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## **BLACK THE HATTER** 107 South Sixteenth Street.

CURE FOR A POKER FIEND Irresistible Passion for the Game Cooled by a Salt Water Ducking.

"The most peculiar case I ever had," said the old doctor, "was that of a young man who possessed an uncontrollable mania for playing poker. This mania finally became so acute that the most strenuous efforts of his father and the family doctor to the other players did the same. cure him were fruitless. The young man was the son and heir of a wealthy southern he shoved all his chips to the center. "Ill When the boy reached his ma- raise it \$500,' he said. jority his father insisted upon my deserting a growing practice and devoting mywould have tempted any young practi-

age the boy had evinced a surprising fondness for cards. He had frequently locked flush. himself in his room, and even the sound of the dinner bell would not tempt him from solitaire and the study of games of chance. Instead of the ordinary liking for poker, sion for the game.

"I traveled with the planter and his sor through various western cities. Our combined efforts and watchfulness falled to effectually drag him from the green-covered table and the spotted pasteboards. If at any moment we noticed the young man's absence we were sure to find him seated in the back room of some local den where Dame Fortune hovered and misfortune presided. Finally his father instructed me to take him to Europe.

'On the second day of the voyage he managed to give me the slip. I went at once to the smoking room and found him at his fayerite game. Moreover, he seemed

Gordon Hats are either soft or stiff. The Gordon Soft Hat is very soft-and never gets stiff. The Gordon Stiff Hat is very stiff-and never gets soft. Either Gordon

to have unusual luck. In front of him was big stack of chips, whereas the other four players had very few. Just as I entered a jackpot for a large amount was in progress. My patient was seated at the left hand of the dealer, and consequently it was his first say.

'I pass,' he said, petulantly, and discontent was evident on his face. "His neighbor on the left declared the pot open and shoved chips for \$100 into the ptle in the center of the table. Each of

"When it came to the turn of my patient

"The three players on his left laid down their cards. Among them was the opener, self exclusively to his son. The poker who displayed two kings. The fourth mania was his sole weakness. For his player alone covered the bet. Neither of cure I was promised a compensation that | them drew cards. There was no attempt at further betting. My patient threw down four aces. There was a moment of silence. "The planter told me that at any early The fourth player cooly showed his five cards. He had dealt himself a straight

"With an exclamation of disgust my patient rose from the table and disappeared through the door leading to the deck. As the fourth player was gathering in the he suddenly acquired an uncontrollable pas- stakes the voice of a sailor was heard from the bridge above, calling:

" 'Man overboard!' "-New York Press. Steadying Vessels at Sea.

A German engineer, Otto von Schlick who has been studying for many years the prevention of ships' rolling, believes the solution lies in a gyroscope. Herr Schlick proposes to steady ships by mounting the gyroscope in the hold, and his first experiments on a large scale have been undertaken with an old torpedo boat. In this tained in the gelatine layer is then re craft a gyroscope with a disc weighing 1,006 moved by washing a picture is obtained. pounds was mounted with a steam turbine which could rotate it at a speed of more than 2,00 revolutions a minute. The oscilations and pitching of the vessel were carefully measured before the steam was pedo boat that it has been decided to pro- into intimate contact with the gelatic

The Point. The head day porter and the head night porter of a hotel became involved in a discussion on ages. The head night poster 'H-m! Say, I've got you beat ten years,'

declared the head day. "You mean to tell me you're only 28?" demanded the head night. "I should say not. I's just 48," explained

the head day, with an expression of withering disdain. "Then you ain't got me heat no ten years. I's got you beat just ten years. Say, I got ten years comin' that you won't

"Look here, man," declared the head day, "you ain't got no sense. I's sure of them ten years, 'cause I's seen 'em, an'

When you have anything to trade, advertise it in the For Exchange Column of The solved in a little hot water and then Bee Want Ad Page.

Ultima Thule of Camera Work Approaching Realisation.

