

TALES FROM ESOPUS.

WONDERFUL SNAKES LIVE IN THAT QUIET LITTLE TOWN.

Maria, a Big Blacksnake, Was Foster-Mother to All the Chicks Raised by Ike Burger, a Truthful Beer Man.

The Esopus correspondent of the New York World says that when Fred Parker, the candidate's brother, killed a four-foot copperhead snake on the West Farm road the other day he stirred up as fine a batch of snake stories as Pike county, Pa., ever produced.

Ike Burger, who sells beer made from real hops, had a black snake which he had trained to keep mice and rats away from his broods of chicks and setting hens. The blacksnake came to regard herself as a sort of foster mother to the chicks. She watched over them from their earliest appearance until they were weaned and big enough to look after themselves.

The motherly blacksnake had become so versed in chicken lore that she kept track of the days the hens were set, and on the twentieth day thereafter would come around and watch the little chicks appear and count them over to find out whether it was a successful hatch.

All went well with Maria and her foster chicks for several years, until Ike Burger put a setting of duck eggs under one of his hens. Maria came around on the twentieth day for the chicks to hatch as usual, and showed great disappointment when none appeared. She called several times during the day at the nest and finding that no chicks appeared waited around for Ike Burger to come and take the eggs away as bad. Maria did not know that duck eggs take four weeks instead of three to hatch and could not understand the situation. She lost interest in that hen and went on attending to the other broods.

On the twenty-eighth day eight little ducklings appeared. Maria looked them



KILLED A BIG COPPERHEAD.

over with amazement and her faith in hen chronology was shaken. She regarded them as freaks. From time to time she would come around to see how they were progressing until one day to her astonishment when the mother hen was scratching around in the grass near the pickered pond, Maria saw the ducklings glide off into the water and start to swimming.

Both Maria and the mother hen were startled. The hen expressed her feelings in loud squawks and Maria waited to see the little ducklings drown. No harm came to them and after a paddle they came ashore to lunch on the grass and the worms and bugs the hen found for them.

Maria spent the rest of the day in thought. It was plain to her that the education of the other chicks was being neglected, and that they, too, should enjoy themselves paddling around in the pickered pond.

The next morning Maria went to a brood of Plymouth Rock chicks about three weeks old, and taking them one by one tenderly by the scruff of the neck, glided out to the bridge and dropped them into the pond. The chicks one by one disappeared, but Maria was not discouraged. She was determined that the chicks should begin to swim, and she spent the day dropping them into the pond one by one.

Over 40 chicks had disappeared among the turtles before Ike Burger found out what was going on. Then he took Maria to the chopping block.

Conductor Emmett runs the Esopus local on the West Shore road and lives in Kingston, near the West Shore station. Some time ago he found a pretty garter snake which he brought home and built a little place for in his backyard. The snake was harmless and everybody liked it. After it became accustomed to its quarters it was allowed to come into the house and feed from a saucer of milk in the kitchen.

The snake grew fond of Emmett and came to await his return home.

It was not many months before the snake learned the sound of the whistle on Conductor Emmett's train. It used to take him about seven minutes to get to the house after closing up his train and the snake learned to keep time as well as to recognize the sound of the whistle. So one day Conductor Emmett was surprised to find that as he was about to unlatch the front door the door unlatched itself. Turning the knob and going in he found that the garter snake had climbed up the door and turned the latch and was waiting to be thanked for the pleasant surprise.

Automobiles for Winter Use.
Automobiles on runners have been conceived by a French machinist, to be used on snow-covered roads. The machine will rest on four runners, two in front, to be used for steering purposes. Wheels connected with the hind runners will keep the runners in motion.

FATAL FIGHT IN THE AIR.

Two Brothers Engage in Fierce Struggle with Negro on a Stack 125 Feet Above Ground.

At Birmingham, Ala., Coroner Paris the other day concluded the investigation of a killing which involved sensational features. According to the evidence the homicide was the result of a desperate hand-to-hand encounter between two white men, brothers, on one side, and a negro on the other, the fight occurring on a narrow platform at the top of a furnace stack, 125 feet above the ground.

Foreman J. P. Parkinson, of the Vanderbilt furnaces at East Birmingham,



SHOT THE NEGRO TWICE.

ham, reprimanded Cephus Hemphill, a negro laborer, whose duty it was to feed fuel to the stack of the furnace, for neglect of work. Hemphill cursed the foreman, who carried the case before his brother, Superintendent J. S. Parkinson. The Parkinson brothers decided to climb to the top of the stack and interview the negro.

