The Weekly Mail.

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A Turkish Wedding.

A lady correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta* describes thus graphically, in a letter dated Constantinople, a marriage ceremony and its preliminaries in that city:

"The young lady of the house was to marry a young clerk who works hard from morning till night for a pound and a half (about $7 50) a week. The bride was well off, having two houses and 20,000 Turkish liras ($100,000) as a marriage portion. This was given all over to the Pashagoumi, which strange to say, did not seem to feel a bit grateful. I should, if some one gave me two houses, with all their furniture, including slaves and a hundred thousand dollars; but then I am a heathen, and not an orthodox Armenian.

"When I arrived the bride was just dressed, and I was invited into the bedroom where she was, to see her in all the glory of her attire. She stood in the centre of the room, and all the slaves and old women stood off to give me a better view of her magnificence. Twalked around her twice before I could see where her face was, or which was the front of her. She was covered with a most curious veil made of long slips of gold tissue, which reached to her feet. Through this you could not see, except the bottom of her dress. The Armenian women are generally very pretty, but perfect fools in manners and expression; so much so that when one man wishes to offend another he calls him a pretty Armenian! which really means a fool. The women dress like Europeans, in general.

"The women, after I had twice made the circuit of the veil, lifted it in front and separated the long strings of tissue, till I could see that the bride was dressed in white silk, brocaded with silver and pearls, and that around her waist was a wide belt containing a fortune in precious stones. Her cheeks were painted a deep crimson, laid on in a heart shape, and another heart was artistically put on the chin, while the rest of the face was as white as the Italian marble could bring it. The eyebrows met and also stretched in the hair on each side of her temples, and were as black as they could be painted. The inside of her fingers' ends and finger nails were stained deep crimson. Her hair, which was long and thick, though coarse, was braided full of little jingling coins. The ordinary of her form were, as usual, totally hidden by the classically-made clothes.

"I admired her to her heart's content, and even went so far as to take up a piece of the bridal cake, which I ate, to the great delight of the young and old women. The cake is made of a little flour and honey, and is so full of ill-breeding among us is considered a delicate flattery among the women.

"I forgot to look at her feet, and was about to go and sit down when she stuck out first one and then the other that I might see that they were shod with velvet slippers, embroidered with pearls, and then showed me her earrings, which were large solitaire diamonds. She had no brooch nor necklace, and one of the women interpreted for me, and told me the bridegroom was to give them after the ceremony. We then all sat down, and coffee was brought in little cups about the size of an egg-shell, and served in little gold filagree holders. I would like to immortalize the coffee they make here, even as Lamb did his vanity, but I feel inadequate to the task. It is the sublimated essence of the spirit of coffee, and must get its immaterial in America. Sweetmeats are handed round, contained in two glasses, while two more are for show. I took a spoonful of something into my mouth, and when I got in fairly there, discovered that it was flavored with essence of musk. It tastes just like paregoric, and I hate it. This, you think, deters, and wouldn't go down, do the best I could. I would have given anything to have been able to get to the window, but at a conklin I accordingly determined it must go down, and reached for a glass of water as the best way. I put my loose sleeve, and in taking the glass managed to upset both glasses of tea-spoons, which were to the floor with a terrific crash, and at last swallowed the lump of condensed paregoric, mentally vowing never to touch Turkish sweetmeats again.

"After this episode, all the lady guests went into another room, and brought back a tray on which was laid out for their inspection. Many of the dresses were very elegant, but I found it very tiresome, as I must admire every article, being the manufacture, or guest of the guests of the house. I had arrived at nine o'clock, and before the things were all examined the mother of the bride entered and called us out to a large room, where I found that the table was spread for the marriage feast, and we must eat a portion of it. We traversed a long, cold *salle* to the supper room, which looked really very handsome, but it was bitterly cold, there being no apparatus for fire.

"We went then to the parlour, to wait the arrival of the bridegroom and the priests, four of whom were to perform the ceremony. The bride was seated on a sofa in the corner without a book, and her veil arranged carefully so as to completely hide her. The rooms in all the houses here are furnished very simply; the one having but one table and one chair. There were divans all round the walls, and in the centre of the room a fountain very handsomely carved. The floor was covered with an elegant Persian carpet, and the ceiling fairly festooned with lamps.

I think we finally waited about half an hour, generally, and they, none of them, took so really elegant a do these houses here.

