



Her Large Family. It is said that Mrs. Vira Winkler of Kokomo, Ind., has the greatest number of living descendants on record. At a family reunion on her 91st birthday last week 211 of her flock were present, they being nine children, 86 grandchildren, 161 great-grandchildren and 11 great-great-grandchildren. Several have been lost track of and were not in attendance. Mrs. Winkler had a husband and four sons in the Union ranks of the civil war, all of whom came out unscathed.

Novel Collection of Jewels. A unique collection of jewelry is owned by a young Chicago woman now studying music abroad. The list of ornaments includes scarabs from ancient Egypt, breast ornaments of blue glazed pipe, beads taken from the neck of a mummy, massive anklets of gold and silver, and a Russian betrothal ring of ordinary black iron. Bracelets of all sorts and from out of the way places complete the collection.

Studied the Goldsmith's Art. It is said that in England several women of fashion have actually studied the goldsmith's art in Florence and Milan and melt their own gold and make their own necklaces, bracelets and buckles. Others have taken up enameling on metal, and there seems to be a general craze for the decorative arts among English women of social prominence. One titled woman in embroidering a set of satin panels for the walls of the drawing room in one of her country houses.

Just a "Motif." It doesn't often happen that lace gets up on the girde, which is usually an affair of velvet or silk, well draped and kept clear of ornamentation, but we note this season, where the gown is of silk or lawn and where it is trimmed with lace, lace is also introduced on the high belt. The girde is then boned and stiffened and lined to keep it in place. It is usually of silk, which is draped on the fitted lining. The belt is not edged with lace as might be supposed, but receives a motif as it is called, one in the back as a rule, and perhaps, two in front. These are stitched carefully down to the belt and fastened all around, after the usual fashion of applique.

The Empress Eugenie. The Empress Eugenie, says London Sketch, has greatly benefited by her recent cruise in her yacht, the Thistle. In the waters of the west coast of Scotland. In company with Mrs. Hollings, Miss Smyth and M. Petrie, the venerable lady, now 75 years old, but stately and erect, and happily enjoying fairly good health, traveled incognito from Oban to Glasgow the other day, and stayed at the Windsor Hotel. The empress manifested much interest in the historic relics on view in the exhibition, and was impressed by the various objects associated with Mary, Queen of Scots, chiefly those which formed part of the personal adornment or were the work of the hands of Scotland's hapless sovereign.

She Makes Tombstones. Alice Rix is a young woman of Windsor, Ont., who has found one more sphere of woman's work, and the novel sight of a girl working with mallet and chisel over a tombstone may now be witnessed in Windsor any time during week days. The engraver is the daughter of George Rix, proprietor of the local marble works. She is the only woman marble cutter in the Dominion of Canada. Six years ago she used to look after her father's office after school. One dull evening being lost for something to do she picked up the shop tools and chiseled for pastime. She liked the novelty and it was not long until she did the most of her fathers engraving. She dons the heavy canvas apron used by the men and works out in the open. And the tombstone trade shows the results.

Ladies' Hats and Headache. A medical man recently published a letter in which he stated that he had been called in by several married ladies, who said they suffered from a peculiarly irritable kind of headache which had recently begun to trouble them. The husbands of nearly all of them told him privately that they had never found their wives so disagreeably snappish—anything seemed to annoy them, especially when they had their hats on. When the correspondent in question asked to see these hats, he found them very much alike—large structures of straw, with masses of flowers and ribbons towering high into the air. The weight in itself was too heavy for the delicate cranium of a woman, but worst of all was the anxiety the lady must feel in keeping such a thing poised on her head—London Family Doctor.

