QUEER WEDDINGS.

OCCASIONS WHEN ODDITY WAS AN IMMODERATE FEATURE

Freaks Who Have Been Joined In Wedlock—Many Cases of Marriage by Proxy—Wedded by Phonograph—Sentimental Marriages of Twins.

The conventional idea of a wedding does not agree with the tastes of some people, and occasionally very eccentric and sometimes romantic marriage ceremonies are solemnized. Men and women entirely opposite in disposition and character frequently unite in the holy bonds of matrimony—sometimes more to their mutual regret. This peculiarity, it would seem, also applies to selections of mental nature. In some of the traveling shows the freaks who help to draw money from the public pocketbook, and it is not an unusual thing to find the fat man wedded to the skeleton woman and the tattooed man to the bearded lady.

Mlle Hannah Battersby, who one time toured the country as a fat woman, was married to a Pennsylvania man, and it is stated as a curious fact that no sooner were they married than she began to lose flesh and he to gain it. His weight increased so rapidly that he soon took to exhibiting himself as a fat man. An exception to this rule of contrast, however, was Colonel Glover, the giant who stood 8 feet 7 inches. He was wedded to Martha Peabody, the American giantess. Several years ago, when they appeared in public together, they used to receive as much as $150 a week.

The Italian consular agent at Cincinnati performed the most peculiar marriage ceremony, so it is said. The groom was a well to do resident of the Queen city, and his bride lived in Italy. The contracting parties were thousands of miles apart when the wedding was performed, the marriage being by proxy. The consul filled in a blank certificate, which he forwarded to authorities in Italy, who in the presence of the parish priest exhibited it before the bride, who affixed her signature, accepting to be her action. The marriage was perfectly binding.

A very similar ceremony was performed some time ago. The affair took place by proxy, and Miss Maple was married by a clergyman in New York to a man who at the time of the marriage lay dying in a Texas cave. The bridegroom was represented in the ceremony by the bride's cousin, who made the necessary responses and signatures as his proxy. The two lovers had been engaged for a long time, and Miss Maple wished to bear the name of her betrothed even though she could be at only as a widow.

The all important ring is sometimes forgotten, and in more than one case the door key of the church has had to do duty, but it is not often that portions of the marriage service are omitted. In a northern town, however, a little while ago, after the party had left the church, it was discovered that the clergyman had forgotten the words, "with this ring I thee wed." As a result the relenting the bridegroom of the most serious part of his obligations, and the fair bride was minus a wedding ring. Instead of sitting down to the breakfast the party hurried back to the church and were thus practically married twice in one day.

Cupid run amuck some years ago among the old folk of a Georgia town. An old soldier, 75 years of age, lost to the altar an aged damsel who had seen 72 summers. There were three tribesmen, whose ages respectively were 65, 68 and 70. They were all spinsters. The best man, who was 75, brought the ambulant age up to 222 years.

An unusual kind of marriage was celebrated in New York recently. This was between a couple both deaf and dumb. They held prayer books which a friend pointed out the different passages in the service as they were spoken by the clergyman, and they made the customary responses in the deaf and dumb alphabet.

An ingenious couple once conceived the idea of being married by phonograph. In the place where the bridegroom resided he and the minister went over the marriage service, and he recited the proper responses into the instrument. The phonograph was sent to the lady, who willingly supplying the responses, "I will," and "I do" in the presence of her pastor, who then pronounced the pair united in matrimony. No explanation is given of how they got over the difficulty of the ring.

A well known anthropologist, in describing various marriage customs, refers to a strange form of conditional marriage which is supposed to have originated in India. It is a marriage with trees, plants, animals and inanimate objects. If any one proposes to enter upon a union which is not in accordance with traditional lines, it is believed that ill luck which is sure to follow may be averted by a marriage of this kind, the evil consequences being borne by the object chosen. In Russia a young girl must not marry before her younger sister, but the difficulty is overcome by the eldest daughter marrying the branch of a tree. Then the wedding of the younger sister may take place safely be celebrated.—Buffalo Express.

A JEWESS BROKE THE ICE.

The First Woman in Germany to Ride on Top of an Omnibus.

On my way from the Leipziger strasse to the exhibition, while sitting on the top of a train car, a young lady of about 17 summers, with a fine, intelligent and unmistakably Jewish face, came on and sat herself beside me. The incident attracted no motion more blunted indeed, and my curiosity was increased to the highest point when I noticed every person on the car stare at her with a mixture of apprehension. Nay, more—as the train people stopped and looked at her. Men turned their feet and women wabbed their handkerchiefs. Infant children looked through the windows and legs their eyes fixed on the top of my train all they could see it so more. What could all this mean? Was the presence of a Jew at my side was "the woman of the hour?" a person whom Berlin was looking, some pretty handsome in whose the decorum of the capital were giving evidence of their thorough appreciation and heartfelt gratitude was patent to all who had eyes to see.

