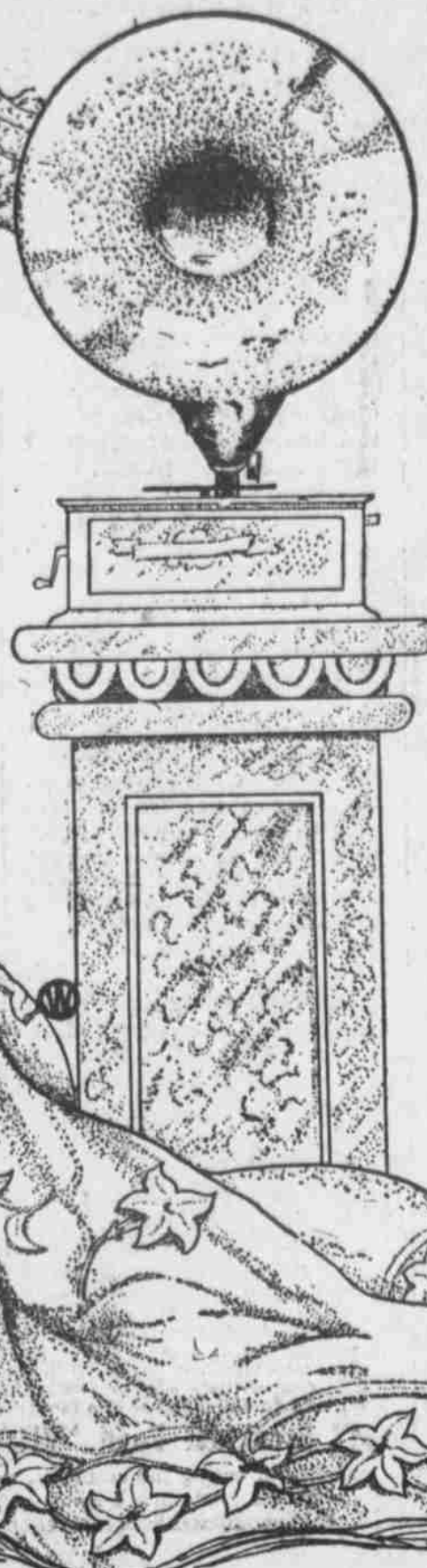
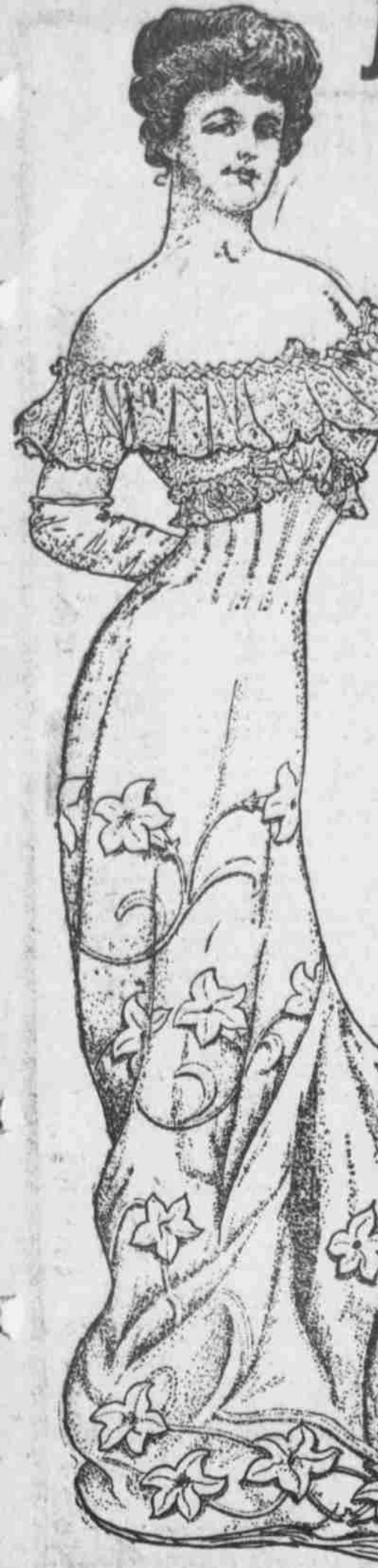