"Baby Tens." "Baby tens" have now taken the place of the book parties of last year. The guests are asked to bring photographs of themselves, taken when they were babies, or, at any rate, before they were six years old. The hostess receives all the portraits, numbers them, and arranges them all together. Each guest is provided with a numbered list. They are allowed some little time to study the photographs, and

they write down on their lists the names of the people they believe the pictures to represent. The most correct list wins the prize. Quite the latest idea is to have a race book. Instead of the now old-fashioned album, in which one's friends were worried to do something, a well bound sketch book is chosen. In it you get your friends each to draw a head of some sort—girl, man, child or animal. It does not matter if they cannot draw at all; they must do their best, and the attempts of the non-artistic often prove the most amusing. They should, of course, sign their names to the pictures, although some will probably refuse to do so. The collection when finished is usually most interesting, exceedingly comic attempts being interspersed with the probably charming sketches of one's artistic friends.—The Lady.

Women Colonists. The Lady Warwick hostel at Reading, says the London Express, is about to establish a new branch for the purpose of training women for life in South Africa and other colonies. Miss Edith Bradley, the warden, told an Express representative recently that the British Women's Emigration association, with the Hon. Mrs. Joyce at its head, had done much good work in starting women in new spheres of life in the colonies. Lord Bunsby, presiding recently at a meeting of the South African Expansion committee, showed how the future of that colony would depend on its colonization by trained and capable women.

When the war is over there will be openings for able women as teachers, nurses, secretaries, typewriters, telegraph and telephone clerks, seamstresses, household assistants, market gardeners, poultry managers and dairy maids.

The South African Expansion committee is dealing with the problem on economic lines, with the queen as patron. Territorial committees have been formed for Cape Town, Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River, Rhodesia and the Transvaal. A year's training for colonial life before leaving England is suggested as a valuable means of raising the standard of colonization. By extending the curriculum at the Lady Warwick hostel at Reading so as to embrace cooking, laundry work, dressmaking and housewifery this training can be given and Brook House has been taken over to accommodate a dozen students.

Fables of Some Women. The woman lawyer gazed reflectively upon the prospectus of the woman's law class. "Of course, it is very nice," said she, "and I thoroughly approve of women who have property familiarizing themselves with the law, either for practical business purposes or for the administration of trust estates or for its value in general culture and as a higher study for mental development. But it is just a little trying, after you have been slaving to get ready for your exams, to have a friend meet you and say: 'Why, I saw the list of graduates in your class the other day and your name wasn't among them. What was the matter? People can't seem to understand that the woman's law class is not the regular law class of the university at all and that membership in it does not make a woman a lawyer or fit her to pass the examinations for entrance to the bar. It is simply a form of university extension. But because the women who attend it are rich society women a great deal of attention is paid to their commencement day, while comparatively none at all is given to that of the regular class, in which, perhaps, there are women who have pushed their way to the beginning of a legal career or poor boys from the East side whose parents were peasants. 'It is a curious thing,' she continued, "that there are some rich women who are not content with social triumphs. They want also to grasp the hard earned honors of the professional woman. I have noticed that women's press clubs have very few active newspaper women in them. Real newspaper women are usually too busy for club life. There is a percentage of women everywhere who are attracted by a certain glamour that seems to hang about that profession, just as there are others who are attracted by the theatrical atmosphere. They push their way by hook or crook into the press clubs, and as they usually have more time and money than do the writers, they go to conventions and kindly represent the real press women, who are hard at work at home.

"I knew one woman who was an associate member of a woman's press club in a western city. She spent a good deal of her time in the east and when national or international conventions were held she would be on hand to represent the club as a delegate, although she never wrote an article in her life and never could. She liked to be in the press club atmosphere, and I suppose it did not hurt any one. There was another who had a brother in the railroad business. She traveled a great deal on passes and would write articles to her home paper for the pleasure of seeing her name in print. Of course, when the conventions occurred she could always go, as her transportation cost her nothing. At the convention city she would be spoken of as 'Miss So-and-So, the bright young newspaper woman,' or 'Miss So-and-So, the well known journalist,' and so on. When she went to distant cities she invariably visited their press club, proudly wearing the badge of her home club. This class of women dearly love to see such honors as come her way without doing any of the hard work to entitle her to them."—New York Times.

Two Most Calamitous Fires. The two most calamitous fires ever known anywhere in the world occurred in the United States within thirteen months of each other. In the first of these, in Chicago, on October 8 and 9, 1871, the property loss was \$200,000,000, and in the second, in Boston, November 9, 1872, \$80,000,000 of property was consumed. In Chicago 100,000 persons were left without homes and 200 were killed. Chicago's heads the list of the world's destructive conflagrations.

