CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.

The Rival Political Parties Come to Blows.

The Governor Calls Out the Entire State Militia,

- A dispatch from Topeka, Kan., says: Troops are in possession of the Kansas State House, every step and hallway is patrolled by the Kansas State Militia and sixty-four Republican members of the lower house of the Legislature can neither make their es. cape nor receive food or information of any kind from the outside kind from the outside world. Men are running up and down the streets of Topeka like mad and the wildest excitement prevails. Nearly every militia company in the State has been ordered to company in the State has been ordered to Topeka by the Populist Governor, and from all over the State despatches are pouring in to the Republican members telling of armed citizens who have responded to the Republican members' call for assistance. Every partisan in the city carries a revolver, and 20) Republican se geants-at-arms are armed with either musket or a revolver and some of them with

The remarkable condition of affairs which has led to the warlike demonstrations was caused by the fact that the long controversy between the Republican and Populist Houses had come to a crisis and that open riot had followed. The Republicans batriot had followed. The Republicans bat-tered down the doors of Representative's Hall and forcibly took possession. At 9 o'clock the stairs leading to the main

entrance of Representative's Hall was guarded by about a dozen Fopulists. It was the intention of the Populists to admit all the members of the Republican House, but the employes of that body and all visi-tors were to be excluded. The guards at the top were armed.

At 9 o'clock the Republicans formed at the Cortland House and started for the State House. Leading the procession, arm in arm, were Speaker Douglass and Speaker pro tem. Hoch. At their side, acting as sergeant or chief marshal, was J. A. Cubbisen. The members marched in twos and following them a large crowd of men.

The procession met with no opposition until it reached the main stairway leading up to the hall. Here stood a repre-sentative of Adjutant-General Artz and a number of assistants, who completely barred the way. Back of them on the stairs were other men, them on the stairs were other m completely choking the narrow passage. completely cnowing the harrow passage in large crowd of spectators had gathered in the ball adjacent to the stairway, and when all the Republican members had fairly all the Republican members had fairly entered the east wing of the building the rush was tremendous. The guards resisted and tried to in-

timidate the Republicans with a display of weapons. J. W. Butterfield, who had obtained an entrance through the press door, appeared at the head of the stairs and uted:

"Men, for God's sake don't shoot. Don't be rash. Let there be no bloodshed. Come on, the way is clear.'

This diverted the attention of the guards and the crowd rushed forward with irre in the face and dropped his gun. The others were driven into the hall, but they locked the doors behind them. The side door was broken open and the Republicans poured into the hall through the cloak room. The main door was still locked and the Populist guards had disappeared with the key. Speaker Douglass had provided himself with a sledge hammer and, after making three demands that the door be unlocked, he pro-ceeded to break the panels with the hammer, assisted by Representatives W. B. Swan and A. C. Sherman. The first blow to a law help in the her blow to be the start of the blow tore a large hole in the heavy door and, with a piece of the wood, Lawyer Clemens aimed a blow at Representative

Swap, striking him in the hand. Another Populist drew a Winchester to

House, and the Governor sent it an offer of compromise; Governor Lewelling removed Colonel Hughes, who refused to lead the State militia against the besieged Republicans.

Peace Restored.

An agreement was entered into at o'clock on the afternoon of the third day of the siege between the Governor and the Re-publican Peace Committee by which all hos-tillities are to cease, the militia is to be withdrawn, the Deputy Sheriffs are to be discharged, and the differences between the Republican and Populist Houses are to be adjusted by the Supreme Court, on injunc-tion proceedings to be brought to test the legality of laws passed by the Populist Legis-

iature By the terms of the agreement the Republicans are to have undisputed and undis turbed possession of Representative Hall, and the Populists are to have some other room in the State House, or continue their sessions in a hall in the Stormont building, which they had occupied. It is also agreed that the proceedings for contempt brought by the Republicans against Ben C. Rich, Chief Clerk of the Populist House, shall be discontinued, and that there shall be no iurther arrests made of members or officers of either House on charges of contempt, usurpation or obstruction of public business. A further condition imposed by the Governor is that the written agreement covering these points shall not form a part of the journal of either House, or be used in the Supreme Court.

Origin of the Trouble.

The Democrats and the Populists fused on the electoral ticket at the Presidential election, and when the vote was canvassed it stood as follows: Harrison, Republican, 156,-184; Weaver, Populist, 163, 111, and Bidwell,

Prohibitionist, 4553. The canvass of the State ticket was not quite so simple. The State Board of Canvassars gave certificates to sixty-three Republicans for the House of Representatives, fifty six Populists, five Democrats and one Inde-pendent. On January 10 an attempt was made by the Populists to organize the House. The Independent member voted with them, but the Democrats abstained from voting. In order that an or-ganization might be effected, how-ever, the Populists swore in three men who had been detected and it is allowed who had been defeated, and, it is alleged, admitted seven others who had no claims to seats, and undertook to conduct legislation. The effect of this was that there were two contending legislative bodies, two Speakers and two sets of officers.

