

## HER FORTUNE IN HORNS.

Ten Thousand Pairs from the Heads of Buffalo, She Thinks, Should Make Her Rich.

The business enterprise many years ago of an eastern man now a resident of Minnesota, and his kindness and affection for his sister in this city, have resulted in placing her in a position of probable future affluence. She has become the proprietor of probably the most singular collection of wealth in the United States, nearly 10,000 pairs of buffalo horns, which once adorned the heads of herds of bison which occupied the plains of the west. Her fortune is made, for she is a trust, not a combination of capitalists, but a complete trust in herself without fear of any competition, for she has a monopoly of the product and there is no fear of competition from any source.

Nearly 20 years ago, when the plains of the west were covered with the remaining herds of buffalo, the woman's brother was engaged in purchasing the rights of way for the Great Northern railroad, and during his travels saw immense quantities of bones, skulls and horns of buffalo being collected for shipment east to be ground into fertilizers for New England farms. Two hundred carloads had been collected and were being packed, when this saucious man reflected that the slaughterer of buffalo would extinguish the species and, buffalo gone, there would be no more buffalo horns, which he had seen converted into various articles of usefulness and decoration. With him, to reflect was to act, and he soon decided to purchase all he could buy. Setting Indians at work he soon made arrangements for them to separate the horns from the skulls, which had lain bleaching on the plains of Montana for many years. Horns were a drug on the market then and were worth about a cent a pound off the hoof. When he had got his horny collection together, there were about 10,000 pairs of buffalo horns stored away in a corner of the state, and he had cornered the market.

Other enterprises commanded his attention, one little diversion being the purchase of town sites along the line of the road which alone was sufficient to make him immensely rich, and in course of time he almost forgot his collection of horns. Meantime, his sister in this city, a woman who has displayed considerable inventive genius in a small way, had heard of her brother's collection and wondered if she could make a market for the horns. Samples of horns were sent to her and she has now found that there is a demand for the goods. Her brother has made her a gift of the entire bunch, nearly 10,000 pairs, and she has made an arrangement to place them on the market in several forms.

The buffalo horn is susceptible of the highest polish. After an outside covering has been removed, the horn in the rough is as black as ebony all through. This takes a brilliant polish, the method of obtaining which was at one time a secret possessed by the Indians. The Hartford woman, in arranging to market her strange collection, spent some time in Leominster, Mass., where there are 23 bone factories, and studied the subject of bones and bone manipulation and soon learned the way to polish buffalo horns to her complete satisfaction and gratification. A proposition has been made to her to design many effects in which the horns may be used, and she has now under contemplation an offer to sell the entire lot of horns, which on storage occupied 1,000 cubic feet of space, but she will probably make other arrangements—Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

## BUTCHERING IN OLD TIMES.

DAMASCUS WAS AT ONE TIME THE GREATEST CATTLE MARKET OF THE WORLD.

The origin of the species is obscure. The earliest records of Egypt show us that cattle were used as draft animals and that beef was the favorite meat there some time before the founding of the kingdom of Menes.

That our vaunted progress after all is but comparative forced upon our attention in observing that these ancient records depict a butcher cutting up an ox exactly as is done to-day out of the great slaughtering establishments with a knife that he sharpened upon a steel that hung at his side and that the cuts of meat were precisely like ours. They used leather, and they did better tanning than we do; the blood, instead of being processed into fertilizing, was used for cooking purposes; and our Spanish newly made friends never see a better bullock than was daily purveyed for the defecation of those ancient "sports."

A little later in the world's history we find records of tricks played in the cattle trade; for do not some historians aver that Jacob exercised undue influence upon the cows of Laban's herds as well as upon the ewes of his flocks? And others tell us that Zaphu-to-otherwise known as "Joseph the wise," stockbroker in chief for the Pharaoh Apophis, who, of course, was not known in the deal-cornered the cattle as well as the grain of all the country about.

There were Chicagoos too in those days. Damascus was an old city in the time of Abraham, and the greatest cattle market of the world. Perhaps some day it will be discovered that they refrigerated their beef and canned it, although there have been no charges, as yet, that they embalmed anything other than their relatives—Self-Cultivation.