# Just Received a Big Shipment of Phonographs

## A Carload of Victor and Edison Talking Machines

### 50,000 New Records to Select From



Western Headquarters for the  
**Edison Phonographs and  
Victor Talking Machines**  
Direct Representatives of the Factory. See Us Before Buying  
**1906 Model Edison or Victor Phonographs  
\$15.00 to \$100.00**  
**Victor Talking Machine Concerts Daily**

**Free to All Music Lovers.** Visitors are not asked to buy or in any way obligated. Those who realize that a VICTOR (price only \$17.00 and upward) gives a family practically its own OPERA TROUPE of the finest voices in the world; including Melba, Caruso, Sembrich and 20 other stars, as well as its own CONCERT ROOM, may secure an instrument easily under the remarkable offer given below.

**Frederick Innes, the Great Bandmaster, says:**  
The Victor Talking Machine, as I heard it, is a human voice—not a reproduction—not a machine, but the voice—the voices in all their original glory and splendor of the world's greatest artists. Here is an enjoyment for the most cultured musician, a lesson of incalculable value for every vocal student, and a royal pleasure for every one.

**SEE THIS GREAT OFFER.**  
**NOTHING DOWN**—We offer to sell to you an Edison or Victor Talking Machine on the condition that you pay for the records only, and begin to pay for the VICTOR 30 days later.

**STARTLING REDUCTIONS.**  
Owing to the improved methods of production, records are now 35c. 50,000 Records to choose from. We prepay all express charges on all retail orders. Write for catalogue.



**We Sell The Well Known  
Singer and Wheeler & Wilson**

We have on our floor a full line of each in all styles. Sold for cash or easy monthly payments.  
**Special Bargains in Used Machines.**

Below will be found a list of slightly used Sewing Machines which will be placed on sale this week. They have all been re-hauled and put in first-class shape.  
**OPEN SATURDAY EVENING**  
Wilcox & G Drop Head, for..... 22.50  
New Home Drop Head, for..... 12.00  
White Drop Head, for..... 12.00  
New Royal Automatic Drop Head, good as new, for..... 16.00  
Household, good as new, for..... 21.00  
White, D. H., Shopwork, for..... 22.00  
Standard Drop Head, for..... 23.00  
Second-hand box top machines from \$3.00 to \$9.00. All complete with attachments and guaranteed, and while they have been used, yet are in condition to give first class service.  
We rent machines for \$1.00 per week, or \$3.00 per month, keep and sell parts for all machines.

# NEBRASKA CYCLE COMPANY

## GEO. E. MICKEL, Manager

15th and Harney, Omaha. 334 Broadway, Council Bluffs. 625 No. 24th, South Omaha

### FARM LANDS IN NEBRASKA

Why the Farmers in the Antelope State Are All Getting Rich.

STATE'S ATTRACTIONS AND ADVANTAGES  
Great Progress of a Few Years the Result of Natural Conditions that Are Only Beginning to Be Used.

Up to this time there has been enough fresh fertile lands to supply the place of all lands which have been rendered unfruitful by bad usage and by erosion from torrential rainfalls in the eastern, middle and southern states. But we have now nearly reached the limit of arable lands for sale or for giving away by the government of the United States. The population of the republic has doubled every twenty-five years. If this increase continues at the same rate it is safe to say that in fifty years from this time the United States will have a population of 300,000,000 people. Meantime the acres of arable lands will, through bad tillage, have diminished rather than increased—that is to say, the supply of farm land will be the least that we now possess. Holding that the relation of supply to demand is the sole regulator of value, it is fair to conclude that farming lands in the United States, well located, will be worth, fifty years from this time, an average of from \$50 to \$500 per acre. The farmers who have the most increase in the value of their land, frugality and judgment nearly all believe in a future of high prices for agricultural lands.

**Where Will the People Go?**  
The population of Iowa (1900) is 2,231,823; the population of Minnesota (1900) is 1,751,281. The present immigration approximates 500,000 yearly; the increase continues at the same rate the grand total to 2,000,000 a year, or a yearly increase sufficient to settle a state like Iowa. Where are the ten states to be found or the twenty-five for the next twenty-five years? It is bound to be westward, and Nebraska will be the great natural increase. The United States government's report for 1905 showed Nebraska to have held place among the great agricultural leaders, second only to Minnesota in average of spring wheat, second in average acre production of corn and fourth in average acre production of oats.

