Maori Fanaticism.

In the early part of this year an extraordinary outbreak of religious craze was witnessed among the northern natives in New Zealand. A Maori prophetess, living in Kawakawa, a settlement north of Auckland, was the leader of the movement. She is a young woman named Meri Tap, about twenty five years of age, pleasant looking; but with a dazed expression. Early in March this year Meri foretold the beginning of the millennium, which she made on the 28th of that month. The effect on the natives was wonderful. Crowds visited her daily, fully crediting her prophecies.

About the middle of March, Meri and some two hundred of her immediate followers removed to a separate encampment. Prominent among these disciples were the chief, Hohaia Patuona, and his people, relatives of the late celebrated Tamati Waka Nene, and inhabitants of the Hokianga district. Meri and her supporters professed to be Roman Catholics, but did not hold any religious service or ceremony whatever. The time was spent in various games and amusements, and in eating, the latter taking up a good portion of the day. Money was spent in a most reckless manner upon provision and new clothes wherein to appear on the last day. When cash ran short they obtained goods from a neighboring storekeeper on credit, and when threatened with summonses said it did not matter, as the last day would come at the end of the month. Finding their creditor unsatisfied with that answer, they requested him not to take any proceedings during March, as it was tapu (sacred) but to wait till April; when, if nothing happened, he should be paid in full. This he was constrained to do.

The prophetess spent most of her time in conversing with unbelieving visitors, of whom there were plenty. They were chiefly natives, attracted by curiosity and the lavish hospitality of the converted ones. Being well versed in Scripture, she was able to discuss religion with any one who cared to argue with her. The believers behaved in a very orderly manner. Spirits were strictly prohibited. But it was an anxious time for the European settlers near the encampment, for there was no knowing what change might not take place in Meri's teachings. Safety lay in the nearness of the day fixed as the last. Had the time been longer, there is no knowing what a band of wild fanatics, whose food supply had come to an end, would not do.

As the time approached for the fulfillment of the prophecy, the mania took a more serious turn. A "tohunga" (priest) preached that Christ's meditation was only for the pakeha (white man.) Burnt offering of dogs, cats and owls were made. These offerings, however, were only preliminary and typical of the grand sacrifice that was to follow, and for which an altar was built. The victim selected was a young girl, daughter of the high priest himself, she having expressed her willingness to die for the good of the people. The intended homicide was prevented by the police. Meri now gave out that she would probably be missing on the last day, and intimated to her followers that she would be removed to the next world by supernatural means.

At last the great day arrived, and nothing happened. Meri had disappeared, having wisely departed to another part of the country with numerous presents. Her misguided followers were powerless to do anything in the face of a strong contingent of armed constabulary posted to maintain order. There was nothing left but to return to their much-neglected plantations. The only evidence of the movement is considerable distress among the natives, owing to a reckless waste of provisions and prolonged idleness.—*St. James' Gazette.*

Old Phases of Western Life.

Western people are in many instances brimful of wit and intelligence. Those who look for an ignorant, uncouth set of people, as they are described by certain novelists, are not apt to find them. True, there is much slang in their conversation, but, as a rule, they are good talkers, quick witted and full of information. Some of the slang is apt, the sentences compressed, rifle bullet, not lead, lying loose or beaten thin. It is true they are given to brag. You need always to carry about the grain of salt. Broad prairies may make their conceptions large and hazy at the edges. The West is thoroughly cosmopolitan. The collegian with intellect trained in the schools meets native sand made quick and strong by warfare with difficulty. Many of our keen-witted, shrewd and enterprising business men have left us for the West, John Chinaman does not possess the land. The lack of facilities and the casting of men on their own resources have developed talent that otherwise would have been dormant. Literally a man is the architect of his fortune, and of his house and furniture as well. Talk to a man, and like as not the answer will show not a rough diamond, but only one in shabby setting. Cowboys are not always so terrible as they are represented. They are heterogeneous—a mixed multitude. A cattle-king told us of one who came to him a green hand. He never shirked his multifarious duties of herder, hostler and even cook. At the end of the season, after he had acquired a practical knowledge of the cattle business, he made himself known as the rich son of a rich banker in Minesota, and invested heavily in cattle. He deserved success. His case is only one of many. Cowboys may be cultivated and genial men. Some of the phases of life are ludicrous. In a town which was booming there was no church. The boys talked over the situation. "We have a bang up town, full of whisky, full of fun; we ought to have a church; we must build one." All threw in—gamblers, saloon-keepers, everbody. Then came the question, what denomination should own the church? The boys decided the one which could show up the most members. When the church was finished the Presbyterians counted the most heads, and they peaceably possess the property in the prosperous and sober town, as it now is to-day. A couple of characteristic signs may be interesting. In Laramie City we were surprised to see leading from the pavement into a store gigantic prints of naked feet, and leading into the prints of an equally great boot. It is needless to add that it was a boot and shoe store. In Grand Junction a friend read the following: "In God We Trust, but All Others Must Pay Cash." In Salt Lake City a curtain was seen over the door of a gun store. The grizzly had surprised the hunter swimming; he had knocked over the dog, captured the clothes and stood on the bank with the gun pointed at the terrified hunter in the stream.—*Corr Baltimore Sun.*