## FACTS IN THE CASE.

"I am the gas meter inspector," announced the caller.

Simpkins—I'm afraid not.

"Then what reason have you for taking such a step?"

"I have no reason at all. I'm in love."—Chicago Evening News.

## FIGHTING FOR A "ZOO."

Prof. Langley's Persistent Efforts for the Preservation of Wild Animals at Washington.

In an illustrated article on "The National Zoo" at Washington, Ernest Thompson-Thompson, the author-artist, tells what hard work Prof. Langley had to do before congress would pass a bill to establish such an institution. In 1887, when the newly-appointed secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Mr. S. P. Langley, who, though an astronomer and a physicist, had been very strongly impressed by the fact that all our largest and most interesting native animals were rapidly approaching extinction, conceived the idea of securing a tract of country, as primitive as possible, that it might be made a lasting city of refuge for the vanishing races. This was the main idea when first Mr. Langley went before congress to urge the establishment of a National Zoological park.

In all ages it has been the custom of potentates to keep a collection of wild animals for their amusement, and the American people, being their own ruler, had numberless precedents before them when urged to make this much-needed collection of animals.

In such a case the advantage of a monarchy is that only one man must be convinced, whereas in a republic the consent of a majority of seventy millions had to be obtained.

This took time. Fierce battles had to be fought with ignorant and captious politicians. One objected that he did not see why people should pay "to have the Nebraska elk and Florida alligator cooped up." If they had to spend money for it they should want things they could not see at home—dog-faced baboons, kangaroos, man-eating tigers, etc. Another, a fervent patriot, objected to any money being spent on exotic species, as it was contrary to the spirit of the constitution to encourage or import foreigners.

Altogether the secretary of the Smithsonian found it no easy task to carry, though it was indorsed by nearly every scientist and educator in the country.

After three years of persistent effort, involving vastly more worry than the management of the whole Smithsonian Institution for three times that period, Mr. Langley succeeded in carrying both houses of congress over the successive stages of ridicule, toleration, and favorable consideration, to the point of accepting and providing for the scheme.

An appropriation was made for a National Zoological park to be established in the District of Columbia for the advancement of science and the instruction and amusement of the people," as well as a city of refuge where those "native animals that were threatened with extinction might live and perpetuate their species in peace."—Century.

## ART FURNISHER'S TRIALS.

The Funny Order That Fleeted in on a New York Professional the Other Day.

"We have strange orders for decorative work," said an art furnisher. "We are ready to supply everything but plumbing, and the way in which our versatility is taxed is sometimes amusing. Of course we furnish special designs for carpets and draperies, and undertake to make ancestral stained-glass windows—you don't know what they are? Well, they are a cross between memorial windows and family portraits. We design puritan windows for New England families and Dutch windows for New Yorkers and Norman windows for Anglo-Americans. If the weakness of the family be ancestors the figures in the windows are usually pointed out to visitors as Peter Van Blank, who came to this country in such and such a year, or our ancestor Reginald So and So, who came over in the Mayflower, etc.

"But I was going to tell you about the funny order that floated in on me."

Immense Quantities Used on a Pneumonia Patent and He is at Last Brought Back to Life.

## RELIGIOUS PROBLEM.

Peculiar Circumstances Surrounding Needs of the Filipinos.

Bishop Potter After a Study of the Field Believes Great Care Must Be Taken in Prosecuting Missionary Work.

Writing in the Churchman on "The Religious Situation in the Philippines," Bishop Potter says:

"It may be asked: Is it worth while to send missionaries to the Philippines?

They are not largely, as we have been told, a Christian people, with churches, schools, ministers of religion and teachers which have been taught to regard as of the devil (some of the recent pronouncements of the archbishop of Manila are in this connection, and to American ears, literary curiosities) and so to begin the work of higher civilization by inflaming religious prejudices and by awakening violent religious controversies?

