AN EMPHATIC PROTEST

Objection to the Order Excluding Chinese From the Philippines.

ORDER WAS ISSUED BY GEN. OTIS.

China Insists that His Order is Contrary to International Law and in Violation of Existing Treaties—Matter is Turned Over to Secretary Root for Consideration and Adjustment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The imperial Chinese government, through its minister, Wu Ting Fang, has lodged with the state department an emphatic protest against the military order of General Otis excluding Chinese from the Philippines. Neither the state department nor the Chinese legation will give any information concerning the protest, but from entirely reliable quarters it is learned that it insists that General Otis' action is contrary to international laws, in violation of existing treaties, and in complete disregard of the friendly relations which have been so long maintained between the two countries.

Minister Wu called at the state department last Friday and it is believed he submitted the protest in person at that time.

The matter was promptly brought to the attention of the president, as the protest was of such a character as to give the subject an international aspect considerably beyond the purely military question involved. It is said that China welcomed the recent advent of the United States into the affairs of the far east and has hoped that this step would prove a further bond and would extend the relations between the two countries, particularly in their neighboring possessions. Furthermore, it is understood that among the specific points of protest submitted by the Chinese government is one to the effect that such an order is a departure from the announced purpose of the president of the United States to maintain the present status of affairs in the Philippines until congress has determined a permanent condition.

The military phases of the question have been referred to Secretary Root. Owing to his familiarity with international law, he will probably consider the subject broadly, both in its international, as well as its military aspects.

General Otis' order was issued some time ago, without direction from Washington and apparently as a military necessity, although the Chinese protest urges that there is no such military necessity, but on the contrary, that the Chinese have rendered even military assistance.

General Otis' order is signed by himself as military governor of the Philippines, and by Brigadier General Charles A. Whitaker, as collector of customs, having supervision of Chinese affairs. It says: "The laws of the United States, which prohibit the Chinese, will be enforced here."

The decree then excepts such Chinese as have previously lived in the Philippines and who have certificates showing this fact. It also excepts Chinese officials, travelers, etc., excepted under the treaty between the United States and China. Provision is made for registering the Chinese in the Philippines and their deportation to China in case of failure to register. As very few Chinese, other than those now in the Philippines, come within the exceptions, the effect of the decree is to make the exclusion practically absolute.

VENEZUELA BOUNDARY.

The English Barrister Goes into History to Find the Outline.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—At yesterday's session of the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary commission Sir Richard Webster, the British attorney general, continuing his argument on behalf of Great Britain, dwelt on the relations of the Dutch and the Indians.

Describing the colony as it was in 1714, at the time of the treaty of Utrecht, he claimed that the Dutch then owned all hat is now contended for by Great Britain, and argued that the acts of Spanish interference during the eighteenth century had been without effect.

Describing the colony in 1814, he asserted that at the time of the transfer to England, all the territory and all the rivers owned by the Dutch passed from the Netherlands to England.

SCHLEY'S FRIENDS PROTEST.

New Orders, They Say, Are Not Commensurate With His Dignity.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Governor Lowdes, Senator Wellington, Mayor Malster of Baltimore and General Felix Angus called upon the president today and formally protested against the assignment of Rear Admiral Schley to command the South Atlantic station on the ground that it was not commensurate with his dignity and the service he had rendered during the Spanish-American war. The protest was made voluntarily and without Admiral Schley's knowledge.

The president listened attentively to what the Maryland republican leaders had to say, but gave no indication of what he would do.

Two Soldiers Must Die.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—A dispatch to the Times-Herald from Washington says: Privates Damhoffer and Conine, sentenced to death by court martial for assaulting Philippine women, will not receive any mercy at the hands of the president. The sentence of the court martial will be carried out as soon as the proceedings and findings in the two cases can be reviewed and approved by him, unless there should be some irregularity about the proceedings.

FEARS OF FINANCIAL CRASH.

War in South Africa Likely to Cause Serious Trouble in London.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The Times' London financial correspondent cables: "Our money market anxiously begins to reckon upon war risks. All last week we were hoping against hope that peace might be maintained. As I write that hope has almost been abandoned and rates for money are therefore tightening wholly irrespective of business demands. These, indeed, are very moderate for the home account. Our discount market would have little occupation did it depend on the domestic supply of bills, for that does not now amount to 25 per cent of the total value of paper handled.

