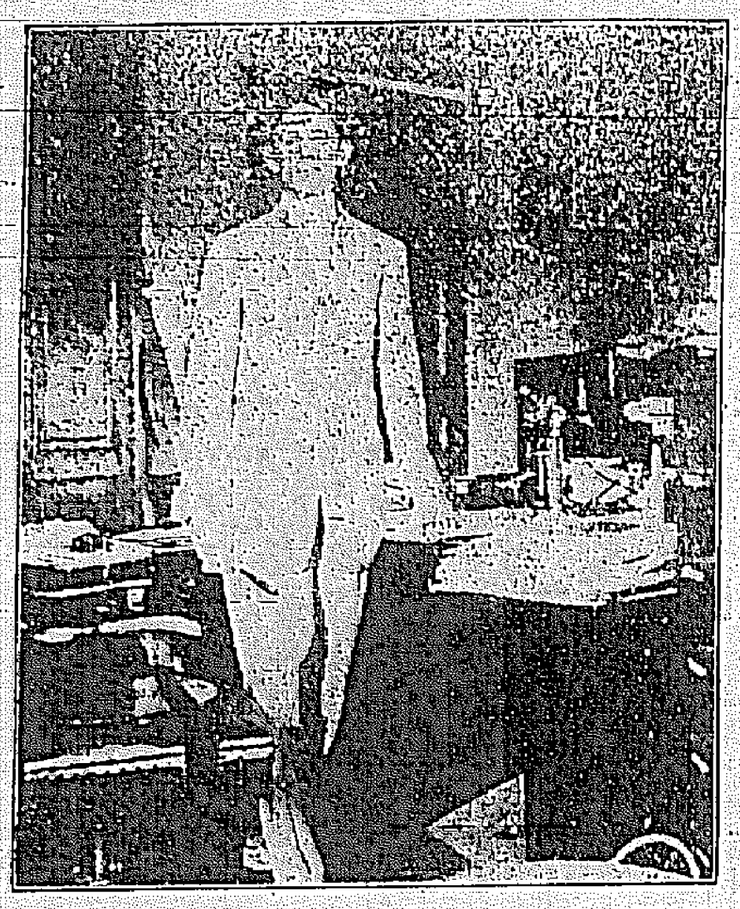
CHIEF OF CONSULAR BUREAU



Herbert C. Hengstler, chief of the United States consular service and first principal of the consular school. Mr. Hengstler is a young man, only 31 years of age, who has had a most rapid rise, based solely on merit; entering the consular bureau in 1898 as a stenographer he advanced through the various clerical grades until he was appointed to his present position.

CANNOT RAISE MONEY

PROBLEM FORMER INDIAN TERRITORY MUST MEET.

Constitution Failed to Provide Method for Obtaining Coin to Keep Government Moving Until Legislature Can Act.

Tulsa, I. T.—Indian Territory celebrated statehood with all sorts of noise, but the serious minded part of the community is wondering how the many problems will be met.

On the Oklahoma side everything is smooth and easy, because they have had county government over there for ten years, and it simply meant a transfer of the accounts from the territory to the state. But on the Indian Territory side, where there has been not a single organized county, it means beginning at the beginning and starting things off. Forty-five counties went into business on November 16, and not a one of them has a cent in the treasury, not one of them has a courthouse or a jail, not one of them has as much as a sheet of official paper on which to record the minutes of the first meeting of the county commissioner's court.

The jurisdiction of the United States ended the minute the proclamation of the president went into effect, and from that time forward the new state has had to shift for itself. It must take care of the prisoners and be responsible for all debts and so on. It must provide an organized government for the people according to the systems which obtain elsewhere.

Money is the great and pressing question to start with. None of the Indian Territory counties has any and there is no way provided in the constitution by which money for pressing necessities can be obtained. The constitution covers everything else from the initiative and referendum to the regulation of the procession of the seasons, but the statesmen who framed the document overlooked the fact that until the legislature could provide some way to keep the county governments going the county governments will be in trouble.