When they reached the top of the stack Hemphill sprang upon the foreman and sunk his teeth deep into his cheek. A desperate fight followed, in which Parkinson was badly hurt. Superintendent Parkinson sought to help his brother, who was unable to shake loose the hold the negro had on him. Finally Foreman Parkinson managed to draw a revolver, and he shot the negro twice as they were in a deathlike grapple on the very brink of the little platform high in the air.

At this juncture the desperately wounded negro grabbed the revolver and fired twice at Superintendent Parkinson, but the latter fell flat on his face and the shots missed him. Then Hemphill released the foreman and sprang upon the superintendent, biting him terribly. By this time Hemphill was growing weak from the loss of blood from his wounds, and, releasing his hold, dropped to the narrow platform and died.

The two white men who had fought for several minutes at the high elevation were horribly bitten and severely lacerated in the struggle. As Hemphill died he turned over and his body dropped to the ground far below. The coroner's jury decided that the killing was done in self-defense.

TRIES TO HOLD UP STAGE.

It Was Only a Lark, But It Came Near Costing a Girl from New York Her Life.

Miss Alice Pulsipher, a daughter of a well-known New Yorker, undertook in response to a dare to hold up the Monida-Yellowstone stage in Idaho for a lark a few days ago, and narrowly escaped being shot.

Dressing herself in men's clothes, with boots, sombrero and leather leg-



AT THE TURN OF THE ROAD.

gins, and mounting a horse, she added two big revolvers to her equipment. Then she stationed herself at a turn of the road where she was concealed by timber and thick undergrowth. Just before dusk the stage, filled with eastern tourists, came along. Miss Pulsipher rode her horse into the middle of the road and, pointing both pistols at the driver, commanded him to halt.

Bill Ripley, the driver, is a grizzled old frontiersman, famous as an Indian fighter in the early days. Without a word he drew his own revolver, leveled it at the figure in front, and was in the act of firing when Miss Pulsipher, with a wild shriek, dropped both her weapons and begged him not to fire.

Ripley, in solemn tones, warned the young woman of the danger she ran by playing jokes with guns in the western mountains.

Appendicitis Kills a Monkey.
Appendicitis caused the death of a six-year-old chimpanzee in the Pasteur Institute, Paris.

JAPAN BULES KOREA.

HERMIT KINGDOM NOW IS MI-KADO'S VASSAL STATE.

American Practically Put in Charge of Foreign Policy of the Unhappy Little Country—English Influence Dead.

Washington (D. C.) Special.
Korea is now a vassal state of the Japanese empire. Under the treaty signed at Seoul August 22, and just made public in Tokio, Japan will control the finances and foreign relations of Korea. The foreign relations will be under the direction of Durham White Stevens, counselor of the Japanese legation at Washington, D. C.

The treaty marks the retirement of J. McLeavy Brown, who for several years last past has acted as the financial adviser of the Korean empire. Mr. Brown is an Englishman, and his word has been almost law in Korea. Under the new treaty M. Megaly, director of the revenue bureau at Tokio, will succeed him.

The appointment of an American to act as "adviser" of Korea in all matters affecting the foreign relations of Korea is likely to cause marked comment. The Japanese government, in an official explanation, intimates that Mr. Stevens will exercise supervision of all concessions granted to foreigners in the sphere of commerce and industry.

As heretofore cabled, under the agreement, the Korean army will be disbanded and the kingdom safeguarded by Japanese troops. Korea coinage will be displaced by Japanese. Japanese police will take the place of Korean.

The main features of the agreement are officially stated to be as follows:

First—The Korean government shall engage as financial adviser to the Korean government a Japanese subject recommended by the Japanese government, and all important matters concerning foreign relations shall be dealt with after his counsel has been taken.

Second—The Korean government shall engage as diplomatic adviser to the department of foreign affairs a foreigner recommended by the Japanese government, and all important matters concerning foreign relations shall be dealt with after his counsel has been taken.

Third—The Korean government shall previously consult the Japanese government in concluding treaties and conventions with foreign powers and in dealing with other important diplomatic affairs, such as the granting of concessions to or the making of contracts with foreigners.

The Japanese explained the foregoing agreement as follows:

"This agreement is nothing more than a natural and logical sequence to the protocol of February 23. It will be remembered that in this protocol the Japanese government undertook to give advice to the Korean government with regard to the improvements of administration, which advice the latter agreed to accept with full confidence.

"The financial embarrassment of the Korean government has in the past been a constant cause of internal trouble, and the chief hindrance to the development of foreign commerce. This serious aspect of Korean administration naturally attracted the first attention of the Japanese government.