An all night session was held on the first night of the organization, members of both bodies camping in the legislative halls. There were no sleeping accommodations and the members slept on the floor, the two rival speakers sharing one blanket, both being on

the watch for developments. The Senate, which has a Populist majority, recognized the House organized by the Populists, but the Republican House refused to recognize the notification of this fact sent them by the Senate. The Governor, who is a Populist, gave an official recognition to the Populist organization.

Both Houses came to a temporary agree-ment and adjourned. Committees of Conference were appointed with view to a set-tlement. In the meantime the Populists tlement. elected a State Treasurer, who undertook to take possession of his office without filing a legal bond. This was defeated by the law-ful incumbent. The Republicans who had received certificates of election were made to obtain possession, the incumbents refusing to surrender their offices to men about whose election there was any dispute.

Judge John Martin, the leader of the fu-sion Democracy of Kansas, was elected to the United States Sanate by a combination of Populists and Democrats on January 25, He obtained the solid vote of the twenty-five Populists and Democrats in the Senate, and in the Populist House he received sixty-two votes

The Republicans are unable to muster a quorum to vote on the Senstorship. If the courts decide that the Republicans have the constitutional lower House than they will elect another Senator, and the contest for recognition will be transferred to Washing-

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

THE Michigan World's Fair Board will make an exhibition of its newspapers. GERMANY'S building at the World's Fair is a handsome structure, costing \$150,000, and is nearly completed.

THE Royal Chorus Society of Belgium, more than a hundred strong, will visit the World's Fair and take part in the concerts in choral hall.

In the Fine Arts exhibit at the World's Pair will appear three pictures from Wind-sor Castle, loaned by Queen Victoria, and several from the Prince of Wales's collec-

THE Japanese royal family 'will be repre sented at the World's Fair. It is announced positively that the eldest son and probable uccessor of the Mikado will visit Chicago in September.

THE list of Germany's exhibitors at the Fair contains 5077 names. Represented in it are 230 cities and towns of the Empire, and of these forty cities send more than ten exhibits each.

THE King of Siam, at his own expense, has decided to make an interesting display in the manufactures, agricultural and torestry buildings at the World's Fair, and will also erect a royal pavilion of elaborate carved

THE winning exhibitors at the World's Fair will each receive a bronza medal and a handsome diploma, setting forth the specific purpose for which the medal was awarded. Provision will be made, it is exected, for 75,000 medals and diplomas.

THE Queen Regent of Spain will be represented at the World's Columbian Exposition by the Infanta Eulalia and her husband, Prince Antoine. The Spanish Cabinet has sanctioned their visit to the World's Fair as representatives of Queen Regent Christina.

AN English salt concern has made a salt statue, modeled after Bartholdi's "Liberty Enlightening the World," in New Yors har-The statue is five and a half feet high and stands on a rock salt base seven feet high. The salt was taken from a mine 250 feet deep. The English firm will send it as an exhibit to the World's Fair.

THE Paterson and Newark mills of New Jersey will make a spiendid silk exhibit at the World's Fair. The silk in all its stages of manufacture will be displayed, together with the silk worms and cocoons from which the silken threads will be spun and passed through various manipulations until they appear in the finished silk texture ready for the market.

THE "white city," as the World's Fair grounds and buildings are termed, has the combined water capacity of 54,000,000 gallons a day, and will soon have 100,000,-000. It has 25 miles of water mains and 291 hydrants. A hundred more will be pro-vided. There are 3 steam fire engines, 4 chemical engines, a latter truck, water tower, 40 hose carts, 28,750 feet of hose, 1050 hand fire extinguishers, 2500 fire puls, a steam fire boat, 65 firemen, 150 alarm boxes, 150 patrol telephones, 500 guards, complete electric light and sewerage systems, etc., etc. By the time the Fair opens many of these facilities and equipments will be greatly increased and perfected.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

7	BEANS AND PEA	S.		
Med Pea,	Marrow, 1892, choices ium, 1892, choices 1892, choice kidney, 1892, choice.	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ $	60	2 50 2 20 2 25 3 00
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	BUTTER.			
Creamer	y-St. & Penn, extra		0	
St. (& Penn., firsts	-manual	a	-

St. & Penn., firsts	-	a	
Western, firsts	27	a	2
Western, seconds	24	63	2
Western, thirds	22	a	0
te dairy-half tubs, and		-	

REV. DR. TALMAGE. THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUN-

DAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Coliseum of Rome.'

TEXT: "I am ready to preach the gospel to you that are at Rome also."-Romans 1, 15.

