

New Life Free To All

No Longer Any Excuse for Men or Women to Be Weak Nerved, Brain Fagged, Thin or Haggard.

Send Your Name and Address Today for a Free Fifty-Cent Box of Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers and Learn the Grand Truth.

If you are sick or ailing it is because the very foundation of your existence is gradually being dried up, the nerve force which radiates through every limb of your body is perishing. The brain and the nerves require nourishment just as much as the rest of the body.



Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers Make You Feel Fine All the Time.

The marvelous discovery, Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers, the greatest nerve vitamin known, restores the vital strength and renewes your old-time strength and vigor by giving your nervous system the food it is craving. Rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, kidney disease, liver trouble, insomnia, and all weakling conditions of men and women quickly disappear, the hollows vanish, energy returns, and life is worth living once more. The red corpuscles in the blood are increased, and everything that passes through the digestive tract turns to good, solid, healthy nerves and flesh, instead of being undigested and unabsorbed.

In order to let you test the truth of this for yourself, a free box of Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers will be sent to you, mail free, if you simply mail coupon below, and you will be astounded at the wonderful results obtained from the free trial box alone.

FREE 50c BOX COUPON

F. J. KELLOGG CO.
1894 Hoffmaster Block,
Battle Creek, Mich.
Send me by return mail a free
50c trial box of the wonderful
discovery for nerves, Kellogg's
Sanitone Wafers. I enclose 6 cents
in stamps to help pay postage and
packing.
Name _____
Street _____
R.F.D. _____
City _____ State _____

The regular \$1.00 size of Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers are for sale in Omaha at Sherman & McConnell Drug Co., 103 So. 16th St.; Owl Drug Co., 324 S. 16th St.; Boston Drug Co., 501 Farnam St.; Royal Pharmacy, 116 N. 16th St.; Bell Drug Co., 1216 Farnam St. No free boxes from druggists.

A GRAND SUCCESS

was the Ak-Sar-Ben Ball, but many beautiful gowns and wraps were badly mussed and soiled in the crush. "THE WARDROBE" makes a specialty of cleaning these fancy gowns and wraps, send them there.

They will be returned with all their former bright freshness restored.

Phone D. 1729 we will call for and deliver to all points in the city and Dundee.

The WARDROBE
2016 FARNAM
FRED C. WILMOTH, Manager.

DEMONSTRATION OF Copper-Clad Ranges

IN BASEMENT
All this week a special factory representative will demonstrate the special features and economy of these ranges.
An \$8.00 set of Aluminum Ware will be given with each stove sold.
We invite your attendance.

Orchard & Wilhelm

The Wellington Cafe

1617 Farnam Street.

DINNER 50c

P. P. MILLER, Proprietor.

Oyster Cocktail

Puree of Chicken

Radicishes Celery

or Olives Assorted Nuts

Roast Prime Rib of Beef

Baked Spring Chicken, Stuffed

Giblet Sauce

Loin of Pork, Sausage

Leg of Veal with Dressing

Mashed Potatoes or June Peas

Baked Sweet Potatoes

Creamed Oyster Plant

Fruit Salad, Hot Rolls

Pitted Cherry Pie, Green Apple Pie

Tutti Frutti Ice Cream with

Assorted Cakes

Coffee, Tea, Ice Tea, Milk, Butter

milk, cream, October 5, 1913

Zoro D. Clark's
Neat, Refined,
Painless
Dental Parlors

Third Floor Range Bldg.
15th and Horney
Opposite Orpheum

Best Sporting News
Right in The Bee day by day. Full box scores of all big leagues. Sport cartoons that hit the bullseye.

KODAKERY'S LAND OF JOY

Slight Improvements Bring Color Photography Within Reach.

WHAT AMATEURS CAN DO

Simplicity Marks the Process of the New Invention—No Limit to the Number of Reproductions.