"Article No. 3 is not intended to place an impediment on the legitimate enterprise of foreigners in the sphere of commerce and industry, but is calculated to serve as a precaution against the conclusion of improvident and dangerous engagements, which, in the past, have proved to be sources of serious complications, such as was shown conspicuously in the case of the Russian lease at Yongampho."

At the Japanese legation of Washington it was stated that the story given out in Tokio was fully known to the minister and that Mr. Stevens' selection had been made after consultation with him. Mr. Stevens will leave Washington for Korea at once and will take up his residence in the capital of the country. He has been in the service of Japan for 22 years and his standing in the diplomatic corps is high, he being esteemed as a man of attainments and sound judgment.

Rapid Growth of Universities.
Few persons realize the rapid growth of our American universities. Harvard and Yale have stood for more than 200 years, but their growth has been most marked in the last 30. One hundred years ago Chicago was a trading station protected by a rude log fort. The north-west territory, where are now five leading universities, was then a wilderness. The Pacific coast has become the home of universities within the last 25 years. Statistics show the enrollment for the year just closed to be as follows: Harvard, 6,013; Columbia, 4,557; Chicago, 4,146; Northwestern, 4,067; Michigan, 3,926; California, 3,690; Illinois, 3,661; Minnesota, 3,550; Cornell, 3,438; Wisconsin, 3,281; Yale, 2,990; Pennsylvania, 2,664; College of City of New York, 2,511; Nebraska, 2,247; Syracuse, 2,207; Leland Stanford, Jr., 1,370; Princeton, 1,363; Johns Hopkins, 695.

HONORED BY HER SISTERS
Mrs. Fanny Minot Elected National President of Woman's Relief Corps for 1905.

Boston (Mass.) Special.
Mrs. Fanny Minot, the national president of the Woman's Relief Corps, is a native of Concord, N. H. She is a charter member of Sturtevant corps, 24, of that city, was its first treasurer and has also served as corps president and in subordinate positions. She was department president in 1893. Her executive ability has been proven in the capacities of national inspector and member of the national executive board. She is well known throughout the national organization as a most earnest worker.

Born September 29, 1848, Mrs. Minot is a descendant of John Pickering, who

came from England and settled in Portsmouth, N. H., about 1633. She was educated in the schools of Concord, and after graduating from the high school attended Wheaton seminary, Norton, Mass., where she graduated in 1867 as valedictorian of her class. In 1874 she married James Minot, a veteran of the One Hundred and Fortieth New York, and a past commander of the G. A. R. in the department of New Hampshire.

Mrs. Minot is connected with several other patriotic, benevolent and missionary societies. She is president of the New Hampshire Female Institution and Home Missionary union, which was organized in 1804; treasurer of the Concord Female Charitable society and the Woman's club. She is also a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

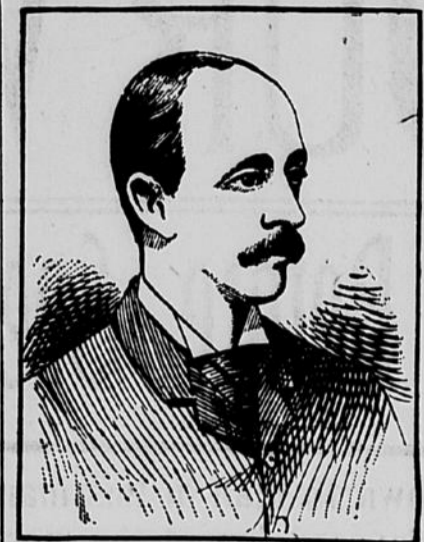
Tenants with Children Wanted.
A big flat building has been erected in Alton, Ill., and the owner has named it the "Storks' Nest." Tenants with children are preferred. The owner announces that the new apartments are exclusively for married people, and that the presence of children is considered a recommendation, instead of a bar to acceptance as tenants.

CANADA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Appointment of Earl Grey Is Approved by King Edward and the Home Government.

London (Eng.) Special.
King Edward has approved the appointment of Earl Grey as governor general of Canada, in succession to the earl of Minto.