The most generally accepted theory is that the commissioners of the Indian Territory counties can issue scrip till the legislature gives them some authority for an orderly system of finance.

But scrip has terrors. The contractors and the people who are to furnish supplies, the printer men and the rest will not take scrip except at a great discount. It is the theory of the contractors that many of the counties will not be able to redeem the scrip for years and years, and while they are taking the chance they might as well play safe.

Musical Prodigy Appears.

London.—Prodigies are a drug in the musical market, but one introduced to London recently by Hans Richter seems likely to have extraordinary success as a pianist. The boy, who is 14 years of age, is named Ernest Dengyel. He was born in Vienna, of Hungarian parents, and at the age of five and one-half years a government scholarship was awarded him. Archduchess Augusta has also aided in his musical education.

Special Cars for Drunkards.

Berlin.—Prof. Forel and his various associates in the temperance propaganda have petitioned the government to set apart cars Saturday and Sunday nights for the exclusive use of intoxicated persons, or, if that be deemed inexpedient, to reserve cars for abstainers, and thus afford abstainers quiet traveling.

TRAINED RATS AS CLOCKS.

They Gently Awaken Their Owner at Any Hour to Be Fed.

New York.—Abe Conklin has closed his snake hatchery in the Warwick mountains and has gone into his winter quarters on Honeysuckle avenue Montclair, N. J. Conklin has resumed his winter occupation of training white rats to be useful and helpful to man. Last year he trained some rats to carry a stout string to the top of a flagpole and pass it through the pulley at the top. He sold these rats at high prices to janitors of New York office buildings. When the flag halyards fail the janitors do not have to employ steeplejacks. Conklin trained other rats to run a sewing machine by treading the pedal.

This year Conklin is training rats to take the place of alarm clocks. He knows that the rattle and jar of an alarm clock make many persons very nervous for the rest of the day. He feeds his alarm rats only once a day; some at five a. m., some at 5:30 and so on until seven a. m. Each is so trained that at the instant of its meal hour it goes to the room of the human that feeds it and gently tickles his ear until he awakes and feeds it.

Conklin expects to sell many of these alarm rats to Montclair commuters, and he predicts that the nervous affections caused by alarm clocks will soon disappear from that happy place. He says his rats never rust, run down nor vary a second in giving their gentle alarm. Conklin will dye a rat pink, green or blue if his customer thinks one such will wake him up quicker.

JUDGES THEM BY THEIR CATS.

Irish Maid Has Way of Estimating Her Employer's Character.

New York.—"No, ma'am," said an Irish maid of much experience as she returned to a New York intelligence office the other day. "I didn't engage with that family. I didn't like the looks of their cat." "Of their cat!" rejoined the owner of the office in amazement.

"Why, Katie, I'm sure they wouldn't keep a cat that was in any way dangerous." "Not dangerous, no ma'am, but a restless, unhappy looking creature that didn't speak well for the family," replied the girl. "I always judge a family by their cat.

"A sleek, comfortable pussy who comes up and rubs against you means a quiet, good-natured family, and one that's not worrying about ways and means; but a nervous, unfriendly looking cat reflects a household which is on the verge of nervous prostration or financial ruin or some other horrible trouble. I've been living with families and studying their cats for 25 years, and I've never known the sign to fail.

"A family that can't make its cat happy is one to make any servant miserable."

Born Blind, Can Now See.

Colorado Springs, Col.—Gale C. Hoskins, 50 years old, who was born blind, has been restored to sight in an infirmary at Cleveland, O. Twenty years ago he married Miss Lottie Hall, with whom he came to Colorado shortly afterward. She left the other day for Cleveland to join her husband. The restoration of Mr. Hoskins' vision was unexpected.

Girl Likes Prison Life.

London.—"I want to go to prison. I like it, and would sooner be in than out; and if you don't send me there I shall steal something else, so as to get locked up." This extraordinary statement was made to the Windsor magistrates by a young woman who was charged with stealing a pair of boots.

AMERICAN THRASHERS IN INDIA.

May Supersede Antiquated Oxen Method of Separating Wheat.

