

# For and About the Women Folks

## Heiress of Rosa Bonheur.

**M**ISS ANNA KLUMKE, who has inherited Rosa Bonheur's fortune, is about to publish a paper which shows how it came about that the great artist made her will in her favor, and you will be surprised to hear that it was John Arbuckle, the man at the head of the great coffee industry, whom all Brooklynites know, who was instrumental in having Miss Anna Klumke make the acquaintance of Rosa Bonheur. This is the way it came about:

John Arbuckle was a great admirer of Rosa Bonheur, and having, some ten years ago, a fine wild horse in his stud farm, he sent it to Rosa Bonheur. A year later, going to Paris, Mr. Arbuckle, wanting to know whether Rosa Bonheur got the horse all right, asked his friend, Miss Anna Klumke, to go to the chateau with him to act as interpreter, because he spoke no French. They did not see Rosa Bonheur; she was out, but the maid showed the horse to its former owner and said that no one was able to tame him, that he was let out in the fields and came back to the stable of his own accord when he wanted feed.

Mr. Arbuckle was bent on making Rosa Bonheur's acquaintance and, on writing to her, she invited him and Miss Klumke to luncheon, saying they would be most welcome but would not get much more than fresh eggs. Delighted with his visit, Mr. Arbuckle made several calls upon Rosa Bonheur and each time he wrote asking the liberty to go to see her she wrote back to be sure and bring his charming interpreter with him.

Anna Klumke, who always had the greatest admiration for Rosa Bonheur's work, was delighted to have the occasion to see the great artist. A friendship grew out of those visits and when Anna Klumke came to America to fill orders for portraits she and Rosa Bonheur corresponded. When Anna Klumke went back she painted Rosa Bonheur's portrait for the Salon and during the poses the artist asked Miss Klumke if she would not like to live with her, that she would give her lessons

in painting and that it would be pleasant to spend the winter evenings together talking about art and literature. Anna Klumke's mother was appealed to by the artist and gave her consent and Anna was Rosa Bonheur's constant companion the last two years of her life.

Miss Klumke venerates the memory of her friend and benefactress and she spends the greater part of her life collecting notes, remembering what the artist told her, to get up a biography of Rosa Bonheur which will be a lasting monument to her memory. In the meanwhile, she is about to publish Rosa Bonheur's letters to her in America. —Brooklyn Eagle.

## Tea at the Chinese Legation.

**A**BOVE all other entertainments at the national capital there is one series of social functions to which invitations are eagerly sought by women residing temporarily or permanently at Uncle Sam's seat of government. The events which so universally pique feminine curiosity are the afternoon teas at the Chinese legation.

Afternoon tea at the Chinese ministerial residence is a most cosmopolitan function, not only insofar as the guests are concerned, but with reference to the receiving party as well, for Mrs. Yung Kwal is usually assisted by a bevy of bright American girls, while the minister's daughter and the other Chinese ladies in the household invariably appear in the costume of their country, says Waldon Fawcett in the Housekeeper. All their dresses, it may be mentioned, are fashioned from the same model, with scant skirt over tunic and jacket, in conformity to a fashion set by royal decree. The costumes worn by the Chinese women at these afternoon teas are of magnificent silk, richly embroidered, and all are made by a Chinese tailor who is connected with the legation.

Tea is served in the dining room, which seats forty persons. The room is wainscoted and has a beamed ceiling and is finished in dull oak and tapestry, with window hangings of purple plush. The round tea table occupies the center of the room, directly under the large chandelier.

Interspersed with the cakes and other dainties are the fantastically ornamented little boxes containing the choicest of all teas, imported from the Orient, and the tea table is decorated with small silk Chinese flags which were brought from the other side of the world especially for the purpose.

The secretaries present are resplendent in court costumes of stiff satin, so heavily encrusted with embroidery that they can with difficulty seat themselves, and even the servants have silken robes of a texture to arouse the envy of many a woman.