Rome! What a city it was when Paul visited it! What a city it is now! Rome! The place where Virgil sang and Horace satirized, and Terence laughed and Catiline conspired, and Ovid dramatized and Nero fiddled, and Vesoasian prosecuted and Sulla legislated, and Cicero thundered, and Aurel-ius and Decius and Caligula and Julian and Hadriad and Constantine and Augustus reigned, and Paul the Apostle preached the

gospi I am not much of a draftsman, but I have in my memorandum book a sketch which I made in the winter of 1889, when I went our to the gate through which Paul entered Rome and walked up the very street he walked up to see somewhat how the city must have looked to him as he came in on the gospel errand proposed in the text. Palaces on either side of the street through which the little missionary advanced. Filed up wickedness. Enthroned accursedness. Templed cruelties. Altars to sham deities. Glorified delusions. Pillsred, arched, domed, turreted abominations. Wickedness ness 90% per cent, off. And now he passes by the foundations of a building which is to be almost upparalleled for almost upparaileled for vastness. can see by the walls which have begun to rise, that here is to be something enough stupendous to astound the centuries. Aye,

is the Coliscum started. Of the theatre at Ephesus where Paul fought with wild beasts, the temple of Diana, of the Parthenon, of Pharaoh's palace at Memphis and of other great buildings, the ruins of which I have seen, it has been my privilege to address you, but a member of my family asked me recently why I had not spoken to you of the Colissum at Rome, since its moral and religious lessons are so impressive.

Perhaps while in Rome the law of contrast Perhaps while in Kome the law of contrast wrought upon me. I had visited the Mam-ertine dungeon where Paul was incarcera-ted. I had measured the opening at the top of the dungeon through which Paul had been let down, and it was twenty-three inches by twenty-six. The ceiling at its highest point was seven feet from the floor, but at the sides of the room the ceiling was five feet seven inches. The room at the widest was fifteen feet. There was a sent of rock 21% feet high. There was a shelf four fort high. The only furniture was a spider's websuspended from the roof, which I saw by the torchlight I carried. There was the subterraneous passage from the dungeon to the Roman forum, so that the prisoner could be taken directly from prison to trial

The dungeon was built out of volcanic stone from the Albano Mountaias. Oh, it was a dismal and terrific place. You never saw coal hole so dark or so forbidden. The place was to me a nervous shock, for I remember that was the best thing that the world would afford the mest illustrious pe-ing, except one, that I ever saw, and that from that place Paul went out to die. From that spot I visited the Coliseum-one of the most astounding miracles of architecture that the world ever saw. Indeed, I saw it knorning, noon and night, for it threw a spell on me from which 1 could not break AWAY.

Although now a vast ruin, the Coliseum is so well preserved that we can stand in the conter and recall all that it once was. It is, in shape ellipsoidal, oval, oblong. It is at its greatest length 612 feet. After it had furnished seats for \$7,000 people it had room for 15,000 more to st.nd, so that 100,000 peo-ple could sit and stand transfired by its cenes of courage and martyrdom and brutality and horror.

Instead of our modern tickets of admis-Section 6. Lowest Tier. Seat THE TTLET You understand that the building was not constructed for an audience to be addressed by human voice, although I tested it with some friends and could be heard across it, but it was made only for seeing and was circular, and at any point allowed full view of the spectacle. The arena in the centre in olden times was

batants entered the arens, the one with to me. Indeed the most impressive things sword and shiell and the other with net on earth are ruins. The four greatest strucand spear. The swordsman strikes at the man with the net and shear. He dodges the sword and then flings the net over the head of the swordsman and jerks him to the floor of the arena, and the man who flung the net puts his foot on the neck of the fallen swordsman, and spear in hand looks up to the galleries, as much as to say, "Shall I let him up, or shall I plunge this spear into his body until he is dead?" The audience had two signs, either of

which they might give. If they wavel their flags, it meant spare the fallen contestant. If they turned their thumbs down, it meant slay him. Occasionally the audience would wave their flags, and the fallen would be let up, but that was too tame sport for most occ up, but that was too tame sport for most oc casions, and generally the thumbs from the galleries were turned down, and with that sign would be beard the sccompanying shout of "Kill! Kill! Kill! Kill"

Yet it vas far fröm being a monotone ot sport, for there was a change of programme in that wondrous Coliseum. Under a strange and powerful machinery, beyond anything of modum investigation of the strange of modern invention, the floor of the arena would begin to rock and roll and then give away, and there would appear a lake of bright water, and on its banks trees would spring up rusting with foliage, and tigers appeared among the jungles, and armel men would come forth, and there would be a tiger hunt. Then on the lake in the Coliswould be a sea fight. What fun! What lots of fun! When pestilence came, in order to appease the gods, in this Coliseum a sacriice would be made, and the people would throng that great amphitheatre, shouting, The Christians to the wild beasts " and ters would be a crackling of human bones