"The bridegroom and his friends arrived at about nine, and other friends and acquaintances began to arrive, but the priests did not come. We waited and waited, till it struck eleven; and still no priests. The father of the bride went to see what was the reason of the delay, and soon returned to say that they were at another wedding, but would surely be here soon. So we had coffee and more sweetmeats (which I refused), and the gentlemen drank raki, to sharpen their appetites, and smoked cigarettes to enliven the monotony. I wanted to go home, but thought it would not hear of it, and I was compelled to remain, though mad tired than ever before in my life. I think, Twelve o'clock came, 12 30, and then one, and no priests. Finally a boy came and said the priests would be along directly, and he spread a piece of carpet in the middle of the room, and retired. The people did not seem to mind the delay, but I felt sorry for the poor bride, who sat erect in her place, like a pillar, speaking to none, nor even moving. I had the corner divan, and, with all the cushions, I was pretty comfortable. I am not quite sure I didn't go to sleep, for I found I mixed things a little sometimes.

"At 1 30 the priests arrived, preceded by a crowd of boys bearing censers, and bumbling some sort of a thing I suppose they called singing. It was worse than the ear-splitting tortures I had submitted to at the christening.

"The priests were decorated with gold embroidery from head to foot, and the chief priest wore a sort of mitre on his head literally blazing with jewels. The carpet that had been laid by the bride was now covered with one far more elegant, and having skeins of pearls at each corner. The chief priest took his place on the centre of this, and the other three behind him. The father of the bride took her by the hand and led her forward to the bridegroom, and the two then stepped before the priest, who had brought cotton wrapped in a green wreath on each for the bride and bridegroom. The bride's wreath was kept in place by the tissue veil, but that of the unfortunate Haskar kept sliding forward or backward all the time he was making his very elaborate bow. The bride was rather under than over the ordinary height for women, and the bridegroom a very tall man, and they were obliged to stand with their foreheads touching each other during the whole ceremony, which took certainly an hour. It seemed to consist merely of swinging of censers and singing by the boys, and a sort of monotonous chant by the three priests. At last it was finished by Haskar handing a plain gold ring to his bride and receiving one from her in exchange, and then both kneeling for a few moments while the priests chanted and the boys swung the censers around very close to the heads of the unfortunate couple. They then rose, and the priests departed after having regaled themselves in the supper room alone.

"The bride was then placed upon the same chair, and the bridegroom came forward with a richly trimmed cushion, bearing the bridal presents—a watch and chain, a diamond brooch and earrings, and bracelets, and a large knitted purse filled with gold. I asked my guide how he was able to know so exactly everything, and was told that all her power was made over to him the day before the wedding. After giving the presents to the bridegroom parted the veil and placed the jewels on his bride, and then she descended from the chair, and all proceeded to the supper room. There she was lifted by the men and seated astride a small barrel of wine, and the feast commenced. She was obliged to sit there till all the wine was drunk out of that barrel, which was nearly two hours. She looked tired enough before all was over, for she had nothing to eat at all. The Armenians are good eaters, I think, by the way they cleared the plentifully-furnished table, and it was daylight before we had finished. We then had coffee again, and all went home. I slept all day, and lost the mail for this week."

Reciprocity.

(From the Monetary Times.)

It is now about two months since we were informed that a Commissioner had left for Washington to add to the negotiation of a new Reciprocity Treaty. From the lapse of time it is natural that some curiosity should be evinced in regard to the issue of these negotiations. Failing any satisfactory answers from the Ministers in Parliament or the journals which are presumed to speak for the Government, a good deal of interest attaches to what the United States press have to say on the subject. Looking to that source we find definite and positive statements made as to the general purport of the Treaty. These may be true or false; or partly true and partly false. When it is remembered how the Washington Treaty leaked out and was finally published months before there was the slightest intention of communicating it to the public, the inference is liable to be drawn that the utterances of such journals as the Chicago *Tribune* are based on information received from the highest sources. Here, then, is a summary of what the new treaty will probably provide according to the journal quoted:

1. The waiver of the money compensation by the United States for the fisheries under the Washington Treaty.

2. That the Canadian Canals, from Lake Erie to Montreal, shall be enlarged within three years, at the cost of Canada, so as to admit the passage of vessels 250 feet in length and 45 in breadth, and with a depth equal to the capacity of the lakes-harbours.

3. That, during the continuance of the treaty, all the Canadian canals, and the Erie, Whitehall, Sault Ste. Marie, and Lake St. Clair canals shall be open to the vessels and boats of the nations on the same conditions and terms.