A method of natural-color photography whereby any number of reproductions may be made from the original negative and which may be used by any amateur who possesses a camera has at last been devised. The finished product is still a transparency, the step forward being that duplicates may be made at will. Under the old systems one transparency was the total result of a single exposure. Although the new method fails short of the ideal system, which would be one in which color prints could be taken on paper directly from the negative, it yet opens a delightful field of work.

The new process as described by J. C. Warburg, the inventor, is simplicity itself. The materials are a taking-screen, a light filter, panchromatic negative plate, a positive plate and a viewing-screen. The taking-screen is a glass plate covered with squares arranged in symmetrical order of red, green and blue colors. Every screen is of exactly the same pattern, so that when two screens are placed together, film to film, the squares of the same color on each other in regular and corresponding order, that is to say, every red square is on a red square, and the green and blue likewise come on their respective squares. The importance of fixing definitely the pattern of the screen and the issuing of it without any variation whatever, will be recognized when it is mentioned that, in years to come, screens may be had which will register with negatives taken today.

How to Use the Apparatus.

For working the start is made with the taking-screen, which must be used only for making the exposure. It should be treated with great care, and never left lying around for any length of time in a strong light, as all colors are likely to change. This taking-screen has been very carefully adjusted and can be used for taking hundreds of negatives. By the single method, where the emulsion is combined with the screen, it has only to do its work once, and any slight alteration that may take place after the transparency is made would be scarcely, if at all, noticeable to the eye. On the other hand, it would make a considerable difference photographically. For instance, if there was the slightest fading of the blue element, though practically invisible to the eye, it would when used in combination with the panchromatic plate require a stronger yellow filter.

Place this taking-screen in the dark slide so that the glass side will come nearest the lens. On top of this, put the panchromatic dry plate film to film and press the two into absolute contact by closing the dark slide.

Perfect Contact is Essential.

Before going any further it is well to emphasize the necessity of perfect contact between the plate and the screen, for in this rests the difference between success and failure. Many kinds of dark slides may be suitable, but those giving the most perfect results are what are known as "boot form" with a spring on each side of the intervening leaf. To have one or two such slides made to fit the camera is a very small item. A little thought will explain why such absolute contact is essential. The reason is that each color-square lets through its own distinctly colored light only, and must produce a sharp corresponding replica on the negative plate, which in turn reproduces it faithfully on the positive, so that when the viewing screen is finally joined with the positive, the clear, transparent squares in the latter register correctly with the colored squares of the viewing screen, and so form colored transparency.

Supposing there was not perfect contact between the negative plate and the taking screen, there would be a slight enlargement and blur of the square in the negative which would be reproduced in the positive, so that being larger when put in register with the viewing screen, would not only admit its own color, but also a part of the adjoining color squares, and result in a mixture which would give either no color at all or an incorrect rendering. The filter for all ordinary work is a piece of gelatine film placed in the center of the lens. This filter is principally for the purpose of cutting off some of the blue rays, and so to equalize any difference there may be in the red and green sensitiveness of the plate. Everything is now ready for taking the picture, and the necessary exposure can be ascertained by the usual exposure meter.

Advantages of the New System.

It is in the question of exposure that the duplicating method shows its superiority over the old, single method. With the latter the absolutely correct exposure must be given, whilst with the duplicating methods the same latitude is allowable as in taking an ordinary negative. Slight over or underexposure makes no difference, for this is adjusted in making the positive, whereas by the method where the emulsion is combined with the screen if the plate has been underexposed the result is a dark, nontransparent picture, and with overexposure you get a clear transparency with weak colors. The development of the negative offers no difficulties; practically any developer may be used. The light in the dark room must, of course, be green, but not of that dark character generally used with panchromatic plates. Of course the plate must not be held immediately under this light during the whole time of development, but the dish should be covered, except when the operator occasionally looks at the plate to see the progress of development. Wash and fix in the usual way.

There is now a negative with a formation representing the colors of the object taken, and which can be seen with a magnifying glass. From this negative a positive is made, by the use of an ordinary lantern plate capable of producing a brilliant slide of a black tone, and it is by altering the density of this positive that the colored slide can be made to suit any lantern. With the positive you now take a viewing screen, and by placing the two together, film to film, and moving them about slightly, with a view to getting the color squares into perfect register, the picture will gradually appear in its correct colors. Clip the two together and bind them in the ordinary way when the color transparency is complete.

