THE REV. DR. TALMAGE ON THE CAWNPUR HORRORS-

A Graphic Story of the Terrible Massacre -The Hardening Process of Sin-The Climax of Mysbolism-A Ghastly Well-Food for Vultures.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 9 .- Dr. Talmage to-day delivered through the press the second of his round the world series of sermons, the subject being "The City of Blood," and the text selected being Psalms exti, 7: "Our bones are scattered at the grave's mouth. as when one cutteth and cleaveth wood upon the earth. But mine eyes are unto

thee; O God, the Lord." Though you may read this text from the Bible, I read it as cut by: chisel into the pedestal of a cross beneath which lie many of the massacred at: Cawnpur, India. To show you what Hindooism and Mohammedanism really are, where they have full swing, and not as they represent themselves in a "parliament of religions," and to demonstrate to what extent of cruelty and abomination human nature may go when fully let loose, and to illustrate the hardening process of sin, and to remind you how our glorious Christianity may utter its triumph over death and the grave, I preach this my second sermon in the round the world series, and I shall speak of "The City of Blood," or Cawnpur, In-

Two hours and ten minutes after its occurrence Joseph Lee of the Shropshire regiment of foot rode in upon the Cawnpur massacre. He was the first man I met at Cawnphur. I wanted to hear the story from some one who had been here in 1857, and with his own oyes gazed upon the slaughtered heaps of humanity. I could hardly wait until the horses were put to the carriage, and Mr. Lee, seated with us, started for the scene, the story of which makes tame in contrast all Modoc and Choctaw butcheries.

It seems that all the worst passions of the century were to be impersonated by one-man, and he Nana Sahib, and our escort at Cawnpur, Joseph Lee, knew the man personally. Unfortunately there is no correct picture of Nana Sahib in existence. The pictures of him published in the books of Europe and America and familiar to us all are an amusing mistake. This is the fact in regard to them: A lawyer of England was called to India for the purpose of defending the base for a native who had been charged with fraud. The attorney came and so skillfully managed the case of his client that the client paid him enormously for his services, and he went back to England, taking with him a picture of his Indian client. After awhile the mutiny in India broke out, and Nana Sahib was mentioned as the champion villain of the whole affair, and the newspapers of England wanted a picture of him and to interview some one on Indian affairs who had recently been in India. Among others the journalist called upon this lawyer lately returned. The only picture he had brought from India was the picture of his client, the man charged with fraud. The attorney gave this picture to the journals as a specimen of the way the Hindoos dress, and forthwith that picture was used, either by mistake or intentionally, for Mana Sahib. The English lawyer said he lived in dread that his client would some day see the use made of his picture, and it was not until the death of his Hindoo client that the lawyer divulged the facts. Perhaps it was never intended that the face of such a demon should be preserved among human records. I said to our escort, "Mr. Lee, was there any peculiarity in Nana Sahib's appearance?" The reply was: "Nothing very peculiar. He was a dull, lazy, cowardly,

to do nothing." From what Mr. Lee told me and from all could learn in India, Nana Sahib ordered the massacre in that city from sheer revenge. His father abdicated the throne, and the English paid him annually a pension of \$400,000. When the father died, the English government declined to pay the same pension to the son, Nana Sahib, but the poor fellow was not in any suffering from lack of funds. His father left him \$80,000 in gold ornaments, \$500,000 in jewels, \$800,000 in bonds and other resources amounting to at least \$1,500,000. But the poor young man was not satisfied, and the Cawnpur massacre was his revenge. General Wheeler, the Englishman who had command of this city, although often warned, could not see that the sepoys were planning for his destruction and that of all his regiments and all the Europeans in Cawnpur.

sensual man, brought up to do nothing

and wanted to continue on the same scale

Mr. Lee explained all this to me by the tact that General Wheeler had married a native, and he naturally took her story and thought there was no peril. But the, time for the proclamation from Nana Sahib had come, and such a document went forth as never before had seen the dight of day. I give only an extract:

"As by the kindness of God, and the good fortune of the emperor, all the Christians who were at Delhi, Poonah, Sattara and other places, and even those 5,000 European soldiers who went in disguise into the former city and were discovered, and destroyed and sent to hell by the pious and sagacious troops who are firm to their religion, and as they have all been conquered by the present government and as no trace of them is left in these places it is the duty of all the subjects and servants of the government to rejoice at the delightful intelligence and carry on their respective work with comfort and ease. As by the bounty of the glorious Almighty and the enemy destroying fortune of the emperor the yellow faced and narrow-minded people have been sent to hell, and Cawnpur has been conquered; it is necessary that all the subjects and landowners and government servants should be as obedient to the present government as they have been to the former one; that it is the incubent duty of all the peasants and landed proprietors of every district to rejoice at the thought that the Christians have been sent to hell, and both the Hindoo and Mohammedan religions have been confirmed, and that they should, as usual, be obedient to the authprities of the government and never suffer any complaint against themselves to reach to the ears of the higher authority."

"Mr. Lee, what is 'this?" I said to our ascort as the carriage halted by an embankment. "Here," he said, "is the entrenchment where the Christians of Cawn- ed women and children waited their doom pur took refuge. It is the remains of a wall which at the time of the mutiny was only four feet high, behind which, with no shelter from the sun, the heat at 130 degrees, 440 men and 566 women and children dwelt nearly a month. A handful of flour and split peas was the daily ration and only two-wells near, by, the one in which they buried their dead because they had no time to bury them in the earth and the other well the focus on which the artillery of the enemy played so that it was a

more between death by thirst and death bullet or shell. Ten thousand yellins Hindoos outside this frail wall and 1,000 suffering, dying people inside. In addition to the army of the Hindoos and Moslems an invisible army of sicknesses swooped apon them. Some went raving mad under exposure. Others dropped under apoplexy. A starving mutilated, fevered sunstruck, ghastly group, waiting to die. Why did not the heathen dash down those mud walls and the 10,000 annihilate the now less than 1,000? It was because they seemed supernaturally defended,

Nana Sahib resolved to celebrate an anniversary. The 23rd of June, 1857, would be 100 years since the battle of Plassy, when, under Lord Clive, India surrendered to England. That day the last European in Cawnpur was to be slaughtered. Other anniversaries have been celebrated with wine; this was to be celebrated with blood. Other anniversaries have been adorned with garlands, this with drawn swords. Others have been kept with songs, this with execrations. Others with the dance of the gay, this with the dance of death. The infantry and cavalry and artillery of Nana Sahib made on' that day one grand assault, but the few guns of the English and Scotch put to flight these Hindoo tigers. The courage of the fiends broke against that mud wall as the waves of the sea against a lighthouse. The cavalry horses returned full run without their riders. The Lord looked out from the heavens, and on that anniversary day gave the victory to his people.

Therefore Nanah Sahib must try some other plan. Standing in a field not far from the intrenchment of the English was a native Christian woman, Jacobee by name, holding high up in her hand a letter. It was evidently a communication from the enemy, and General Wheeler ordered the woman brought in. She handed him a proposed treaty. If General Wheeler and his men would give up their weapons, Nana Sahib would conduct them into safety. They could march out unmolested, the men; women and children; they could go down to-morrow to the Ganges, where they would find boats to take them in

peace to Allahabad. There was some opposition to signing this-treaty, but General Wheeler's wife told him he could trust the natives, and so he signed the treaty. There was great joy in the intrenchment that night. Without molestation they went out and got plenty of water to drink and water for a good wash. The hunger and thirst and exposure from the consuming sun, with the thermometer from 120 to 140, would cease. Mothers rejoiced at the prospect of saving their children. The young ladies of the intrenchment would escape the wild beasts in human form. On the morrow, true to the promise, carts were ready to transport those who were too much ex-