## The Competent Servant Girl.

**W**HEREVER there is any question of the rights of servant girls, with talk of organization to resist the oppressions of the mistresses, it is safe to say there is inefficiency on the part of the domestics. There is nothing which an efficient girl would care to ask which her mistress would refuse.

How far a satisfied mistress will go to retain the favor and services of her domestic may be learned from the case of a Wisconsin woman. In her employ was a cook who was the proverbial jewel and who had held her place for several years. This girl had taken the liveliest interest in the daughter of the house, and when the latter became engaged to a young man who did not meet Bridget's views the fact was thundered into the ears of the mistress. In spite of the opposition of the servant the marriage was duly celebrated, but owing to a strike of carpenters the young couple could not go into their new house on their return from the wedding journey. Bridget was notified that they would be guests of the mother until their own home should be ready. Then she showed her spirit. She warned the mother that the moment the young husband should enter the front door as a guest, she would leave by the back.

How abject is the slavery of the mistress of a jewel of a girl is revealed in this instance. Without an instant of hesitation the bride's mother withdrew her invitation

and the daughter and her husband sought a temporary home at a hotel. A significant fact is the failure of the mother to understand why her daughter should be indignant and resentful. "You know that I could not get another Bridget," she explained. Here is the secret of absolute authority in the household for the profit of servant girls. They need only to master their business, as men are compelled to do, and show themselves prompt and careful of the tastes of the family. Such girls can command the guest chamber for their own and whatever else they may want.—Philadelphia Record.

## Talk About Women.

A seam ripper is an improved variety of scissors. One side has the metal ring for the thumb, as in the handle of regular scissors, and the other side has a long wooden handle.

Few Americans can boast of so long and distinguished an ancestry as Mrs. H. A. Mitchell Keays, author of "He That Eateth Bread With Me." She recently received a letter from a distant relative interested in genealogy which contained Mrs. Keays' family tree written, showing its roots reaching back to Henry III of England.

Ellis Meredith, one of the best known political writers in the west, comes very justly by her literary ability. Though born on the Wyoming frontier, she was of Huguenot stock. One of her ancestors was a Josef Saurin, who wrote a satire which was credited to Voltaire, and for which Voltaire was sent for the first time to the Bastille.

Dr. Mary Walker has been buzzing around the convention in St. Louis. In the lobby at her hotel she made some complimentary remarks to a young married woman, who at once called her husband. He threatened to punch Dr. Mary, calling her "a gray-haired old reprobate," but a friend told him of his mistake in time to prevent the promised castigation.

The reason Mrs. Russell Sage was made a master of letters by the New York university is thus explained by the chairman of the committee on honorary degrees: "We recommend Margaret Olivia Slocum Sage as a candidate for the degree of master of letters, descendant of Miles Standish, graduate of the Emma Willard seminary, a president of the Emma Willard association for thirteen years, connected with the Women's Christian association, the women's hospital and with home and foreign missionary societies, for eight years a member of the woman's advisory committee of New York university."

## Toledo of Germany

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that of a "wolf," which is said to have been granted in the year 1349.

Sollingen swords and blades from the sixteenth century can be found in all German museums containing war antiquities. When a person applied for a trade mark it was necessary that he was the originator of the same, and that it was not too much like an already existing one, and before granted it was proclaimed on three successive Sundays in the churches at Sollingen, Wald and Grafath and later on at Haan and Kronenberg also. Besides this, a print of the mark was placed on the doors of the court house and church. Some of the trade marks still in use today can be traced back 300 years. Besides these trade marks emblems or names of the manufacturer, inscriptions and sayings were engraved on the blade of the swords. Such inscriptions were called "Schwertsegen" (the sword-blessing), and many fables and tales are told of the supernatural power of swords so inscribed.