In summary it might be stated that the agricultural products during the last three years have included 9,000,000 tons of hay and forage, 15,000,000 bushels of potatoes and 1,084,127,537 bushels of grain. The probable value of all products for the period is \$500,000,000.  
**Nebraska's Many Crops.**  
Wheat has become not only a common and sure but a particularly profitable crop since the discovery that the hard red winter varieties are particularly adapted to Nebraska's soil and climate. Ten years ago it was a spring wheat state. The yield for the last three years was 125,000,000 bushels, of which more than four-fifths was winter wheat. Nebraska's shipments during the last three years were 70,000,000 bushels. Normally Nebraska is the third greatest corn producer in the union, notwithstanding its youth and the vast area it gives over to grazing, which is not possible in Illinois or Iowa. In 1905-06 Nebraska raised 872,000,000 bushels, giving it a marketable surplus of more than 100,000,000 bushels.  
The yield of oats for 1905 was 63,000,000 bushels, for 1904 it was 65,500,000 bushels and for 1903 reached 70,000,000 bushels. Hay may be raised in almost every

portion of the state, some of the western counties being especially adapted to its production. The yield for 1905 was a little more than 2,000,000 bushels, while that for 1904 was almost three times as much. Rye makes large yields per acre when raised for grain. Its acreage is increasing and the yield for the last three years was about 2,000,000 bushels.  
Alfalfa has proved one of the most valuable crops raised on the American continent and Nebraska has proved there is not another alfalfa state as good. The acreage in 1905 was 236,321. From three to four cuttings are made every year, yielding an aggregate of four or five tons per acre, to sell at a price varying from \$6 to \$9 per ton. The more alfalfa is understood the more extensively it is adopted, and there can be absolutely no doubt about its putting hundreds of thousands of dollars into the pockets of Nebraska's fat cattle raisers, swine raisers and dairy and poultry men in the immediate future.

**Nebraska a Dairy State.**  
As a meat maker alfalfa leads, while as a milk maker the native prairie grass of Nebraska has to be given the crown. It averages about one and one-half to one and three-fourths tons to the acre. The state acreage approximates 2,700,000. It has caused Nebraska's output of butter to increase about 50 per cent since 1900, and Omaha has become the largest market in the world for fancy poultry, and the state has about 600,000 more milk cows than in 1900. Nebraska has moved up from thirteenth to tenth, and possibly ninth, place among the dairying states of the union, and the value of its annual dairy output has increased nearly \$5,000,000. In 1905 there were about 50 hand separators in use in the state. Now there are very nearly 20,000. Analysis of the statistics discloses that the average yearly dairy production per cow in America approximates \$16.16, but in Nebraska this figure is doubled and tripled, with the further advantage of a minimum of the cost of maintaining the cow or herd.

**Nebraska's Poultry.**  
Nebraska's poultry won a first prize, three second prizes, seven third prizes, four fourth prizes, three fifth prizes and nine sixth and seventh prizes at the World's fair, St. Louis. It has acquired no great prominence as a fancy poultry state, yet only the better breeds are used, and their productiveness is great. The South Omaha packers have engaged extensively in the fowl and egg business, so that Nebraska now has a convenient, permanent market. The industry has taken on a new and greater importance since the various packing companies began buying fowls and eggs at nearly every Nebraska railroad station, on the same extensive scale that they buy cattle and hogs. Eventually the packing companies transport the packed product to remote markets—even to Europe—thus insuring a considerable demand for all that Nebraskans can produce.

**Live Stock Interests of State.**  
In the last three years the state has marketed 11,874,404 animals, with a value of \$200,000,000. When the farms of the state combine crop growing with stock raising, they insure the maintenance of fertility. Many states have depleted their soil by neglecting this important principle. Nebraska farmers have observed it, and are reaping rich reward. There are also many thousands of acres of cheap grazing land which are rich in grasses, and the wisdom of the winter in the western portion makes it possible to keep stock with a very small amount of feed. Railroad facilities are such that when the finishing period comes the animals can be transported quickly to the central and eastern portions of the state to be fattened on the abundant corn, hay and forage crops which these sections produce. The great stock market at South

