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EVENING NEWS.

FROM THE OBIENT. CHINA AND JAPAN.

The North China Daily News of April 8th gives a long report of the Pingtu gold mines with the first quartz crushing machinery ever introduced in China.

The Szechuen correspondent of the Shen Pao, gives some interesting particulars regarding the Chungking affair. Lo Paochi's defense was that he caused the death of men who were attacking the death of men who were attacking his house with intent to rob. The presiding judge, while accepting this defense, asked him why he carried his revenge so far as to slaughter men ostiside his house in the streets. To this Lo could she no reply, and was therefore convicted. A man named Shih Tayang, who was concerned in the death of a corporal at the Paikwo Shu riot, was well drained, the City of Mexico was well drained. effected his escape. His son Shih Hwei was arrested and executed instead of the real criminal. Meanwhile another son was induced by favors to betray his father's hiding-place, and the father arrived at the capital on the evening of the day on which his son was executed. The popular opinion seems to be that the father should now meet with a

lighter punishment.

The Hu Pao publishes a memorial, saying that an officer has been charged with the duty of receiving at Shanghai the machinery for the iron foundry which is intended to set up at the mouth of the Ts'ing-k'i river. A competent engineer and work men are to be engaged at Shanghai to proceed to Kwelchow. The same paper says that Shen Pao-ching (formerly Treasurer at Shen Pao-Caise (formerly Treasurer at Foochow), and Chou Fuh have been recommended for the posts of manag-ers of the Tientsin trial railway, which, if successful will be extended along the coasts of Chihi and as far as Shan hal Kwan, the military key to China from Manchuria. The admiralty has made strong representations in favor of rail-

ways, and the Marquis Tseng has especially supported these views.

The Shen Pao says that the construction of the Kelung-Tausui railroad has aiready begun under the management of Russell & Co. Also that a railway is being discussed between North and South Formesa of which the cost is estimated at \$750,000. The Governor has siready sent a body of his soldiers from Tamsul to prepare the road, paying them one macc a day extra for their

inber.
The Tiesntin correspondent of the North China Daily News, writing on March 25th, says: We a week ago had new evidence, though none was needed, to prove how easy it is to excite an ignorate populace to freezy by the circumstance. nerant populace to frenzy by t' e circulation of abused and monstrous re-ports. For some time past, and prob-ably owing to existing conditions, the same crime goes on all over China. Kidnapping of children male and female, has been practiced.

By Chinese law the punishments for

such roberies are excessively severe, but still desperate men are found who steal children and sell them at some remote place. Some child-stealers were caught eight or ten days ago, and taken it up.

Capitalists of a certain character may fear that there is no security in Mexico for the majistrate for examination. One of the rascals, thinking to save himself, said he was employed by the French priests. The Chi-hsien, being a man of sense, denied the truth of the statement, and will inflict additional punishment in return for the lying and evil charges; but the rumor got about and excited the Tientsin mob almost to madness. Groups went about, and for a time, an attack on the French Hospital an attack that would not have for a time, an attack on the French Hospital an attack that would not have Luckily the authorities acted boldly, troops are numerous and under orders, and the French and

American gunboats would have scat-tered all mobs by the deadly hall of the machine guns. The foreign community, too, is numerous, well armed and resolute, and if an half hour's notice is given can muster force enough to repel all attacks on the settlement.
Since the deplorable massacre of 1870 the Sisters of Mercy in Tieutsin do not receive foundling childrenthere is no room for them-and the Bishop Delaplace, considering the hor ror of the tragedy, ordered that the or phanage should not be recommenced on its former conditions. In the schools the children are now but few foundlings, but think there are none. The children for the most part are children of poor Christian Chinese, some half-caste children and even

The Imperial visit to the Western Tombs is fixed for the end of March Great preparations have been made to provide the Imperial party with good roads, good food, good rest, and all other comforts on the journey. Large other comforts on the journey. Large numbers of carts have been got in readiness to carry the commissariat, the tents, etc., and the quantity of blankets and rags required to spread on the path of the Emperor ought to create a vacuum in the market.