Albert Henry George, the fourth Earl Grey, has been lord lieutenant of Northumberland since 1899. He was born in 1851 and was married in 1877. He owns about 17,600 acres of landed estates. He is one of the most notable men in the present British peerage, and has



GOVERNOR GENERAL GREY.
(Lord Minto's Successor in Government House at Ottawa.)

made himself known to the world in several conspicuous ways—as a financier, a philanthropist, and an industrial promoter. He was associated with the late Cecil Rhodes in the development of South Africa, and is executor of the will under which the Rhodes scholarships are assigned. He was administrator of Rhodesia in 1896 and 1897. At various times he has been concerned in the river tunnels of New York, having interests in the Hudson river tunnel in its earlier stage and with a tunnel that was planned from the city hall, Manhattan, to the Flatbush avenue station, Brooklyn, a project that apparently has fallen through.

Earl Grey is also widely known among temperance workers at home and abroad as the projector of the scheme known as the Public House Trust company, by which it is proposed to mitigate the evils of saloons by turning them, so far as possible, into decent resorts, and making the sale of strong drink a secondary feature and without profit. The earl is a brother-in-law to the earl of Minto, whom he succeeds.

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Died Suddenly.
John Gross, a farmer living in the vicinity of Devils Lake, died suddenly in the Great Northern station at that place. Gross was with some companions at the station, and he leaned back against some baggage, fell to the floor and expired. An examination showed that death was due to heart failure.

News Notes.
The crop of Macaroni wheat raised in North Dakota this year is placed at 10,000,000 bushels by one authority.

W. F. Carpenter, a farmer living six miles west of Bowbells, fell dead from heart failure.

Watermelons have ripened at Balfour, where a good many of them were planted.

A committee of Rugby business men is investigating the creamery question with a view to building. The plans under consideration call for a plant costing \$3,300.

Another free delivery route has been laid out northwest from Fairmount. It will start Sept. 15, with E. M. Griffith as carrier.

The Fairmount rural telephone is in operation, and is giving excellent satisfaction.

Joe Hobbins, an expert well digger, has just completed an 843-foot artesian well for Frank Argersinger, at Fortman.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

"Durum" Wheat.

The term "macaroni" has been abolished by state board of grain appeals in referring to varieties of wheat, and in its place the name "Durum" has been chosen. In eastern markets grades of macaroni have been known as Durum for some time, and that is now the official name in Minneapolis. Macaroni wheat now occupies a prominent place in the grain business of the country. It was originally produced in comparatively small quantities and was used for the making of macaroni. It has gradually come into use by the millers, however, and is more of a factor every year in the manufacture of flour. The farmers look on it with favor, for it yields more bushels per acre than the other kinds of spring wheat, and will stand more rust and drouth without serious damage than any other variety.

The board of appeals has established an extra grade for Durum. Last year they were Nos. 1 and 3 and rejected for macaroni wheat. A No. 3 Durum has been established. The new grade was made in view of cases where macaroni may be mixed with other varieties of spring wheat. A slight change has been made in the rule for grading No. 3 northern spring.

Fired by Engine.

A Soo train set a fire in G. A. Bryant's pasture on the north side of the track near Napoleon, with the wind taking it almost directly toward his house and barn. The fire was discovered almost immediately and an alarm given, which was responded to by several from town, and the flames were put out before any damage was done.

As soon as the above fire was extinguished all hands hastened down the track about seven miles to fight a fire that had been set by the stock train which had arrived just before the down-going train pulled out. Before anyone reached this fire it had spread over several sections and had gained such headway that all that could be done was to fight the side fire. The fire brigade followed the line of fire until midnight, putting out about ten miles of fire. The losers: Lindbak, 80 acres pasture; Blanchett, about 400 acres of grass and 15 tons of hay; Vrooman, about 400 acres of grass; Watts, 70 tons of hay and 600 acres of grass—his whole section; Sornie, 600 acres of grass. All the above losers have filed claims against the Soo for damages. The fireguard proposition is still the burning topic of the day.

Declared Crazy.

With his mind intent upon nothing but self-destruction, William Raven is now trying to defy the officers by refusing to eat, perhaps with the view of ultimate starvation.

His first unsuccessful attempt at suicide was made at Buffalo, when he tried to throw himself in front of a fast moving train. His second was after he had been taken to the county jail at Fargo to await the meeting of the insanity board. He secured a razor and cut both legs near the artery, but he had not cut deep enough. The next day, while lying on his cot in his cell, he tore up his blanket into strips, but was unable, on account of the wounds on his legs, to stand up and reach the ceiling. His intention was to hang himself.

Pure Food.
The crusade against violators of the state pure food law among the butchers is still in progress. G. E. Green and Charles Voller, each proprietors of meat markets at Fargo, have been arrested. This makes five arrests in the city, and others will be gathered in. Evidence has been secured against markets over the state, but Commissioner Ladd began the prosecution at home, so no favoritism would be shown.