Omaha make the shipping charges to the finisher of rough stock an easy proposition.  
In 1890 Nebraska contained 37,000 cattle of all grades, including 12,500 work oxen. In 1910 this number had grown to 80,000, or more than double. In 1880 after the importation of many high-grade cows from the east had had an effect, it contained 70,500 or nine times as many as in 1870. In 1890 the total reached 1,734,429, having doubled two and one-half times in ten years. In 1900 the total was 3,176,245, valued at \$52,500,000. In 1902, 3,600,000; in 1903, 3,800,000; in 1904, 4,286,528.  
Nebraska takes rank below three of the forty-five states in the union in the number and value of her swine. In 1900 there were in the state 418,800 hogs; in 1901, 430,000; in 1902, 440,000; in 1903, 472,000; in 1904, over 5,000,000.  
The exact number of sheep in the state is hard to determine. The 1900 census officers found 311,272. The number estimated to belong in Nebraska in 1901 was 350,000 and in 1902, 600,000, but when it is recalled that the shipments for 1902-3 amounted to almost 1,500,000, the numbers given above seem too small.  
In production of horses Nebraska claims seventh place and is raising many very superior animals for draft and coach purposes, but is not concerning itself generally with breeding for speed, believing that the largest returns upon the smaller investment of time and money are realized by the breeder of utility animals. In 1900 Nebraska had less than 4,000 horses; in 1901, 1370, 30,000; in 1902, 250,000; in 1903, almost exactly 1,000,000; and in 1904, 1,085,309. The shipments in 1902 amounted to 48,300; in 1903, 48,469.

**Vegetables for Market.**  
Irish potatoes are a very scarce crop in Nebraska and the state's total production for 1905 was considerably above 5,000,000 bushels and the state average per acre, 125 bushels. The quality is excellent and the price commanded very fair. Thousands of acres in the western part can be made to produce potatoes and every acre will give a net income of from \$9 to \$50 yearly. The income from some is \$30 to \$40. Sugar beets are suited to Nebraska and give return of \$50 and even \$65 and \$70 per acre. Irrigation has given great impetus to their raising in western Nebraska. The Grand Island factory alone contracts for about 250,000 worth of beets for a single season's campaign. The price for beets varies from \$1.50 to \$4 per ton, with an average of about \$2. The yield averages eleven and twelve or more tons per acre, with some sections yielding twenty tons.  
Other vegetables, including melons, sweet potatoes, onions, cabbage, peas and, in fact, practically all the root crops and garden delicacies, yield abundantly, and are of fine quality. Onions will run 1,000 bushels to the acre. Sweet potatoes are particularly successful in the Loup and Platte valleys, yielding 200 bushels per acre. Celery growing in one of the newly developed industries of great promise. The peculiar sandy soil of the Platte bottoms, and the islands of the Platte river are well suited to the growth of a delicately flavored, high-grade product. The amount produced on an acre is from one to one and one-half carloads. Celery is always quoted by the dozen stalks, and the price in carloads is 10 to 20 cents a dozen. A car generally contains about 1,500 to 2,000 dozens, and is worth \$30 to \$50.  
**Soil and Rainfall.**  
Nebraska is fortunate in having a soil unequalled by that of any state in the union in the qualities necessary for the production of good crops under varying conditions. Owing to the wonderful absorptive quality of the soil it is peculiarly adapted to the production of good crops under the extremes of either wet or drought. In time of heavy rains the moisture seeps through the soil to its lowest

depth, and is there held in reserve until needed, when it unfailingly comes up from below to supply the needs of vegetation. The fact was fully demonstrated during the unusually dry season of 1901, and the extraordinarily wet season of 1902 and 1903. Nebraska can raise enormous crops on a precipitation so limited as to produce drought and complete crop failures in the eastern states. Furthermore, the nature of the soil is such that farm work is taken up immediately after rain in Nebraska, whereas in states farther east there must be a long wait for the drying. Nebraska's drinking water is exceptionally pure and wholesome and the supply is inexhaustible.

**Health of State.**  
Climate and health statistics show Nebraska a leader. Some authorities declare Nebraska more healthful than any other state in the union. Others place it second to only Idaho, and all give it rank among the first four. The regular government reports place Nebraska first among states in the union in disease, showing a rate of deaths from consumption and pneumonia to be 1.32 per 1,000, whereas the next lowest rate is Idaho's, 1.62 per 1,000. In New York state the death rate is 18, and from these two lung troubles alone 4.22. On the north, Minnesota's death rate is 5.71, on the south, Florida, Mississippi and South Carolina each has a death rate of 12. Nebraska's own neighbors have a much higher rate than it. This contrast is not accidental, but is the result of Nebraska's greater purity of water, the clear air of its greater altitude, its abundance of sunshine and—most of all—its soil, which is peculiarly healthful soil.