Washington.—Wheat from India, which is shipped to England in large quantities, in competition with American wheat, is still threshed by the primeval method of letting oxen tread upon it on the floor, and machinery of the grain and implement of trade in the Indian empire have recently been made the subject of interesting investigations by American consuls and agents of the state department.

It is claimed that the greater part—in fact, almost all—of the crop of 311,000,000 bushels harvested in India last year was thrashed by this ungainly, expensive and dirty method. The result is a quality of grain which is the cause of great complaint among millers of other countries, and extraordinary efforts are being made at the present time to induce the use of thrashing machines in India.

It is believed that American thrashing machines will ultimately handle most of the crop of India. Experiments have been made during the last year, and, although working under adverse conditions, a thrasher built particularly for use in India and costing $1,500 laid down at Calcutta demonstrated that a great saving could be effected by mechanical thrashing of the grain.

This thrasher turned out 81,000 pounds of grain, while three pairs of bullocks treaded out only [illegible] pounds. The average cost per 80 pounds, by thrashed method, was less than five cents; while the cost per 80 pounds when thrashed by the oxen was 11 cents.

Consul General W. H. Michael of Calcutta declared that the horse-power thrasher built in America is the one which will ultimately capture the Indian market, as the steam thrasher is not adapted to conditions in India.

SMOKE EVICTS A TENANT.

Curious Procedure Seen on a Farm in Kent, England.

London.—Goose farm, Broad Oak, Canterbury, was the scene of some curious eviction proceedings.

A county court bailiff went to the farm to persuade the tenant, A. W. Minter, to quit, in accordance with the terms of a notice which had been served upon him. The tenant replied by barricading his doors. Thereupon the bailiff had the windows boarded up on the outside and the chimneys stopped.

Finding that the occupants of the farmhouse showed no sign of capitulation, the bailiff decided upon more forcible measures.

By means of a drain tester, a concoction of tar twine and cayenne pepper, he sought to smoke them out. From 11 o'clock until three evil smelling fumes were steadily pumped into the building.

Then the barricades were suddenly removed from the front door, and the farmer, accompanied by his mother and a little terrier, appeared on the threshold. They were cheered by a huge crowd of villagers and visitors from Canterbury.

The bailiff and the occupants of the farm shook hands with great cordiality, and the crowd cheered again as the new tenant stepped across the threshold of the hardly-won citadel.

"SMALLEST BABY" HEAVIER.

Its 16 Ounces at Birth Have Increased to That Many Pounds.

Wichita, Kan.—Placed upon the scales the other day, William Bonner, famous locally as the smallest baby in Kansas, weighed 16 pounds at 11 months of age, contrasting with 16 ounces at birth. Mrs. Dick, William's foster mother, says he is now gaining weight at the rate of a pound each 20 days, and she expects himself be an average child from now on.

William is the son of a theatrical couple, who felt they could not afford to take time from the work to make a home for him. Mrs. Bonner's professional name is Louise Meredith, and she is now appearing in a Monte Cristo company. The father is known by the name of Bonner but is with another company.

The baby was born at a sanitarium here and was cared for by Mrs. Helen S. Mason, police matron, for a time and then was given into the custody of Mrs. Dick. For five months it was considered very doubtful if he would live.

75 LIVES LOST IN THE ALPS.

350 Other Bad Mishaps This Year—Growth of Foolhardiness.

London.—Official statistics just issued supply the death rate in 1907 due to misadventure in the Italian, Swiss and Austrian Alps. The number of lives lost was 75, the majority being Swiss and Germans. Next came the British and after them the Italians.

The chief cause of the fatality was foolhardiness, which is becoming more prevalent every year, in attempting difficult ascents without a guide and often even without a companion. Fourteen deaths were caused by attempts to gather flowers in dangerous localities. The number of accidents which are put down as grave but not fatal was 350.

As prophylactic measures the compilers of the statistics recommend international action by Switzerland, France, Italy and Austria to prohibit the ascent of dangerous mountains unless the climber is accompanied by a duly qualified and accredited guide.

OF BILLIONS IN VALUE

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF MANUFACTURES IN AMERICA.