hausted to walk. "Get in the carriage," said Mr. Lee, "and we will ride to the banks of the Ganges for which the liberated combatants and noncombatants started from this place.' On our way Mr. Lee pointed out a monument over the burial place which was opened for General Wheeler's intreuchment, the well into which every night the dead had been dropped. Around it is a curious memorial. There are five crosses, one at each corner of the garden, and one at the centre, from which inscription I today read my text. Riding on, we came to the Memorial church, built to the memory of those fallen in Cawnpur. The walls are covered with tablets and epitaphs. copied two or three of the inscriptions-"These are they who come out of great tribulation;" also, "The dead, shall be raised incorruptible;" also, "In the world ye shall have tribulation, but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world;" also, "The Lord gave, the Lord hath taken

away;" also, "Come unto me, all ye that

labor and are heavy laden." "Get into the carriage," said Mr. Lee, and we rode on to the Ganges and got out at a Hindoo temple standing on the banks. "Now," said Mr. Lee, "here is the place to which General Wheeler and his people came under the escort of Nana Sahib." went down the steps to the margin of the river. Down these steps went General Wheeler and the men, women and children under his care. They stood on one side of the steps, and Nina Sahib and his staff stood on the other side. As the women were getting into the boats Nana Sahib objected that only the aged and infirm women and children should go on board the boats. The young and attractive women were kept out. Twenty-eight boats were filled with men, women and children and floated out into the river. Each boat contained ten armed natives. Then three boats, fastened together, were brought up, and General Wheeler and his staff got in. Although orders were given to start, the three boats were somehow detained. At this juncture a boy 12 years of age hoisted on the top of the Hindoo temple on the banks two flags-at which signal the boatmen and armed natives jumped from the boats and swam for the shore, and from innumerable guns the natives on the bank fired on the boats, and masked batteries above and below roared with destruction, and the boats sank with their precious cargo, and all went down save three strong swimmers, who got to the opposite shore. Those who struggled out near by were dashed to death Nana Sahib and his staff, with their swords, slashed to pieces General Wheeler and his staff, who had not got well away from the shore.

I said that the young and attractive women were not allowed to get into the boat. These were marched away under the guard of the sepoys.

"Which way?" I enquired. "I will show you, 2 said Mr. Lee. Again we took seats in the carriage and started for the climax of desperation and diabolism. Now we are on the way to a summer house called the assembly rooms, which had been built for recreation and pleasure. It had two rooms, each 29 by 10, and some windowless closets, and here were imprisoned 206 helpless people. It was to become the prison of these women and children. Some of these sepoys got permission of Nana Sahib to take one or more of these ladies to their own place on the promise they should be brought back to the summer garden next morning. A daughter of General Wheeler was so taken and did not return. She afterward married the Mohammedan who had taken her to his tent. Some sepoys amused themselves by thrustsing children through with bayonets and holding them up before their mothers in the summer house. All the doors closed, and the sepoys standing guard, the crowdfor 18 days and nights' amid sickness and flies and stench and starvation.

Then Nana Sahib heard that Havelock was coming, and his name was a terror to the sepoys. Lest the women and children imprisoned in the summer house, or assembly rooms, should be liberated, he ordered that their throats should be cut. The officers were commanded to do the work and attempted it, but failed because the law of caste would not allow the Hindoo to hold the victims while they were

being slain. Then 100 men were ordered to fire through the windows, but they fired over the heads of the imprisoned ones, and only a few were killed. Then Nana Sahib was in a rage and ordered professional butchers from among the lowest of the gypsies to go at the work. Five of them with hatchets and swords and knives began the work, but three of them collapsed and fainted under the ghastliness, and it was left to two butchers to complete the slaughter. The struggle, the sharp cut, the blinding blow, the cleaving through scalp and skull, the begging for life, the death agony of hour after hour, the tangled limbs of the corpses, the piled up dead-only God and those who were inside the summer house can ever know.