SOME PHASES OF PROBLEM SOLVED

Progress in Reproducing Nature's Colors and the Methods Employed-Valuable Hints for Camera Enthusiasts.

Since that memorable day when Daguerre succeeded in fixing upon a sensitized plate the image projected by the lens, color photography has been the Ultima Thule of camera workers, but, like those etusive visions of the chemists of old, the transmutations of the baser metals into gold and the elixir of perpetual youth, the photography of objects in their natural color was until recently regarded by physicists as "the baseless fabric of a vision."

During the last few years, however, the rapid advance that ardent students of color photography made brought them far nearer to the goal and removed their chosen pursuit from the physicists' list of hopeless chimeras, until today the toy of the scientist in his laboratory has grown to be an important factor in our commercial

Photography in colors is based upon the axiom of optics that all the myriad colors on nature's palette may be split up or analyzed into three primary color sensations, namely, red, yellow and blue, and its corollary that each and every one of these radiant hues may in turn be built up by synthesis from two or more of the pri-

Divisions of the Problem. All attempts toward solving this interest ing problem naturally divide themselves into two classes. In the one class we find those experimenters who prepared light. sensitive surfaces which retained the color of the light under which they were exposed. This is termed the direct method. In the other, or indirect, method the photographic pictures on the films are colored and superimposed to obtain the desired re-

The earliest experimenters in direct color photography were Becquerel, Seebeck and Poitovin, who used silver proto-chloride, Lenker, in 1868, by his theory of stationary light waves, explained the production of these colors, which hypothesis was conclusively demonstrated by Lippmann in his brilliant experiments in 1891. Later investigators, among whom are Worel, Neuhauss, Lumiere, Valenta, Krone and Szczepanik, greatly improved this direct method, but the difficulty of producing perfect results has thus far prevented it from being a commercial success.

The second, or indirect, method may again be divided into two groups: First, the making of colored pictures upon some transparent media and combining the same, and, second, the printing of three pictures, red, blue and yellow, one over the other, to produce a colored print. The modern lantern slides, of which Lumiere's splendid examples are well known, are the result of the first process. The three-color print of today exemplifies the second method, which, dating back to 1865, was perfected by the labors of Vogel, Albert and Koenig and by them introduced to the commercial

Use of Filters.

For the analysis of the image by the photographic lens into the three primary colors color screens (or light filters) are used, consisting of thin glass plates coated with colored gelatine or collodion, or tanks of glass filled with colored liquid. If, for instance, a blue light filter is introduced into the path of the rays of light which produce the image on the sensitive plates all the rays, with the exception of the yellow, are allowed to pass, and therefore all the rays of light, with the exception of the yellow, will produce an image on the plate. In the negative, therefore, the yellow parts of the object, and those which contain yellow mixed with the other primary colors, will appear more or less clear. If this negative is now printed, using a yellow pigment, the yellow partial image s obtained which reproduces only the vellow parts of the original. In order to obtain the red and the blue partial images a similar method is adopted. A green filter is interposed which absorbs the red rays and the negative obtained is copied in red color. Finally an orange red filter is interposed during the exposure, which absorbs the blue, and the negative copied with blue color. By combining the partial images a picture is obtained which exactly reproduces all the colors of the

This, in brief, is the ordinary commercial process known as "three color work." A further improvement is the addition of a fourth plate, made by the half tone process, printing black, in addition to the wellow, red and blue, and thus enriching the shadows and accentuating the high lights. The most interesting of recent developments in color photography is the work of Dr. E. Koenig of the Farbewerke, vormals Meister, Lucius & Bruning of Hoechst-on-Main, Germany, whose process is called pinatype. This eminent chemist was the discoverer also of the process known as pinachromie. In pinachromie three collodion films are successively superimposed and colored by the action of light on certain sensitive chemical preparations with which the films are coated, thus making a true colored photograph. In pinatype, on the contrary, a single gelatine film is so treated that a succession of paper prints may be obtained from the colored plate as often as desired. This makes pinatype specially adapted to three color work.