Report of Bureau Chief Carson Shows Increase of Nearly $20,000,000,000 in Exports of Finished Goods—Better Transit Facilities.

Washington.—Fifteen billions of dollars represent the value of the annual production of manufactures in the United States. After careful estimates were made by experts, Col. John M. Carson, chief of the bureau of manufactures, was able to make this statement in the annual report of the operations of this bureau. The figures do not represent finished products entirely, but include products in various stages of progress.

Last year the aggregate value of domestic merchandise exported was $1,854,000,000, an increase of nearly $126,000,000 over the preceding year. In this classification "manufactures ready for consumption" are credited with $480,000,000, and these figures are generally accepted as the extent of the exports of manufactures.

The report of the bureau, however, groups this classification with those of "foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured," "semi-manufactures for further use in manufacturing," the aggregate exports of which last year were $606,000,000, and this amount, added to "manufactures ready for consumption," makes the aggregate value of manufactures exported in the year ended June 30, $1,086,000,000, or more than 58 per cent. of the entire exports for that year.

Special significance is attached to the increase of nearly $20,000,000 in the exports of completed manufactures, in view of the fact that the exports of cotton cloths declined more than $21,000,000, this loss being entirely in the cotton trade with China.

The cotton seed product exports for the year were upwards of $10,500,000, and increase of $9,500,000 over 1906.

One of the obstacles to the enlargement of export trade is the uncertainty of transit between places of production and the seaboard. Merchants in the orient, especially, complain that calculation cannot be made as to when goods ordered in the United States will be delivered, and, in consequence, orders go to European houses that should come to those of this country.

The bureau has been in correspondence with managers of railway and ocean steamship companies with a view to securing more reliable and rapid transit facilities for shipments to foreign countries.

Demands made by business men for the extension of the parcels post to foreign countries is emphasized. It is claimed that this would open markets now closed to American business men for lack of transportation facilities, but which are open to their competitors who have advantages of the parcels post system.

BURGLAR A BEAU BRUMMEL

Charmed Women, Invented New Neckties, and Finally Landed in Prison.

Berlin.—The most amazing cracksman in Europe has been arrested in Munich, after a series of burglaries probably unequaled in modern criminal history by one man.

He is a Swede, Carlison by name, who prepared himself for his career as a burglar by serving an apprenticeship as a locksmith.

Since then he has posed as a nobleman, an author, a millionaire, and a diplomat, with consummate skill, living in princely style in Berlin, Munich, Paris, Vienna and other cities under different names and in different disguises.

Carlison is described as a man of gentlemanly appearance, with refined tastes and pronounced artistic and literary inclinations. He was a great favorite among women, who were charmed by his exquisite manners.

He was noted for his taste in dress, and while living in Vienna in the guise of a diplomat on leave he is said to have inaugurated a new fashion in neckties.

When arrested, Carlison was staying at the most fashionable hotel in Munich, where he occupied an expensive suite, and posed as a Danish nobleman of great wealth.

FALLING BIRTH RATE IN FRANCE.

Figures for the Year 1906 Show an Unusually Heavy Decrease.

Paris.—The birth rate of France in 1906 was the lowest for the century. The official statistics of the year, which have just been published by the Journal Officiel, show that the French family life is rapidly decaying.

Although marriages have increased, divorces have been more numerous. Births are considerably fewer than the average of the last decade, for the year succeeding, births has been steady and there is nothing to show that it is not likely to continue.

Marriages in the year numbered 306,487, divorces 10[illegible], and births 806,847. The decrease is nearly 33,000 below the average figures. Even after the Franco-German war the births averaged annually 960,000.

Skyscrapers in New Record.

New York.—The year 1907 has been a banner year for skyscrapers in New York. The records of the building department show that between January 1 and October 31 61 permits were issued for buildings more than ten stories high. In the same period of 1906 [illegible] such permits were issued.

RUBBER AND METALS.

Copper Apt to Cause Former to Deteriorate.

