

just the same as if he had been nine feet long.

"The wolves didn't leave many partridges in that country. I saw dozens of places where a wolf had sneaked along to the spot where a partridge had made a dive at sundown to get a soft, warm bed underneath the snow. There would be just a few feathers to show where the brute jumped on top of the sleeping bird before he got hold of it."

"Why did you not poison the pests?"

"Well, say, I did try. Now and then I snared partridges and I would fix them up with dope carefully and then cover them in the snow and smooth everything off ever so nicely.

"I got a fine cross fox one moonlight night, and most times wolves came to the right place, but they never touched the doctored bait unless it was to scratch out a dead bird and leave it lying on top of the snow, as much as to say, 'No, you don't come it as easy as all that.'

"I have always heard that it is pretty hard to fool a wolf. One day I came on a still warm, half eaten deer. The brutes must have heard me coming and cleared off in a hurry.

"I cut in with my knife and ladled out stychine with the point, and then pushed it into the cuts, taking care that none of it showed and that my hands did not touch the meat. It must have been pretty well done, for I got a fox and two martens that week. But though the wolves kept the snow all padded down about the carcass,

never a one touched the meat again.

"Just about two weeks ago I made a fine haul in the traps, and because they were too heavy for me to lug around I hung a bunch of mink, muskrats and two fishers in a tree till I could get back for them. I finished my round and was near the place again when it struck me that maybe the wolves had found my game.

"So I crept along very carefully—the wind was strong against me—and I got near enough to see seven wolves whining about the tree. I was only just in time, too, for they had hit upon the right plan to get down my pelts.

"Two old wolves were reaching up high as they could, and then another one sprang on their shoulders, and from that cleared easily the ten feet from the ground to the fishers and grabbed them. I got that wolf with a shot clear through his forequarters just as he straightened out. His mates cleared off without waiting to tear my dead things.

"But it got on my nerves to have the cowardly beasts dodge me about all the time, and I gathered in the whole line of traps right away and came down. Of course it's early yet to leave the woods, but I got \$300 worth of fur, which is good or five or six weeks' trapping nowadays.

"For my part I never had such a grand season for trapping, but every one up that way says wolves have never been more plentiful than they are just now."

## For Italian Farm Colonies

Plan to Lessen Congestion and Crime in Big Cities.

MILWAUKEE, April 3.

An agricultural colonization scheme for Italian immigrants is proposed to relieve the congested districts in large cities, particularly in New York, Boston, Washington, New Orleans and Chicago, and to reduce the percentage of criminality, which it is argued is a direct result of factory life and the unnatural conditions which surround the immigrants in a large city.

In connection with this scheme Dr. Brunialti, an Italian government inspector from Rome; Dr. Guido Servadio, vice-consul at Denver and temporary manager of the Italian labor bureau in New York city, and State Senator Schmidt of Colorado will start in a few days on a tour of inspection through the states of the central west and the northwest. Signor Arminio Conte the newly appointed Consular Agent at Milwaukee, expects to cooperate with the inspector and will urge the consideration of Wisconsin and Minnesota as states offering exceptional advantages to such colonies.

Dr. Brunialti arrived in New York from Rome last Sunday, having been sent to America to investigate conditions in the north and the south, and to make a report as to where the colonization experiment should be made. He was accompanied from New York by Dr. Servadio, and after a brief stop in Chicago proceeded to Denver, which will be the starting point of the inspection tour.

As Signor Conte was until recently secretary of the Italian consulate in New York, and as a part of his duties in connection with the newly created Milwaukee office will be to act as agent for those Italians who are to be sent to the northwest for settlement on farms under the arrangement to be made with the Italian government, it is probable that he will be successful in his effort to interest the inspector in Wisconsin. It is probable also that a tour of the state will include a visit to Arpin, Wis., where a successful colony was established three years ago for Jewish immigrants.

"The large percentage of crime among the Italians of New York city

we believe to be directly due to factory life, and it is to reduce this criminality and to solve other social problems which are the result of conditions of living unnatural to our people that we are anxious to adopt the agricultural colonization plan and place them on farms," says Signor Conte. "Personally, I believe it to be the only solution of the serious problem confronting us and I have been studying conditions in New York ever since I came to this country five years ago.

