

CARVED FACES.

South Sea Inhabitants and Their Peculiar Ideas of Beauty.

Tattooing must be counted among the most remarkable customs arising from the instinct of personal adornment. Major General Robley has devoted a good sized volume to the practice as pertaining to the New Zealanders. The Maori tattooing, known to them as "moko," is a kind of face carving. The process is very painful and the patient is generally ill for some time, suffering terribly from fever and swelling in the wounds, but he is consoled in the midst of his worst agony by reflecting upon the probable effect of the new adornment in terrorizing his enemies and fascinating the fair sex. During his retirement his relatives and friends come in large parties to see him and chant verses set aside for such occasions, praising the beauty that will be his when the moko is complete.

This custom seems to have insinuated itself into the songs of the people to a large extent. The following verse is taken from Sir George Gray's collection of Maori legends. The brother of the celebrated Te Heuheu laments his death in these words:

"Tara yot this once thy bold, athletic frame, And let me see thy skin carved o'er with lines Of blue, and let me see thy face, So beautifully etched into various forms."

In addition to the moko on their faces, the New Zealanders have their thighs stained entirely black, with the exception of a few narrow lines. This, according to Captain Cook, gave them the appearance of wearing striped breeches. The women are tattooed only about the mouth and chin, and sometimes across the lips, which the Maori standard of beauty demands shall be very full and painted blue.

The instrument used by the moko artist is very much like a small chisel, about a quarter of an inch in width. The blade was driven into the flesh by means of a sharp tap with a little mallet. It often penetrated quite through the cheek, so that smoke from a pipe would issue forth. Flax dipped in pigment was applied to the incisions, and the work was finished and left to heal without medical or any other attention.

This Maori tattooing gave rise to the remarkable traffic in dried heads that became such a scandal that it was stopped by legislation in 1881.

Mukunokai is the name given by New Zealanders to dried heads. When a man dies, his head is cut off and dried. It is highly prized as a memento by his friends. In time collectors come to offer tempting prices for the heads, valuing the specimens according to the moko upon them. This created such a demand, it is said, that many a battle and predatory expedition have been undertaken expressly to obtain choice tattooed heads. Finally it became a very dangerous thing for a man to be the proud possessor of well done moko. Only the great chiefs were exempt from momentary risk of death, and even they often fell victims to a combination of private grudge and cupidity.

Major General Robley tells of a certain captain who wished to purchase a head. The chief and a number of his people came on board the vessel to bargain. The specimens that were exhibited did not meet with the captain's approval. The chief admitted that the moko was not very choice; but, pointing to his men, he told the purchaser to pick out any one that suited him, and when the vessel returned the head he chose should be dried and ready for him.

The origin of the fashion of wearing patches has been attributed to the following circumstance: Once upon a time the wives of the Scythian officers became jealous of the beautiful Thracian captives their husbands had brought from the wars. So, when their lords and masters were away, the angry dames caused designs of sun, moon and stars to be pricked on the faces of the Thracian women, hoping to make them hideous. But, contrary to expectation, when the Scythians returned they greatly admired the dark blue tracery, which set off the delicacy of the rest of the skin to such advantage that they compelled their wives to adopt the fashion.

Factory Wages in Russia.
As for the distribution of wages, the pay of a woman amounts to three-quarters of that of a man, that of a boy or girl of 15 to 17 years to one-half, that of a child under 12 years to one-third of a grown man's wages. The advantage arising for the factories from women's and children's wages is such that no humanitarian attempts have been as yet able to solve that harassing problem in any civilized country. But as the wages of workmen in Russia are absolutely reduced to a minimum, and scarcely sufficient to keep soul and body together for more than 18 hours' daily toil, it is a cruel and gross injustice to cut working women's wages by a third, since the first necessities of life are alike in men and women regardless of sex. The monthly wages of an adult laborer, man or woman, in England are 2 1/2 times (124.45 per cent) in America 4-5 (87.14 per cent) times, greater than the wages of a like laborer in the Moscow factories. Since, however, the duration of working time in the three countries is different, Mr. Dementieff has reduced the comparison of wages per hour and come to the conclusion that wages in England are by 284.5 per cent and in Massachusetts by 423 per cent higher than those in the Moscow factories. If we make a good allowance for the higher cost of living in America—which, however, is to be understood cum grano salis, only the luxuries of life being dearer here, not the necessities like meat, flour, bread—still no comparison can be drawn between the mode of living of an American and a Russian laborer.—Catholic World.