4. That the free navigation of Lake Michigan be put on the same terms as the free navigation of the St. Lawrence River.

5. That the navigation of the St. Clair flats shall be maintained at the expense of both countries in proportion to their commerce thereon.

6. That the products of the farm, forest, mines, and waker, and also a timale, meats, and products of the dairy, be admitted into both countries duty free, as was provided in the treaty of 1854. This that may possibly be extended so as to include agricultural implements, manufactures of iron and steel, and of wood, mineral oils, salt, and a few other articles.

These terms may be expressed in much more intelligible language. The Dominion city with the prospective money compensation for our fisheries under the Washington Treaty, and throw the stipulation: as to the immediate enlargement of our canals into the bargain. We have already purchased partial Reciprocity in arranging the Washington Treaty; that is, for the product of our fisheries. The money con pensation therefore goes as a premium to secure access free of duty for the products of our farms, our forests and our mines, to the United States market. We have, of course, being confeded to their products coming into our market.

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Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line, contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of forty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL will form an attractive medium through which to reach the public, circulating from every Post Office and country point in Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and Published by THE MAIL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at their printing office, corner King and Bay streets, Toronto, T. G. PATTERSON, Manager.

AMERICAN.

As a champion failure, says the Cleveland *Herald*, Weston is an established success.

Mrs. Abigail S. Griffin, aged eighty-eight years, is a newspaper carrier at the North End, Boston.

A young lady at Cairo recently played a game of euchre with a young man to see if she should marry him. Of course he won.

A Detroit weather seer prophesies a year of terrible storms, and it behooves everybody, therefore, to load the heels of his boots with lead.

A Kansas girl wouldn't be married without a yellow ribbon around her waist, and a boy stole eight miles to get it while the guests waited.

The Boston *Post* objects to the proposition to introduce ladies as railroad conductors in view of the fact that "their trains are always behind."

A Southern paper says that Gen. Forrest, "the brilliant Confederate cavalry leader," is now engaged in hauling wood to Memphis, driving the team himself.

The Buffalo *Express* says, in reference to the latest journalistic project of a daily newspaper for children, "There's the Philadelphia *Ledger*; it is a child's paper in more senses than one."

Dead beats are without the limits of a well-regulated community. Tennyson's poem is now improved in the sense that the Arab is a little better than the average among the Arabs, and though yet weak, he hopes to return soon, and be entirely restored to his usual condition.

Crematory agg—"O, ma! ma! Johnny's got the tea and is spilling pa's sabes over the floor." "O, what a naughty Johnny! Get the fashion duster and sweep your poor father right up!"

The worst avalanche ever heard from was one that occurred in New Orleans the other day; it was composed of a dog and a flower pot, and fell from a second story window upon a young lady.

Chicago is imitating the hanging gardens of Babylon. Two hundred and fifty houses been erected, divided into flats for housekeeping, has its roof covered with earth, in which are planted a number of flowers and trees.

Lemuel Hartsell died in Baltimore while under the influence of chloroform, and the administering physicians decided that his death was caused by a fatty degeneration of the heart, dependant upon fatty degeneration of that organ."

A bridal party in Orange county, Ind., recently sent one of his children for water, and because the child did not move fast enough to please the father, he took it out with a piece of wood, killing it instantly. Its stepmother died, and at last accounts had not been captured.

The Jamestown (N. Y.) *Journal* announces the last case of marriage as having taken place at West Ellery, Chautauqua county. A brother and sister, aged respectively seventeen and twenty-one years, sons of William Brown, of that place, have just formed the hymeneal bonds with other children as young and as fair as themselves.

A Troy man suggests that instead of crowding good bodies they be cast into the river to feed the sharks, and thus prevent the propagating plan. According to the philosophy referred to, some of the sharks would fatten three hundred shad, increasing their weight from two and a half pounds on an average, to five pounds.

The New York *Army and Navy Journal* thinks it is not too much to expect that the time will come when the flag of the Union and the army of northern Virginia will meet together, in mutual respect for valour, and to exchange the tokens of respect which the brave endurance of each has from both earned.

Complaint was made before a church in Parkersburg, W. Va., recently, that one of the members was in the habit of taking the cognition accidentally revealed the fact that the minister was one of his best customers, among his regular customers, and the matter was dropped, as savouring too much of backsliding and religious hypocrisy.

