

We are the Western Representatives of The Edison Phonograph and Victor Talking Machine Factories

We have just received a big carload shipment of Victor and Edison Machines, which will be on display in our salesroom this week. Our stock is complete with The Victor, 500 Autophone, 200 Victoria and all the 1907 models of both the Victor and Edison machines.

Our Great Easter 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 machine 30 days later.

Our Wholesale Department

Is separate from our retail and is complete with full line of accessories. Write for proposition.

1907 Models from \$15 Up.
Grand Free Concert Daily.

Write for Catalogue. See Us Before Buying.
50,000 Records to Select From.

Independent Sewing Machine Dealers

Exclusive Representatives for the Celebrated White and Standard Sewing Machines

These machines have built up a reputation for quality work that is world-wide. It is no trouble at all to show what it can do.

If you don't care to buy a high grade sewing machine, but wish to purchase a cheap one, see us, for we have them from
\$18.50 to \$25.00

We rent machines at 75c per week.

Repair and sell parts for every machine manufactured.

SAVE MONEY by buying a machine this week. We need the room, so we will sell all used machines at one-half the price they are usually sold.

Singer, seven drawers, drop head.....	\$20.00
Wheeler & Wilson, seven drawers, drop head.....	\$19.90
New Home.....	\$17.50
White, drop head.....	\$22.50
Other drop head machines.....	\$11.00

These machines are slightly used, but are in first class condition, guaranteed, and complete with attachments.

Box top machines from \$3 to..... **\$12.00**

Nebraska Cycle Co.

334 Broadway, Council Bluffs.

GEO. MICKEL, Mgr.

Corner 15th and Harney Sts., Omaha

GHEENT'S CANINE POLICEMEN

Dogs Are Now on the Force of Other Cities of Europe.

DOG POLICEMAN FOUND SUPERIOR

Idea of a Belgian Police Commissary Followed in Many Countries with Success in Handling of Criminals.

Ghent is a third rate city in a fifth rate nation; yet it has introduced a novelty in her police force that has received serious attention in larger cities. It is the employment of dogs as night guards.

The police commissioner of the Belgian city is so zealous an officer that he spent money for the police force faster than the burgomaster and town councilors would supply it. They told Commissioner Van Wesemael that he must get along on the amount appropriated.

Van Wesemael found his night guards all too few, so the criminals grew numerous and daring, both within and without the fortifications. He thought the matter over and then gave a surprise to the town council:

"Let me have a few Belgian sheep dogs as assistant patrolmen," he said, "and I'll not only keep down expenses, but get the policing done more effectively than ever." Burgomaster and council alike thought well of the idea. And so in 1899 three dogs were bought by the city's veterinarian. Just three; Ghent is a careful town.

Van Wesemael himself took their training in hand. Since they were to go forth only at night, he argued, they must be taught to distrust every man not in police uniform. And they must investigate persons bearing bundles and people who run off in the night on the approach of an officer.

Dogs Reduce Crime.

By Christmas of the same year Ghent had ten dogs at work, and after these had had a fair run a report about the chievauveilleurs was sent to the burgomaster. In this report Van Wesemael spoke of the insufficiency of night guards for the city's lonelier suburbs. Single policemen were of no use. Night crimes with violence were increasing, but no sooner were the dogs put to work in the Faubourg de Courtrai than crime fell off two-thirds.

More money was voted for more dogs. Soon the Faubourg de Bruges quarter was covered by four-footed police, smelling out undesirable characters. Others were put on at nights in the smaller docks; and before long Ghent had thirty canine policemen, all of them so zealous that the human officers were taken over their posts at night with a thoroughness that admitted of no shirking.

And today the city veterinarian goes periodically to the Flemish fairs to buy recruits for the four-legged force. The big French or Belgian sheep dog is best—Briards or Groenendael's bold and faithful, tireless and almost human in reasoning faculty. They are bought young, at six months, and lodged in warm, clean kennels at police headquarters.

Registered and Recorded.
A new dog's name is entered on the records, with the date of its birth and purchase, price, sex and name and address of the vendor. Should a recruit be discharged by the reason of illness or inveterate stupidity, the reasons are duly entered against his record.

The first fortnight is spent by the newcomer in the kennels practicing obedience

and general discipline. He is well fed and gets on hour's exercise and fresh air every day with his comrades.

At last the new recruits are led forth one night with the older hands. These go on duty at 10 p. m. and come home at 4 a. m. On no account are any of them let out in the day time, otherwise they would get a fatal familiarity with the ordinary citizen.

As to diet, three-pound rations are served

out twice a day, at 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. They consist of soup, rice and meat biscuit; and during the long night duty each animal gets a large piece of bread.

Muzzles an Important Item.

At headquarters you will find a special room for preparing rations and medicines for the dogs. Here, too, you will find their uniforms. These are leather collars from which depend engraved zinc medals. There are waterproof cloaks for rain or

snow and muzzles. You must remember the animal's whole training makes him regard the ununiformed citizen as a possible enemy; so that harmless decent folk might suffer from the zeal of a raw recruit were it not for the muzzles.