The butchers came out exhausted, thinking they had done their work, and the doors were closed. But when they were again opened three women and three boys were still alive. All these were soon dispatched, and not, a Christian or a European was left in Cawnpur. The murderers were paid 50 cents for each lady slain. The Mohammedan assassins dragged by the hair the dead bodies out of the summer house and threw them into the well, by which I stood with such feelings as you cannot imagine. But after the mutilated bodies had been thrown into the well the record of the scene remained in hierogly. phics of crimson on the floor and wall of the slaughter house. An eyewitness says that as he walked in the blood was shoe deep, and on this blood were tufts of hair, pieces of muslin, broken combs, fragments of pinafores, children's straw hats, a cardcase containing a curl with the inscription, "Ned's hair, with love," a few leaves of an Episcopal prayer book; also a book entitled "Preparation For Death," a Bible on the fly leaf of which was written, "For darling mamma, from her affectionate daughter, Isabella Blair," both the one who present ed it and the one to whom it was present ed departed forever.

I said, "Mr. Lee, I have heard that indelicate things were written on the wall." He answered, "No, but these poor creatures wrote in charcoal and scratched on the wall the story of the brutalities they had suffered."

When the English and Scotch troops came upon the scene, their wrath was so great that General Neill had the butchers arrested, and before being shot compelfed them to wipe up part of the floor of this place of massacre, this being the worst of their punishment, for there is nothing a Hindoo so hates as to touch blood.

When Havelock came upon the scene, he had this order annulled. The well was now not only full of human bodies, but corpses piled on the cutside. The soldiers were for many hours engaged in covering the dead.

But where rest the bones of the Herod of the nineteenth century, Nana Sahib? No one can tell. But who shall reclaim for decent sepulture the remains of Nans Sahib? Ask the vultures! Ask the reptiles! Ask the jackals! Ask the midnight Himalayas!

Much criticism has been made of Sir Henry Havelock and Sir Colin Campbell because of the exterminating work they did with these sepoys. Indeed it was awful. My escort, Mr. Lee, has told me that he saw the sepoys fastened to the mouths of cannon, and then the guns would fire and for a few seconds there would be nothing but smoke, and as the smoke began to lift fragments of flesh would be found flying through the air. You may do your own criticism. I here express no opinion. There can be no doubt, however, that that mode of finally treating the sepoys broke back of the mutiny.

A mild and gentle war with the sepoys was an impossibility. The natives of India ever and anon have demonstrated their cruelty. I stood on the very spot in Calcutta where the natives of India in 1756 enacted that scene which no other people on earth could have enacted. The Black Hole prison has been torn down, but a stone pavement 20 feet by 20 indi cates the ground covered by the prison. The building had two small windows and was intended for two or three prisoners. These natives of India crowded into that one room of 20 feet by 20 feet 146 Europeans. The midsummer heat, the suffocation, the trampling of one upon another, the groaning and shricking and begging and praying of all are matters of history. The sepoys that night held lights to the small windows and mocked the suf ferers. Then all the sounds ceased. That night of June 20, 1756, passed, and 123 corpses were taken out. Only 23 people of the 146 were alive, and they had to be pulled out from under the corpses. Mrs. Carey, who survived, was taken by the Indian nabob into his harem and kept a prisoner six years. Lucknow in 1857 was only an echo of Calcutta in 1756. During the mutiny of which I have been speaking natives who had been in the service of Europeans and well treated by them, and with no cause of offense, would at the call of the mutineers and without any compunction stab to death, the fathers and mothers of the household and

dash out the brains of the children. Now, my friends, go home after what I have said to see the beauties of the Mohammedanism and Hindooism which many think it will be well to have introduced into America, and to dwell upon what natural evolution will do where it has had its unhindered way for thousands of years, and to think upon the wonders of martydom for Christ's sake, and to pray more earnest prayers for the missionaries, and to contribute more largely for the world's evangelization, and to be more assured than ever that the overthrow of the idolatries of nations is such a stupendous work that nothing but an omnipotent God through the gospel of Jesus Christ can ever achieve it. Amen!