**Nebraska's Present Position.**  
On the authority of the state bureau of statistics, it is announced that Nebraska has established itself as third in the production of corn, fourth in the production of wheat, fourth in production of oats, fourth in production of cattle, fourth in production of hogs, seventh in production of horses, tenth among dairy states and third among the meat packing states. The manufacture of beet sugar has given its growth a further impetus and it is fifth in the production of that commodity and has the only sugar beet syrup and refining plant in the world.  
It has less illiteracy than any other state in the union and the mortality statistics show it to be as healthful as any other state, not excluding those which are mountainous.

There are in Nebraska 33,000,000 acres of wooded land outside of the cities and towns. This land is worth on an average of \$25 to \$30 per acre, hence the value of farm lands in the neighborhood of 500,000,000. Live stock is worth \$150,000,000 and agricultural implements are valued at \$22,000,000. It is impossible to get a close approximation of the value of other personal property belonging to Nebraska farmers, but it is safe to place it at \$30,000,000. Thus the total value of farm property in Nebraska assumes the immense proportions of \$1,112,000,000. This is about ten times greater than it was, in 1890, more than twice what it was in 1899 and nearly twice what it was in 1903. That farm property has almost doubled in value during the past five years is the most emphatic proof of Nebraska's agricultural excellence that could possibly be provided.

**Homeowners' Excursions EVERY TUESDAY.**  
Via the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.  
To points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota.  
F. A. NASH, Gen'l. Western agent, 1323 Farnam street, Omaha, Neb.  
Men's boys' children's clothing, hats, shoes, suits, shirts, millinery, etc., cash or credit. Froese's Store, 14th and Farnam.

### PETTY THIEVING AT HOTELS

Heavy Losses Sustained by Practice of Some Guests in Taking Souvenirs.

NUISANCE THAT IS HARD TO CHECK

Towels, Soap, Cutlery, Stationery and Other Small Articles Are Carried Away by Well-Meaning Patrons.

"The professional hotel thief is not the only person who manages to make the life of a hotel clerk and proprietor miserable in the matter of taking things from guest chambers and even other parts of the establishment," remarked an old-time Omaha hotel clerk, who is still in the business. "There is no use in saying we do not know who commits these petty thefts, for it is easy enough to locate them by the rooms from which the articles are missed. Yet these people are our patrons; are good pay, and the trifling loss that may come through one individual is not sufficient to make a fuss about and at the same time lose his patronage and make a mortal enemy of him ever thereafter."  
The chief loss to the hotels by petty pilfering comes through the tourists who stop at the hotel but for a day and are then gone forever, but generally manage to carry with them a souvenir from the hotel as an evidence that they had once been there. This class of pilferers will take anything from a napkin to a sofa cushion, or anything else that they can pack in a trunk.

**Theatrical People the Worst.**  
Theatrical troupes are the worst people we have to contend with in the disappearance of towels and soap. Towels, of which there are a great many varieties used in hotels, are generally easily packed away in a satch, pocket or trunk that these people make no scruple in appropriating them without stint. The same is true of toilet soaps. They need these articles constantly in their business and I will venture the opinion that over half of the towel and soap supplies of an ordinary traveling theatrical troupe are thus obtained from the hotels at which they stop. They do not take these things with a view to actual theft, but a towel or piece of soap here and there is of so insignificant value they do not think the hotel will be out anything by it, and so they appropriate these articles whenever the mood seizes them. We expect it and of course make no kick.

**Tourists Also Are Bad Ones.**  
Tourists do more valuable pilfering from hotels than any other class of people. They do not hesitate to take anything that strikes their fancy. I have known instances where they have taken pictures from the walls of their rooms, frames and all. We have also frequently lost valuable bedspreads and, as a rule, they take only the most valuable towels, even though they are marked with the hotel name woven into the material. Nor do they confine their pilferings to their rooms. In one instance I have known them to take sofa cushions and fire, and it is not an unusual thing to lose valuable sofa cushion covers.