The ending of the sixteenth century was decidedly the brightest epoch in the history of Sollingen. Welfare, riches and glory were the part of its inhabitants, when like a terrible cyclone the thirty years' war destroyed people and land. Sollingen, although situated among the hills and surrounded by walls, was compelled to capitulate while bravely fighting on a Sunday morning, March 3, 1630. During this war Sollingen went backward decidedly, and owing to the uncertain safety from either friend or foe the sword-making industry thrived but poorly. While before the war everybody carried arms to suit himself, a through change was made at the beginning of the seventeenth century, so that the highly ornamented and jewel set swords did not represent their former value, the different states controlling their armies being intent to purchase the existing stocks of swords and arms at as low a price as possible and replaced the Toledo and Sollingen swords by smaller French swords.

Sollingen above all others took up and understood the situation best and adapted itself to the new order of things. While the swords were not as artistic as formerly, the quantity made for all parts of the world increased beyond all expectations; so that during the eighteenth century Sollingen was considered the chief center for the manufacturing of arms of all Europe. On account of the prosperous state of affairs at Sollingen it is readily apparent that other countries tried to make themselves independent of Sollingen and establish their own factories. Many Sollingen masters in consequence forgot their vow to remain at home and were easily persuaded to establish their "art" elsewhere.

The first ones went to Elpe Godelsberg and Hagen; from there to Spandau and Neustadt Eberswalde. Others went to Copenhagen. Even Russia persuaded a

number to go to Tula, and still others went to Sweden. Particularly during the crisis of 1788-1795 due to poor crops, the preceding years of war, etc., many were induced to leave, being promised free fares, dwellings and shops, garden, fuel, etc. Thus many working men went to France and America. Russia, not satisfied with the already existing factories, founded by Sollingen masters, induced some of the best Sollingen workmen to leave their country and founded the factories at Kaluga and Slataust. The factories at Liege in Belgium, were also founded by Sollingen masters. Thus it happened that special privileges—trade marks, emblems, etc., became public property and it seemed that the reputation of Sollingen was doomed with the reputation of its swords.

But in spite of all these calamities Sollingen rose to the top again, especially after the dukedom of Berg became Prussian once more. In 1832 the factories had revived and produced 400,000 pounds of bright weapons valued at \$225,000; in 1856 this amount had trebled, and in 1872 it was 2,000,000 pounds, valued at \$1,500,000. Considering the enormous quantities of knives, forks, pocket knives, scissors, bread knives and other cutlery which were produced in addition to the bright weapons, an idea can be formed as to the extent of the Sollingen industry, which has from this time forth not only held its own, but surpassed all its competitors, and today occupies one of the first places in the world for the manufacture of cutlery, supplying not only Europe with its manufactures, but Africa, Asia and America as well, the Franco-Prussian war having demonstrated the superiority of the German manufacture, particularly as to weapons.

Among the firms which have been in existence for years and are still carrying on their manufacture of weapons, such as swords, side arms, etc., are in the first line Weyersberg, Kirschbaum & Co., P. D. Luenschloss, E. F. Hoerster and Alexander Coppel. The articles made by these firms are not only of good quality, but artistic as well. As an example, a "sword of honor" made by Weyersberg, Kirschbaum & Co. for the president of the Argentine Republic may be mentioned, which represented a value of \$2,000. The hilt was of solid gold, highly ornamented, and in addition to allegorical symbols the figures of "War" and "Peace" were engraved thereon. The largest firm in the cutlery line is that of J. A. Henckles. Its trademark, the famous sign of the "twins," was registered in 1731. All told they employ some 1,800 to 2,000 hands.

An extraordinary thing about the cutlery trade is the almost incredible variety of knives made. While at the Suffolk works at Sheffield there are 10,000 different patterns on the books, the firm of J. A. Henckles has 9,000 patterns for Germany alone. Every trade, every country, and even every district has its own knives. New patterns are constantly coming out and the cutlery trade is one that will not be standardized.

A high state of organization is apparent among the cutlers of Sollingen. The employers are also organized and there is a joint machinery for settling disputes and prices. Apprentice boys in limited number are usually taken and but very few girls are employed. Work which was formerly done with great difficulty by hand is now done by hundreds of the latest improved machines. The "chamber" system, while carried on to quite an extent at Sollingen, the industry as a whole is gradually being concentrated to a number of the largest firms. Of these, in addition to the firm of J. A. Henckles, Robert Klaas, Gebr. Krusius, C. Lutters & Co., N. Kastor, Gebr. Schmachtenberg, Gottlieb Hammesfahr, Daniel Peres and Kaufmann Soehne may be mentioned.