in the jaws of leonine ferocity. But all this was to be stopped. By the outraged sense of public decency? No. There is only one thing that has ever stopped cruelty and sin, and that is Christianity, and was Christianity, whether you like its form or not, that stopped this massacre of centuries. One day while in the Colissum a Roman victory was being celebrated, and 100,000 enraptured spectators were looking down upon two gladiators in the arena stab-bing and slicing each other to death, an Asiatic monk of the name of Telemachus was so overcome by the cruelty that he leaped from the gallery into the arena and ran in between the two swordsmen and ushed first one back and then the other

ack and broke up the contest. Of course the audience was affronted at having their sport stopped, and they hurled stones at the head of Telemachus until he fell dead in the areva. But when the day was passed, and the passions of the people had cooled off, they deplored the martyrdom of the brave and Christian Telemachus, and as a result of the overdone cruelty the human sacrifices of the Coliscum were forever abolished.

What a good thing, say you, that such uelties have ceased. My friends, the same pirit of runnous amusements and of moral acrifice is abroad in the world to-day, although it takes other shapes. Last summer in our southwest there occurred a scene of pugilism on which all Christendom looked down, for I saw the papers on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean giving whole columns of it. Will some one tell me in what respect that brutality of last summer was superior to the brutality of a Roman Coliseum? In In ie respects it was worse by so much as the Nineteenth Century pretends to be more nerciful and more decent than the Fifth Century. That pugilism is winning admiration in

this country is positively proved by the fact that years ago such collision was reported in a half dozen lines of newspaper, if reported at all, and now it takes the whole side of a newspaper to tell what transpired between the first blood drawn by one loafer and the throwing up of the sponge by the other loafer, and it is not the newspaper's fault, for the newspapers give only what the peo-ple want, and when newspapers put carrion on your table it is because you prefer car. rion

The same spirit of brutality is seen to-day in many an ecclesiastical court when a minsion, they entered by ivory check, and a ister is put on trial. Look at the counten check dug up near Rome within a few years ances of the prosecuting ministers, and not ances of the prosecuting ministers, and not t in many cases, yo nothing but diabolism inspires them. They let out on one poor minister who cannot de-fend himself the lion of ecclesiasticism and the tiger of biggotry, and the wild boar of jealousy, and if they can get the offending minister flat on his back some one puts his feet on the neck of the overthrown gospel gospelizer and looks up, spear in hand, to see whether the galleries and occlesiastics would have him let up or slain. And, lo! many of the thumbs are down.

to me. indeed in s most intergreatest struc-on earth are ruins. The four greatest strucon earth are ruins. The four greatest struc-tures ever built ars in ruins. The Parths non in ruins, the temple of Diana in ruins the temple of Jerusalem in ruins, the Coll-seum in ruins. Indeed the earth itself will yet be a pile of ruins, the mountains in ruins, the seas in ruins, the cities in ruins, the hemispheres in ruins. the hemispheres in rulas. Yes, further than that, all up and down the heavens are worlds burned up, worlds wrecked, worlds extinct, worlds abandoned. Worlds worlds in ruins!

But I am glad to sav it is the same old heaven, and in all that world there is not heaven, and in all that world there is not one ruin and never will be a ruin. Not one of the pearly gates will ever become un-hinged. Not one of the amethystine towers will ever fall. Kot one of the mansions will ever decay. Not one of the chariots will ever be unwheeled. Not one of the thrones will ever rock down. Ob, make sure of heaven, for it is an everlasting heaven. Through Christ the Lord get ready for

Tresidence in the eternal palaces. The last evening before leaving Rome for Brindisi and Athens and Egypt and Palestine I went alone to the Coliseum. There was not a living soul in all the im area. Even those accustomed to sell curios at the four entrances of the building had gone away. The place was so overwhelmingly silent I could hear my own heart beat with the emotions aroused by the place and hour. I paced the arena. I walked down into the dens where the hyenas were once kept. I ascended to the place where the emperor used to sit. I climbed up on the galleries from which the mighty throngs of sople had gazed in enchantment.

To break the silence I should, and that seemed to awaken the echoes, echo upon echo. And those awakened echoes seemed to address me, saying: "Men die, but their work lives on direction the architecture work lives on. Gautentius, the architect who planned this structure; the 60,000 enslavel Jews prought by Titus from Jerus-alem, and who toiled on these walls, the gladiators who fought in this arena, the emperors and empresses who had place on yon-der platform, the millions who during centuries sat and rose in these galieries, have passe i away, but enough of the Collseum stands to tell the story of cruelty and pomp and power—500 years of bloodshed."