"I confess it seems to me that this will be a question for the Filipinos as American citizens, themselves, to answer. If they want such teachers, then certainly under our system of government they are entitled to have them and no wise American, under whatever pretext, will attempt to interfere with their doing so. Already, as Chaplain Pierce has told church people in the east, there is a remarkable interest in the work of the church, not only among Filipinos, but among Chinese and others; and the church has qualifications for mission work in those islands which other Christian bodies have with rare magnanimity recognized. Beyond what is already under way, a denominational propaganda of various types would at present be only misleading and confusing.

"The Filipinos must first understand what Americans mean. They are at present so largely in the dark as to our institutions and those great ideas of political and religious freedom upon which they rest, that the perfectly well meant, but not always just or considerate, presentation of the truth by those whose attitude is one of strong antagonism to the teachings and institutions of Rome would only be inflammatory and unsettling, and might end in a situation in which the illusions of the old faith had been destroyed without the substitution of anything better. If something of the larger and freer spirit of the Roman church as it exists in the United States, in the case of many members of the communion which I am so fortunate as to count as my friends, could find its way into these new possessions of ours, it might be better adapted to the situation existing there than something more radical and destructive, and, at any rate, it would prepare the way for that temper of toleration and free inquiry in which the Americans are wont to find, in this connection, our largest hope. But meantime it ought to be distinctly understood that henceforth in the Philippines any man may worship God according to his own conscience, and, if he is so minded, to invite others to unite in doing so with him."

## OXYGEN WINS FIGHT.

Immense Quantities Used on a Pneumonia Patent and He is at Last Brought Back to Life.

Two thousand two hundred gallons of oxygen gas was consumed in one day by Leon Cole, of 285 Clinton street, Brooklyn, in his desperate fight against death from pneumonia. This large use of the gas is the most remarkable in medical annals.

Cole was just turned 21 years of age. He was attacked with pneumonia March 7. Breathing was so difficult that a resort to oxygen to sustain life was immediately necessary. The first day one cylinder was used. Two were necessary the second day, then eight, twelve and upward in rapidly increasing ratio as the disease developed. Twenty-two cylinders, each containing 100 gallons of gas, were used the day the crisis was reached and passed.

The doctors have won the fight against death. Their patient is convalescing. In all 85 cylinders of oxygen, containing 8,500 gallons of gas and costing \$425, were used.

## IN NICARAGUA.

Openings for Engineers and Dentists, Physicians and Surgeons But Not for Educators.

In reply to inquiries from this country in regard to openings for Americans in Nicaragua, Consul Donaldson, at Managua, writes to the state department that American engineers, physicians, surgeons and dentists may find remunerative employment in his country. There are no chances, the consuls say, for our young graduates in the Nicaraguan schools, as the salaries are very insignificant, and the customs so different that Americans rarely prove successful. There are very few native engineers, and this field affords, probably, the best opportunity for Americans, although dentists are very scarce, and hence in demand. Consul Donaldson adds that the wives of officials, planters, lawyers, doctors and even of politicians have each their little shop in Nicaraguan towns and that buying and selling is the favorite occupation of the natives.

## Mixed Bathing.

Brighton, England, has decided to allow "mixed bathing" next summer, under restrictions.

## A Worked-Out Mine.

"I am the gas meter inspector," announced the caller.

"Come in," replied the man of the house, "but I don't think you'll find much left. The plumber has just left, and we were visited by burglars during the night!"—Philadelphia North American.

"I have no reason at all. I'm in love."—Chicago Evening News.

**L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS**  
Est très répandue en Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement pour l'année Edition quotidienne, \$12 00; Edition hebdomadaire \$3 00; Edition de Dimanche, \$9 00.

## Bulletin Financier.

Mardi, 17 avril 1900.

## AVIS.

Les Banques et les Bourses sont fermées à cause de lundi pour référence.

BISHOP POTTER AFTER A STUDY OF THE FIELD BELIEVES GREAT CARE MUST BE TAKEN IN PROSECUTING MISSIONARY WORK.

Writing in the Churchman on "The Religious Situation in the Philippines," Bishop Potter says:

"It may be asked: Is it worth while to send missionaries to the Philippines?