How Pinatypes Are Made. If a bichromate plate be exposed to light under a photographic cliche the gelatine is hardened at those parts exposed to the action of the light and loses its solubility in water to a greater or less extent. If the undecomposed bichromate still cononly visible to a very slight extent, con sisting of hardened and unhardened gela-

Pinatype dyes have, however, the prop erty of dyeing the unhardened gelatine admitted to the turbine, and then when the very strongly, whereas the hardened por turbine was put in revolution the motion tions are either not at all or very slightly practically ceased. So successful were colored. If moist paper coated with spe these experiments with the sixty-ton tor- cially prepared gelatine is now brough ceed with a larger craft.-New York layer colored by means of a pinatype dye in a short time a colored paper picture with all the half tones, is obtained, which appears most strongly colored on thos parts not affected by light, while the mosexposed parts remain white. From this i is evident that in order to obtain a posi tive picture the bichromate gelatine layer

must be exposed under a diapositive. The facility with which enlarged copies can be made is especially important for three-color photography, as the direct production of large-sized plates in three col ors offers many technical difficulties.

By this process the negatives can be er larged direct, and thereby all the details are much better preserved than when an enlarged negative has to be prepared from the original negative. Process of Preparation.

The print plates for pinatype, which are been through 'em. You ain't sure of film side uppermost for three or four min-yours; you might die tomorrow."—San utes in the following sensitizing solution not sensitive to light, are steeped with the in shaded daylight or lamplight: Two grams of chrome salt is either dissolved in a little hot water and then di

MAKING PICTURES IN COLORS the chrome salt and frequently stirred unthe chrome salt and frequently stirred until all has been dissolved. The solution must not be warmer than 30 deg. C. Any bubbles of air should be removed with the finger or a brush. A great number o plates may be sensitized one after another in the same bath. After the plates have been sensitized they are well drained and dried in a dark and not too warm place, free from dust.

The sensitized plates keep much longer than sensitized pigment paper, and preserve their qualities completely for two or three weeks.

The diapositives to be copied are laid in frame with the film side in contact with the film side of a sensitized print plate. The frame is then closed with a good spring and exposed, the exposure time for a print plate being about the same as that for collodin paper

Electric are light is just as good as direct sunlight for copying.

After copying the pictures should be distinctly seen in brown color on a yellow background. The print plate is now washed in running water until all decomposed chrome has been removed. Usually washing is complete in ten minutes. The plates may now be dried or placed directly in the

The well-washed print plate, either dry or moist, which corresponds to the red filter negative, is steeped in the blue dye solution composed five grammes of pinatype blue dissolved in 250 cc. of water and the dish oscillated from time to time. The first dyeing occupies about fifteen minutes. The plate is then washed and rinsed until the water running off from it is no longer colored. It should have the appearance of a diapositive full of detail, with altransparent whites and intense

Clearing the Bubbles.

If the printed shade is successful a piece "transfer" paper of the size of the printed plate is now softened in cold water, all the air bubbles being removed. until the paper has become completely pliable and fully distended. The paper is now attached to the plate, preferably under water, with film side against the film side of the printed plate and both removed from the bath, at the same time draining off the excess of water by a gentle mon of the hand.

The plate is then laid upon a table, paper appermost, and protected with a piece of oiled silk or the like, and the paper firmly smoothed over with a rubber squeegee from the middle outward, using moderate pressure. The operation is similar to that in the pigment process.

When the paper adheres satisfactorily it is covered with a damp sheet and a glass plate in order to prevent evaporation, and the whole allowed to stand for ten to fifteen minutes, if desired, under a light After the lapse of the above period the picture will be found transferred to the paper with sufficient strength. The paper is now removed and hung up to dry

The print plate is now again placed for about five minutes in the dye bath, rinsed, and the picture again transferred to paper as above directed. These operations may be repeated as often as desired. By repeated immersion in the dye bath he print plate becomes darker. Neverthe-

uniform, as only the exterior surface of the dyed plate has action on the paper. The dye plates may be kept for any length of time after use, and can at any mersion in the dye bath,

in the same manner.

diluted with cold water to 250 cc.