Lambton Independent Candidates. Petrolea, Dec. 11.—About 200 delegates principally independent farmers, met here resterday and selected for the coming elections as independent: candidates the following gentlemen: For West Lambton, Mr. A. C. Dewar of Plympton; for East Lambton, Mr. J. L. Wilson of Enniskillen. Political matters will be red hot In this county for the next few months, Lambton being a great P. P. A. county makes matters very interesting.

Bonaventure Returns the Liberal. MONTREAL, Dec. 12.-The Liberals are jubilant over the election of Mr. Lemiux, the Liberal candidate in Bonaventure over Mr. Arsenault, Conservative. Latest returns show that Lemiux is elected by over 200 majority. Mr. Hall's friends are also highly elated as they claim that the defeat of the Conservative candidate is a set-back for Mr. Taillon on account of his loan policy, which led to Me Hall's resignation as provincial treasurer.

A despatch to the London "Standard" from Berlin states that Count Muravieff, Russian minister to Denmark, will succeed Count Von Schouvaloff as Russian amhassador to Germany.

Take K. D. C. for sour stomach and sick headache. Sold by E. C. Mitchell. SWEARING MUST CEASE.

A WARNING GIVING FIRST: THEN COMES A SUMMONS.

The High School Entertainment Was of a Very High Order--Slick Men Arrested For Thieving .- The General News of the Town Narrated.

GANANOQUE, Dec. 10 .- The selection of books made by the directors of the mechanics' institute will arrive in a couple of weeks. John McNinch, who has had very defective eyesight, is now able to distinguish objects quite plainly. The spring and axle company-shipped a car load of their manufactures on Saturday. R. C. McCullough is at Morton at present winding up the estate of Taber & Co., insolvents. The bolt department of Gillies' factory starts to-night to work twelve and a half hours for the balance of the week owing to a rush of orders. Miss Manson, of Mille Roche, who has been visiting Mrs. E. J. Seale, North street, returned home on Saturday.

In last week's WHIG we mentioned that E. Stunden's counters were made by McKenzie & Son. We wish to make a correction as they were made by John Yule. Mr. Brusky, teller in the Merchants' bank here for some time, has been transferred to the branch at London. W. Finucan, of this place, succeeds Mr. Brusky. W. Ormiston, messenger; will in future perform the duties of ledger-keeper. The children's aid society has decided to give a warning for first offence to any person heard swearing on the public thoroughfare and for the next offence a summons to appear before the P.M. The society rightly claims that swearing in the older people sets an example to those of younger years which should be suppressed.

The much talked-of high school entertainment is now a thing of the past, yet not forgotten. The people of Gananoque had accorded them the privilege of witnessing a first class exhibition, Friday evening last, and took every advantage of it. The hall was filled before 8 p.m. Ladies were even sitting in the gallery, so great was the attendance. The performance passed-off without a hitch and showed the result of much and careful practice and instruction on the part of the pupils and the principal. It would be hard to steak of one part particularly more than another as every piece was a star. At the conclusion of the programme Mr. Graham, the principal, was presented with a small enamel clock in appreciation of his zeal and skill in making the entertainment a success. Mr. Graham was completely taken by surprise and made a neat impromptu speech. The proceeds amounted to about \$140. There is some talk of a repetition of the programme in a week or two, by special request. Special mention should be made of the charge made in the trial scene from Pickwick, by John McCallum, counsel for Pickwick. The charge was an original composition by the above named young man, and taken together with the manner in which it was delivered, was considered the best part of

the trial scene. Friday evening Chief Ryan landed two men in the cells for theft. It seems that these two crooks visited the various hotels in town exhibiting some sleight of hand performances. They then proceeded to Fitzpatrick & Phillips' gents' furnishing store. One of them proceeded to engage the attention of the shopman while the other took possession of a fine beaver cap. The loss was not discovered until some time after. The 'slick" man was arrested in one of the hotels, while the man of the "beaver" was brought in to town from the station

by Conductor Robert Henderson: Past Grand Master Milne, of the A.O. U.W., arrived here, Saturday afternoon. In the evening a special meeting was neld, when important business was transacted. Mr. Milne, in company with two other gantlemen, left, early