Then, as I stood there, there came to me another burst of echoes, which seemed throbbing with the prayers and songs and groans of Christians who had expired in that arens, and they seemed to say, "How much it cost to serve God in ages past, and how thankful modern centuries ought to be that the persecution which reddened the sands of this amphitheater have been abol-

And then I questioned the echoes, saying, "Where is Emperor Titus, who sat here?" The answer came, "Gone to judgment." The answer cano, Where is Em . for Trajan, who sat here!" Gone to judg ant." "Where is Maximi-"Gone to judg ant." "Where is Maximi nus, who sat bar?" "Gone to judgment. "Where are all the multitudes who clapped and shouted and waved flags to let the van quished up, or to have them slain put thoumbs down?" The echoes answered, "Gone to judgment." I inquired, "All?" And they answered "All."

And I looked up to the sky above the ruins, and it was full of clouds scurrying swiftly past, and those clouds seemed as though they had faces, and some of the faces smiled and some of them frowned, and they seemed to have wings, and some of the wings were moongilt and others thunier charged, and the voice overpowered the echoes beneath. "Behold He cometh with clouds, and every eye shall see Him."

And as I stood looking up along the walls of the Coliseum they rose higher and higher, higher and higher, until the amphitheatre seemed to be filled with all the Nations of the past, and all the Nations of the present, and all the Nations of the future, those who went down under the paws of wild beasts, and those who sat waving flags to let up the conquered, and those who held thumbs down to command their assassination, and small and great, and emperor and slave, and pastor and people, and righteous and wicked, the amphitheatre seeming to rise to in-definite heights on all sides of me, and in the center of that amphitheatre, instead of the arena of combatants, a great throne stood, rising higher and higher, higher and higher, and on it sat the Christ for whom the martyrs died and

his shoulder and was about to fire on the crowd, but desisted when he found himself covered by two revolvers in the hands of W. P. Wilcox, as Assistant Ser-geant-at-Arms. Mr. Swan, who is geant-at-Arms. Mr. Swan, who is a boiler maker by trade, soon broke the lock on the main door, and, with wild cheers, the Republicans entered and took possession of the hall. Some of the guards and two three members were rather roughly handled during the conflict, but there were no serious results.

Business proceeded as though there had been no disturbance. The Populist mem-bers were not present, and the Populist guards, doorkeepers, and other officers were forced to retire from the hall, although no effort was made to exclude the regular Pop ulist members who hold certificates of elec tion.

At noon the Republicans had entire con trol of the hail, and the Populists did not attempt to hold a session. No adjournment was taken at noon, but at 1:20 p. m. dinner was taken at noon, but at 1:20 p. m. dinner was served to the Republicans by five col-ored men from the Copeland Hotel. During the alternoon the Populists, who

have charge of the machinery of the State House, turned off the water, electric lights and heat from Representative Hall. R. B. Weich, of Topeks, was sworn in

as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, and in-structed to swear in 200 or more deputies to sist in supporting the Republican House. Welch is a large and powerful man, and his weich is a large and powerint man, and his first act was to kick down a heavy door to a room which was said to conceal an armed body of Populists. It was found to be unoccupied. He then sent to the Wash-burn College and invoked the aid of the students of that institution to assist him in students of that institution to assist him in preserving order and resisting any attempt to overthrow the Republican organization. About forty students volunteered for the work, and places were assigned to them in the hall and lobbies. Some were armei with clubs and broomsticks, and all said they were

eager for a scrimmage. After the news of the conflict had been circulated through the towns adjacent to Topeks, the people commenced pouring into Topeks, the people commenced pouring into the city from every direction, in wagons, on horseback, and by rail. Most of the new arrivals were Populist sym-pathizers. Fully 5000 people were congregated on Capitol square, and every inch of space in tue State House was occupied. Information was given that 1000 Republicans were on the way from Leavenworth, 300 from Kansas City and 200 from Ottaws.

Governor Lewelling and Adjutant-General Artz beld a conference and decided to order out the militia, the Governor observing that he proposed to fight it out to the bitter end.

General Artz immediately ordered out the militia force of the State, which consists of less than 2000 men. Company C of Oakland, a suburb of Topeka, was the first to arrive, coming by electric cars. They marched immediately to the State House, and were welcomed with cheers by the Fopulist. Company G of Marion and Company B of Holton came in later by special train. Eastery B of Topeka was called out, also Section A of the light artillery of Wichits, with a Gatling gun. Bat-tery B took possession of the arsunal in the General Artz immediately ordered out the tery B took possession of the arsenal in the said Government, Until Congress enacts the necessary legislation existing commer-cial relations of the Hawaiian Islands, both with the United States and foreign Governments, shall continue,

Further immigration of Chinese into the Islands is prohibited, and Chinese now in the Islands shall not be permitted to come into the present territory of the United

States. The public debt of the islands is assumed by the United States to the extent of \$3,-250,000. The United States agrees to pay Queen Lilinokalani \$20,000 a year during life, and to Princess Kaloulani, \$150,000. Provision is made for the exchange of rati-fications of the treaty at Honolulu as soon as possible, on the part of the United States, by the resident Commissioner pro-vided for in the treaty.