After the red plate has been washed free from the excess of dye stuff the blue picture is softened in water and laid under water upon the red print plate. The operation is carried out in the same way as before described, the blue picture being easily shifted under water so as to completely correspond to the red print plate. When the adjustment is complete the paper is held firmly against the plate with suitable clamps, leaving the film free; the film is then withdrawn, water again run over the plate and then the paper pressed firmly down with the squegee. It is allowed to stand for ten to fifteen minutes and the paper then removed from the

Some Important Details.

About thirty minutes should be allowed for the first immersion of the print plate corresponding to the blue filter negative in a dye bath composed of five grams of pinatype yellow dissolved in 200 cc. of hot water; for subsequent immersions five to The yellow transfer upon the blue and red picture occupies about thirty minutes. It is advisable to well moisten the superimposed damp sheet in order to prevent the films adhering to each

To increase the picture's fastness to light and to harden the gelatine layer the paper is now immersed from one to two minutes in a fixing bath of two grams fixative and 100 cc. water. After fixing the picture is washed for about five minutes

in clean water and hung up to dry. The principal advantages of pinatype are the print plates, which are prepared in a simple fashion with the aid of light; allow the preparation of a large number of paper copies therefrom by a purely mechanical process, without further recource to light. The print plates can be kept and at any time used without the aid of light for the preparation of paper copies. In conse nence of the Intensity of the plnatype dyestuffs and the immunity from spoiled pictures pinatypes are very cheap. Pinatypes are extremely fast to light. A three colored pinatype is not composed of dif-

FOOD OR

STIMULANT. Ask your doctor if when he orders a patient to drink lots of pure milk he advises the addition of a large quantity of whiskey. He'll tell you "no" very emphatically. Yet there are people who, when ordered to get Scott's Emulsion, will accept some wine, cordial or extract of cod liver oil and think it is the same thing or better. If you want and need cod liver oil in its best, purest and most easily digested form, get Scott's Emulsion. If you

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matter, but don't look for the

same results.

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But as in all other things, there is a difference in sod crackers, the superlative being

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a soda cracker so scientifically baked that all the nutritive qualities of the wheat are retained and developeda soda cracker in which all the original goodness is preserved for you.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY



recent tiline. A single thin film carries the all were lowered into the basement, and tion. We have raised your salary \$600 a

HOW JEWELRY THIEVES WORK BOUNCE FOLLOWED A RAISE Fine Goods-Carting Away

n Safe.

the smoker of a railway train began swap- half as funny as the way I got it. ping stories about thefts of jeweiry. less the prints from the plate are quite ployed by them to obtain valuable stock.

time be again employed after a fresh im- the time, but the cierks recalled the inci- the bait. I was foxy enough to insist upon The dyeing of the print plate correspond- the man appeared a number of times in enough, for we all know that old Kauffing with the green filter negative is done front of the store. One evening, soon after mann has a reputation as a cold proposidark, there was a sudden crash and a rob. tion. For the dye bath five grains of pinatype ber was actively engaged in scooping in I was up against tough luck from the red are stirred with a little water to a jewels with a hooked stick. In thirty sec- start. Everything seemed to go against paste and then three to five cc. concen- onds he was done and away. Bystanders me my first trip. I never before had made trated ammonia solution added. Suffi- stood as if petrified until the man struck such a miserable showing. I was almost good law or not. Now, is it? cient ammonia must be used to completely out at a run. Then the store people and afraid to show up at the house. You may dissolve the dye to a clear deep red liquid. the bystanders realized what had occurred After about five minutes the solution is and shouting "Thief!" started after the

The man dropped his bag. The pursuers stopped and selzed the bag. They returned to the store with the bag in high glee, remarking incidentally that there was no need in chasing the thief, because here were the goods. The proprietor of the store and all the clerks had followed, but, having further to go than the crowd, were behind and were met by the people with the bag. Proudly the bag was opened. It contained a brick. The thier had dropped it to check the pursuit. Realizing the trick had succeeded, the crowd, headed by the salesmen and proprietor, went back to the store, only to discover that the window had been cleaned of stock and the counters were bare of a number of costly articles.