THE BIGGEST LOBSTER POUND. Being Built on the Maine Coast to Hold Half a Million Crustaceans. At South Bluehill, Me., on the Hancock County coast, is being constructed the largest lobster pound in the world, its capacity being estimated at 500,000 lobsters. The lobster fisheries of Maine have long been one of the most important industries of the State, the catch being valued at millions of dollars annually. The fishermen long ago realized that by holding the lobsters until the "off" season of the year they could get higher prices than if the whole catch were marketed as fast as taken.

For this purpose they constructed pounds or enclosures in which to confine the fish. There was much risk in this, however, for storms frequently wrecked the small pounds built by individual fishermen with limited means, and thus many a man lost his entire season's catch. Gradually the business of ponding lobsters passed into the hands of men of large means, who in recent years have purchased the catch of the fishermen and "yarded" the lobsters in vast numbers in pounds of great capacity, strongly constructed, selling when the price is high.

The new pound at South Bluehill is a natural salt-water basin, formerly the pond of one of the old-fashioned tide sawmills which have now disappeared from the Maine coast. The basin is connected with Bluehill Bay by a narrow strait, and fills and empties at every tide. To convert the pond into a lobster pound it was simply necessary to construct gates at the outlet so that the water could be held or lowered at will. The pound is on a steamboat route, and lobsters taken one day may be landed in Boston on the following morning. — New York Sun.

The Newly Discovered Beast. The coloration of the Okapi is quite extraordinary. Its cheeks and jaws are yellowish white, contrasting abruptly with the dark-colored neck. The forehead is a deep red chestnut; the large, broad ears are of the same tint, fringed, however, with jet black. The forehead ranges between vinous red and black in tint, and a black line follows the bridge of the nose down to the nostrils. The muzzle is sepia colored, but there is a faint rim or mustache of reddish-yellow hair round the upper lip. The neck, shoulders, barrel, and back range in tone from sepia and jet black to rich vinous red. The belly is blackish, except just under the knees. The tail is bright chestnut red, with a small black tuft. The hind quarters, hind and fore legs, are either snow white or pale cream color, touched here and there with orange. They are boldly marked, however, with purple-black stripes and splotches, which give that zebra-like appearance to the limbs of the okapi, that caused the first imperfect account of it to indicate the discovery of a new striped horse. The soft parts of the animal being as yet unknown, it cannot be stated positively that the okapi possesses a prehensile tongue, like the giraffe, but the long and flexible lips would seem to atone for the very weak front teeth. It is probably by the lips and tongue that the creature gathers the leaves on which it feeds, for, according to the accounts of the natives, it lives entirely on foliage and small twigs. Like all ruminants except the camel, it has no front teeth in the upper jaw. The molars are very much like those of the giraffe.—Sir Harry H. Johnston, in McClure's.

Bride Couldn't Fool One Woman. A young married couple are always interesting, chiefly because they try to conceal the fact that they are young and married. Generally they fool their men acquaintances, but they seldom deceive a clever woman. A bride and groom tried the old trick recently at a summer resort, but they met a woman who was wiser than they.

This woman and the bride were chatting on the hotel veranda when the former suddenly asked: "How long have you been married?" "Three years," promptly replied the bride.

The clever woman looked at the bride's left hand. "How is it, then," she said, "that you wear a ring the design of which is barely a year old?"

Of course that settled it, and the next day everybody congratulated the young couple on their recent marriage.—New York Mail and Express.

The Park Lands of Africa. There are certain districts in Central Africa that look much like the plantations of civilized countries. Their appearance impresses the traveler with the belief that their features have been shaped by the hand of man, and yet there are no people there capable of producing such effects. A member of the Linnaean Society, of London, in a recent discussion of the subject, accounted for the "homelike" look of the land by suggesting that light surface soil was gradually deposited over the salt steppes left by old-time lakes, and over this the vegetation referred to has spread.

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