Sharp Retort.
First Boy (contemptuously)—Huh! Your mother takes in washin.
Second Boy—O' course. You didn't suppose she'd leave it hangin out at night unless your father was in prison, did yer?—Strand Magazine.

CURRENT MISCELLANY.

Speaking of the postoffice department regulation that the letters "N. Y." must be put after the name of New York city in addresses, the Boston Transcript says: "Of course everybody but the postoffice people knows that the state of New York has its name from the city of New York and that a reference to the state in something addressed to the city is superfluous and without reason. No doubt there is a postoffice named New York in Kansas, but that impertinent fact does not put on the real New York the duty of identifying itself in any such superfluous way. 'Boston, Mass.' is not quite so absurd as 'New York, N. Y.' but it is nevertheless absurd. Even in old England a letter addressed simply to 'Boston' generally comes to Massachusetts, though there is an ancient and respectable town of the name in England, and a book which bears the name of Boston on its title page is never supposed to be England to have been published in the town of St. Botolph."

Mendelssohn and Malibran.
Malibran had finished her singing amid a rave of admiring plaudits from all present, when she ran up to one of the heartiest of the applauding guests, Felix Mendelssohn, and said in her own winning, playfully imperious manner, which a touch of foreign speech and accent made only the more fascinating, "Now, Mr. Mendelssohn, I never do anything for nothing. You must play for me now I have sung for you." Lie, "nothing loath," let her lend him the piano, where he dashed into a wonderfully impulsive extemporé, masterly, musicianlike full of gusto. In this marvelous improvisation he introduced the several pieces Malibran had just sung, working them with admirable skill one after the other, and finally in combination the four subjects blended together in elaborate counterpoint. . . . My father was so enchanted with this young musician's genius that one of his friends said to him, "Novello, you'll spoil that young man." The reply was, "He's too genuinely good to be spoiled."—My Long Life, by Mary Cowden-Clarke.

A Curious Reading Mistake.
Among curious sporting incidents should be recorded one told by Mr. John Kent in his "Reminiscences of Goodwood," where a horse loses a race from being too far in front at the winning post. Mr. C. Greville, who was judge, was seated on an erection so far above the level of the course that Dan-dizette passed, unnoticed by him, two or three lengths in advance of Vitellina and Ghost, which were running on the opposite side of the course. Ghost hung, so much upon Vitellina as to endanger her being driven against the rails, which was attracted Mr. Greville's attention that he did not see Dan-dizette, and Boyce, who rode the mare, asked Mr. Greville if he did not win, stating that, although he passed the post first by some lengths, he could have increased the lead had he felt disposed. So apparent was the error that Lord Verulam, the owner of Vitellina, offered the duke of Richmond the stakes.

Germans in France.
The popular Teutonic belief that it is not easy for a German to travel in France without being well fortified with credentials is ridiculed by Professor Hartmann of the gymnasia of Leipzig in a little volume of 200 pages on travels and philological studies in France. The professor apparently went everywhere, took copious notes, some of them near fortifications, and was not once arrested as a German spy. Every body treated him with the utmost consideration. Professor Hartmann plainly tells his countrymen that it is high time to cease "waving the bloody shirt." He shows them that French friendships are worth cultivating and adds, "If we really wish to lessen the animosity of France, we must decide to renounce the annual celebration of our victories of 1870 and especially the fate of the anniversary of Sedan under the guise of commemorating the unification of the empire."

An All Around Whittaker.
An old man named Whittaker in Geneva county, Ala., has lived in the same place for 50 years, and yet he has been a citizen of two states and four different counties. At first he voted and paid taxes in Jackson county, Fla., then a readjustment of county lines showed that he was in Holmes county, to which his duties as a citizen were transferred. Later a survey of the boundary line between Alabama and Florida showed Mr. Whittaker that he was an Alabamian and a resident of DeKalb county, in which he continued until Geneva county was created, when he declared himself a citizen of that county.—Exchange.

The Game of Whist.
There was a "flirt" and that was not very many years ago, when a great portion of the American people looked with disfavour upon any game played with cards. That is not so much the case today so far as regards the "game of whist." The change in sentiment has probably come about through recognition of the fact that in this country the modern game of whist is practically never associated with gambling. Of all the great white organizations in this country there is probably not one which countenances gambling in any way.—Boston Advertiser.