It has been found that when rubber is in contact with iron or steel it remains practically unchanged for a considerable time, however, in the Taylor which used [illegible] Philadelphia Record. Herr Hengraf, in a lecture before the Berlin Society of Arts, said that when employed in a tube of copper or brass it appears to undergo some chemical action which leads to its ultimate conversion into a resinous compound, devoid of elastic properties.

Dr. Burghardt has pointed out that this deterioration is due to the action of oxygen, which is the great enemy of all kinds of rubber. Certain of the heavy coal tar oils and many oils of animal origin, such as tallow oil, fish oil, etc., when brought into contact with India rubber, seem to set up the [illegible] process. Copper is a source of great danger to rubber, and in the tubing formed of copper the destructive action has been observed in less than a year.

For these purposes, therefore, when the use of a rubber strip is advisable, it is necessary to apply a protective coating of tin or some other metal on the surface of the copper to guard against this action. Another rubber [illegible] commenting on this, says that the oxidizing of copper wires with its before [illegible] to guard against deterioration. At the same time this destructive tendency has been turned to advantage when it was necessary to stick coating of copper on the iron axle of the wringer roll that joins the metal in the rubber so that it is almost impossible to separate them.

COLLEGE COWBOYS AT SEA.

A Job on a Cattleboat as a Means to a Vacation Abroad.

Cattleboating to England is rapidly becoming the summer outing which, according to the Travel Magazine, nowadays finds favor with the collegian.

From early spring of the present year shipping agents along the Atlantic seaboard were delighted with applications from the colleges for positions.

Every craft which in June put out of Montreal, Boston, New York or Philadelphia with a shifty cargo of steers for the British market carried a delegation of highly educated youths to attend to the wants of the longhorns. Reservations in the forecastle became [illegible] as compared with cabin accommodations.

The romance of [illegible] herding [illegible] plaster to wild western bullocks [illegible] as part of the appeal to collegians.

Sliding Coal Mountain.

McDonald, formerly of Meetetse, Wyo., is making arrangements at Katalla, Alaska, for a sliding mountain of coal while the [illegible] hold it stationary. He owns a [illegible] of steam coal at the base of the moving mass, and during the summer has been taking out several hundred tons a day near the surface. As soon as frost welds the mountain to its base for the winter he will bore as rapidly as possible to a greater depth and will take out as much coal as he can before next summer's thaw again starts the mountain moving. When movement again begins there is little probability that the deeper workings will not be destroyed, but mining near the surface still can be [illegible]. The mountain in which McDonald is working is one of the curiosities of Alaska. It slides several yards a season.

Know No Old Age.

Brazilian cocoanut palms live from 600 to 700 years, and the Arabs assert that the date palm frequently reaches the age of 200 to 300 years, says the Dundee Advertiser. Wallace's oak near Paisley, Scotland, is known to be over 700 years old, and there are eight olive trees on the Mount of Olives near Jerusalem which are known to have been flourishing in 1099. The yews at Fountains Abbey, Yorkshire, were old trees when in 1132 the abbey was built. The redwood in Mariposa Grove, California, is a manifold centenarian. Baobab trees of Africa have been computed to be [illegible],000 years old, and the deciduous cypress of Chapultepec is considered to be of a still greater age. It may be said that the Dracena Draco at Orotava, on Teneriffe, was one of the oldest inhabitants of the earth.

She Was Honest.

The discordant wife of Artist Earle was interviewed on her arrival on the other side and in answer to a question as to whether she was a Socialist, said: "I do not know just what socialism means, but I am a Socialist in disposition." Of all the statements made in interviews which we have seen for a long time, this one appeals to us most. If all the followers not only of Socialism but of other isms were just as frank the truth with great frankness, they would say the same, mutatis mutandis, as Mrs. Earle. Moncan [illegible]

Straight Line Charley.

"Straight-line Charley" is the presidential campaign nickname they are fastening upon Gov. Hughes in New York. It ought to be as fetching as "Square-deal Teddy."

IN THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

Quaint Customs That Recall Decidedly Odd Manners.