Mr. Ady has, however, been elected by the Republicaas to the United States Senate, and he will make a claim for the seat now held by Senator Perkins. Senator Perkins holds his seat by appoint-

ment and he will refuse to surrender it to Judge Martin should the latter endeavor to

CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

The President-Elect's Official Family State factory-Full crean, Certainties and Probabilities.

A dispatch from Lakewood, N. J., President-elect Cleveland's winter home, says:

It may now be stated authoritatively that Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, is to be Secretary of State. More than two weeks ago it was announced toat this portfolio had been tendered him. Judge Gresham hesitated about accepting it, and Don M. Dickinson was sent to Chicago to do a little missionary work with him. As the result of these negotiations Mr. Cleveland has received a letter from Judge Gresham accept-ing the Secretaryship of State. This is authoritative and comes from a man who has read the letter. Moreover Mr. Cleveland has received two other letters of acceptance from men whom he has invited to his Cabinet, and he was correspondingly happy to-day. These letters were from Hoke Smith, of Georgia, and Wilson S. Bissell, of Buffaio, Mr. Cleveland's former law partner. It is supposed that Smith will succeed Rusk as Secretary of Agriculture, and that Bissell will be the next Postmaster-General At any rate, the Cabinet fixtures up to date are Carlisle, Lamont, Gresham, Smith and Bisseli With these certainties the slate thus far is:

Secretary of State, Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana; Secretary of the Treasury, John G. Cariisle, of Kentucky; Secretary of War, Daniel S. Lamont, of New York; Postmaster-General, Wilson S. Bissell, of New York; Secretary of Action: the Smith of Secretary of Agriculture, Hoke Smith, of Georgia.

DISASTROUS HURRICANE.

Buildings Wrecked and Lives Lost in Madagascar.

A dispatch from Zanibar, Africa, tells of a frightful hurricane that swept over Madagascar doing immense damage both in the interior and on the coast.

At Tananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, buildings were wrecked and lives lost, and at the port of Mahanoro, on the east coast, a number of vessels have been missing since the storm, and it was feared that they have gone down with all on board. A vesse laden with wheat has been wrecked at Ma-A vessal hala.

Reports from the interior and various points on the coast of the island show that the hurricans wrought destruction throughout a vast area.

MANY LIVES LOST.

Spanish Lead Miners Overcome by Poisonous Fames.

A large number of lives have been lost owing to deadly gases in the Impensada lead mines, near Cartagena, Spain. The lead mines are situated at Almazarron, about twenty miles from Cartagens, and have been worked for centuries. The work has been pushed with energy recently, and

has been pushed with energy receatly, and it is claimed that sufficient precautions have not been taken to prevent fatalities. Before the miners were awars of their danger they were prostrated by nexious fumes which spread throughout the work-ings, and ot those who were overcome twenty-seven were reported dead from suffo-cation.

pails, extras	29	a		
Half tubs and palls, 1sts.	25	a	25	
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	22	Gh'	24	
Welsh tubs, extras		(A)	-	
Welsh tubs, lats	25	63	26	
Welsh tubs, 2ds	22	a	24	
Western-Im. creamery, 1sts	24	a	25	
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	21	a	22	
W. Im. creamery, 34s		a	-	
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	21	a	23	
W. Factory, seconds	19	a	20	
W.Factory and dairy, 3ds	17	0	18	
CHEESE.				

Sta

white, fancy Full cream, colored, fancy Full cream, good to prime Part skims, choice Part skims, common Full skims.	19 12 11 85 7 4	100	- 111/4 9 8 6 23
EGOS.			
State and Penn-Fresh	29	a	-
Western-Fresh, fancy		a	29
Limed-State	-	128	

FRUITS AND BERRIES-FRESH. Apples-King, per bbl - @ -

Baldwin, per bbl	150 15	() () () () () () () () () () () () () (25 20	
HOP5.				
State-1892, fair to choice	23	a	24	

1891, prime 1892, common to good Old odds	19	0000	23
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls-Jersey, State, Penn.	14	a	143

Western, per lb	14	62	
Spring Chickens, local, 10,	-	60	13
Western per ib	125	600	18
Roosters, old, per lb		660	9
Turkeys, per ib		a	1856
Ducks-N. J., N. Y., Penn.,			
per pair	85	a	1 12
Western, per pair.	80		1.00
Geese, Western, per pair	162		201
Pigeons, per pair	40		45
DRESSED POULTRY-FRES	II KI	LLR	D.
Turkeys, per lb	13	100	17
Chickens-Phila, per ib	15	in	18
Western, per ib	14	a	
Fowls-St, and West, that ib	14	104	
Ducks-Fair to fancy, per lb	12	in	15
Eastern, per lb	-	ut	
Spring, L. I., per lo	-	ia	
Geese-Western, per 1b	7	12	11
Squabs-Dark, per doz	3 00	à	
White, per doz	4 00	100	
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes-State, per bbl	2 37	10	261