They are not largely, as we have been told, a Christian people, with churches, schools, ministers of religion and teachers which have been taught to regard as of the devil (some of the recent pronouncements of the archbishop of Manila are in this connection, and to American ears, literary curiosities) and so to begin the work of higher civilization by inflaming religious prejudices and by awakening violent religious controversies?

"I confess it seems to me that this will be a question for the Filipinos as American citizens, themselves, to answer. If they want such teachers, then certainly under our system of government they are entitled to have them and no wise American, under whatever pretext, will attempt to interfere with their doing so. Already, as Chaplain Pierce has told church people in the east, there is a remarkable interest in the work of the church, not only among Filipinos, but among Chinese and others; and the church has qualifications for mission work in those islands which other Christian bodies have with rare magnanimity recognized. Beyond what is already under way, a denominational propaganda of various types would at present be only misleading and confusing.

"The Filipinos must first understand what Americans mean. They are at present so largely in the dark as to our institutions and those great ideas of political and religious freedom upon which they rest, that the perfectly well meant, but not always just or considerate, presentation of the truth by those whose attitude is one of strong antagonism to the teachings and institutions of Rome would only be inflammatory and unsettling, and might end in a situation in which the illusions of the old faith had been destroyed without the substitution of anything better. If something of the larger and freer spirit of the Roman church as it exists in the United States, in the case of many members of the communion which I am so fortunate as to count as my friends, could find its way into these new possessions of ours, it might be better adapted to the situation existing there than something more radical and destructive, and, at any rate, it would prepare the way for that temper of toleration and free inquiry in which the Americans are wont to find, in this connection, our largest hope. But meantime it ought to be distinctly understood that henceforth in the Philippines any man may worship God according to his own conscience, and, if he is so minded, to invite others to unite in doing so with him."

"The Filipinos must first understand what Americans mean. They are at present so largely in the dark as to our institutions and those great ideas of political and religious freedom upon which they rest, that the perfectly well meant, but not always just or considerate, presentation of the truth by those whose attitude is one of strong antagonism to the teachings and institutions of Rome would only be inflammatory and unsettling, and might end in a situation in which the illusions of the old faith had been destroyed without the substitution of anything better. If something of the larger and freer spirit of the Roman church as it exists in the United States, in the case of many members of the communion which I am so fortunate as to count as my friends, could find its way into these new possessions of ours, it might be better adapted to the situation existing there than something more radical and destructive, and, at any rate, it would prepare the way for that temper of toleration and free inquiry in which the Americans are wont to find, in this connection, our largest hope. But meantime it ought to be distinctly understood that henceforth in the Philippines any man may worship God according to his own conscience, and, if he is so minded, to invite others to unite in doing so with him."

"The Filipinos must first understand what Americans mean. They are at present so largely in the dark as to our institutions and those great ideas of political and religious freedom upon which they rest, that the perfectly well meant, but not always just or considerate, presentation of the truth by those whose attitude is one of strong antagonism to the teachings and institutions of Rome would only be inflammatory and unsettling, and might end in a situation in which the illusions of the old faith had been destroyed without the substitution of anything better. If something of the larger and freer spirit of the Roman church as it exists in the United States, in the case of many members of the communion which I am so fortunate as to count as my friends, could find its way into these new possessions of ours, it might be better adapted to the situation existing there than something more radical and destructive, and, at any rate, it would prepare the way for that temper of toleration and free inquiry in which the Americans are wont to find, in this connection, our largest hope. But meantime it ought to be distinctly understood that henceforth in the Philippines any man may worship God according to his own conscience, and, if he is so minded, to invite others to unite in doing so with him."

