

FOREIGN ECHOES.

Horrible Religious Exercises—Jews and Cholera—Liquor in Paris—A Courageous Act—Murder and Robbery, &c., &c.

In an article on the religious exaltations of the Orient, Dr. Zambaco describes the sect of Rafais, who in their religious ceremonies jump, dance, oscillate, and shriek for two hours at a time, or until they fall into convulsions. When the excitement is at its height their power of feeling physical pain appears to be lost, for they pierce their limbs and bodies with sharp knives, and often swallow broken glass, living scorpions, and various leaves armed with thorns.

Nantes, France, has had a Charley Rose case. A sweep decoyed away a boy of 9 and a young girl to climbing chimneys. One day the man and a comrade, when half drunk, stripped the child and whipped him with a rattan. The boy managed to escape, and told his story to someone who communicated with his friends. And after a month's hue and cry, he is at home again, and his abductor in custody.

A very clever scamp, in prison at Poissy, France, has lately succeeded to large property in Switzerland, a fact which has been formerly announced to the jail authorities by the legal authorities at Zurich. The former are amused at the intense sense of property rights which the news has developed in the rogue, who is full of apprehensions, founded on his own experiences, lest thieves impair his possessions.

The Ravel Gazette gives an account of a preliminary investigation in which a girl, aged 8 years, was charged with having murdered a companion only 5 years old, by stabbing her with a knife, which penetrated the heart. The circumstances seemed to point to premeditation. The day before the elder girl wanted to obtain a piece of gay-colored cloth which the other refused to give up. The elder threatened to kill unless she surrendered it the next day. Next day accordingly she repeated her demand, and upon being again refused she instantly stabbed the girl.

The European Jewish papers comment on the remarkable exemption Jews have enjoyed from cholera. At Naples the number of victims has been very small, at Toulon none. Of seven at Marseilles five, writes Rabbi Weyle, did not live conformably with Hebrew precepts in the matter of food or hygiene, while of the other two, a father and son, the first, a victim to duty, died in the hospital, and the other fell a sacrifice to filial love by insisting on nursing his father. The percentage to population of Jews' deaths was 0.07 per 100; for other inhabitants, 0.33. The grand rabbi of Marseilles ascribes the exemption to Jewish hygiene and mode of life.

An interesting article in the Deutsche Grundenzeig shows how extraordinarily railroads have increased the growth of inland capitals. In 1740 Berlin was already the capital of a powerful kingdom, but its situation was such that the farmer in bringing his goods to market over the bad roads consumed on their journey more than half their market value, and great difficulty was felt in provisioning a large population. When, in 1843, the influence of railroads first began to be felt, Berlin had 930,230 inhabitants; in 1861, 1,122,300; in 1871, 1,800,000; in 1881, 2,122,300—an increase of nearly 800,000 in thirty-seven years. Madrid's growth is largely due to like causes.

The importance of the liquor traffic in Paris may be judged from the fact that more than \$12,500,000 is annually raised there by octroi duties on alcoholic drinks alone, and the consumption per head of population is as much as forty-five gallons of wine, a gallon and a half of spirits, and three gallons of beer. That the consumer, in Paris at least, has much to put up with in bad wine appears from the municipal laboratory report. Taking the month of June last, 552 specimens of wine were officially tested; only 113 were good, 39 were bitter or acid, 53 had an unpleasant taste, 129 were plastered, 132 had water added, and lastly, 86 had various mixtures added to them.

Leo XIII. will create eight new cardinals at the secret consistory to be held on the 10th of November—one Austrian, Mgr. Gaugbauer, archbishop of Vienna; one Spaniard, Mgr. Gonzalez Diaz Tan n, archbishop of Seville; and six Italians—namely: Mgr. Massaia, the venerable African missionary; Mgr. Merosi Gori, secretary of the consistorial congregation; Mgr. Laurenti, assessor of the holy office; Mgr. Masotti, secretary of the congregation of bishops and regulars, and Mgr. Nerga, secretary of the congregation of the council there will remain seven vacancies in the sacred college, exclusive of one creation reserved in petto since the 13th of December 1880.