According to the Tientsia correspondent of the Shanghai Mercury, the Chinese Government has decided to fortify Wei Haivei and use it as a naval station. Mr. Von Hannekin, who val station. Mr. Von Hannekin, who was at Port Authur for some years, and superintended the fortification of that place, has been sent to Wei Halwei to

inspect it.

The Hupao describes the miserable state of affairs reigning at Foothow where hundreds of hungry expectants have waited years for an official job. The recent changes in the optum revenue collection have only aggravated the contraction of the contra their poverty. The banks will not open; clandestine opium is freely smuggled all over the province; and as yet only 100 chests have paid any lekin under the

It is reported that Admiral Shu. foldt is instituting proceedings against the Shanghai Courier in connection with certain damaging articles which appeared in that journal recently. TONQUIN.

L'Avenir du Tonkin says: There has been a great mortality recently among the Anamese. Every year, about this time, epidemics of smallpox and choleraic dysentery carry off a large number of natives, but this year the mortality has been greater than ordinary The cause of this is said to be the rigor f the winter season, which has been wice as long as it was last year. The Anamese have the habit of keeping their dead in their houses as long apossible, and these bouses become cen-ters of pestilential infection, from which the epidemics are fed. The Mong-Kai correspondent of Le Courier d'Haiphong says that there is great exaggeration in the stories about the movement of Chiuese commission-

the movement of Chiuese commissioners who are too anxious to get the work done and get away to make any complications. Besides, the French have so fortified their position at Mong-Kai as to render surprise impossible.

Owing to the use of wooden poles, which rot very quickly in the damp soil of Tonquin, the telegraph service between Hanol and Haiphong is intrrupted for between one and two months in every year. The lesst wind blows down a mile or so of the line, and communication has to be stopped white the repairs are being made, and this injury to trade will continue until the wooden posts are replaced by iron.

The cultivation of opium in Tongking is, according to the Avenir, engaging the attention of the Government, and the experiments made thus ment, and the experiments made thus far have proved successful. A Euro-pean (Mr. Fredrick) and several Hin-doos were brought from India in De-cember last for the purpose of intro-ducing the cultivation.

BLEACHED DIAMONDS.

thing about paste diamonds and Paris diamonds and the thousand-and-one imitations of this gem of great price. And most people, we imagine, know the various tests by which the genuine-And most people, we imagine, know the various tests by which the genuineness of a stone is established; but the revelations made at the Marylebone police court the other day will probably be news to some of us. As to the case itself, we need say no more than that the prisoners were committed for trial; but certain facts came out during the inquiry which possess considerable interest for the public, or at least for those of the public who are the happy owners of dismonds. That there should be any means whereby yellow diamonds, which are worth about one-seventh of white diamonds of the same size, can be bleached—for that is what the manipulation amounts to—so as to deceive an expert is enough to cause very serious disquietude in many a fair bosom. But Mr. Streeter went even further than this, for he gratuitously informed the magistrate that about two years ago a Frenchman succeeded in fousting upon the London. gratultously informed the magistrate that about two years ago a Frenchman succeeded in forsting upon the London-market some £4,000 worth of diamonds which had thus been chemically improved. It would be interesting to know what has become of those diamonds. What has become of their doubtless numerous successors. So reluable an invention has certainly not been permitted to lie idle.— \$6. James (Greetle)

THE VALLEY OF MEXICO.

SUGGESTION THAT IT BE DRAINED AT

Access to the City of Mexico is now easy and comfortable. A voyage of some twelve days on a well-appointed steamer takes you almost there, or you are whisked there by rail in a week from the Grand Central depot. Arrived there, you find yourself at an elevation of some 7000 feet above the elevation of some 7000 feet above the level of the sea, in a temperature which is never too hot or too cold, amid scenery which is beautiful always, to some extent grand, and in a country where all the products of the earth—from the tropics to the trozen zose—are at hand to supply your want, your comforts, or your caprices. Your climate, too, you have measurably

would be one of the pleasantest and healthlest towns on the earth. But absence of drainage makes sewerage impossible, and the absence of sewerage not only fills the street and houses with abominable smells, but it encourages many diseases. All this would be cured in the walley was properly drained. Many place with this end in view

have been proposed, but none of them adopted. We are persuaded that the greatest difficulty in the way of their adoption has been the want of faith on the part of the Mexican Government that those who have asked for a contract to construct the works required could control the means necessary to execute them. The work would be one of a most important character, and many difficulties would be met with and would have to be overcome before it was accomplished. But physical difficulties give way before science and well-directed energy. Under similar conditions a valley like the valley of Mexico, situated in the United States, would be drained in no

