AN EGYPTIAN BRIDE.

She Was in an Delicate Wedding Procession to the Streets of Cairo.

It was to the Barrage, that famous bridge of dazzle with the magnificent palaces of the Bonapartes, on the eastern branch of the Nile. It was there that the late Khedive made a bonfire of his wives and still more pretty girls, which he packed pell-mell with his personal effects into tubs and left to decay, just as all Egyptians have done since Pharaoh. The wives never complained, nor even whimpered, for to be a slave in a child would build a top house, to pull down and begin another. An Arab can continue, unchanged, for years, in the office or the charge of the harem, and it is he who walks under the shadow of the palace and pulches the skirts of the white robes, giving their whether or not blessings and bear fruit in the appointed order.

It was from the balcony of his house, a part of the palace, looking out on the beautiful Shoubra country, the green fields, the lovely, mysterious river, that he saw a cavalcade approaching and heard the sound of the fife and drum. "It is a funeral," exclaimed our host, a fascinating meaning for five or ten minutes, during which time we saw a procession of women, whose faces were covered with a profusion of bonnets, or white Arabian shawls, the last man dressed in handsome dresses and bearing himself with the grace and air of the ages when all eyes were fond.

Next came twenty-seven or thirty-nine camel with a red blanket and embroidery middle, and after this another camel with even more gorgeous trappings, and then a rich palanquin borne on four poles with gold and crimson hangings. Within sat the bride. Following the bride were three other camels, on which were seated veiled women, and then came a train of long bamboo poles bearing boxes of cuffs, clothes, pots and pans, and all the various appurtenances essential to housekeeping and furnishing in one of our small country.

It was the bride's coming to the bridegroom's house, the last day of the wedding, and the conclusion of the seven days' feasting. In a few hours he should for the first time lift the veil to see whether, indeed, what his mother has told him is true, whether she is unsurpassed and sweetest, and if, despite of Arab and graceful of form, whether she has a face like the coming of a dove, and is learned in the cooking of bread and dishes, for her one glimpse of her face, but one word from her lips, has ever been vouchsafed him. Poor fellow! do those brilliant curtains shroud brilliant or dull eyes?

Has the mother been not over by the pile of stuffs and the carvings and trousseau to have beauty share their sex only gifts? It has happened in other lands. But the bride—have I so playing words for the bride, who she is supposed to be ignorant of her husband? The husband! The bride is a woman; there are windows, though latticed windows, in her house in the village near the plain, and the betrothed was more secret than usual, when, veiled and shrouded, she went to the mosque to wed. We may be sure the bride has seen him many a dreamed-of, and jewel-hued afternoon after the fashion of women who have been so praised, do not need a century of contemplation to make up their minds whether they like a thing or not.—Cor. Hartford Courant.

Vaccination.

The tendency of smallpox to reappear as an epidemic from time to time is undeniable even in countries where vaccination prevails and is somewhat thoroughly enforced.

Are we, then, to infer that vaccination is a failure, as some persons contend? By no means; the carefully gathered facts of all lands prove the reverse. For instance, in the great epidemic in Sheffield, England, vaccinated all ages were only to be twenty times as safe from an attack as the unvaccinated, and nearly five hundred times less liable to a fatal result. These things, however, seem to be established:

Some persons have a susceptibility to smallpox which is not readily overcome either by vaccination or by a previous attack of the disease. A Sister of Charity, who had been successfully vaccinated in childhood, had a severe attack of smallpox at the age of thirteen. Four years later she was again successfully vaccinated, and still again in adult age. Persons have been known to take the disease seven times.

During an epidemic of smallpox the susceptibility to it is greatly increased. Persons who in ordinary circumstances might be exposed to the disease with little risk will often take it readily during its prevalence.

Vaccination, as a general fact, loses its protective power after a few years, especially prior to adult age. In the Sheffield epidemic it was found that the safety of the vaccinated was three times less great as that of those who had been vaccinated only once.

Every child should be vaccinated in infancy, and again at the age of ten years. It is safer to repeat the operation again in youth, if an epidemic is prevailing, but in every case it should be repeated after adult age is reached.—Lotta's Companion.

The Coins of England.

In the reign of Edward I the pound in this of silver coin was equal to the pound in weight of standard silver. The pound in tale was divided into twenty shillings, the shillings into twelve pence, and each penny piece weighed a pennyweight or twenty-four grains. Before the mintage of gold coins in England, the brass, silver as ten shillings, was imported from Constantinople and Genoa, of the same value from Florence. Edward III subsequently minted the noble, Edward IV the fish, Henry VII the double ale, James I the laurel and Charles I added the rose, lion and rose under the name of the guinea.

In the reign of Queen Anne, originally issued as a twenty shilling piece, now is value to the shilling, and was accounts in values till the Isaac Newton secured authority ordering the guinea to be pass for twenty one shillings sterling. The present English sovereign was issued in 1817, and weighed twenty twenty-five parts of a guinea. The French standard of francs for eight francs, equal to one sovereign, or two pennyweight silver and eighteen pennyweight alloy.

Dollars coins were introduced in 1803, replacing the old copper coins first issued by the Dut of Charles II and afterward made by James II from old guns, copper vessels, pewter pots and a pound sterling of unsupposedly worthless metal.—Age of Steel.

Origin of the "Gentleman" Man.

A popular phrase in use to have this origination: A few years ago a man in New York, well dressed and of considerable pretentiousness, went about calling to a city wrinkling minister to accompany every gentleman to act, "Have you one?" The minister, on venin stranger, to turn to a lid as have we have? In this way he got a good deal of money, and he is generally known in the country and elsewhere as the "Gentleman Man."—American Grocer.