"The Filipinos must first understand what Americans mean. They are at present so largely in the dark as to our institutions and those great ideas of political and religious freedom upon which they rest, that the perfectly well meant, but not always just or considerate, presentation of the truth by those whose attitude is one of strong antagonism to the teachings and institutions of Rome would only be inflammatory and unsettling, and might end in a situation in which the illusions of the old faith had been destroyed without the substitution of anything better. If something of the larger and freer spirit of the Roman church as it exists in the United States, in the case of many members of the communion which I am so fortunate as to count as my friends, could find its way into these new possessions of ours, it might be better adapted to the situation existing there than something more radical and destructive, and, at any rate, it would prepare the way for that temper of toleration and free inquiry in which the Americans are wont to find, in this connection, our largest hope. But meantime it ought to be distinctly understood that henceforth in the Philippines any man may worship God according to his own conscience, and, if he is so minded, to invite others to unite in doing so with him."

"The Filipinos must first understand what Americans mean. They are at present so largely in the dark as to our institutions and those great ideas of political and religious freedom upon which they rest, that the perfectly well meant, but not always just or considerate, presentation of the truth by those whose attitude is one of strong antagonism to the teachings and institutions of Rome would only be inflammatory and unsettling, and might end in a situation in which the illusions of the old faith had been destroyed without the substitution of anything better. If something of the larger and freer spirit of the Roman church as it exists in the United States, in the case of many members of the communion which I am so fortunate as to count as my friends, could find its way into these new possessions of ours, it might be better adapted to the situation existing there than something more radical and destructive, and, at any rate, it would prepare the way for that temper of toleration and free inquiry in which the Americans are wont to find, in this connection, our largest hope. But meantime it ought to be distinctly understood that henceforth in the Philippines any man may worship God according to his own conscience, and, if he is so minded, to invite others to unite in doing so with him."

"The Filipinos must first understand what Americans mean. They are at present so largely in the dark as to our institutions and those great ideas of political and religious freedom upon which they rest, that the perfectly well meant, but not always just or considerate, presentation of the truth by those whose attitude is one of strong antagonism to the teachings and institutions of Rome would only be inflammatory and unsettling, and might end in a situation in which the illusions of the old faith had been destroyed without the substitution of anything better. If something of the larger and freer spirit of the Roman church as it exists in the United States, in the case of many members of the communion which I am so fortunate as to count as my friends, could find its way into these new possessions of ours, it might be better adapted to the situation existing there than something more radical and destructive, and, at any rate, it would prepare the way for that temper of toleration and free inquiry in which the Americans are wont to find, in this connection, our largest hope. But meantime it ought to be distinctly understood that henceforth in the Philippines any man may worship God according to his own conscience, and, if he is so minded, to invite others to unite in doing so with him."

"The Filipinos must first understand what Americans mean. They are at present so largely in the dark as to our institutions and those great ideas of political and religious freedom upon which they rest, that the perfectly well meant, but not always just or considerate, presentation of the truth by those whose attitude is one of strong antagonism to the teachings and institutions of Rome would only be inflammatory and unsettling, and might end in a situation in which the illusions of the old faith had been destroyed without the substitution of anything better. If something of the larger and freer spirit of the Roman church as it exists in the United States, in the case of many members of the communion which I am so fortunate as to count as my friends, could find its way into these new possessions of ours, it might be better adapted to the situation existing there than something more radical and destructive, and, at any rate, it would prepare the way for that temper of toleration and free inquiry in which the Americans are wont to find, in this connection, our largest hope. But meantime it ought to be distinctly understood that henceforth in the Philippines any man may worship God according to his own conscience, and, if he is so minded, to invite others to unite in doing so with him."

"The Filipinos must first understand what Americans mean. They are at present so largely in the dark as to our institutions and those great ideas of political and religious freedom upon which they rest, that the perfectly well meant, but not always just or considerate, presentation of the truth by those whose attitude is one of strong antagonism to the teachings and institutions of Rome would only be inflammatory and unsettling, and might end in a situation in which the illusions of the old faith had been destroyed without the substitution of anything better. If something of the larger and freer spirit of the Roman church as it exists in the United States, in the case of many members of the communion which I am so fortunate as to count as my friends, could find its way into these new possessions of ours, it might be better adapted to the situation existing there than something more radical and destructive, and, at any rate, it would prepare the way for that temper of toleration and free inquiry in which the Americans are wont to find, in this connection, our largest hope. But meantime it ought to be distinctly understood that henceforth in the Philippines any man may worship God according to his