Sunday morning, for the east. GANANOQUE, Dec. 12.-J. W. Boucher, of Kingston, was in town Monday. Quite a number of Gananoqueans located elsewhere are expected home for the Christmas holidays. The sleighing is quite arithmetic. The window was diamond good at present, but will be bad if the weather continues as yesterday. Rev. C. O. Johnson lectured in Grace church last evening on "Human Nature." There was a good audience present. John McLennan, of this place, was arrested in Brockville, Monday, on a a charge of being intoxicated. He was fined \$5, of which he paid \$2 50, promising to remit the balance on his arrival home. The stage between here and Kingston made its first trip yesterday morning. Three trips are made each week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Fred. J. Skinner, of Kingston, left Monday for the east on business. Mr. Skinner had just returned from an extended trip west Saturday last. Candidates for municipal honors for '95 are looming up. D. Darling, the present deputy-reeve, intends seeking re-election, while it is rumored W. N. Rogers will again tackle Mayor Cowan for the mayoralty. We understand that S. Pennock intends running for alderman in the North ward. The model school closes this week with the annual examinations. All the pupils have secured situations in neighboring schools. The proposed evening classes in connection with the mechanics' institute have to all appearance fallen through.

At a meeting of the pupils of the high school, on Monday, it was decided to tender votes of thanks to the band and all those instrumental in making the recent entertainment a sugcess. It was moved to present Miss Baker, organist. the sum of \$15 on account of her energy and zeal during the rehearsals on Friday evening. Miss Baker, had agreed to perform the duties for \$8. The pupils are not as yet decided whether they will use the proceeds of the entertainment towards procuring a library or towards the purchase of a piano for the school Mr. Brusky, formerly of the Merchants bank here, left yesterday afternoon for London / Vicar-Gen. Gauthier, of Brockville, and various other dignitaries are to be here to-day for special services in St. John's church.

D. S. Cowan is to have his factory Mghted by the incandescent system shortly. E. Stunden will, in all probability, be occupying his new building by the middle of next week. His stock is arriving daily. "Sunny" Smith was arrested last evening, for being drunk and disorderly. He objected greatly to accompanying the chief, but was hustled off to "her majesty's public institution."

The annual convention of the American federation of labor is proceeding harmoniously at Donver. John Burns, M. P., and Richard Holmes, of England, met a warm reception.

K. D. C. Pills tone and regulate the bowels. Sold by E. C. Mitchell.

MATTAWA MATTERS.

The Electric Light Turned on-Several Very Important Questions.



LECTRIC lights flash in Mattawa. The great improvement is an accomplished fact. The stores shine with the new light and in a week or two the coal oil lamps which did duty for street lights (when they were alight) will be a thing of the past. All the churches are