"This is one great source of anxiety for our credit institutions. Not so many years ago quite 70 per cent of the bills of exchange current here were of English origin; now it is quite the other way. Not only do British banks and discount houses buy foreign bills in large amounts, but French, German, Russian, Dutch and Japanese banks possess important London branches engaged in placing daily a large volume of bills on our market. During your export season each American mail also brings heavy consignments of your mercantile paper. It is therefore of the utmost importance that no hitch should arise to prevent our credit establishments from being able to regularly handle this stream of remittances. Dear money must produce this hitch and I fear a war must force our market sharply.

SMALLPOX IN A REGIMENT.

Thirty-First is Detained at San Francisco Because of Infection.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The Thirty-first infantry, which was scheduled to sail on the transport Grant today for Manila, has been held back because of a cause of smallpox within its ranks.

John G. White of company M was discovered to have symptoms which pointed to smallpox. He was immediately put into quarantine and every precaution was taken to prevent a spread of the disease. The Thirty-first has been detained until a thorough investigation can be made. The regiment came here at the end of August from Fort Thomas, Ky.

SEEKS AID OF UNCLE SAM.

Orange Free State Will Ask the United States to Intervene for the Transvaal.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Capetown correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The United States consul in Capetown has gone to Bloemfontein at the request of the government of the Orange Free State to confer regarding the crisis. The Orange Free States executive is anxious to secure American intervention.

Boer spies infest all the border towns. Troops will be dispatched to Kimberly within a week. Five hundred last night and others will go forward today.

Stabbing Affray at Rawlins.

RAWLINS, Wyo., Sept. 19.—Lou Shaeffer, a Union Pacific brakeman, was stabbed yesterday morning by Jack Harris, a sheep herder in the employ of the Geddes Sheep company.

The men had been drinking the earlier part of the night and about 3 o'clock in the morning Shaeffer was in the Club saloon when Harris came in and, without warning, plunged the blade of a pocket knife into his neck. A wound four inches long was made, but not deep enough to be dangerous.

Philippine Revenues.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The war department made the statement today that the total receipts of the Philippine islands for the month of July are $732,845, divided as follows: Customs receipts at Manila, $391,147; customs receipts at Iloilo, $22,111; customs receipts at Cebu, $31,043. To this should be added internal revenue receipts to the amount of $106,226. The remaining receipts consist of provost court fines, water rents, market and slaughter house receipts, etc.

McKinley's Bouquet to Dewey.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19—Partial arrangements have been made at the White house for the dinner which President McKinley will give to Admiral Dewey. It will be held on the evening of October 3 at 8 o'clock in the state dining room. The list of guests will be limited to fifty and will consist of prominent officers of the navy and army and high officials of the government. A few invitations have already gone out.

No Report From Watson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19—Admiral Watson has not yet reported to the navy department upon the reported bombardment of the fort in Subig bay by the Charleston yesterday. General Otis recently was informed by cable that he could have the fullest co-operation of the navy in any movement, and it is thought at the navy department that in execution of this promise Admiral Watson is initiating the new campaign.

Otis Does Not Trust Spain.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegraph company from Hong Kong says advices from Manila announce that Aguinaldo is willing to release all sick and civilian Spanish prisoners, but, it is added, Major General Otis refuses to allow Spanish vessels to proceed to Filipino ports to receive them.

Boers Massing Artillery.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The special dispatches from South Africa confirm yesterday's telegrams to the effect that the Boers are massing artillery commanding Laing's Nek. Small Boer detachments ocupy positions above Buffalo river.

Sold Meat Under Orders

HAVANA, Sept. 19.—The police of Cienfuegos recently attempted to arrest some American soldiers who were selling meat from the regimental supply. The soldiers resisted, but were finally taken into custody.

KRUEGER WON'T YIELD

Refuses to Give Up Independence to Great Britain.

REGRETS WITHDRAWAL OLD TERMS

In Firm but Diplomatic Terms He Shows Farce Now Being Played by John Bull—Gladly Accepts Arbitration as a Means of Solving the Problems Confronting Both Nations.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—All the dispatches from South Africa this morning talk of the imminence of hostilities and the preparations for them. In Johannesburg it seems to be taken for granted that the Orange Free State has approved President Kruger's note and promised active assistance in the event of war.