It was extremely touching. Johnny Stewart was waiting an inevitable death by consumption, and he had been reading a half consumed package of fine cut to an adjacent service of the kind. "Ma," said the dying boy, "I think this is Larry Murphy, of Canea, and tell him that the last message I have to send to him is, that I think he was Johnny Stewart." Then he died.

The New York Sun tells of a bird fancier in that city who does an extensive business in pets. He imports $60,000 worth of canaries, and has $1,000 worth of mocking birds, including parrots, parrocets and cockatoos. The importation of birds, added to the business in pets, keeps an assortment suitable for pets, runs up the amount to about $200,000.

Dr. Moses, of South Carolina, who has gone into bankruptcy, presents a curious schedule of his debts. Among the open accounts these items: $30,000 due on a house; $30,000 due to Baltimore furniture dealers; $1,500 due to a tailor; $1,000 due restaurant keepers and shoemakers; $2,000 due butchers; and $1,000 due to the Indian girl he married.

At the last grand ball at Wyoming, Minn., was attired in a buff gros-grained boudoir cloth dress, with a deep Gabrielle flounce, bottom looped up with buckskin strings and tipped with aiguillettes, the waist very high and tight, and the sleeves tight, and laced loosely behind underneath, the long ends falling a little below the lower part of the waist. This was worn over a petticoat of ill-breeding among us is considered a delicate flattery among the women.

"I forgot to look at her feet, and was about to go and sit down when she stuck out first one and then the other that I might see that they were shod with velvet slippers, embroidered with pearls, and then showed me her earrings, which were large solitaire diamonds. She had no brooch nor necklace, and one of the women interpreted for me, and told me the bridegroom was to give them after the ceremony. We then all sat down, and coffee was brought in little cups about the

Fashions for June.

(From the Young Ladies' Journal.)

This is the time when all the new fashionable for the season appear in the two or three magazine which monopolize the sale of this charming material. There is such a variety of colours and patterns as was, I think, never equalled before. The soft twilled Sarasens, of all possible shades and colours, is delightful. Then there are very pretty Persian patterns, large and small, of different colours, made exquisitely for tunics or under pipes of their shading. Then of these magazines, the Comptoir des Indes, has had prepared a large assortment of crepe de Chine scarves, about two yards long and half a yard wide, comprising a very handsome fringe, matching exactly all the shades of the Pompadour bouquets. These scarves can be used in many different ways, and always give the most elegant finish to the costume. Their price is fabulously low in Paris—21 fr.

Tunics are a material which, once known and tried, is sure to be thoroughly appreciated. There being no possibility of spoiling its colour, it is in its texture that something now has been effected, and I have greatly admired a new fancy tunic made in satin and more silky than cashmere. This material is only meant for tunics to be worn over plain dresses skirts, or black. Mss. Pomeroy, Dolly, and Leonie.

Tunics are worn still—I think I mightn't again, for it is evident that the walking-any season is reaching them to favour. I have not seen in dressmakers' establishments one walking-tunic, but I have seen a great number of pretty black silk jupons which are ordered every day for them, thanks to the good taste of the majority, the reign of Polonaises and tunics is not yet over.

I have remarked a very pretty black silk jupon made thus: at the bottom a gathered flounce cut on the cross, one inch deep. Over this is a pleated one of the same size, the pleats about half an inch deep. Above, the pleats are reversed, and finally headed by a ruching of guipure de lainne, from black silk. Over this, commences the lower part of the skirt for a good half a yard more, attached to a corset, which is a sort of an old black silk. I have seen also two or three models of tunics made to be worn over one of black silk.

One is a great novelty, and looks pretty enough. It is made of a tunic of black and black silk guipure, and has the appearance of very small square quilting. In shape it is a tunic, fastened on the left side, and open on the right, and is open in front with a revers of black silk, falls a chale tunic over the skirt. The bodice, with long square basques, is, like the tunic, open on the right side, and plain bias foulard. The sleeves are bias. Glassons hat of Leghorn straw, trimmed with a plain bias faille, and a very pretty gray of dog-rose.

Another hat has a skirt of maroon foulard, trimmed all round the bottom with three gathered flounces, every one of them reaching a deep point in the middle of each. Polonaise of corn foulard, striped with maroon, gathered up on the left side by an enormous of maroon velvet.

Brussels straw hat, trimmed with maroon velvet and a cluster of pale pink roses with shaded foliage.

