ECHOES. FOREIGN

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 shrick 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 I mbs and bodies with sharp knives, and of ten swallow broken glass, living scorpious, and cactus leaves armed with thorns.

Nantes, France, has had a Charley Ross case. A sweep decoyed a nay a boy of 9, and put him to climbing chimneys. One day the man and a comrade, when half drunk, stripped the child and whipped him with Leitles. 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 Switz riand, 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 developen in the rogue, who is full of apprehen sions, founded on his own experiences, lest thieves impair his postessions.

The Ravel Gazette gives an account of a preliminary investigation in which a girl, aged 8 years, was charged with having mordered a companion only 5 years old, by stabbing her with a knife, which penetrated the heart. The circumstances seemed to point to premeditation. The cay 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 stabled the girl.

the remarkable exemption Jews have enjoyed from cholera. At Naples the number of victims has been very small, at Toulon Ral bi Weyle, did not live conformably with ously. Hebrew precepts in the matter of food er bygiene, 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 Marceilles ascribes the exempt on to Jewish hygeine and mode of life.

An interesting article in the Deutsche Grundeigenthum shows how extraor in rily railreads have increased the growth of inland capitals. In 1740 Berlin was already the capi al of a powerful hirgdom, but its situation was such that the fa mer in bringing his goods to market over the bad reacs consumed on their journey more than half | 15,000 francs. Seme passers-by, seeing the their market value, and great d fliculty was felt in provisioning a large population. When, in 1843, the influence of ralroads | mediately informed the gendarmes. The first began to be felt, Berlin had 930 230 people: in 1861 547,000: in 1871, 800,000; of his wounds, but the woman had sufficiin 1881, 1,122 300-an increase of nearly entry recovered to be able to make a state-800,000 in thirty seven years. Madrid's growth is largely due to like causes.

The importance of the l quor traffic in covered. 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 bear. 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 X!II. will create eight new cardinals at the secret consistory to be held on the 10th of November-one Austrian, Mgr. Gaughbauer, archbishop of Vienna; one Spaniard, Mgr. Gonzal zey Diaz Tun n, archbishop of Seville; and six Italiansnamely : Mgr. Massaia, the venerable African missionary; Mgr. Merosi Gori, secretary of the consisto ial congregation; Ngr. Laurenzi, assessor of the holy office; Mgr. Massotti, 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 Close, of the British navy, has offered a singular explanation about the loss of the gunboat Wasp 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 preceive a light shining in darkness. It is easy to see the cousequences of this infirmity in the navigating officer of a ship. Admiral Close says he nearly lost the man-of-war Trident once from this cause, ed to be shot at 6 next morning at the capionly discovering in the nick of time that his | tal city." He was put upon a special train, navigating officer was unable to see the light of a lighthouse half a mile distance. If "mocn blindness" is an established fact in medical science, the sconer 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 he bade adieu, went out before the file of been gathered during many years by Herr Mehring, a G rman resi ent in Brezil. The collection is a most wholy composed of objects which have been disinterred from burial mounds and simular places, and in cludes 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 smok ing, 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 orhaments obtained from South American Indians.

Naples has just lest her oldest painter in Ton maso de Niva, who has died at the age of 94. From early youth to advanced age

ishing touches to his last picture, the "Virgine 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 has labors and fame he died poor. The syndic was requested by the government to assign a discinguished place in the cen etery for his remains among the "bene merite" of the country.

A Boulogne correspondent reports courageous act in life-saving at Bazac-sur l'Isle, a village in the Derdogue 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-sluice 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 countertal ance to those in the water, who were con si terably out of their depth.

Every now and then facts come to light, oor flict strangely with the theories of the | with the Declaration of Independence and doctors. For instance, at Howdon, a dirty, born who, at the time of his birth, had four Hill annually on the 17th of June. grandparents and five great-grandparent earning his or her own livlihood. Yet the village where these hale and hearty grandsires and granddames live and flour shis one of the most unsanitary in England. Open supply was from one shallow well. Oly time for cleansing, repa ring, and mantain The European Jewish papers comment on | ing all the streets. Houses have been oondemned wholesale as unfit for human habitation, to the intense disgust of the people. Yet, notwithstanding a'l these adverse con none. Of seven at Marseilles five, writes ditions, these tamilies live and thrive vigor r

A most determined murder and robbery was committed recently by five Italians at Negent-sur-Morne, near Paris. The murderers broke into a wine shop in the high street, and overpow red 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 seet, was aroused by the cries of the garg n, and came down from her room, when the murderers immediately attacked her, sifled her pockets, and left her balf strangled on the floor. The Italians then broke open the cash-box of the shop, and succeeded in making their escaps with door open, went in, and finding Mme. Gunisset and the gargon almost lifeless, imgarg in died in a few hours from the effects ment to the police. The perpetrators of the murder and robbery have not been dis-

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 pratty dull for the reporters there. Even a reporter for a French paper gets tired merely or setting down every day a new figure with several rows of ciphers to repreent the total of Chinese corpses.