Under "Her Flag."
The Augusta (Ga.) News tells of a woman in that city who has never been from under the Confederate flag since it became "her flag." Whether walking, eating or sleeping, there is always a Confederate flag over her head. While walking on the streets there is always a flag in her hat, and no matter how many hats or bonnets she has there is always to be found a flag pinned on the inside of the crown. On the headpost of her bed is securely fastened a large flag of the Confederate states. The flag is as necessary for her as her meals.

SHORT NEWS STORIES.

Sharks and Men on Good Terms.
"I saw an article about the unusual number and voracity of the sharks along the Florida coast," remarked a gentleman, "that interested me exceedingly. It brought an incident to my recollection that I had almost forgotten. It happened when I was making a trip on a sailing ship many years ago along the coast of India, and you know what a place for sharks the Indian ocean is. Well, we had occasion to drop anchor off an island near Ceylon and sent a boat to the shore for a supply of fresh water. I accompanied the boat and was really scared out of my wits to witness the incredible number of man eating sharks that played about the yawl. When we had secured a barrel or two of water, we put off, accompanied by two of the natives, who wished to see the ship. We told them not to come, but they insisted, saying, or indicating by signs, that they would swim back. Not taking them seriously, we pulled to the ship. The water was smooth, and we were hoisted aboard without difficulty.

"The water was clear, and we could see dozens of huge sharks playing about the ship, and it was among the lot that the natives plunged when they had seen enough. They went without warning, and I ran to the side of the vessel, expecting to see the hazy sharks fellows torn to pieces. For an instant there was no commotion among the sharks, and then, apparently scenting human flesh, fully a score of the gigantic man eaters darted through the water in the direction of the natives, who were swimming quietly for the shore. The water was cut into shreds by the fins of the sharks as they fairly flew toward the swimmers. In another minute the two men were surrounded by the fish, and I closed my eyes to avoid seeing their horrible end. When I took down my hands, the natives were swimming along in the same old way, and the sharks were coming back to the ship as quickly as they had gone. Well, sir, don't you know that the fish were so well acquainted with the islanders that they never touched them? They had been reared in the same water and were old friends."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Gratitude of Wild Beasts.
Apropos of how Wallace, one of the foremost lions at the New York zoo, has a decayed tooth extracted, The Pall Mall Gazette recalls a more difficult operation which was successfully performed in the zoological gardens, Dublin, a few years ago. One of the finest tigers in the collection was threatened with gangrene in its paw, the claw having become distorted and grown into the foot. The Rev. Samuel Haughton, M. D., senior fellow of Trinity college, Dublin, and a well known personage in the Irish metropolis, undertook to perform the dangerous experiment of operating on the paw. The theme of the tiger was first secured in a side den. A net was thrown over the tiger, and he was drawn forward to the door of the cage. Four stout keepers then held the feet of the struggling animal while Professor Haughton cut away the diseased claw. The suffering beast furiously endeavored to get at him during the operation, but the rage of the tigers looking on through the bars of the side den was much more terrible. She roared and flung herself violently, again and again, against the barrier in her mad desire to go to the rescue of her mate. When the tiger was admitted to the cage after the wound of her mate had been dressed and the net removed, she turned up the paw and examined it with touching solicitude, and then licked her mate, as a cat licks her kittens, to soothe him, purring softly to the tune of her mate.

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But perhaps the most extraordinary part of the affair was the sequel. A week later Professor Haughton was again at the zoo to see how his patient was going on. When the animal espied him, he began to purr like a cat, allowed him to examine his paw and seemed pleased that he should do so. Indeed for years afterward the tiger and tigress showed themselves most friendly and grateful to Professor Haughton.

FACTS IN A FEW LINES.

Five news works of fiction were offered to the British every working day last year.

At Marlborough house there is more ceremony, socially speaking, than at Sandringham. A number of servants herald your arrival or departure, and there are usually two servants standing outside your room door when you are staying in the house, and a man behind the chair of every guest at mealtime.

A novel way of illuminating a tunnel has been devised in Paris. Reflectors throw light from tiny electric lamps 16 feet above the rails to the sides of the tunnel, where it is again reflected by burnished tin, a soft and agreeable light. The trains automatically turn the current on and off in entering and leaving the tunnel.

There is no specific against sea sickness. All depends on the constitution as to the duration of the attack. When first going to sea, a very good plan is to tie a shawl tightly around the waist and sit upright on the cabin floor or on deck until the stomach has got accustomed to the sea air and the motion of the ship.