Vice Admiral Cloze, of the British navy, has offered a singular explanation about the loss of the gunboat Wasop recently, off the Irish coast. There exists, it seems, a form of defective sight known as "moon blindness," persons afflicted with which are unable to perceive a light shining in darkness. It is easy to see the consequences of this infirmity in the navigating officer of a ship. Admiral Cloze says he nearly lost the man-of-war Trident once from this cause, only discovering in the nick of time that his navigating officer was unable to see the light of a lighthouse half a mile distance. If "moon blindness" is an established fact in medical science, the sooner provision for detecting it is made the better.

The Ethnological museum at Berlin has been lately enriched by a fine collection of South American antiquities, which have been gathered during many years by Herr Mehring, a German resident in Brazil. The collection is almost wholly composed of objects which have been disinterred from burial mounds and similar places, and includes axes, arrow-heads, lance-heads, all of stone, and generally of most perfect workmanship; monumental stones, earthenware, utensils, and some painted pottery. There are two pipes, evidently used for smoking, made of baked clay, the bowls representing caricature faces. Besides these ancient objects, Herr Mehring has also presented to the museum a very numerous collection of modern utensils, weapons and ornaments obtained from South American Indians.

ishing touches to his last picture, the "Virgin Immaculate." The public buildings of Naples contain many of his works, and specimens of his art are to be seen in various parts of Italy and other European countries, as well as our own. He was a professor in the Institute of Fine Arts, inspector general of all the royal galleries, and member of the academies of the Pantheon and of St. Luca. He had received eleven gold medals from public exhibitions, and had been decorated with nine knightly honors. Yet despite his labors and fame he died poor. The syndico was requested by the government to assign a distinguished place in the cemetery for his remains among the "bene merite" of the country.

A Boulogne correspondent reports a courageous act in life-saving at Bazac-sur-Ile, a village in the Gironde department, France. Four little boys, two sets of brothers, of ages ranging from 11 down to 6 years, were crossing a bridge over the mill-sludge when one of the lads fell into the water which was at that part over ten feet deep. The eldest of the boys, without divesting himself of any clothing, jumped in to the rescue of his friend, and succeeded in bringing him to the bank. Their companions rushed to the spot to pull them out, but the matter was not easy, as the bank was about two feet high, and they ran the risk of being dragged in also. They were eventually landed safely by the boys on the bank lying down, so making a counterbalance to those in the water, who were considerably out of their depth.

Every now and then facts come to light, says The Pall Mall Gazette, which seem to conflict strangely with the theories of the doctors. For instance, at Howdon, a dirty, desolate village on Tyne-side, a boy was born who, at the time of his birth, had four grandparents and five great-grandparents alive, each of whom was in active work, earning his or her own livelihood. Yet the village where these hale and hearty grandfathers and grandmothers live and flourish is one of the most unsanitary in England. Open sewers run down the centre of some of the streets. Until a few years ago the water supply was from one shallow well. Only one solitary scavenger is employed on half time for cleansing, repairing, and maintaining all the streets. Houses have been condemned wholesale as unfit for human habitation, yet, notwithstanding all these adverse conditions, these families live and thrive vigorously.

A most determined murder and robbery was committed recently by five Italians at Nugent-sur-Marne, near Paris. The murderers broke into a wine-shop in the high street, and overpowered the gargon, who vainly endeavored to defend himself. He fell to the ground, bleeding profusely from numerous wounds in his chest, inflicted by the knives of the Italians. The proprietress of the establishment, an old woman named Gun'set, was aroused by the cries of the gargon, and came down from her room, when the murderers immediately attacked her, rifled her pockets, and left her half strangled on the floor. The Italians then broke open the cash-box of the shop, and succeeded in making their escape with 15,000 francs. Some passers-by, seeing the door open, went in, and finding Mrs. Gun'set and the gargon almost lifeless, immediately informed the gendarmes. The gargon died in a few hours from the effects of his wounds, but the woman had sufficiently recovered to be able to make a statement to the police. The perpetrators of the murder and robbery have not been discovered.

A Dance of Death.