An official telegram posted at Volksrust says that the Transvaal, with the assent of the Orange Free State, repudiates British suzerainty and adheres to the seven years' franchise.

At Capetown it is reported that Mr. Hoffmeyer, the Afrikander leader, sent a communication to President Stein of the Orange Free State, entreating him to do his utmost to preserve peace, but that he received in answer the words, "Too late."

All military men agree that it is out of the question to begin hostile operations before the middle of next month, no rain having fallen and the veldt being still bare.

It is supposed that the next move contemplated by the Transvaal is an appeal to the powers, begging them to recommend arbitration on the lines of the conference at The Hague.

A dispatch from Charlestown says the wildest rumors are current there and that great alarm is felt, owing to the unprotected state of the town, especially as Boer signaling is plainly visible on the adjacent mountains.

There was a serious disturbance in the Market Square, of Johannesburg on Saturday afternoon. A meeting called by a labor agitator named Bain, to condemn British policy and to enroll volunteers to fight for the Boers, led to serious fights with the police, lasting a couple of hours. Many persons were injured, among them the recently notorious Dr. Matthews, who laid a charge against a mounted policeman. An immense crowd, singing "Rule Brittania," accompanied him to the police office.

MILLER PILLSBURY IS DEAD.

Overwork and Insufficient Exercise Produce Heart Failure.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 18.—Charles A. Pillsbury, the well known miller, died in this city yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. On account of poor health Mr. Pillsbury went to Europe December 1, 1898, and returned the middle of June. While abroad he consulted with eminent physicians in London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin. When he landed in New York he was of the opinion that his health was much improved, but before leaving the metropolis he consulted other doctors and since returning he has been a patient of Dr. Porter of New York and Dr. W. A. Jones of this city. The physicians agreed he was suffering from heart trouble, caused by an enlargement of the stomach and insufficient physical exercise.

After reaching home he gradually improved and seemed to be in a fair way to totally recover his health. A week ago he took a trip to southern Minnesota, but on his return he suffered from nausea. Since his return from his European trip he has been devoting but about two hours a day to business. He remained at home nearly all day Saturday. During Saturday night he complained of great pain and physicians were summoned. They remained with him through the night and today until a short time before Mr. Pillsbury died. He was conscious to the end and talked to his wife and friends who were in the room.

RUMORS OF SPECIAL SESSION.

They Persistently Press Themselves Upon the Public Ear.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Notwithstanding repeated denials, rumors of an extra session of congress are persistently circulated. Public men who are close to the president declare that he has no thought of calling congress together before the regular time for its assembling on the first Monday in December.

Mr. McKinley hopes that by the time congress meets in regular session he will be enabled to announce some substantial progress in the Philippine campaign and hold out hopes of an early settlement of affairs in those islands.

As General Otis will not have a greatly increased force at his disposal before the latter part of October, it is not expected that he will be able to accomplish much in the way of subduing the Filipinos before the middle of November. The president hopes, however, that by the first of December he will be able to report to congress a marked improvement in the situation.

Alger Stays Out of Race.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 18.—A dispatch to the Times-Herald from Detroit, Mich., says: That General Russell A. Alger has decided to withdraw from the senatorial race there is now no doubt. Formal announcement of his retirement, it is predicted, will be made this week, probably tomorrow.

Cattle Combine in Trouble.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 18.—It is reported that Promoter Charles Loving may have some difficulty in securing a permit to do business in Texas for his $25,000,000 cattle syndicate, which is incorporated in New Jersey. It is well known that the state officers are opposed to the plan of incorporation in other states to do business in Texas. The laws of Texas permit of the incorporation of such companies as this, and state officials are inclined to force all corporations doing business in this state to take out their charters here.

TOM REED RETURNS THANKS.

Expresses His Gratitude for Honors Conferred Upon Him.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 18.—The Press will print tomorrow morning the following:

"To the Republicans of the First Maine District: While I am naturally reluctant to obtrude myself upon public attention, even here at home, I am sure no one would expect me to leave the First Maine district after so long a service without some words expressing to you my appreciation of your friendship and my gratitude for your generous treatment. Words alone are inadequate and I must appeal to your memories. During three and twenty years of political life, not always peaceful, you have never questioned a single public act of mine. Other men have had to look after their districts. My district has looked after me. This, in the place where I was born, where you know my shortcomings as well as I do myself, gives me a right to be proud of my relations with you.