The most exasperating thefts from which hotels suffer are the taking of silverware from the cafes and dining tables. Knives, forks, table and teaspoons are frequently taken, but the chief loss is in the small coffee, tea, orange or hot-bon spoons, which are so easy to hide away in a sleeve or pocket. As these people never expect to return to the hotel again we never can recover the stolen silverware.  
**Stationery Goes, Too.**  
All hotels supply their guests with stationery and writing material free of cost,

### with the special view that it is for the use of the guests while they remain at the hotel. Yet during the year we have great quantities stolen, not alone by guests, but by others, up to within a year or two it was the custom to place abundant stationery on the writing tables in the reading and writing rooms for the guests to use at leisure. But it soon became manifest that others than our patrons were availing themselves of the free writing materials, and it was next to impossible to keep a supply on hand at the writing tables for the accommodation of our patrons, so that plan has been abandoned. Now when a guest wishes writing material he asks for it at the office and is courteously supplied with all he needs.

**Chagrin of a Guest.**  
"A number of years ago I was clerk at the Murray hotel and on one occasion a traveling man came to the office and asked for some stationery. I handed him several sheets of paper and envelopes and he seemed pleased because I did not give him more. I then handed him out a considerable bunch of paper and envelopes and incidentally remarked: 'Take some along with you, so that you can write on the train.' He flew into a passion and said: 'I want you to understand that I do not write on hotel stationery on a train, nor do I carry it about with me, nor do I propose to be insulted, sir. You may send for my baggage, sir, and I'll leave your hotel, sir, and go to one where they know how to treat a man as a gentleman.'"

He was mad clean through and would not take any sort of an apology, so he paid his bill and the bell boy was sent for his baggage. The lobby was in the meanwhile crowded with other traveling men, all of whom were interested in the little episode, and the irate patron was asked to get him out or rather testify to his respectability, and did so. He came into the hotel shortly afterwards and wanted me to endorse a check for him on his New York house for \$50. I then asked him why he wanted to draw on his house when he had money. He denied having a dollar. Then I asked him if he remembered leaving a bundle of money with me. He had forgotten all about it. Well, I restored the money to him and he was man enough to telephone down to the police station and report that he had found his money and to release the suspected parties from arrest.

**Woman Finds the Diamond.**  
"Another case happened with me not long afterwards. A Chicago couple stopped over at the hotel enroute from the Pacific coast and just before leaving in the morning the woman reported that she had lost a valuable diamond pin that she was sure had been stolen from her room. They did not want to make a fuss about it, but asked that we would try and locate the thief and recover the pin. They went away and we made a very careful search of the rooms occupied by the couple but found nothing. In the meanwhile one or two of the house help were held under suspicion and we were about to discharge the suspected parties when a telegram came from the man stating that his wife had found the pin. In preparing her toilet the morning after the pin was brushed off the dresser and managed to be caught in a part of her dress, to which it was still adhering when they reached Chicago."

**Splendid Record.**  
Dr. King's New Life Pills have made a splendid record by curing headache, biliousness, constipation, etc. Dr. King's New Life Pills. For sale by Sherman & McConnell Drug Co.  
Have Root print it.

**New Postoffice Clerks.**  
Francis J. de la Vega, 333 California street, and Emil F. Handbauer, 161 North Fifteenth street, have been appointed regular clerks in the Omaha postoffice to fill vacancies. The following substitutes: Frederick G. Galt, also been appointed; Frederick Good, 2448 Capitol avenue; Henry O. Duhrst, 3160 N. 17th St.; Ray Short, 1528 North Eighteenth street, and Miss Catherine B. Cory of Clay Center. These appointments become effective Saturday morning.

### Matches Cut a Big Figure.

"Sometimes I think the hotels supply half the city of Omaha with matches. You would be surprised to learn the size of the match bill of a hotel in Omaha for a month. Of course we expect to give matches away in almost any quantity our guests desire. But the guests do not take one-fifth of the matches taken from our desks. Whenever anybody wants a match he walks into the hotel and fills his vest pocket with them, without even saying thank you."

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### property of the banqueters; they are simply a part of the decorations. It happened to be so in this instance. In the floral arrangement of the table it was necessary to use several small silver-plated vases. They cost considerable money and were in this instance bought for this particular event. Well, at the close of the banquet over half of the vases had disappeared as well as all of the flowers, the total cost of which was really more than we received for the entire banquet.

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