In spite of the occasional slaughter of 500,000 Chinese before breakfast by the French troops in Tonquin, according to the dispatches to the War Office, in Paris, it must be pretty dull for the reporters there. Even a reporter for a French paper gets tired merely of setting down every day a new figure with several rows of ciphers to represent the total of Chinese corpses.

According to a Parisian paper tells a very thrilling story of a reporter attached to an "esteemed contemporary," who, with his comrades, signed a promise not to send any information by telegraph or mail, without submitting his manuscript to the commanding officer, on penalty of subjecting himself to martial law. After signing it he told the general commanding that in spite of his pledge he should tell the truth about everything which came under his observation. Thus warned, the General set spies on him, and in a few days the correspondent was detected posting a letter at a small town on the frontier. The letter was fished out and brought to the General, who sent for the correspondent. He admitted that the letter was his, but protested that the General would be violating the privacy of correspondence if he opened it. The General replied that it would have been public in Paris in less than twenty-four hours, and went on with his reading.

He became enraged as he found that it was a severe censure upon the conduct of the campaign. On finishing it, he informed the correspondent, that inasmuch as he considered himself a competent military authority he should have a taste of martial law to add to his military knowledge.

A court-martial was convened. The trial was short. The sentence read: "Condemned to be shot at 6 next morning at the capital city." He was put upon a special train, which arrived there half an hour before the execution was to take place. A ball at the palace of the Governor-General was not yet ended, and he asked permission to have a walk before he died." He was allowed to waltz even with the Governor-General's daughter, and when the time had expired he bade adieu, went out before the file of soldiers, gave the word and expired, also "May all journalists do as I have done; it is their duty," was his last words.

Thus it will be seen that it is easier to stay in Paris and write thrilling narratives of exciting scenes it Tonquin than it is to go there and stand like the entry-clerk of a Chicago pork house and count the number of victims slaughtered every day.

The Old Hundredth.

The music harmonized in four parts of this venerable church tune was composed by Claude Goudmel, about the year 1544. The composer, who was chapel master at Lyons, France, died in 1572, a victim to religious opinion. The harmony of this hymn has since been altered, as may be seen by comparing the same as arranged in the present collection of church music with the original. It is a popular music-historical error that Luther was the composer of this chorale.

Oddities of Wills.

Among the curious wills and bequests that deserve mention is that of a French merchant who in 1610, left a large legacy to the lady who had jilted him, in order to express his gratitude to her for her forbearance and his admiration for her sagacity in leaving him to a lumpy bachelor life. Jarper Mayne, who died in 1620, left to a bibulous servant an old portmanteau which, he wrote, the legatee would value when he found that it contained something "which would enable him to drink." The "something" proved to be a red herring. A Scotch gentleman having two young daughters bequeathed to each her weight, not in gold, but in £1 bank notes. The elder seems to have been slimmer than her sister, for she only got \$256,000, while the younger received \$287,720. An annuity of \$250 was bequeathed to the bellingers of B. in Abbey by Lieu Col. Nash, "provided they should muffle the clappers of the bells (if the said aboy, and ring them with dueful accentuation from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. on each anniversary of his wedding day, and during the same number of hours, only with a merry peal, on the anniversary of the day which released him from domestic tyranny and wretchedness." Bequests of bodies for anatomical purposes, or of skulls as curiosities or relics have been sufficiently numerous; but unquestionably the most curious will of this sort was that made by Mr. S. Sanborn in 1871, when the testator left his remains for dissection and provided that the flesh stripped from his bones should be used to fertilize an American elm, and his skin be converted into two drumheads, inscribed with the Declaration of Independence and Pope's Universal Prayer, on which "Yankee Doodle" should be played at Bunker Hill annually on the 17th of June.