"No honors are ever quite like those which come from home. It would not be just for me to withhold my thanks from those democrats who have so often given me their votes. This friendship I can acknowledge with all propriety even in a letter to republicans, for both they and you know that I have never trimmed a sail to catch the passing breeze or ever flown a doubtful flag.

"Office, as a 'ribbon to stick in your coat,' is worth nobody's consideration. Office as opportunity is worth all consideration. That opportunity you have given me untrammeled in the fullest and amplest measure and I return you sincerest thanks. If I have deserved any praise it belongs of right to you.

"Whatever may happen I am sure that the First Maine district will always be true to the principles of liberty, self-government and the rights of man.

"THOMAS B. REED.

SIX NEGROES ARE KILLED.

White Miners at Carterville, Ill., and Non-Union Colored Men Battle.

CARTERVILLE, Ill., Sept. 18.—Carterville was the scene of a bloody riot about noon today, in which six negroes were instantly killed and one wounded unto death, while two others received slight wounds.

Trouble has been hovering ever since the militia was recalled by Governor Tanner last Monday. The white miners of this place have refused to allow the negro miners to come into town, always meeting them and ordering them back. Today, however, thirteen negroes, all armed, marched into town, going to the Illinois Central depot, where they exchanged a few words with the white miners there, when the negroes pulled their pistols and opened fire on the whites, who at once returned the fire, when a running fight was kept up.

The negroes scattered, but were closely followed by the whites, running up the main street, while the remainder took down the railroad track. When the execution was done, all who went through town escaping.

After the fight was over six dead bodies were picked up and another mortally wounded. They were taken to the city hall, where the wounded man was attended to and an inquest held over the dead ones.

Mrs. J. C. Blackburn Dies.

VERSAILLES, Ky., Sept. 18.—Mrs. J. C. S. Blackburn, wife of the ex-senator, died here tonight of heart disease, aged 60. Mr. Blackburn left home a few days ago, his wife's health showing great improvement. He was on his way from the east when Mrs. Blackburn died. At her bedside were all of her children except one daughter, the wife of Colonel William P. Hall, U. S. A., who is ill in Washington.

Carr Not a Candidate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—General Clark Carr of Galesburg, Ill., and formerly minister to Denmark, is in Washington, and it is rumored that he would be the successor of Interstate Commerce Commissioner Calhoun, who intends to practice law in Chicago. General Carr said, in response to an inquiry, that he was not a candidate for the position and that he had heard nothing to lead him to believe that his name was under consideration.

Queen Lil's Cousin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—Prince David Kawananakoa, a cousin of ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, arrived in Washington today from Honolulu. His visit to Washington is purely personal and has no connection with the politics of the island. He will visit the ex-queen, who is now a resident of Washington, and will go on to New York to the yacht races early in October.

Will Continue Strike.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 18.—At a meeting of the striking street railroad men last night it was decided by a unanimous vote to continue the strike. Four hundred strikers were present and speeches were made, in which victory was predicted. The question was decided by a rising vote, every man present standing up.

Pensions for Western Veterans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—The following western pensions have been granted:

Issue of September 2:

Nebraska: Increase—Joseph D. Cross, Plainview, $6 to $8.

Vanderbilts Will Withdraw.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The will of Cornelius Vanderbilt will not be probated nor its contents made public until young Alfred Vanderbilt, the second son, can reach home. He is now in the mountains of Japan. This decision was reached today by the members of the family and their lawyers, at a conference in Senator Depew's office. A cable message was sent to him telling the young man to return to New York with all possible speed. What else was decided upon at the conference was not divulged.

IN THE ODD CORNER.

QUEER AND CURIOUS THINGS AND EVENTS.

How the Giant Octopus Eats—Few Have Ever Seen the Monster Devour His Prey—A Curious Attachment—Clever Tricks of Ravens.

Leisurely Lane.

Is there no road now to Leisurely Lane?
We traveled it long ago,
A place for the lagging of leisurely steps,
sweet and shady and slow.
There were rims of restful hills beyond
and fields of dreamful wheat
With shadows of clouds across them
blown and poppies asleep at our feet.