A New Town.
The Great Northern Edmore extension will be built this year to a new town to be known as Wakefield, and it promises to be a very flourishing village. Postmaster Budge, of Grand Forks, is the owner of the townsite, and its location should make it a valuable one. Work on the extension is going forward rapidly, and before many months Wakefield will be one of the thriving communities of that section of the state.

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News in Brief.
Saturday morning a severe fire visited the little city of Aneta, and the attendant loss will amount to over \$2,000.

It is reported, that there are forty head of dead cattle on a ranch southeast of Jamestown that died last May from blackleg, and which have not been buried.

According to the Journal the analysis of water from the Devils Lake artesian well show that it possesses valuable medicinal properties, and expectations are entertained of making the place of a great health resort.

Mrs. John Winch, of Stutsman county, was thrown from her wagon, the team running away, and one arm broken. Her daughter, Mary, was badly cut and injured by a barb wire fence against which she was thrown.

The cessation of the meat strike is a good thing for the cattle raisers of this and other states, as during the strike the market has been very poor.

NORTH DAKOTA GROWS.

William H. Brown Estimates that 250,000 Settlers Have Come in Five Years.

"The influx of settlers into North Dakota in the last few years, in proportion to the population of the state, has exceeded the immigration into any other state in the union," said William H. Brown, of Mandan, secretary of the North Dakota Irrigation congress. "More than 50,000 settlers have come into North Dakota annually for the last five years.

"This is due largely to the good times that have prevailed in North Dakota. The soil is among the best in the United States, there is very little waste land, and large crops in wheat, oats, flax, speltz and macaroni wheat have been harvested. All classes of people are prosperous and the good tidings have been sent to homeseekers in other states. Most of the newcomers are the best class of farmers in the United States, and come from Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Ohio.

"During the last year or two there has been plenty of rain in that portion of North Dakota west of the Missouri river, which is out of the rain belt, and the need for irrigation is not so apparent to the people just now as it was a few years ago. The rainfall, however, is not evenly distributed, and in some years it is too dry to raise much of anything. When the irrigation plans are carried out, thousands of acres of land, on which farming is precarious now, will become the best agricultural lands in the country. Government engineers are looking over the country in search of sites for irrigation reservoirs. They have surveyed the Cannon Ball, the Heart and the Knife rivers for this purpose.

Land Going Fast.

"Every acre of the 6,000,000 acres of land in North Dakota that is fit for farming and subject to homestead entry," said John Satterland of Bismark, receiver of the land office at Bismark. "Agricultural lands are going rapidly in North Dakota. More than 1,000,000 acres were taken up in the Bismark district last year, so you can figure how long the remaining acres in the state may last.

"Practically all the land fit for agriculture at the land offices at Fargo, Grand Forks and Devils Lake has been taken by settlers. There is some at the land office at Minot, but a good deal of it is not suitable for agriculture. There are 3,000,000 acres in the Bismark district, and good crops can be raised on nearly all of it. There are 5,000,000 acres in the Dickinson land office, which was opened last year, but probably not more than 3,000,000 acres of this will ever be taken up under the homestead law. The rest is in the bad lands and is not fit for agriculture purposes."

Claims a Libel.

An important suit has been started in the United States district court by the Association of Manufacturers and Distributors of Food Products, whose headquarters and principal offices are in Camden, N. J., against F. B. Ladd, of Fargo, pure food commissioner of the state. The suit is for libel. The object is to recover damages for the alleged publication by Prof. Ladd of an article which is said to have caused great injury to the business of the plaintiff, and the sum asked for in the complaint is \$100,000.

The article was published, it is asserted, on Nov. 24, 1903, in the Commercial Bulletin and Northwest Trade, published in the Twin Cities. It is contended that it was false and defamatory in that it alleged that the members of the association were unable to sell longer in the Northwest, states the class of products heretofore shipped to the markets of this section.

Furthermore, it is charged that the article asserted members of the association were putting out money to overthrow the food laws of North Dakota.

Broke His Ankle.

Gus Johnson, a young man twenty-two years of age, who lives at Duluth, had his left leg crushed just above the ankle as he tried to board a west-going freight train on the Niagara river. He and his brother Alfred, and several companions, gathered at the foot of the hill to catch the west-bound local freight, and several of the party succeeded in boarding the train. As Gus Johnson made the attempt he slipped and fell and his left foot was caught under the wheels and crushed. He was taken by his brother for St. Vincent's hospital at Crookston, on which the injured man had a ticket. "There is little question but he will loose his foot."

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