A policeman on duty said that after the proprietor and clerks of the store ran for the departing thief a neatly dressed gentleman, with all the airs of a member of the firm, gave directions to two other men to get the stuff out of the windows, and told him (the officer) that this was being done as a precaution against theft while the window was broken. In some first class stores there is a regular danger signal arranged and the men are drilled each When the danger gong sounds one man takes his place at the door, another at the telephone to send word to the police, another, with running qualities, makes for the door, in readiness to pursue, and so on. Among other stories told were some relating to the tricks and devices of the jewelry thieves. The robber often works at night or some times during a crowd, by cutting out a disk of glass near where some costly goods are shown. He may reach in and secure something and be off before detected. Sometimes he has a tong instrument hidden under his coat, so that he can reach in and pick up a watch. Often again he uses a simple stick with a slightly turned end, hoeking into a ring. The process of crushing in a plate front

during the intervals of the patrol of the police, at the same time making no noise is done by pasting cloth or heavy paper o the glass. A wood mallet is used, the hammer ends being securely bound up in a heavy woolien fabric stuffed with exelator or kindred material. With this soft headed mallet it is possible to bang away noiselessly at the glass until the pane be gins to crumble. Unless the plate is unsually thick an opening can be made without much trouble.

In recent years jewelry thieves, like bank robbers, have rented quarters near the place they intended to rob, and lived there iong enough to study the situation. In one case a room was hired over a jewelry store and entrance effected to the store by means of a rope ladder dropped from the window of the room to a window leading to a hall in the store portion. In another ease the oar spreader was used to open the bars of a window. This device consists of a spirally threaded shaft fitted into two blocks, with a central piece with a bar for turning The blocks are adjusted between two bars the central piece turned, whereupon the apiral shaft causes the blocks to expand sidewise, forcing the bars open. Then the intruder can pass in.

A story was told of a removal of a safe in which the proprietor of a jewelry store was accustomed to put his costly stock each night. It was not a large safe, but exceedingly strong, and because of its light weight a number of bolts were put through the floor and connected with the safe bot tom. The proprietor often said that thieves could not take this safe unless they took floor and all. Not long after the store was entered, and behold, the thieves had sawed out the section of the floor to which the safe was fixed. The safe was bound up with rope, the latter passed under the separated section of flooring, and when the boards were sawed through safe, floor and

off .- Jeweiers' Weekly,

Breaking Show Windows and Getting Firm Tries Unique Scheme on Drummer Who Failed to Make Good.

Yes, it is true that I'm out of a job. It is Several drummers and others interested funny that a salesman who can sell goods in the jewelry business while chatting in as I can should get "canned," but that isn't

When I was with Smithson, Lytle & Co. Stories were told of the boldness of Jew- I was considered their star man and got elry thieves and some of the methods em- the biggest salary they paid. I was worth it, too, for I got results. For a year or The first story was told of an individual more Harris & Kauffmann tried to get me who was seen lounging about the plate and they finally made me an offer that I front window of a jewelry store. No par- simply couldn't turn down. It was away the noses of Harris and his partner, deticular attention was paid to the man at and beyond what I was getting, and I took dent after the robbery. In this instance a contract for five years, but I wasn't foxy

my surprise and gratification when I got a greeting that was rapturously effusive. I expressed my chagrin at my poor success, but old Kauffmann didn't seem to be worried a bit about it.