There lads and maids on a Sunday met
and strolled them two and two,
The leaves they laced in a roof o'erhead
and only the sun peered through,
And there was time to gather a rose and
time for a wood bird's call,
And plenty of time to sit by a stream
and hearken its ripple and fall,

Is there no road now to Leisurely Lane?
God knows we have hurried afar!
There was once a lamp through the
brooding dusk and over the tree a
star.
There was once a breath of the clover
bloom—sweet heaven, we have hurried
so long!—
And there was a gate by a white rose
clasped and out of the dusk a song.

That song—the echo is strange and sweet.
The voice—it is weak and old,
It hath no part with this fierce, wild
rush and this hard, mad fight for
gold.
It hath no part with the clamor and din
and the jarring of wheel and stone.
Oh, listen, my heart, and forget—forget
that we reap the bread we have
sown!

Is there no road now to Leisurely Lane,
where, lingering, one by one,
The summoning bells of twilight time
over the meadows blown
May find us strolling our homeward way,
glad of the evening star?
Is there no road now to Leisurely Lane?
God knows we have hurried afar!
—Ladies' Home Journal.

How the Giant Octopus Eats.

From San Francisco Call: "Never before had it fallen to my lot to see the terrible monster we encountered on the last passage from San Francisco toward Nanaimo in the bark Willscott of Honolulu," said a skipper the other day. "We knew that the octopus grew to an immense size, as Banks and Solander, who accompanied Capt. Cook in his first voyage around the world, found the dead carcass of one floating on the water to the westward of Cape Horn. It was supposed to be twenty by thirty feet, the body only; the tentacles were hanging under the water. It was surrounded by myriads of birds, which were feeding greedily on its remains. Pliny also mentions a similar monster, having eight arms thirty feet long and a corresponding girth, and many other writers, too numerous to mention, have certified to its actual existence. But I did not believe that anything similar to the terrible 'devil fish' described by Victor Hugo was really in existence until I had ocular demonstration of the fact on this passage. Its eyes were large, of a greenish tint and somewhat protruding; its mouth, however, was not so very large, and it appeared to be shaped like a parrot's bill; its tentacles were tapering, and, like its body, of a grayish color, covered with spots. It appeared to possess the chameleonlike power of changing the color of these spots in a most extraordinary manner as fast as the eye could detect the changes; they varied from a very rich crimson to a dark, dull brown, these changes, no doubt, indicating the high state of excitement under which the creature was at the time. Suddenly the octopus discharged a huge jet of a dark-colored fluid full into the eyes of a sunfish, and then, rushing forward with the rapidity of an arrow, it encircled its prey with the long tentacles, and in another moment the victor and vanquished had disappeared below the surface of the water. In a few moments more we had sailed right over the scene and found the water was colored almost black for a space fully 200 feet in diameter, and we noticed an odor slightly resembling iodine rising from the water; our patent log line of snow-white cotton, which was towing astern, was colored almost black, and it has not yet assumed its white freshness, although it was towed in the water fully 800 miles since the above episode. About twenty minutes after we had passed over the spot we saw the huge creature again on the surface enjoying its meal in a very leisurely manner, rolling the body of the unfortunate sunfish over and over and biting off large mouthfuls with its cruel-looking beak. I knew before that these huge octopods and their relatives, the decapods, were not altogether mythical, as they have at the United States national museum in Washington, a papier mache cast of one of the latter which was found stranded on the north shore of Trinity bay, Newfoundland, on the 22d day of September, 1877. The total length of this specimen, including tentacles, was only sixty feet, so it is quite safe to infer that it had not become of age when it was wrecked."

Curious Attachment.