It is a matter of surprise to us that none of our capitalists, who are always seeking employment for their money, bave ever considered this subject. It is worthy of their attention. We believe that any number of persons or ganized for that purpose, who would convince the Mexican Government of their ability to construct the work would obtain any reasonable conces sion which they might ask for, and that the terms of concession would be rigorously complied with. For instance a tax would be levied upon the property in the city sufficient to pay a large interest on the investment; and the reclaimed public land be given to those

who drained it. This would be of immease value.

How the work is to be accomplished and how, when accomplished, it is to annual return from some unknown re

country was in a state of chronic revo-lution. But those days have passed

and are gone, we hope, forever, commerce of the country 1. increasing. So are its products. Manufactories are constantly multiplied. The miner al resources of the country are rapidly developed. The public are getting edu cated. The great works of improvement which have been undertaken there in late years, have furnished remunerative occupation and consequent contentment to a vast number of per-sons who would otherwise have been idle and un. anageable. Life has become more secure, the robbers and murderers who formerly infested the high roads having been exterminated by the rigorous execution of the laws. All the country needs to continue it in its present era of prosperity is peace, and peace seems assured. The obliga-tions of the Governments are regularly met. The ambition of the public men of the country appears to be to make of Mexico what it should be, a nation among the nations of the earth Many millions of money have been invested there within the last half dozen years in railroads. All

money for these enterprises came from abroad. So far as the Government is concerned it is safe. There has been, true, a partial default on the part of the Government to pay the subsidies which it promised, but this was the re-sult of a temporary embarrassment and will soon disappear. The property and the Government has aided the com-panies in every practicable way to preserve it from attack, and to aid its owners and managers. There is a de-gree of uncertainty always attending

the result of money invested in mines. or in railroad enterprises. Profits in the one depend upon the quantity and quality of the ore; and who can tell what is at the bottom of a mine. In the other, they depend upon the num-ber of passengers transported and the amount of freight. In both the result is problematical. But no question could arise as to the result which would attend the successful drainage of the valley of Mexico. Th money expended will be secured by property now in sight, to say nothing of that which would be redemed by the Five millions of dollars at most would be required to drain the railey and render valuable a vast quantity of land that is now useless. The valley the city contains nearly 200,000 tuhabitants, and is daily increasing in population and wealth. This improvement

SIMPLE WAYS OF THE SAXONS OW THE VILLAGE FOLK IN A PART OF EUROPE ASSIST MACH OTHER

would make it one of the most delightful places of resort in the world.—New

IN THEIR WORK. The author of "Life and Society in Eastern Europe" gives a lively picture of the primitive customs still kept up among the Saxon settlers in Hungary. The reader who is acquainted with the "log-rollings," the "huskings," and the apple-bees," which are really so-clety matters in the new settlements of this country, says the Youth's Com-panton, will be interested in these eastern occasions as perhaps the orig-inals of similar institutions here. The author's Saxon host, after speaking of the gypsies and the Wallacks as com-mon farm-hands, goes on to explain bow the Saxons contrive to make themselves independent of such help:
They do the drudgery for us; but
plowing, sowing, mowing, and reaping,
being honorable and manly labor, we
do ourselves by mutally assisting one
another throughout the busy seasons

of the year. As scon as the service is over in the church of a Sunday our "honorable" mayor addresses the "honorable neigh bors," assembled in the church porch on rainy weather, and under one of the trees in the church inclosure when

He tells them, for instance, that, as it is the season of the year when this or that sort of work ought to be done.

Widow Breitlachners's fields must be A CLEVER METHOD OF INCREASING attended to first, or whatever other widows and orphans fields have to be plowed, sowed, or mowed, and then it is decided among us "honorable neighbors" that so many of us shall attend diamonds and the thousand-and-one in the sound of this game of great when he morrow.