A Timely Friend.

With perfect propriety may we call that excellent remedy, Salvation Oil, a timely friend. This liniment rapidly cures rheumatism, neuralgia and pains, when other remedies fail. Mr. Jno. M. Hall, Ashland, Va., writes: "I suffered with rheumatism in the ankle and the muscles connected therewith. Salvation Oil at once relieved the soreness, reduced the swelling, and cured the pain. No other liniment that I ever used did me so much good."

DIOCESAN NEWS.

What Our Friends in the Surrounding Parishes are Doing.

From Our Special Correspondent.
Parrish, Va.
Miss Mary Maher is spending a week with friends in New York.
Mrs. Shaw of Auburn, mother of Michael Hyland of this village, is spending a few days in town.
Rev. Father Thomas Hickey of Rochester will give a descriptive lecture on Ireland and Rome at Cornwall's Opera House on St. Patrick's night.
Patrick McGinnis has been adjudged insane, and has been taken to Willard state asylum.
The marriage of Richard Cough and Miss Mary Phelan is announced to take place soon after Easter.
Miss Mary Moran has returned from a visit with friends in Geneva.
Mrs. Miles has returned to Parrish after an absence of several months, and will open a boarding house on Main street in this village.
Miss Lily M. Barker is visiting friends in Buffalo.
A local branch of the L. C. B. A. is being organized in this village. The present indications are that a large number of ladies will join the association. Miss Mary E. Meade has the matter in charge, which fact bespeaks its success.
Lima.
An entertainment will be given by the school children in Brendan hall on the evening of the 17th inst.
Miss Mary Collins spent last Sunday in Lima.
William McSwaney was in Canada part of last week, attending the funeral of his sister who died there.
Charter election will be held in this village March 30.
Last Tuesday evening Father Finlason took a load of young people to Colchester to witness the performance of "The Dragon" by the young people in Burgess hall. About fifteen went over from Parrish and returned the next morning. A good time was reported.
Rushville.
Rev. Father O'Loughlin was in absent since the Forty Hours at Clyde the past week.
Miss Rita Hegarty returned from Buffalo Saturday, where she has been successfully treated for tumor.
Miss Ella Hoyle of Danville spent last week with her parents.
Lenten services, consisting of a novena, Rosary and Stations of the Cross will be held at St. Mary's church once a week during Lent.
Caledonia.
A temperance rally of all the churches was held in Burgess hall on Sunday evening. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Sherrard and Ferguson, and by Rev. Father Elster and Father Kary of Burgess.
St. Patrick's Day will be celebrated here by a lecture in the evening by the Rev. Father Payne, of Charlotte, followed by an opera at the school children.
Miss Anna Cain left Thursday morning for Allegheny, where she will spend several weeks with her sister Mrs. John Klyton.
Modus Poles.
Ice-boating has been very fine for the past week and large parties from Burgess were down all week.
Monday, March 24, on the farm of Wm. Robinson, the entire stock and farming utensils were sold. Mr. Robinson, not being of a sound mind, was removed to an asylum. Mrs. Robinson not being able to attend the sale, sold the stock for private sale.
A barn belonging to Miss A. Deane was burned to the ground Monday night. Owing to the strong wind blowing from the south the flames were swept across the barn and into the woods, preventing great damage from being done as the house is near the Northern Central depot.
Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Mendis of Windsor, were in town, they were making arrangements for their home for the summer.
Miss J. Moore and Miss E. Barron of Kilmara, visited friends here this morning.
Several people are making arrangements for St. Michael's Catholic Church Fair, to be held at Newark in April.
Mrs. Jack. Lepper died at her home March 24. Mrs. Lepper is survived by four sons, three of this village, and two daughters. Her husband died some time ago. She was 70 years of age. Her funeral was held at St. Michael's church on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Rev. Father O'Connell officiating, and was largely attended. The remains were taken to Newark for interment.
Miss Anna O'Hall had the misfortune to slip about last week and fracture a very bad but fortunately no bones were broken.
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The remains of Mrs. Bridget Walsh of 405 Jefferson avenue, Rochester, were brought here Tuesday for interment.
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Talent from Auburn, Seneca Falls and Rochester will take part in the entertainment to be given in Colchester on the 17th.

Now Arkell Won the Bet.
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MATHIAS

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