But equally that muzzle may be instantly removed by the dog's guardian, operating an elastic arrangement in the leash. Such a facility is of importance when both are confronted by a criminal.

The muzzle is also useful in preventing the dogs from picking up scraps of food, possibly poisoned by marauders who know what a formidable adversary they have in these trained and powerful sheep dogs. By the way, one of the trainers of a recruit is always in civilian dress; and as the dog's education proceeds one grows to understand the animal's hatred for ordinary members of the public.

That trainer assumes the garb of a hobo.

He will beat the dog and run. He tries to climb high walls and fences, to swim canals and rivers! He will grab a big bundle and make off with it at top speed.

But the dog always gets him, even when he hides in out of the way holes and corners in docks and warehouses. Meanwhile if the trainer in civil dress is laying up seeds of hatred and distrust in the dog's mind, a second officer in uniform is winning golden opinions with bones and scraps of meat.

And so it takes no great reasoning power on the dog's part to regard the man in uniform as his only friend and the civilian as an enemy. For there are caresses from the one and kicks from the other.

The animal is trained to attack a fugitive at the bend of the knee, so as to throw him.

The Dog Policeman at Work.

After a while the leash is used, and the intelligent animal operates independently, but returns to his master's side the moment the whistle is heard. Suppose man and dog arrive on their lonely post in the silence of night?

"Go and search," says the human policeman briefly, releasing the animal with this order. And away races the dog into the darkness.

In and out of doorways he darts, sniffing under tarpaulins on chimneys, looking for open doors, ransacking, with a zeal never found in any human guardian of the peace, who would take an hour to accomplish what the dog does in less than one-fourth of that time. And at the slightest suspicion "Wag the dog policeman grows and barks, whereupon the officer joins him with

revolver cocked, and lantern ready to cast a light on the scene.

After a year's experience a good dog is at his best. Of course they vary in good sense and intelligence just as human beings do. Still all of them are well trained and will obey without a moment's hesitation. At the word of command the dog will leap a six-foot fence, swim across a canal and emerge silently on the other side, to shake himself and begin his search anew.

These police dogs inspire terror in criminals. In the old days it was easy enough to circumvent the military policeman, heavy and noisy of tread, slow and cumbersome in gait. But here are big, fierce dogs, silent, swift-footed and keen of scent, so that there is nothing for it but to give up prowling at night in search of loot.

Ghent has at present nearly seventy well trained dog police. They are distributed so any human policeman in emergency can have a couple of the big dogs by his side in a few moments.

If a citizen hears suspicious noises in the night all he need do is put his head out of the window and call softly. And when the door is opened in goes the dog policeman and searches the house from top to bottom in half the time it would take householder or policeman to do it.

Stories of Their Efficiency.

M. Van Wesemael tells many stories about his canine police. On one occasion a dog, Tippo, with his master, came upon five drunken ruffians who were smashing the windows of a saloon. Beyond doubt if the policeman had attacked the men single handed he would have had a bad time of it. But in a flash he had removed Tippo's muzzle and that big beast darted forward and seized one of the revolvers.

The policeman arrested this man, and the moment the dog had headed over his captive he roared off after the other four, who soon stood at bay before him. The men besought the officer to call the dog off and then they agreed to give themselves up. A few moments later the procession started for the police station with the triumphant Tippo racing round and round for all the world as though he were shepherding a flock.

It often happens that a policeman hears a short, sharp, anxious bark, and on hurrying up finds his four-legged colleague holding up a man or woman with a bundle. This may be capable of perfectly innocent explanation; still the dogs leave nothing to chance.

It is no wonder that Commissioner Van Wesemael has been receiving inquiries about his dogs from municipalities in Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Spain. Long ago Commissioner Conen of Saint Gilles and his colleague, Korten of Mons, adopted the Ghent dogs because they saved men's salaries.

Van Wesemael points out that each of his canine officers costs only five or six cents a day and, in some respects at any rate, does treble a man's work. In the early days Ghent estimated that her dogs cost it but 1,000 francs a year, and they did more than four times the work of twelve ordinary human policemen, who would have cost the city nearly 15,000 francs.

It is well known that Lepine, the police prefect of Paris, took his idea of the agents plongeurs, or diving police of Paris from Van Wesemael's dogs. These police dogs of the Paris quays are used for riding the waterfronts of "apaches," those savage ruffians who have terrorized Paris for many years. Incidentally Lepine's dogs save suicides and drowning people generally from the waters of the Seine, especially in the boating and bathing season.



THE POLICE DOGS OF GHEENT.



EDUCATION OF THE POLICE DOGS: JUMP OVER WALLS.



LESSONS IN TRIPPING UP A THIEF.



A GHEENT POLICEMAN AND HIS FOUR FOOTED ALLY.