adopting it and now is a good time for country churches to set themselves up with chandeliers and lamps at a cheap rate. The L.T.C. railroad will shortly be opened through to Gordon Creek and Kippewa, but owing to the difficulty of conveying heavy freights across the river at Mattawa, in the absence of the bridge, there seems doubt if the railway will be largely used. The high rates are moreover greatly " complained of and irregularity of despatch. There has been but little snow as yet and the weather is very mild, but not conducive to trade. Messrs. Timmins have opened their beautiful store which rivals any city establishment. If all the new houses talked of are built next spring the town will present a new appearance. Diphtheria has not been reported for a week. It has run riot already too much. Another trade is opened this week, a pump factory. It is rumored the Presbyterians intend to build a new church shortly as the congregation is outgrowing the present building. At Klock's Mills a neat new Roman Catholic church. (J. W. Klock giving the land) was recently opened by bishop Lorraine. Men wishing for farms are advised in the spring to visit the fine lands a few miles from Mattawa on the Ontario side, They will well repay for taking up. There is also at Deux Riviere, three miles from the station, as good a tract of land as a farmer need wish about 200 acres rich and level. /It is hard to dispel the idea that this country is only rock and stumps. They are a feature in Mattawa but within easy distance it is not so, and the sooner this is known the better. Two matters await settlement the most important. Are we to be the county town? We are sanguine. Next, who does our newspapers belong to? Rival proprietors have been excommunicating each other, and with the result that its appearance is a moveable feast and not very rich at that. The new town hall is roofed in; work probably will not be completed until the spring. A number of Italian workmen from the L.T.C.R., with laudable economy, camped by the side of the street for the last few nights. They tooked picturesque by their big fires. A real "Me Washee Washee" has appeared and set up a laundry.

CATCH QUESTIONS

Some Puzzling Questions That Appear Hard to Answer.

If a goose weighs ten pounds and a half its own weight, what is the weight of the goose? Who has not been tempted to reply on the instant fifteen pounds?the correct answer being, of course, twenty pounds. It is astonishing what a very little query will sometimes catch a wise man napping. Even the following have been known to succeed

How many days would it take to cut up a piece of cloth fifty yards long, one yard being cut off every day?

A snail climbing up a pole twenty feet high ascends five feet every day and slips down four feet every night. How long will the snail take to reach the top of the post?

A wise man having a window one yard high and one yard wide, requiring more light, enlarged his window to twice its former size, yet the window was only one yard high and one yard wide. How was this done?

This is a catch question in geometry, as the preceding were catch questions in shaped at first, and was afterwards made

As to the two, former perhaps it is scarcely necessary seriously to point out that the answer to the first is not fifty days, but forty-nine, and to the second not twenty days, but sixteen, since the snail who gains one foot each day for fifteen days climbs on the sixteenth day

STEELE VS. BRESLOW.

Suit Against David B. Breslow, Clayton-Interest In It.

to the top of the pole and there remains.

Clayton has a sensation. It came to light through an action commenced in the supreme court by Miss Gertrude M. Steele to recover \$5,000 damages against David B. Breslow for alleged seduction

under an agreement of marriage. Miss Steele is a pretty brunette and twenty-four years of age and a school teacher. David B. Breslow, de endant, is about the same age as the plaintiff, and son of Simon Breslow, merchant. The parties to the action grew up together, and when no older than fourteen they became engaged. This engagement continued until about a year ago, when Breslow is alleged to have abandoned her. In October, 1993, Breslow went to the world's fair and before leaving agreed to marry her on his return. This he afterwards refused to do. As the result of the engagement she became mother of a child, born Jan. 1st., 1894. For the past few months she has worked in the family of Simeon P. Johnston, Clayton, and has her little daughter with

An official list of members-elect to the fifty-fourth United States congress, corrected up to Dec. 5th, give the republicans 244 members; the democrats 104, and the populists, six. In the present congress there are 218 democrats, 123 republicans and twelve populist mem-

Talmage's Brooklyn tabernacle was sold under foreclosure proceedings by Charles T. Wills, who held a second mortgage on the property. Mr. Wills bought the property in for \$73,300, \$10,-000 over the amount due to Russell Sage, who holds the first mortgage.

Munir Pasha, grand-master of the ceremonies of the imperial court of Turkey, is on his way to England to deliver to the queen and Prince of Wales the order of the Imtiaz, conferred upon them by the sultan. His majesty hopes in return to be given the garter.

Francis Vipond, the eight-year-old son of E. Vipond, Hamilton, died on Saturday from the effects of lock-jaw, caused by a sliver of wood running under his

thumb nail. Beauchamp, one of the victims of the dynamite explosion in Hull, has died, making the fifth death.

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