"Oh, I know how that is," he said. "Things will go that way sometimes in spite of everything. We're perfectly satisfied with your efforts, so don't be wor-

Then they sent me on a long trip into new territory. It hardly seemed possible, out that trip was worse than the first one. didn't make expenses, to say nothing of salary. When I got back I expected a good calling down. I felt that only that contract stood between me and getting fired, and I was truly ashamed to face the "old man." When I went into the office I was more surprised than ever to be told that the firm had no kick coming.

"You're doing well enough under the circumstances," said the boss. "You didn't get many orders, to be sure, but we appreciate the energy you have shown. We've ambition. talked the matter over and decided to give you a substantial proof of our apprecia-

whom of the colors, which, therefore readily moved out through the basement year. Hereafter you will be paid weekly at biend harmoniously together. New York door, put into an express wagon and carted that rate. Have your samples ready to start west Monday. That almost took my breath away. I was

too dazed to think. It's a wonder I didn't faint. Had I been half as foxy as the boss I would have known something was going to happen. At the end of the next week I got a draft

for my salary, computed at the increased rate, and wrote the firm acknowleging its receipt. Then-and not till then-I really believed that I hadn't been dreaming. Three days later I got another letter

rom the house. It was brief and to the point, and the burden of it was that my services were no longer required. I was thunderstruck. I was also madand mad a-plenty. I hastened back to the city, and, flourishing my contract under

manded an explanation. They gave me the laugh "That contract isn't worth the paper it's

written on," sneered old Kauffmann, "You broke it when you accepted an increase of continued the drummer. What I want to

know at present writing is whether that is None of my fellow laborers can tell me. going to ask a lawyer about it. And in the future I will look with eyes of suspicion upon any raise of salary that comes unso-Heited .- Alfred J. Thomas in Chicago Trib-

Musings of a Cynic. A break in the divorce court is seldom

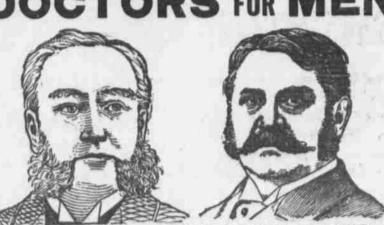
e-paired. Give the average woman a button and she will want a dress to match it. We never know that some men are dead ntil we miss their bragging.

Some men are about as hard to deal with as a worn out pack of cards No man can be selfish with his happiness Every cloud has a silver lining, if your ocket is similarly fixed.

The only way some people can get along ogether is to live apart. A ripe old age is a very beautiful thing, except in an egg. Many a man has tripped over his own

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Come to our office and we will make a theurough, seaching and scientific EXAMINATION of your aliments FRED OF CHARGE. An examination that will disclose your true physical condition, without a knewledge of which you are groping in the dark and without a thorough understanding of which no physician or specialist should be allowed to treat you. If you have taken treatment without success we will show you why it failed. We want all alling men to feel that they can come to our office freely for examination and explanation of their condition without being bound by any obligation to take treatment unless they so desire. Every man, whether taking treatment or contemplating same, should take advantage of this opportunity to learn his true condition, as we will advise him how to best regain his health and strength and preserve the powers of manhood unto rips old age.

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We wish that you could see them change after commencing treatment with us. Every day their condition improves. Tou can see the depression vanish and a new alertness in their face and bearing as the new red blood of health courses through their veins and they are infilterated with new vitality, new hope and new energy. They go away feeling all new-strong physically, mentally and sexually.

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and all discases and weaknesses of men due to inheritance, evil habits, self-abuse, excesses or the result of specific or private diseases. We make no misleading statements, deceptive or unbusinesslike opositions to the afflicted, neither do we promise to cure them in a ew days, nor offer cheap, worthless treatment in order to secure their patronage. Honest doctors of recognized ability do not resort to such We guarantee a perfect, safe and lasting cure in the quickest possible time, without leaving injurious after-effects in the system, and at the lowest cost possible for honest, skillful and successful treatment. FREE Consultation If you cannot call write for symptom blank. Office Hours-\$ a. m. to s p. m. Sundays, 10 to 1 only.

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