A testator cannot it need scarcely be said be too careful in drawing up a will. "My black and white horses" do not bear the same meaning as "my black and my white horses." A near friend of Victor Cousin, the philosopher, lost a large legacy through a trifling accident and delay. Cousin intended to include his name in his will, but there was no stamped paper in the house, and he told his servant to obtain some. The servant said he would—tomorrow—and on the morrow Cousin died at dinner, just as a West of England millionaire was choked at breakfast with a fish bone with the unsigned will which would have altered the disposition of his vast estate lying on the table. People should imitate the example of Lord Eldon, who, when a very rich piece of patronage came into his gift, having received the news while riding with the relative upon whom he intended to bestow it, wrote out the appointment while sitting in his saddle, lest he should be thrown from his horse before he got home. An officer in the Indian army, who had not much to leave, but was on friendly terms with two of his brother officers, made a will, leaving his property, consisting merely of personal belongings, to be divided between them. The testator came unexpectedly into a very large fortune, but he forgot all about his will and never made another. When he died the will made under such different circumstances held good, and his aged mother, sisters and near relations were left out in the cold.

Bequests to animals a few may be mentioned. In 1781 a peasant of Toulouse made his horse his universal heir. Doctor Christiano, of Venice, left 6,000 florins for the maintenance of his three dogs, with a condition that at their death the sum should be added to the University of Venice. A Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter, in 1813, left \$1,000 a year for her parrot, and the Count of Mirandola bequeathed a considerable legacy to a pet carp. Lord Chesterfield left a sum for the support of his favorite cat, as also did one Frederick Harper, who stilled \$500 a year on his "young black cat," the interest to be paid to his house keeper, Mrs. Hodges, as long as the cat should remain alive. The most singular of these wills, however, was that of a Mr. Herkeley, of Knightsbridge, who died in 1805. He left \$125 to four of his dogs. During a journey through France and Italy this gentleman, being attacked by brigands, had been protected and saved by his dog; the four animals he pensioned by his will were the descendants of this faithful friend. Feeling his end near Mr. Berkeley desired that two arm chairs might be brought to his bedside and his four dogs seated on them, received their last caresses, which he returned with the best of his failing strength, and died in their paws. By an article in his will he ordered that the busts of his four dogs should be carved in stone and placed at the four corners of his tomb.—[Philadelphia Record.

Was It Fate or Fortune?

The following circumstance is as true as it is singular: A few years ago, two gentlemen, who had been left executors to the will of a friend, on examining the property, found a scrap of paper, on which was written, "Ten thousand dollars in Till." This they took in the literal sense, and examined all his apartments carefully, but in vain. They sold his collection of books to a bookseller, and paid the legacies in proportion. The singularity of the circumstance occasioned them frequently to talk about it, and they recollected among the books sold (which had taken place upwards of seven weeks before) there was a folio edition of Tillotson's Sermons. The probability of this being what was alluded to by the word "Till" on the piece of paper, made one of them immediately wait upon the bookseller who had purchased the books, and ask him if he had the edition of Tillotson, which had been among the books sold to him. On his replying in the affirmative, and the volumes being handed down, the gentleman immediately purchased them, and on carefully examining the leaves, found bank bills singly dispersed in various parts of the volumes, to the amount of ten thousand dollars! But what is perhaps no less remarkable than the preceding, the bookseller informed him that a gentleman at Cambridge, Mass., read in his catalogue of this edition to be sold, had written to him, and desired it might be sent to Cambridge, which was accordingly done; but the books not answering the gentleman's expectations, they had been returned, and had been in the bookseller's store till the period of this very singular discovery.

In Morocco when a thief is caught in the most trivial offence, they politely request him to hold up both hands. Then they ask him what hand he would prefer to have in his possession, and when he has made his choice they cut off the other. When a thief has thus lost both hands, and also his head, he loses his head and quite stealing.