By dint of mutually assisting one

Some of them are mounted when on patrol, and they all carry horns with them, which they blow at stated intervals, in order that we, away in the meadows mowing, may know that they are keeping vigilant watch, and that all at home are safe. There is the alarmnor blown from the church-tower in case of anything happening, and on hearing that we all rush home to the rescue. It is an old custom which has been in vogue among us for centuries, but it is an excellent one for all that.

SNAKES AND BIRDS ABOUND.

REGION IN MEXICO WHICH SWARMS WITH FEATRERS AND SCALES.

No wonder those early Indians con-No wonder those early Indians con-sidered a skirt of woven snakes the er, than to be constantly picking up most appropriate garment for the God- after two or three of these noncondess of the earth, says a Mexican cor-respondent of the Court Becord. Centuries before the coming of the Aztecs the poetical people who inhabi-ted these western shores, contemplat-ing the azure Pacific, named the god-dess of water Chalchiuhticue—"she of the skirts of blue;" and no less appro-priately the tribes of this section called the earth's goddess Chibuscoati—"she the earth's goddess Chihuacoati—"she of the skirts of snakes." Other tribes called her Ceatlique—"the woman serpent"-the Aztec Eve, whose head is a serpent's, with the breast and limbs of a woman, and whose gown is a web of snakes adorned with tassels and feath-

ers.

In attempting to explore some of the islands of Lake Chapals it seemed as if the earth literally wore a "skirt of serpents." The ground swarmed with them, swaying and writting from every bush, hissing and writting from every bush, hissing and squirming on every fallen tree, and rippling the water in all directions. It was a question as to which were more numerous, the birds above or snakes below. Among the islands are numerous shoals, which barely project their pebbly heads above the water. These shoals are inhabited by millions of terns, gulls, and other water fowl and when approached the birds rise up in swarms, darkening the air, uttering deafening cries, and darting about the intruders in a threatening manner. Then the little short-tailed fellows sail high up in the air, where they look like ministure boys riding on broomsticks. But the scene on the shoals after the birds have deserted them is most sur-prising. Gulls and terns make no nests, and do not even take the trouble to scratch out a hollow place in the gravel: but to every pebble there seems to be a score of eggs. Astonishing as it may seem, among these bushels of eggs—laid miscellaneously and all so eggs—laid miscellaneously and all so earthed.
exactly alike—each bird knows its own, and, returning, will invariably settle down without hesitation upon the right

The young are constantly kicking out of the Shells, and almost immediately after the exit waddle straight to the water in a gawky and uncertain way, where they wade and drink without any assistance from their parents. The eggs vary in size from a Robin's to that of a hen, and in order to identify species one must wait until the parents They tell us that as soon as the spring

birds reappear there is a great gathering of snakes below and haws above The latter literally cover the trees, and whonever hunger dictates they make a dash at the tired little creatures who have settled upon islands after their gion. If the bird escape the hawks be made remunerative, are suborsinate questions. What we wish to suggest to those who are turning their attention to Mexico is that there is a great enterprise in sight there and that waters edge. Among the hawks is one

> CEREMONIES OBSERVED IN THE PRIV ATE DINING-ROOM IN VICTORIA

TOWER. Sir Henry leads the way to her Majesty's private drawing-room and the visitor flads bimself in the presence of oyalty, it may be for the drat time He is soon reassured, and unless he is ctammering churl, who would be ill at ease in any lady's company, he soon feers at home. He is sure to be a ce lebrity, and the Queen kindly questions as to the "forte" which has made him famous, sending him away quite happy after the ten minutes' interview to while away the time till dinrer. This he can do in his own apartments or in be salon of the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, as he pleases.

