie Dispatch, fast freight line. The agents of the Erie Dispatch company operated in the matter of business and had monthly meetings. He had not attended any of the meetings. He could not say whether the agents charged the shippers' full rates and then rebated the difference, or whether they considered at the monthly meeting, beyond the investigation.

As if to show that the Western Traffic Association is not dead, nor even asleep, the board of commissioners, through Chairman Walker, handed down a number of decisions yesterday. One of these is in relation to the transportation rates for exhibits at the World's Columbian exposition. In view of the fact that many of the exhibits made from the Pacific coast are not likely to be returned after their exhibition, being either of a perishable nature, or articles especially prepared for exhibition purposes, the board has decided to reduce the rates for such exhibits to one-half of the regular rates. This decision is a relief to the exhibitors, and is a step toward the solution of the problem of the transportation of exhibits to the exposition.

Another of the decisions is in regard to the through rates between points in association territory and points east thereof. Something over a year ago the commissioners issued a circular prohibiting the making of through rates by the association, and the eastern territory rates less than the published rates for transportation east. A re-hearing of this question was recently granted by the commissioners declined to change their former ruling.

Another decision authorizes a rate of 25 cents per 100 pounds on line from Mississippi river points to Colorado common points. Still another ruling is to the effect that the Transcontinental association has jurisdiction in the established passenger rates from the Chicago & North Western to points on the Pacific coast; and another declines to authorize commodity rates from St. Paul, Minn., to Chicago on steel copper