In the first place, the woods are full of men, runs "The Chronicles of a Queer Girl" in the Ladies' Home Journal. They were numerous as the sands of the sea, and life was interesting [illegible] Many times when [illegible] of one couple to "keep company" for years at a stretch, to the exclusion of other friends. A girl was free to accept the attentions of any and all young men, and have a different escort to every dance, picnic or party of the season. Even an engaged girl was not expected to go only with her fiancé, but must make things lively by entertaining and going about with different young men and keeping the community upon the qui vive as to which would be her final choice.

There was time for idling in those days—hours for fooling dull care and letting alone [illegible]. Pretty girl was likely to spy from her window an interesting group of pedestrians or a dashing horseman at almost any hour in the day. If she went downtown (she did not go often, gentle reader, as girls do nowadays) it was strange, indeed, if there was not rivalry as to which of the young gallants should walk home with her. On Sunday the rear seats of the meeting-house were formally filled with young people, of not special religious proclivities, and it was by no means the least interesting feature of the service passing out of the church door and down the line, smiling and bestowing glances upon them as they flood with raised hats, gravely saluting one pretty devotee after another as she came out with the Sabbath halo around her face.

There was a custom, now obsolete, no doubt for lack of numbers as well as spirit, of giving a pretty girl a "grand rush" on Sunday afternoons. As I look back now I can see a phalanx of hats and trousers, audacious faces and buttonhole bouquets moving along the village street.

SELF-LIGHTING BUOY.

A Novelty on the Lusitania That Attracted Attention.

One feature of the big Lusitania which attracted crowds when she was open for inspection was the automatic life buoy which is fastened between decks on a slanting frame in such a way that it can be released by the pressure of a button on the bridge.

On each end of the four arms of a large cross-shaped framework is a copper ball. These balls are so weighted that when the buoy strikes the water it will float upright. To the crossarms are fastened long brass cylinders. These collectively contain calcium carbide lights so arranged that they [illegible] contact with the water.

Should a cry of "Man overboard" be raised at night the officer on the bridge presses the button, the buoy hits the water and the lights flare up. If the man overboard is a swimmer he can reach the buoy, to the arms of which [illegible] also has a mark to guide him [illegible] The ship also has a mark to guide [illegible]

Butter in Bogs.

From time to time lumps of butter are dug out of the Irish bogs, and specimens of it may be seen in various museums. A chemical examination has recently been made of a sample of such butter, which was found four feet below the surface of a bog at Maghery, County Tyrone. The original lump, which weighed about 20 pounds, is probably some centuries old, and it is suggested that it had been put into peat water to preserve it or to give it a flavor and had been forgotten. Yet so effectually had the fat been preserved by the peat water that it still retained many of the chemical characteristics of butter fat, though its appearance had greatly changed. The exterior was white and granular, and the whole mass had been converted during the passage of years into a waxlike material.

Reward of Extravagance.

"It's queer," remarked an ordinarily hard-headed man, "what little things will tickle our vanity. I bought a pair of low shoes not long ago, for which I paid seven dollars, an expenditure in the way of footwear that was unique for me. The shoes were comfortable and had the air of representing what they cost; but no one paid any attention to them until I stepped up on a bootblack's stand the other day to have them polished. The Italian who was the chief engineer of the works looked at my shoes, felt of the calf's skin lovingly, and then, with a gleam of admiration in his eyes, asked me: 'How much did you pay for them?' My extravagance was rewarded."

A Geyser Clock.

One of the most curious clocks in the world is said to be that which tells the time to the inhabitants of a little American backwoods town. The machinery, which is nothing but a face, hands and lever, is connected with a geyser which shoots out an immense column of hot water every 38 seconds. This spouting never varies to the tenth of a second. Every time the water spouts up it strikes the lever and moves the hands forward 38 seconds.

As Seen in Cleveland.

The difference between English girls coming to America for husbands and American girls going to England for husbands is this—the English girls are likely to get good husbands.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

[illegible] Louisiane et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Et publicité offre dans les commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement par l'année : Edition Quotidienne [illegible]

Edition Hebdomadaire [illegible]