"The Italian suffers intensely when forced to work in factories and that is practically the only field open to him in the large cities. He is unused to the long hours of confinement and to the life he is forced to live in those quarters into which the 400,000 Italians of New York are crowded. He grows resentful under it, social evils spring up, and then crime follows.

"Under natural conditions the Italian is no more inclined to crime than any other race, and we hope to prove this and to preserve the virtues of our people and the good name of our race in America.

"Italians are naturally farmers. They are accustomed to living in the open air and they are not adapted to factory work. It is absolutely impossible, however, for them to become farmers in this country unless they have financial aid.

"The immigrants as a class are poor people. When they arrive in New York they have but little money, scarcely enough to pay their fare out here. They have no capital with which to begin farming and consequently the majority of them are forced into the factory, where they work ten or twelve hours a day for an average of \$1.20.

"While I have used New York as a specific example, because I am more familiar with conditions there and because the problem is gravest there, the opening of this new northwest district is designed to relieve the congested conditions in all the eastern seaport cities. It is probable that the southern problem for the gulf ports, New Orleans especially.

"The contrasting conditions of the Italian colony in Milwaukee, where I find our people living in comfort and peace and much better in class, and of the one in New York, where we have many of the worst class to deal with, is proof of the beneficial influence of room and air.

"The adoption of the colonization plan which the labor bureau in New York has under consideration, will mean that a large sum of money must be raised in some way and this is one of the serious difficulties. It is possible that the co-operation of landlords in some way will be sought.

"Another question under consideration is whether to send the Italians north or south, it being urged by some that the climate in the northwest is too cold and the winters too severe for our people. This is only a temporary question, however, for Italian immigration is increasing rapidly each year, and even though the colonization may begin in the south some of it must eventually come to the northwest.

"Virginia and West Virginia, as well as states further south, are being favored because of their warmer climate,

but the value of the field for cultivation purposes must also be considered. The rich lands of the northwest will bring this part of the United States into strong competition for favor and so far as the climate is concerned I have found no great difference between the weather here and in New York."

The Italian representatives are manifesting special interest in the conditions in the various localities with reference to their possibilities for grape culture for the manufacture of wine. It is believed that the establishment of vineyards has a prominent place in the plans under consideration.

### THE MANY TRICKS IN INDIA.

"As commonly described in travelers' tales, the tree-growing trick of the Indian jugglers might seem impossible of explanation, but if the spectator expects to see a seed placed in the ground, the leaves starting up above the soil, the growth increasing, the shrub spreading and the fruit appearing and ripening directly under his eyes, he will be grievously disappointed," says Mme. Adelaide Herrmann.

"The Indian juggler or fakir makes a little heap of moist earth, perhaps six or eight inches high, on the stone steps or carriage drive in front of the hotel where the traveler is staying. The juggler, dressed only in a loin cloth, squats on the ground behind the heap, places in it a nut, usually that of the mango tree, and spreads a cloth over the whole. After a short time, during which he waves his hand in the air or assumes to call upon some pagan divinity, he snatches away the cloth and two or three tender leaves are seen appearing above the soil. He spreads the cloth again over the whole, the plant appears to be growing rapidly and pushing the cloth up. The juggler again snatches the cloth away, and a large and wide-spreading shrub is seen, its leaves covered with dew.

"When the leaves are just visible above ground, the juggler lifts the plant from the earth and shows the spectators how the nut has apparently swollen and germinated, pointing to the rootlets that extend from the nut through the moist earth. If, when it is fully grown, there is no fruit on the little tree, the juggler once more covers the plant with the cloth, after a short interval removes it, and discovers two or three mangoes, which he breaks off and presents to the spectators. This is what the spectator usually sees.

"What I saw in Madras was this: "When the juggler apparently placed the new mango nut in the earth, he really placed an old, split nut there, palming each nut in turn. As he first spread the cloth, he dropped the whole nut into a fold of his loin cloth, bringing back in his palm a small plant, two or three inches long, or a little twig of mango, to the end of which is the root of some other plant. This he completely buried, removing the cloth and showing the mound of earth.