Absurdities in Musical Arrangement.

Every Other Saturday thus describes one of those absurdities of musical arrangement which so often occur in the church service:

The psalm read from the pulpit to be sung by the choir was the following:

> True love is like that precious oil
> Which poured on Aaron's head,
> Ran down his beard and o'er his robes
> Its costly moisture shed.

It was performed in parts, with such celerity of voice and violent contortion of the body as would indicate the fact that each performer was striving to outstrip the others in the choral race-course.

It was in this manner that the performance was concluded:

> Ran down his beard and o'er his head—
> Ran down his beard——
> ——his robes
> And o'er his robes——
> Ran down his beard——ran down his
> ——o'er his robes
> His robes, his robes, ran down his beard.
> Ran down his——
> ——o'er his robes
> Ran down his beard
> D—i—d D—a—v—i—d
> Its costly moist——
> Ran down his beard——
> —ure—beard—his—beard—his—shed
> ran down his beard—his—down
> his robes—its costly moist—his beard
> are shed—his—cost—his robes—his robes—
> are shed
> I—— g—— m——t—— i——d moisture shed.

A kind-hearted bishop, who was present at this church service was asked, at its conclusion, for his opinion of it. His reply was that he paid no attention to the music because his sympathies were so excited for poor Aaron, in his shampooing process by the choir, that he was afraid he would not have a single hair left—if, indeed, he came out alive.

Some Nicknames.

Of sarcastic nicknames there are scores of instances in history and biography. The eminent Dr. Abernethy of London wrote a book called "Surgical Observations," and from his invariable habit of advising his patients to read it, he became known as "Doctor My Book." Admiral Vernon, because of his custom of wearing a "Grogram" cloak in bad weather, was called "Old Grog." It was this same Admiral Vernon, by the way, who instituted the custom of serving out a mixture of spirits and water to the seamen of the Royal Navy, a beverage which they called "grog," in memory of its originator. Talleyrand, the French statesman, who was famed alike for his wit and his sarcasm, was at one time Bishop of Autun, and his many enemies jocularly spoke of him as "His Irreverent Reverence." Lindley Murray, by a similar play on words was facetiously called the "Ungrammatical Grammarian."

In 1739, a few students in the old English University of Oxford formed themselves into a club, pledged themselves to a closer observance of college discipline than had prevailed before that time, and afterward united in works of practical piety and benevolence.

They were the objects of the unsparing ridicule of both students and tutors, and were dubbed in derision "The Holy Club," "Bible Moths" and "Bible Bigots." But what incensed their lawless fellow-students most was their strict attention to the rules laid down by the university authorities, and so, to express their hatred and contempt, they called them "Methodists." This name stuck, and the "club" proved to be the germ of one of the greatest modern religious denominations.—*St. Nicholas.*

Water Supply of Paris.

The Vanne Aqueduct, which is some 37 miles long, is said to be the most important and costly work ever constructed of artificial stone. The aqueduct, which supplies Paris with water, comprises 3½ to 3 miles of arches; some of them as much as 50 feet in height; 11 miles of tunnels, and 8 or 10 bridges of from 75 to 125 feet span, thrown over rivers, canals, and highways. The smaller arches are half-circles, and are generally of a uniform span of about 39 feet, with a thickness at the crown of 16 inches. Their construction was carried on through winter and summer, and the character of the work was not at all affected by either extreme of temperature.