In conclusion it may be related that the equipment of the German army with weapons, the famous "Klingensstadt" Sollingen plays no small part, having constantly received and filled orders from the German government for various kinds and grades. On occasion of the Kaiser's last visit to Sollingen, a few years ago, he expressed his appreciation of the excellent work turned out by the factories at Sollingen, making the jovial remark to Councillor of Commerce Gustav Coppel that while Sollingen is noted for making weapons he is convinced that its people, like himself, are in favor of peace, and no doubt hoped that the weapons they manufactured might never be drawn for sanguinary purposes. JOSEPH J. LANGER.

## Conquest of America

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his campaign in that region, Mr. and Mrs. Jenks had an escort of five soldiers. During the night that the party arrived on the shores of the lake, a detachment of four soldiers, from the military camp on the other side, came over in a large rowboat after the party. The trip was made at night, in order to keep the Moros ignorant of the fact that travelers were on the lake shore; but by morning, when the expedition started for the camp, every Moro for miles around knew of its presence. The Lunao Moros have great copper kettle drums on which they transmit, by a system of signals, any message that they will. In such manner they were acquainted with the presence of a white woman in their stronghold.

In the lake is an island called "Woman's Island" by the American soldiers. They have so named it because here the Moros place their women for safe keeping when they are at war. Between the island and the mainland is a narrow passage. Mr. and Mrs. Jenks chose this route, even though they were informed that the treachery of the natives might cause them to fire their own make of brass cannon, guarding the island, at their boat. Happily, they contented themselves in simply keeping a

close watch on the little craft.

Arrived at the camp, Mr. Jenks found that every mother's son of a Moro was loud in his praise of the white woman's bravery in daring to come into the country. It was this circumstance, together with the tact of the military authorities, that finally persuaded forty of the Moros to consent to come to America.

After the Sultan Sungud had announced that he would make the journey, there arose a question as to the Sultan's retinue. The Sultan expressed himself in favor of taking along all of his one hundred and fifty women. He wanted to do so not so much for love of them all as for the \$10 a month apiece he would get for each one of them on exhibit during the period of the fair.

When Sungud naively proposed his plan, Mr. Jenks saw bankruptcy staring him in the face, and he hastened to enter into diplomatic intercourse with Sungud. Finally the crafty old boy compromised on four wives; and at that, from his point of view, he is making a fortune this summer.

Hadji Buti, the Sultan of Sulu's prime minister, also displayed a great itch for the American dollar. Hadji had three wives and one child when he was informed that he could take his family with him to the fair, and that for each wife he would get \$10, and for the child a smaller sum. That night Hadji executed a master stroke—he acquired two additional wives, who already had two children for whom he could charge Uncle Sam.

Hadji Buti is now at the fair, but the family that surrounds his sleek presence is not so large as it was on the morning that he serenely presented his augmented menage to his American friend for the latter's edification and astonishment.

The man who went up into Northern Luzon after the group of Bontoc Igorrotes, like the rest of his fellows, experienced no little difficulty.

The Bontocs, unlike the Samar Moros, who are born, live and die on the sea, are an agricultural people. When a trip away from the interior was broached to them, they placed one hand on their foreheads, another on the pit of their stomachs, and gaged energetically. After prolonged discussion they chose one of their number to brave the terrors of a coastwise voyage to Manila and to report back his experiences. Luckily, the delegate escaped mal de mer, gave a glowing account of the great land beyond his people's ken and seventy grasped the opportunity to grow rich by exhibiting their muscular, oily, brown bodies across the seas.

Told in detail, the story of the months of experiences that Dr. Jenks and his assistants had in getting together the ethnological exhibit would prove both a highly humorous and valuable commentary on the strange peoples of the archipelago and their curious points of view.

GUY T. VISKNIKKL