Nothing can be prettier and more graceful than our summer dress fashions. Dolmans and paletots are left aside for the present, but will re-appear with the cool days of September. Sonvenir, mantelets, and pelerines are worn now. Sonvers are very elegant made of white lace, with a pelerine of the same colour as the dress, or black lace. They are made very full, and folded over the top, forming thus a revers, which must be trimmed like the edge of the scarf.

The material for mantelets, generally crossed in front and behind, and provided with a hood, is the most charming of garments for slender wraits. It is very simple, it is trimmed with beaded lace and passementerie, in the form of a pelerine, and a scarf de Chine, the most elegant and rich trimming consists of a row of bandeaux of lace, the bandeaux of lace, the scarves, with black-beaded lace. The scarves I mentioned are Chinese trimmed in the same manner.

A most graceful little pelerine is made of black lace, gathered round the neck, with a beaded lace, and edged all round and up the ends of the scarf with a beaded lace, and finished the neck with a row of beaded lace, and behind a bow consisting of drapery fastened with a beaded ornament. The ends are long, and have a beaded lace flower placed in the centre.

Here are two lovely costumes, made of foulard, the summer material par excellence. One is of blue foulard, with a very small pattern of white, and a very small pattern of white and blue striped foulard. The skirt is bias, and is trimmed with a deep flounce, cut on the cross, and gathered, and headed with a pleat, and a deep flounce, headed with a bouillonne, into which is run a bias ribbon. The tunic, of very deep blue, is trimmed with delicate scar of fringed-out silk, is short in front and very long behind. It is gathered up on both sides by a broad bias ribbon sash, which, falling from the waist just behind the pleats, crosses the tunic, and is tied loosely behind underneath, the long ends falling a little below the lower part of the tunic. This tunic is worn with a bodice with a gathered trilling, edged on both sides with narrow Valenciennes lace. The bodice is short round basques, edged with the same trilling. It is open in front, and trimmed with bodice and ribbon-bow. Sleeves to correspond.

A dress of silver-gray alpaca is made with one skirt only, but the trimmings style I described a few weeks ago. The skirts forms a tunic, and is very short in front. Bands of black velvet, placed lengthwise, form a tubelier in front. The bodice is long-bretelled, with velvet bretelles and revers.

I have seen an extremely coquettish morning peignoir, made of broad striped mauve and white foulard, with revers, pockets, etc., of mauve foulard. It was slightly braided on one side, to show a mauve foulard pleating simulating a jupon. Nothing could be easier than copying it in the most inexpensive manner, by substituting some pretty percale for foulard.

After long years, bonnets with mouse-coloured crowns, we are now going to wear bonnets with no crown at all—fashion they had better be called, for they are nothing else. They are loaded with flowers, not trailing flowers or single roses, but thick coronets, consisting, for instance, of a row of brown ball-blown roses, regularly tinted, with an upturned fringe of brownish gray shaded foliage, placed behind a low, turned up bonnet glittering with jet, with a bow of ribbon and ribbon gracefully *chiffonne*. The whole forms a sort of strings of a medium height in front, a little less voluminous behind, and leaving, in lieu of crown, an empty space about the size of the hand, through which may peer a towering chignon. The general outline is less eccentric than it would seem in description, the strings are set by far as high as most of our winter bonnets are, but I don't like those thick wreaths of flowers placed just above the forehead. They are becoming but to few persons, and being just bearable only when of the finest quality, are very expensive. I do not think they will last long.

The son of Dr. Livingstone has required a promising career in Egypt for the purpose of editing the correspondence and other papers of his father, which he inherited, taken left by his father.

The Marquis de Montesan Genoa, a descendant of the old French nobility, died recently, at an advanced age. Among his distinguished ancestors was Montesan, who fell at Quebec.

Wholesale incendiarisms have taken place lately in several parishes of North Devon. Nearly sixty acres of brake and fir, said for the manufacture of charcoal, have been made entirely destroyed by fire.

Several sculptures, busts of French marshals, have been placed in the upper story of the central part of the ruins of the Tuileries. These works formerly decorated the Salle Des Maréchaux.

During the last year the number of visitors to the picture galleries of Dresden, which is now a little more than 440,000. In the reading rooms over 100,000 visits were paid, and in museum over 80,000.

It appears now from statements in the English papers, that neither the Villa Du Prince Imperial nor the Palace of Pau in France were ever defiled and desecrated in Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

The Prince of Wales has adopted his fallow-ship in the Royal Society because it would not allow an essay to be read in which he was pronounced to be a descendant of Noah, by Melchisedec under direct divine inspiration.