Only One Place to Register.

Attorney Bellrid was prosecuting a criminal in the New York court of general sessions. He closed with the peroration: "My oath of office to perform the duties of my position without fear or favor, and to see that justice is done to the people as well as to the defendants, is registered in heaven." "Mr. Bellrid," exclaimed the recorder, "if your oath of office is not registered in the county clerk's office your right to represent the people may be questioned."—New York Letter.

A CHINESE VENDETTA.

The Terrible Guilt of Revenge Taken by Two Murdered Fishers' Sons.

The incidents seem to be carried out in fact as well as in fiction, judging from the following article taken from a Chinese paper:

Further the particulars which we are now about to give are strictly correct, as we know from our own say, for we are content to believe that there is nothing impossible in the story. The recognized sensibility of Chinese endorse it in itself enough enough for giving suffice credence to the singular narrative, the details of which come to us from a reliable source and are as follows:

On the night of Nov. 2, 1888, a Chinese carpenter employed at Mr. Bond's sugar plantation, Shoal Bay, was murdered in his bed. The information was at once given to the police, who proceeded to Shoal Bay, took in what appeared to be the scene of the murderer, followed close to the jungle, running toward Palmerston, and there lost them. In some of time the search was entirely abandoned as fruitless, the lost set before the police of case involved points for information that would lead to the capture of the murderer. The murder itself was a most determined one. An examination of the body revealed bullet wounds and knife gashes enough to have killed half a dozen men. At the back of the left shoulder there was a bullet wound leaving toward toward the spine. There was a severe stab on the back of the right shoulder, there was a terrible incised wound behind the collar bone which severed several veins; there was an incised wound and bullet wound combined at the end of the heart on the right side (each wound noting the liver); there was a bullet wound through the heart, the bullet having gone through the chest, and there was another stab wound through the heart.

From the nature of the man's wounds however, two things were inferred; first, that the murder was perpetrated by more than one person, and, second, that there was a double desire on the part of the murderers to make sure of Ah Yoo's death. Now comes the sequel. Some years previous to the Shoal Bay crime being committed a certain Chinaman conducted a pirating enterprise on the coast of China. One day while taking out a small boat fishing party decided owner of respectability, the pirate fouly robbed and then murdered the unsuspecting occupants of the boat, and then absented from the neighborhood. The friends and relatives of the murdered persons searched the coast high and low for traces of the freebooter, but in vain. In the midst of their grief at the bereavement under such circumstances, two who had each lost a father registered a terrible oath to be avenged on the pirate. Accordingly they pursued inquiries with unknown diligence, and at last learned that the man they were in quest of had gone to Port Darwin, in Australia.

Thither they followed him, and in the quiet of that night of Shoal Bay, in jest, the life of Ah Yoo was taken in fulfillment of the vow of vengeance which had been recorded against him years before on the coast of China. The story is completed when we tell that the murderers, after leaving the plantation, returned to Palmerston and remained in Chinatown until a boat arrived from south, in which they went back to their native land. Such is the narrative as we obtained it.

Runaway Horses.

I heard an interesting distinction made the other day by an experienced driver of horses, not a professional, as to the degrees of danger to which a person was exposed from a runaway horse. The distinction made was between the horse that runs away from fright and the horse that runs away because he is out of temper. In the former case the animal is said to be perfectly reckless. He is as likely to dash across the street as he is to go straight ahead, and the only safeguard for a team approaching him is to get as far away from him as possible. But the horse who is the victim of an ungovernable temper has a method in his madness. He rushes straight ahead and is careful to avoid obstacles in his path. Such an animal is much less to be dreaded than the victim of fright, and there is no necessity for taking unusual precautions against a collision with him.—Boston Post.

It Was Not Prolonged.

One of Hartford's prominent ministers was paying a hotel corridor not long ago when a solicitor approached him with this question:

"Are you a Christian?"

"I hope so," replied the clergyman modestly.

"Hope so! Don't you know so?" persisted his interlocutor.

No response from the divine.

"Well, now," said the stranger, "if a man should strike you on the right cheek would you turn to him the other also?"

"No, I wouldn't if he had as much cheek as you have."

The interview was not prolonged.—Congregationalist.

Moments Precious Valuable Pearls.

The oyster, which I have kept in an aquarium, is remarkable for the eyes, which skirt the mantle. They resemble gems of the purest description. The fresh water mussels produce pearls, those of the St. Clair county, Ills., and Rutherford county, Tenn., rivers being most valuable. Fifty thousand dollars worth of pearls have been taken from the Iowa water rivers of Scotland in a single summer, and a pearl taken from a Scotsman, N. J., sunned a few years ago was sold in Paris for $2,000.—Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

Look Out for the Mosquito.

First Broker — Hard times, aren't they? Hope you will be able to keep the wolf from the door.

Second Broker—I'm afraid not. We can't keep the bear from the street now.—Auto Field's Washington.

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N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not let anyone persuade you to take other.

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SUMMONS.

In the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake.

Between Jessie Crosby, Plaintiff, and Elizabeth Pugmire, Joseph F. Smith, Edward H. Pugmire, Charles S. Smith, Edward H. Smith, C. Pugmire, Lucy Pugmire, Mary Pugmire, Sarah Pugmire, Ann Pugmire, Mary Pugmire, Sarah S. Pugmire, Joseph Pugmire, Mary Pugmire, Sarah Pugmire, Thomas S. Pugmire, Lucy Pugmire, Mary Pugmire, Sarah Pugmire, Ann Pugmire, Mary Pugmire, Sarah Pugmire, Lucinda S. Pugmire, Joseph