Which, then, was her house dress? Why did every person on the car put such curiosity, "this prostitute Hiers, Frieda," when the lady was about to descend? The solution of the mystery was as simple as it was amusing. It had by the rigorous laws and customs of the Teutons been denied until the morning in question so the fair sex to avoid the steps of an omnibus or train on throughout the length and breadth of Germany.

Some of the "manly women" in Berlin, quoting for franchise as well as for fresh air in the summer months, declared that they had rebelled long enough this cruelty of being put up in a man car full of their own sex while the men were above enjoying the delightful summer breeze. They sent deputations and petitioned the powers that be to break once and forever a law unworthy of enlightened Germany. Some of the newspapers relieved and dissolved against such innovations. "Oh, for the degeneracy of the fatherland!" they cried. But at length the nation had their way—as ladies always will—and the great privilege was reserved for me to sit beside the young Jewess whose name ought to be handed down to posterity as probably the first female in Germany who was bold enough to accept the steps of a train car.—London Telegraph.

SUGAR NOT INJURIOUS.

The Idea That It Destroys the Teeth Is Exploded.

A writer in the Contemporary Review devotes most of an article on champagne to the popular idea that port is produced by the sugar contained in that drink. The paper is "not a medical paper," but the writer brings forward considerable evidence to show that champagne has nothing to do with the production of gout, and in an article upon the subject he says:

"In consideration of the fallacy of the sugar and gout idea it may be mentioned that the still more unpleasantly dogma, from a sanitary point of view, that sugar and the teeth is equally false. Indeed, how the idea ever came into existence is a mystery, seeing that the finest, whitest and strongest teeth are found in the mouths of negroes brought up on sugar plantations, who from the earliest years spread necessary sugar than any other class of people whatever. Those of all shades of the color of this fact have only to look around among their personal friends and see whether the sugar eaters or the sugar abstainers have the finest teeth, and they will find, other things being equal, that the sugar eaters, as a rule, have the best teeth. The only possible way for accounting for the libel against sugar seems to be by supposing that it originated in the brain of one of our economically disposed great grandmothers at the time when sugar was 2 shillings a pound in order to prevent her children gratifying their cravings for sweets at the expense of the contents of the sugar basin."

HALF the baby and all his baby beauty is fat.
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ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Vanderbilt Mining Co., Location of principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. Location of works, Ophir District, Utah. Mining district, Ophir District, Utah.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the board of directors of the Vanderbilt Mining Co., held on the 15th day of August, 1896, an assessment of ten cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable at once to the undersigned, at the office of the company, room 14, Dyer Block, Salt Lake City, Utah, and any and all stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 24th day of September, 1896, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on the 14th day of October, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of the company, to pay assessment and costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

A. G. CLARQUE, Secretary.

Salt Lake City, August 7, 1896.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF directors of the Vanderbilt Mining Company, held Sept. 5, 1896, the time for delinquent assessments was postponed to the 14th day of October, 1896, and date of sale to Friday, November 13th, 1896.

A. G. CLARQUE, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF directors of the Vanderbilt Mining Co., held Sept. 5, 1896, the time for advertising delinquent assessments was postponed to the 14th day of October, 1896, and date of sale to Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m.

A. G. CLARQUE, Secy.

Oct. 6, 1896.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of the power of sale contained and authority granted to the undersigned trustee in that certain deed of trust executed by Thomas Bolingbroke and wife, Elizabeth Bolingbroke, of Salt Lake City, Utah, to Thomas Bolingbroke, and recorded Nov. 19, 1892, in the office of the county recorder of Salt Lake County, Utah, in book 19 of mortgages, at page 19, to secure the payment of the principal sum of $1,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, according to the terms of said deed of trust, default has been made in the payment of said principal and interest for more than three months last past, and the undersigned trustee, at the request of the legal owner and holder of said note, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in lawful money of the United States, at public auction, for the purpose of satisfying said note and interest, and the costs and expenses of this sale, and all costs and expenses of executing the trust, on the 10th day of October, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the south door of the Salt Lake County Court House, in Salt Lake City, Utah, and sell the said land and premises described in said deed of trust, to wit:

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,