According to the *Correspondance*, the Spanish Ministers have granted an indemnity to the Carlist refugees who are Spanish subjects who perished near Santander in recovering the shipwrecked crew of the brig Martha.

It has been intimated that the late Mr. Stephen Mitchell, of Glasgow, who was found murdered in a lane on the outskirts of Moffat a few weeks ago, had bequeathed the sum of 270,000 sterling for a fish library for Glasgow.

The body of Mr. Turner, foreign fruit merchant, who died suddenly, was found in his warehouse in King street, Bristol, recently. He had lived apart from his wife for a long time, and, it is said, had died without succour, to obtain a divorce.

Marshal MacMahon, in a recent speech to the Cavalry Corps, gave a strong expression of the importance of cavalry in war, and stated that in the late war the cavalry of the French were sadly deficient in working this branch of the service.

The *Standard* says that a church is proposed to be erected near the Tilly Market in Old St. Petersburg, as a memorial of the unfortunate Prince and Princess Maria Alexandrovna. It is said that more than sufficient money has already been subscribed.

A picture by a young English lady, who is not yet twenty-five years of age, has been purchased for the Queen. The work of art in question is entitled "Victor Edward Law, (of the Madras Light Cavalry), and brother of the bridegroom," and represents the bridegroom, Mr. Law, Mr. F. Nolong, who were all actually present.

The marriage ceremony was performed by his Grace Archbishop Lynch, who at the request of the bridegroom, officiated in his dress to the bride and bridegroom.

The *Journal Officiel* of France contains a note warning agricultural labourers, workmen and shepherds against the fraud of an authorized agents to induce them to enlist in the service of the Government, and obtain information at the Prefectures before signing emigration agreements.

Mr. Spurgeon, who is a minister belonging to the Methodist Free Church, has just left England for the scene of his preaching labours in Paris. After preaching sermons of the best "Gospel in the Gospel" of love, mercy, and pity, he shall leave his father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh." You must therefore, my dear sir, be to your wife as a father, a mother, a sister, and a brother, and be ready to be to you as your second self. For his you have made the Lord your God, and therefore you are to be the mother of Christian marriage, for Christ has said, "What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder." Love, and again He has said, "Everyone that putteth away his wife and marrieth another committeth adultery." Now, I have heard that it is just away from her husband commenced with adultery, and that it is generally proclaimed by St. Paul honourable and a great sacrament—the earthly type of the heavenly union between Christ and the Church. Rubric. 3. Again, St. Paul says: "Let a man so account of us as of the ministers of Christ, and stewards of the mysteries of God. Moreover it is required in stewards that a man be found faithful." Now, I am not a Methodist, but I am a Christian, and as such I am bound to obey the Gospel, and leading Christian Indians, and the party is accorded by the cavalcade to the Indian Mission.

George Warner, only son of Mr. Ira C. Warner, of Morristown, was drowned a few evenings ago, while towing a raft of logs from Nash's Creek from the mill there. When a little below Ross's wharf the raft swung out into the current, pulling the young lad off his feet, and he was thrown the horses, but in doing so he is supposed to have been caught in the rope dragging the animals and before he could be got out of the water, life was extinct.

The Vancouver *Herald* says: "The small-est steam vessel ever seen in Nova Scotian waters has just been finished, and has made several successful trips. Her length is 32 feet; length of beam, 6 feet; depth of hold, 2½ feet; engine, 10 horse power, and she will accommodate about 6 men. She is named the Kyack, and is intended to ply between Halifax and the river and lakes. She was built by Mr. F. Gardner, for Messrs. A. Mack & Co., her owners, and was launched on Saturday by Messrs. Burrell, Johnson & Co."

A freight train from Bangor to St. John, last week, ran into a drove of cattle beyond Danforth and killed four head. Three of the cows were thrown entirely from the track. The conductor was thrown from the train on a floating log some feet from the track. The engine was nearly thrown from the track of the tender, and the freight cars rolled and tumbled in great confusion, twenty and two loaded with hides were immersed, a saloon car attached to the train was not injured. The Western Extension road was delayed about two hours by the accident.

A few days ago a little boy, six years old, fell into a well at Guelph, Ontario, and Guelph, was dangerously injured. A span of horses belonging to Mr. Ross, of Guelph, and the little fellow seeing them coming into the yard, tried to drive them back, which caused the horses to become frightened