rotatoes-state, per bbi	2 37	(2) 2 6 1
Jersey, prime, per bbl	2 25	60 2 37
Jersey, inferior, per bbi,	1 50	@ 201
L. L. in bulk, per bbl	-	100 2 63
Cabhage, L. L. per 100	6.00	62 8 14
Onions-Eastern, yellow, bbi.	3 57	62 4 ()
	3 50	62 3 75
State, per bbl	3 25	@ 375
Squash-Marrow, per barrel,		@ 3 25
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl.		4/E
South Jersey, per bbl	3 00	62 5 00
Celery, near by, doz. bunches	1 00	60 1 50
GRAIN, ETC.		

Flour-City Mill Extra	-	a	
Patents	4 60	in	4 70
Wheat-No. 2 Red.	803	100	8134
Hye-Biate	56	de	61
Barley Two-rowed State	65	a	67
Corn-Ungraded Mixed	51	-	68
Oats-No. 2 White	-	60	4134
Mixed Western	38	115	40
Hay-Good to Choice	70	10	90
Straw-Long Rye	65	60	67%
Lard-City Steam	-	66	12,000
LIVE STOCK.			
Baavas City drasad	71	110	01

Milch Cows, com. to good ... 30 00 (255 00

strewn with pounded stone or sand, so as not to be too slippery with human blood, for if it were too slippery it would spoil the fun. The sand flashed here and there with The sand flashed here and there with sparkles of silver and gold, and Nero added cinnabar and Caligula added chrysocolla. The sides of the arena were composed of smooth marble elsven fest high, so that the wild beasts of the arena could not climb up into the audience. On the top of these sides of smooth marble was a metal railing, having wooden rollers, which easily revolved. so that if a parther should leap high enough to scale the wall and with his paw touch any one of those rollers it would revolve and drop him back again into the arens.

Back of this marble wall surrounding the arena was a level platform of stone, adorned statues of gods and godesses and the artistic effigies of monarchs and conquerers. Here were movable seats for the emperor and the imperial swine and swinesses with and the imperial syme and swinesses with which he surrounded himself. Before the place where the emperor sat the gladiators would walk immediately after entering the arena, crying: "Hail, Cæsarl Those about to die salute thee."

The different ranks of spectators were divided by partitions studied with mosaics of emerald and beryi and ruby and diamond. Great masts of wood aross from all sides of the building, from which festoons of flowers were suspended, crossing the building, or in time of rain awnings of silk were suspended, the Collseum having no roof. The outside wall was incrusted with marble and had four ranges, and the three lower ranges had 80 columns each and arches after arches, and on each arch an exquisite statue of a

eum. It glittered and flashed and shone with whole sunrises and sunsets of dazzlement. After the audience had assembled aromatic liquids oczet from tubes distilled from pipes and rained gently on the multitudes and filled the air with odors of hyacinth and heliotrope and frankincense and baisam and myrrn and saffron, so that Lucan, the poet, says of it

At once ten thousand saffron currents flow And rain their odors on the crowd beicw.

But where was the sport to come from? Well, I went into the cellars opening off from the arena, and I saw the place where they kept the hyenavan t lions and panthers and wild boars and beastly violences of all sorts without food or water until made fisrce enough for the arena, and I saw the under-ground rooms where the gladiators were accustomed to wait until the clapping of the people outside demanded that they come forth armed-to murder or be may come forth armed-to murder or be murdered. All the arrangements were complete, as enough of the cellars and galleries still re-main to indicate. What fun they must have had turning lions without food or drink up-on an unarmed disciple of Jesus Christ!

slain, so that blood of men and beast was not a brook, but a river; not a pool, but a lake. Having been in that way deficated, be not surprised when I tell you that Emporor Prosurprised when a tell you that Emperor Pro-bus on one occasion threw into that aren's of the Colissum 100) sizgs, 1000 boars and 1000 ostriches. What fun it must have bren—the sound of trumpets, the roar of wild beasts and the groans of dying men while in the gallery the wives and children of those down under the limit are the sound of those down gattery the wives and contare of those down under the lion's paw wrung their hands and shrieked out in widowhood and orphanage, while 100,000 people clapped their bands, and there was a "Ha! ha!" wide as Rome and

eart or dragged by a hook out through what was called the Gate of Death. What an excitement it must have been when two com-

In the worldly realms look at the brutalities of the presidential election eight years ago. Read the biographies of Daniel Web-ster and Alexander H. Stephens and Horace Greeley and Charles Summer and Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lumar and James G. liaine, and if the story of defamation and calumny and scandalization and diatriba and scurrility and lampson and billingsgate and damnable perfidy be accurately corded, tell me in what respects our polit arena and the howling and blaspheming galleries that again and again look down pon it are better than the Roman Colis