The dinner itself is rather more try-

ing. To begin with, it is not served until sine o'clock, so that the visitor, if it be his first visit, will be blessed with an alderman's appetite by the time he fluds himself in the reception room, or rather corrider, adjoining the private dining-room in the Victoria Tower. Mr. Gladstone and several orher old stagers always provide themselves with sandwiches, which they eat in their rooms. The Queen enters at five minutes to the hour, says a word or two to each guest, and then pilots the way to the dinner table. Here the nervous visitor's happiness depends greatiy on his luck. If by any chance Princess Christian happens to be din-ing at the Castle and he sits next her ne is sure to have a good time. Princess Louise, the Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Albany, are all the hest of company. On the other hand, the Princess of Wales, though her manner is charming, is, from her deafness, rather a trying neighbor to a nervous visitor, while Princess Beatrice is so quiet as to give a frightened stranger a quite erreneous impression of hauteur. The Queen addresses, in the course of which he is expected to answer briefly and well, all other conversation ceas-

the mual, one sentence to each guest ing during the dialogue. There is no itting over wine by the gentlemen, and in one hour they are all in the reception room again. The guests do not sit, but advance in turn and say a few words to her Msjesty, who then bows to the company and retires to her pri-vate apartments. Next morning the guests breakfast in their own rooms, and are expected to leave by half past ten. They do not, except in the case of Ministers, see the Queen in the

General Grant Refused Wine.

Let us take a few facts: When trav elling in India he was surrounded with social customs, to disregard which required the strongest will and the firm-est purpose. Not a few foreign resi-dents in the East are bard drinkers. There were not hours enough in the day for Grant to accept the invitations he received. To be courteous, he not infrequently accepted invitations to half a dozen tiffins on the same day, at each one of which he would remain a few moments, until the last one would be reached. At all these gatherings, wine and liquers were freely used. He became so thoroughly disgusted with the custom that, on his return to his hotel, he said to his wife: "Julia, I do not intend to take another glass of wine to please anybody." That was in 1878, and from that time forward to Mount McGregor, his temperance habits were above suspicion.

From Calcutta he went to Burmah The reception committee furnished large baskets of champagne and figures. These were subject to Grant's orders. To the disappointment and disgust of the committee, the baskets were not opened. Surprise was expressed; but Grant simply said: "Gentelmen. I do not wish anything to drink." and the baskets were returned drink," and the baskets were returned unopened to Calcutta. I received accounts of this incident from General Litchfield, late Consul-General to India, and from Mrs. Grant. slastic admirers invited him to what is called "a wine dinner." Bishop Harris was present, and he informed me that General Grant deliberately turned his glasses upside down.— Maguzine.

The First Olive Oll.

Colonel George P. Hooper brought from his noted Sonoma vineyard and iruit orchard to Santa Rosa, Monday morning, samples of fine cilive cil, made from cilives grown upon his own grounds, now in the tenth year of their growth, from cuttings planted by Colonel Hooper himself. He has four hands engaged in making the cili, and will have a bounteous product. The cili sclear and of rich quality, and was made with great care. It is the first ever made, we believe, in Sonoma. That the production of cilives and their preparation for market, and the making of the pure cil will become in a few years one of the valuable industries of Sonama and sources of great value, is confidently believed. The trees grow in favorable localities with every promise of heartiness, vigor and bounteous fruitage, and after the six or seven years required for hearing the crop is perennial and the life of the tree matter of ages. To Colonel Hooper belongs the credit of having produced the first ripe cilives and made the first pure native cil in Sonoma. It is as a record of history in connection with our county.—Sonoma Republican,

Putting Things Away.

It seems the hardest matter, for some to acquire the habit of putting things formists to neatness and order. It is a small matter when one has done with book, paper, work-basket, needle, thimble, scissors, etc., to put every article where it belongs; but where several misplace, and only one has all the putting away to do, it amounts to a real task, and becomes sufficient excuse for sharp words and

angry looks.
The same slovenly habit of scattering things about, is extended some what to articles of dress, and this that, or the other garment, or bit of toggery, is cast off and left knocking picks up and puts away the offending Mothers sometimes indulge their

boys in this habit of scattering their belongings, by making their sisters keep order in their tracks; but this is injustice to brothers and sisters too, and oh! such an injustice to future wives. How many domestic jars grow out of this very habit of slovenliness on the part of husbands! One of the greatest drawbacks which the wife finds to her enjoyment of the society of her dual half, is this disreof neatness, we might almost say aver slon to it .- St. Louis Magazine.

Boston dectors prescribe onlons as a nerve tonic.

The latest form of drunkenness has developed itself in Nortwestern Pennsylvania, where a young man has formed gas which he inhales from oil wells.

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