"As he returned the cloth he inserted the mango twig in the split mango nut, allowing its two or three leaves to appear above the surface. When he again removed the cloth, there was the 'sprouting' tree and, as he removed it from the earth with one hand to show its roots, he took with his other hand a piece of branch fully a foot and a half long from his loin cloth, concealed it behind his arm and with a swift movement slid it under the cloth while apparently replacing the small plant. The big branch, which was at least half an inch in diameter, was well provided with leaves and twigs, closely bound down with a wet cloth. While spreading the larger or cover cloth, he unwrapped the branch, spread out its leaves and twigs, stuck it in the soil, squeezed the water from the wet cloth, and palmed the little plant as he withdrew that hand. All this time, of course, he was using the other hand in gesticulations calculated to distract the spectators' attention.

"In the same manner he slipped the fruit under the cloth, twisting the ends of each stalk around one of the twigs. When he pulled the fruit he was careful to break the stalk close to the fruit.

"I might as well confess that while I saw most of this, much was told me by one of the caste, upon whom I made an impression with a little of my own sleight of hand. But it is literally true with the Indian fakirs that I saw that the hand is quicker than the eye, and even if the average layman knew exactly how the trick was done, he would be unable to catch the fakir at it."

### DOLLS OF ALL KINDS

Princess Clementine of Belgium Has Largest Collection in the World.

Princess Clementine of Belgium, King Leopold's youngest and only maiden daughter, owns a remarkable collection of dolls, which was lately put on exhibition here for the benefit of the Calvary Guild for poor tuberculosis patients in Brussels, says a Brussels dispatch to the Chicago Inter Ocean. It is said to be the most extensive collec-

## Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

### Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

tion of this kind in the world, containing every imaginable kind of dolls, ancient and modern.

The oldest dolls in the collection were found in the ruins of Babylon and presented to Queen Louise of Belgium. Princess Clementine's grandmother. These dolls are small terra cotta figures an divories, beautifully carved, which must have been most fascinating for the children of Babylon.

Next in point of antiquity are Roman dolls, of which Princess Clementine owns three varieties—dolls of ivory, wax and clay. The Roman clay dolls, with jointed arms and legs, are among the oddest and the most valuable in the collection. There are several Greek dolls. Though less ancient than the Roman dolls, they are more valuable, as the number in existence is very limited, and Princess Clementine has some of the finest specimens. The Greek dolls represent gods, heroes and common mortals. There is one kind with flexible limbs whose clothes were made to take off and put on, and every doll had a bed of its own. There is likewise a dollhouse, with lead dishes and tiny kitchen utensils, which would seem to show that the Greek maidens were, in this respect, as advanced as are their sisters of today.

There are some queer dolls from Greenland, which were cut out of bones and mammoth teeth and dressed in soft tanned skins. They were presented to Princess Clementine by the Duke of Orleans who brought them back from his latest Arctic expedition. Another rare specimen is the Fosti doll, from Assam, British India. It is made of stiff paper and cardboard painted red to represent an old man holding a fan, and is supposed to portray a person addicted to opium eating.

Still another novel specimen is one of the first dolls taken into France during the reign of Charles VI. by an Italian from Padua named Pusmo. The dolls Pusmo took to the French court were images of famous empresses and other celebrated women of the old Roman empire, carved after statues and coins. King Charles sent for Pusmo to amuse him and was so greatly taken with the statuette of Poppea, whom Nero is said to have killed with a kick, that he bought it. As the king called this doll Poppea, the courtiers did the same and thus were derived the French word for doll, "poupee." It is this original Poppea which figures in Princess Clementine's collection.

What a difference there is between the facts and a boomer's letter!

## What Would You Do

If three good physicians should pronounce your case hopeless. If they should decide that you could not live longer than six weeks. And if you should get well, after using only \$12.00 worth of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine, what would you advise a friend in like condition to do?

"I have to thank you for saving my wife's life two years ago. We had continued with the doctor until the third doctor, like the two previous ones, said that nothing could be done for her; that she had better be taken home from the hospital to quietly wait her time, which would not be over 6 weeks at the most. I brought her home, and then I thought probably Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine might help her, so I got a bottle of each and some Nerve and Liver Pills and commenced to give them to her. We soon seen an improvement, and encouraged by this we continued giving the medicine. We gave her eleven bottles in all of the medicine. She takes it occasionally now if she feels the need. I am in the ministry, and have been for 44 years."

REV. P. MILLIGAN,  
Genda Springs, Kans.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.

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