When I read a few days ago that the Supreme Court of the United States had ap-prepriately adjourned to pay honors to the wo last distinguished men mentioned, and American journalism North, South, East and West went into lamentations over their departure and said all complimentary things in regard to them, I asked: "When did the Nation lie about these men? Was it when during their life it gave them male. ction or now since their death when be

stowing upon them beatification? The same spirit of crueity that you deplore in the Roman Coliseum is sean is toe harp appetite the world seems to have for the downfall of goo i men, and in the divorce of those whose marital life was thought acordant, and in the absconding of a bank cashier. On, my friends, the world wants more of the spirit of "Let him up" and less of the seirit of "Thumps down!" There are hundreds of men in the prisons of America wao ought to be discharged, because they re the victims of circumstances or have suffered enough.

There are in all professions and occupations men who are domineered over by others, and whose life is a struggle with montrous opposition, and circumstances have their heel upon the throbbing and broken nearts. For God's sake, let them up! Away with the spirit of "Taunbs down!" What the world wants is 1000 men like Telemachus to leap out of the gallery The Arena, whether he bo a Roman Catholic monk, or a Methodist stewarJ, or Presbyterian elder, and go in between the contestants. "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God?" One-half of the world is down and the other haif is up, and the haif that is up has its heel on the half that is down. If you, as a boss workman, or as a contractor, or as a Bishop, or as a State or National official, or as a potent factor in social life, or in any way are oppressing any one, know that the same davil that possessed the Roman Coliseum op-presses you. The Diocletlans are not all dead. The cellars leading into the arena of life's struggle are not all emptied of their tigers. The vivisection by young doctors of dogs and cats and birds most of the time adds nothing to human discovery, but is only a continuation of Vaspasian's Colis-

The cruelties of the world generally begin in nurseries, and in home circles, and in day schools. The child that transfixes a fly with a pin, or the low feeling that sets two dog into combat, or that builies a weak or crip pled playmate, or the iniifference that starves a canary bird, needs only to be de starves a canary bird, needs only to be de-veloped in order to make a first class Nero or a full armed Apollyon. It would be a good sentence to be written on the top line of a child's book, and a fit inscription to be embroidered in the arm chair of the sitting room, and an appropriate mov. for jutge and jusy and district attorney and sheriff to look at in the court house, "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy f" And so the ruins of that Colliseum preach

died and for whom the martyrs against whom the Diocletians plot-ted their persecutions, and waving one hand toward the piled up spiendors to the right of Him He cried, "Come, ye blessed," and waving the other hand toward the plied up glooms on the left of Him He cried, Depart, ye cursed."

And so the Colissum of Rome that evening of 1889 seemed enlarged into the amphi theater of the last judgment, and I passed from under the arch of that mighty structure, mighty even in its ruins, praying to Almighty God, through Jesus Christ, for mercy in that day for which all other days were made, and that as I expected mercy from God I might exercise mercy toward others and have more and more of the spirit "Let him up" and less of the spirit of "Thumbs down?"

We may not all be able to do a sum in higher mathematics, but there is a sum in the first role of gospel arithmetic which we all may do. It is a sum in simple addition; "Add to your faith virtus, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience godiness, and to godiness brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity."

Petrifle | Snakes.

One of the most startling finds ever made in this section was unearthed at Rockvale, a small mining camp nine miles northeast of here. The Santa Fe Coal Company, which has large mining interests at that point, was excavating in the bottom of a guich for the purpose of putting in a new track when a peculiar formation was run into. The workmen stopped to examine, and on digging around the spot the strange thing was found to be a perfectly formed snake twelve feet in length.

This find caused so much excitement that the excavation was continued, and at a little distance another reptile was uncovered, and on being dug out was found to be twenty-four feet in length and as thick through as a man's body and perfectly petrified.

This find caused still greater excitement, and all work was stopped to dig for snakes. Another one was soon struck and is not yet uncovered. The reptiles were found at a depth of three feet. Details are but meagre so far, but a large number of persons have visited the find, and say facts as stated are true. No one can tell how many of the petrified monsters will be found, but no doubt there is a nest of them .- Denver News,

All Were Freaks.

According to mail advices, love had a queer mating at New Diggings, Wis., the other day.

The bridegroom stood six feet two inches, the bride three leet two and a half inches.

The officiating clergyman had but one hep.

The witnesses were a man without arms, who signed the marriage contract with a pen held between his teeth, a woman who weighed 350 pounds and a man seven feet six inches tall.

The bride was fifty years old, and her grandmother, aged ninety-eight, attended the wedding .- Borton Herald.

Nearly 4,000,000 tons of coal were mined in Colorado during last year.

At the dedication of this Collseum 2000 wild beasts and 10,000 immortal men were

deep as perdition! The corpses of that arens were put on a

god or a hero. Into 180 feet of altitude soared the Colis-