There are few things more interesting in the natural history of animals, or, indeed, more wonderful, than the partiality which individuals of totally different race have exhibited for each other, says the London Mail. About ten years ago a friend who was rector of a rural parish in North Wales bought a pig at one of his village fairs. It belonged to a cottager who lived nearly four miles from the place where the fair was held, and who had probably brought it on foot from his cottage that morning. The pig was driven up to the rectory and placed in the sty, and on the next morning my friend went to see his new purchase and to turn him out into the fold to take an airing, where he was left to pick a few peas that had been thrown down to make his pastime more agreeable. After awhile the pig was not to be found and a servant was sent to see if he had strayed back to his old home. There he was found happy and free among the other animals of the cottage. He was again driven to his new quarters, and confined to the sty for nearly two days. When it was thought he had become reconciled to his new home or had forgotten his old one, he was again liberated and suffered to roam at will about the fold. He was watched for awhile, but seemed to be so entirely at home that he was left and forgotten until it was time to confine him to his own quarters, when he was again sought for in vain. He had once more strayed to his old haunts and had to be brought back again. On the morning following this escape my friend went to the sty and found near it a little brown dog, which he then remembered he had seen about the premises several times since the fair, and it occurred to him that the pig and he were acquainted, and would, if the opportunity were offered, trot home together. So the pig was liberated in order to see if the surmise was correct, and sure enough, recognition, sweet and tender, was soon witnessed. They were followed at a respectable distance for fully half a mile, as they diligently trotted home together, the dog leading the way and anxiously looking back every now and then to see if his friend was following. The little dog had been missed by his master for long periods together, and his absence could not be accounted for till my friend solved the mystery. There was evidently a strong attachment between them, but whether it was the force of this attachment or anxiety to look after his master's interests, the conduct of the dog was equally wonderful.

Clever Tricks of Ravens.

Many stories are told of the cleverness of the raven, a bird that really seems to have reasoning powers. One of these stories tells how a raven by a skilful stratagem got a young hare for its dinner, says the Philadelphia Times. It had pounced upon the little animal, but the mother hare drove it away. Then the raven slowly retreated, encouraging the mother to follow him, and even pretending that he was afraid of her. In this fashion he led her a considerable distance from the young one, and then suddenly, before the hare had time to realize the meaning of the trick, he rose in the air, flew swiftly back, caught the young hare in his beak and bore it away. A similar plan was adopted by some ravens that wished to steal food from a dog. They teased him till he grew so angry that he chased them from the spot, but the artful birds turned sharply around, easily reached the dish before him and carried off the choicer bits in triumph. As to the raven's power of speech, the following story will show how aptly it can talk: A gentleman while traveling through a wood in the south of England was startled by hearing a shout of "Fair play, gentlemen; fair play!" uttered in loud tones. The cry being presently repeated the gentleman thought it must proceed from some one in distress and at once began to search for him. He soon discovered two ravens fiercely attacking a third. He was so struck with the appeal of the oppressed bird that he promptly rescued him. It turned out that the victim was a tame raven belonging to a house in the neighborhood, and the cry that it had used so opportunely was one of many that it had been taught to utter.

Great Age of Birds.

It is only possible at present to collect data from the duration of lives of birds in captivity; evidence otherwise must be very unreliable, and it is purely a matter of theory as to whether the natural possible life is greater than that under the unnatural condition of captivity. There are records of a nightingale having lived 25 years, a thrush 17, a blackbird that was still alive at 20½, a goldfinch 23, skylarks of 24 and 20. Ravens, owls and cockatoos are popularly supposed to live to a very great age, and the following records appear to be authentic: Raven, 50; gray parrot, 50 and 40; blue macaw, 64; eagle owls, 53, and one still alive at 68. Some aquatic birds appear to live to a ripe old age, for we hear of a heron of 60, goose 80, mute swan 70. It is doubtful if any of the foregoing ages are any true guide to the longevity of the actual families the birds represent, or indeed, whether the possible age of one family exceeds that of another, but the records are interesting, and form a step in the ladder of the investigation of this most difficult question. The coloring of a bird in perfect health and the texture of its feathers are exactly the same at 50 as at 5, and those signs that are popularly put down to age, such as bleached and faded plumage and misshapen claws or beaks are attributable to unnatural conditions of some kind. The great tenacity of life some birds possess when deprived of food is marvelous, and the following instances are given: Golden eagle, 21 days; an elderduck, 28; an albatross, 35, and a penguin (Apteno dytes), it is stated, can live two months.—The Ibis.

A Wonderful Dress.

Princess Czartoryski has had a wonderful dress made in Paris, on which her coat of arms is produced in jewels on a white satin ground. For this purpose the stones had to be pierced, and, though their value was deteriorated, the dress as it stands is valued at $75,000.

To Wash Colored Silks.

Dipping any colored silk in strong salt and water before it is washed will preserve its color and brightness, and prevent the colors running.