Strange things have been done in recent years in the way of moving buildings and large masses of stone and brick, but none have been more curious than the moving of a brick factory chimney in Salem, Mass. a few weeks ago. The chimney was ninety feet high, and only six and one-half feet at the base. By the aid of six workmen this clumsy structure was lifted, moved a distance of 100 feet, and safely deposited on a new foundation. A sway of only three inches would have been enough to bring the whole mass down like so many bricks in a Buddenseick building. The load weighed 130 tons.

The new process of sugar-making brought forward in Berlin by Trobach is purely chemical, differing materially from process now in use. This method dispenses with crushing and pressing altogether. The cane is cut into slices by means of machinery, and the water extracted from it by alcohol vapor, which, having an affinity for the water, absorbs it but leaves the saccharine in the dessicated cane; this is then treated with liquid alcohol, which extracts the sugar, and afterward the sugar is extracted from the alcohol, or the alcohol from the sugar, by filtering through lime and chalk. The effect, it is said, will be to cheapen the cost of sugar.

Rheen, of the Smithsonian Institute, has contradicted much of the popular belief concerning snakes. The venomous hoop snake, which takes its tail in its mouth and rolls along like a hoop, and the blow snake, the breath of which is deadly, exist only in the imagination. The idea that serpents sting with the tongue is erroneous. An impression prevails that the number of poisonous snakes is great, but in North America there are but three species—the rattlesnake, the copperhead or moccasin, and the coral. Snakes do not jump; they reach suddenly forward, perhaps half the length of their bodies.

One hundred and fifty million tons of matter in solution are annually ponred into the Gulf of Mexico by the Mississippi. At this rate one foot of land over the whole basin would be removed in 4,000 years. Similar calculations applied to the St. Lawrence, the La Plata and the Amazon reach the result that one hundred tons per square mile is removed from the American continent every year. One cubic mile of earth is deposited every year in the Atlantic Ocean from America, Africa, Europe and Asia. And so the continents waste away and form material for new ones in the geologic ages.

General Advertisements.

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THIS ELEGANT PREPARATION is the MOST PERFECT BEAUTIFIER KNOWN. It is Pure and Harmless, Delightful in its Application and wonderful in its Effects, while the closest scrutiny fails to detect its use. Prepared by H. BOWMAN, Chemist, Oakland, Cal.

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First-Class Hand made Harness,

Guaranteed to give Satisfaction, at a Fair remunerative Price. He uses only the Best Materials in

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And Every Article is Made by Experienced Workmen, under his Personal Supervision.

In ordering the above Harness the measure of the horse about the neck and girth should be sent to insure entire satisfaction as to fit and durability.

☞ If any article does not please the buyer it shall be replaced by new goods or the cash returned.

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Sydney Saddles!

Especially made to suit the Islands.

Double Plate, Spring Bars and every improvement, and all Saddles purchased of him will be restuffed within Six months free of charge. He desires to inform Planters, Teamsters and others that

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Can be supplied here with better Workmanship and Material and guaranteed to give greater satisfaction than anything that can be imported from the Coast. In ordering to secure a good fit, send size of animal.

A FULL LINE OF

Whips, Spurs, Sponges, Chamios, Combs

Brushes and every necessary for Stable use always on hand.

☞ What he sells he will warrant as represented, and would sooner lose a Sale than misrepresent an article.

1870

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On sums of Five Hundred Dollars or under, from one person, they will pay interest at the rate of Five per cent, per annum, from date of receipt, on all sums that shall have remained on deposit three months, or have been on deposit three months at the time of making up the yearly accounts. No interest will be computed on fractions of Dollars or for fractions of a month.

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Thirty days notice must be given at the Bank of an intention to withdraw any money; and the Depositor's Pass-book must be produced at the same time.

No money will be paid except upon the Draft of the Depositor, accompanied by the proper Pass-book.

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Sums of more than Five Hundred Dollars will be received, subject to special agreement.

The Bank will be open every day in the week except Sundays and Holidays.

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A Pure and Unadulterated Article,

And equal if not superior to any Whiskey ever offered for sale in this Kingdom.

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