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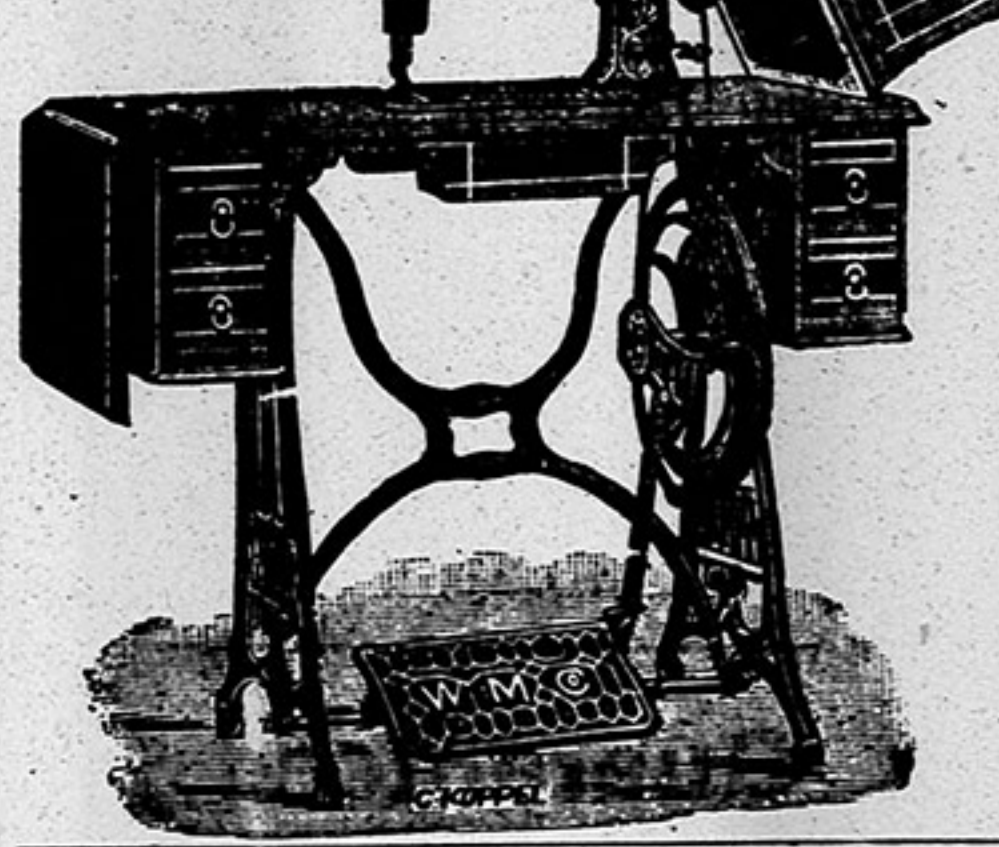
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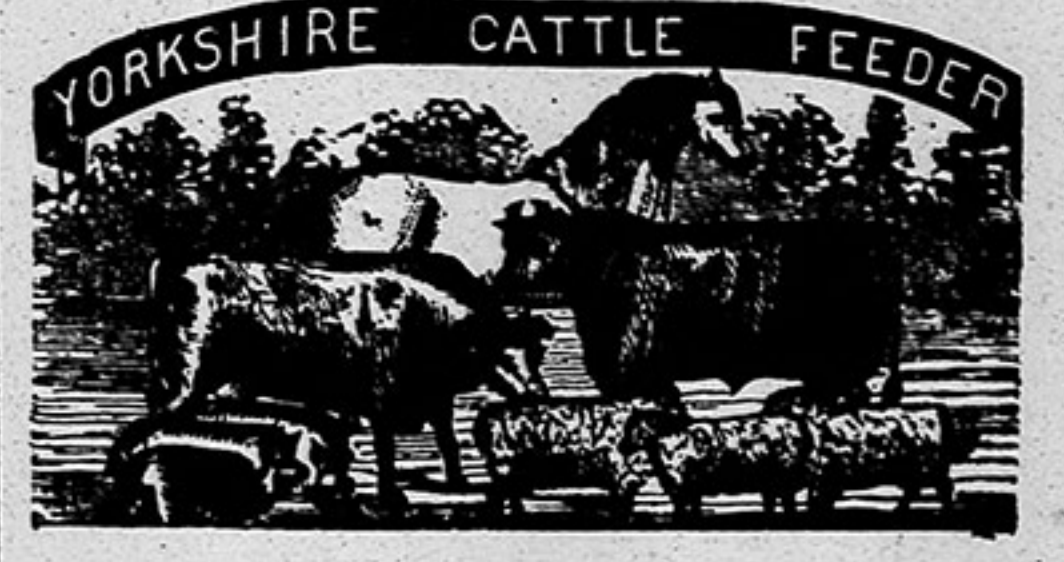
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