Accordingly 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 subnitting his manuscript to the commanding officer, on penalty of subjecting himself to m rtial law. Attrsigning 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 Gazeral would be violating the privacy of co respondence if he opened it. The General replied thrt 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 stricture 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 : "Condemnwhich 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 waltz before he died." He was allowed to waltz even with the Governor General's daughter, and when the time had expired so'diers, 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 harmon zed in four parts of this venerable church tune was compo-ed by Claude Goud mel, about the year 1544. The composer, who was chapel master at Lyons, France, died in 1572, a victim to religious opicion. The harmony of this hymn has since been altered, as may be seen by comparing the same as arranged in the present collections of church music with the original. he was active in his profession, and only It is a popular musico-historical error that two weeks before his death he gave the fin. Luther was the composer of this chorael.

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 fortear ance and his admiration for her sagacity in leaving h m to a lappy bachelor li e. Ja per Mayne, who died in 1620, left to a bibulous servant an old portmanteau which, le wrote, the legatee would value when Le found that it contained something "which of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixwould enable him to drink." The "something" proved to be a red herring. A Scotch gentlemen having two young daughters bequeathed to each her weight, not in gold, but in £1 bank notes. The elder seems to have teen alimmer 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 Bath Abbey by Lieu C 1. Nash, 'p ovided they should m file the clappers of the bells of the said abbey, and ring them wih doleful ac centuation from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. on each anniversary of his wedding cay, and during the same number of hours, only with a merry real, on the anniversary of the day which released him from domestic tyranuy and wretchedness." B ques's of bodies for anatemical purposes, or of skulis as curiosities or relices 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 fl sh stripped from his bones should be u ed to fertil ze an American elm, and his skin be says The Pall Mall Gazette, which seems to | converted into two drumheads, inscribed Pope's Universal Prayer, on which "Yancesolate village on Tyneside, a boy was kee Doocle' should be played at Bu ker A testator cannot it need scarcely be said | tisement. J. W. SOUTHWICK, Foronto, Canada

alive, each of whem was in active work, be too c reful in drawing up a will. "My llack and white horses" do not bear the same meaning as "my black and my white hor es." A near friend of Victor Cousin, the philosopher, lost a sewers run down the centre of some of the large legacy through a trifling accident and streets. Until a few years ago the water | delay. Cousin intended to include his name in his wall, but there was no stamped paper one solitary scavenger is employed on half | in the house, and he told his servant to obtain some. The servant said he would-tomorrow-and on the morrow Cousin oied at dinner, j st as a West of England millionaire was chosed at breakfast with a fisa bone with the unsigned will which would have : 1terd the disposition of his vast estate lying on the table. People should imimate the example of Lord Eldon, who, when a very rich piece of paironage came into his gift, having received the news while riding with the relative upon whom he intended to bestow it, wro e out the appointment while sitting in his saddle, lest he should be thrown from his horse before he got home. An officer in the Incian army, who hal 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 octune, 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. Of bequests to animals a few may be men-

tioned. In 1781 a peasant of Toulouse made his horse his universal heir. Doctor Cristiano, of Venice, left 6,000 floring for the mainterance 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 Mirindola 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 settled \$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 re turned 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 temb. - [Pniladelphia 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 carefuly, but in vain. They sold his collection of books to a book. seller, 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 cown, the gentlem n 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 gentlem n at Cambridge, Mass., readin 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 gentle man's expectations, they had been returned, and had been in the bookseller's store till the period of this very singular discov-

In Morroco 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 feet, he loses his head and quits stealing.

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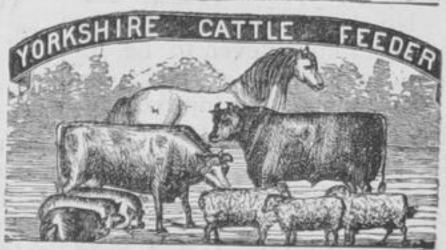
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