Any Number Can Be Made.

The advantage of this method is that it is not only possible to make any number of colored positives from one and the same negative, but a screen never need be wasted. The taking screen, as has been previously stated, has no limit to

the number of negatives that can be made with it, and the viewing screen, when the result attained is unsatisfactory or the slide is no longer required, can be unbound and used again with another subject. In the old method it could only be consigned to the dust heap should the result be unsatisfactory. There is a further advantage, that as the negative has been taken through a screen and on a panchromatic plate, it makes the most perfect negative for a monochrome paper print, the gradation of light and shade together with the color values being absolutely correct.

Lantern slides made by this process are more brilliant than any other, owing to the transparency of their colors, but they will always require a more intense light in the lantern than when showing an ordinary monochrome slide, for the reason that only one-third or in some cases two-thirds of the light passes through transparency.

Take a patch of red color an inch square. In that there are equal areas of red, green and blue squares. All the green and blue squares are blocked out, and as the light can pass through the red squares only, no more than a third of the light is available. In the case of yellow, which is made up equally of red and green, the blue being blocked out, two-thirds of the light is used, whilst in the case of white when all the colors are working you get practically all the light. Partly to overcome the loss of light, the positive should be regulated. For a weak light, weak positives are necessary, whilst the size of the enlargement must also be limited. For weak lights, however, it is better to project the picture on to a transparent tracing cloth and view the composition from behind.

The devices and plates for working this method are now a purchasable commodity and are comparatively inexpensive. Each completed transparency costs a trifle under 50 cents—Frederick W. Ford, in Boston Transcript.

FAMILY SPITE LONG DRAWN

Snoof Fortune Willed to Outsiders, Cousins Given the Empty Hand.

Honesty handed down from generation to generation for more than 125 years found final expression in the will of Miss Julia Garrett, last member of the distinguished Garrett family, who died in Villanova several weeks ago.

Leaving, so it is authoritatively stated, at least \$9,000,000 of an estate valued at \$10,000,000 to Isaac T. Starr, her financial adviser and executor, she cut off from participation members of the Dunn family, though practically invisible to the eye. It would when used in combination with the panchromatic plate require a stronger yellow filter.

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from whom she was descended, when he started in a humble way the manufacture of snuff 18 years ago.

When his business, begun on a capital of \$100 in New Castle county, Delaware, expanded and he became wealthy, Garrett remembered the attitude of the Dunns. Succeeding generations kept the name alive, and of the great fortune that grew from the original capital of \$100 the Dunns, unless proceedings to break the will are successful, will receive an amount so slight comparatively as to be almost negligible.

This amount will come to them through a personal liking of Miss Garrett for a woman who married into the Dunn family. Her will leaves \$25,000 to Mrs. Dunn, mother of George Garrett Dunn, a millionaire banker.

The snuff business, from which the Garretts made their enormous fortune, passed from the hands of the Garrett family in 1901. It was sold to the American Snuff company for approximately \$10,000,000. Four years later the American Snuff company was absorbed by the American Tobacco company.—Philadelphia North American.

smooth rail. Hedley believed that the tension would be sufficient and experiments proved that he was right. His completed engine, a crude and ponderous thing though it was, proved in 1813 that it could pull eight loaded wagons at five miles an hour.

It was sixteen years after this that Stephenson's Rocket appeared, and in that time he and others underwent heart-breaking experiments before they arrived at anything like a solution of the difficulties presented by the engine and the rails. The first use to which the locomotive was put was the carrying of coal and other freight, but the transportation of passengers naturally followed, and soon railroads were in operation in the principal countries of the world.

Even in our present day vast changes have taken place in the evolution of the rail engine and speed and endurance un-dreamed of by Hedley and Stephenson have been achieved, but, with Trevithick, the honor of the invention is theirs.—Chicago Tribune.

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