

Krug Cabinet Beer — Gold Medal Lager Beer — Cabinet Beer — Gold Medal Lager Beer — Krug Cabinet Beer

# Krug Cabinet Lager Beer

Made by the  
Fred Krug Brewing Co.,  
Omaha,

At the Transmississippi and International Exposition, has been

## Awarded the Gold Medal

This Award was given For Purity, Strength and Excellence of Quality  
Krug Cabinet bottled Beer

The Fred Krug Brewing Co. receive Three Medals on Cabinet Beer, Extra Pale Beer, and their Collective Exhibit.

# The Best Beer at the Exposition

It Received the Highest Award Possible.

### Special to Young Mothers

Dr. Martin Couney, the physician in charge of the Infant Incubators at the Exposition, who has had a wide experience, says, after using several other beers: "We take pleasure in stating we have used Krug Cabinet bottled Beer constantly and for milk producing qualities we can cheerfully recommend it to all nursing mothers;" it has less acid in it and is much more healthful; it is used by every nurse in the Infant Incubators building. This is certainly convincing proof and every young mother should at least try it.

### Order a Trial Case

If you don't know the nearest agent, send an order direct to

### Fred Krug Brewing Co.,

Tel. 120. 1007 Jackson St., Omaha,

and it will be sent you without extra charge.

### Brewery,

### 26th and Vinton Sts., Omaha.

Watch for the big brewery after you leave South Omaha on the railroad cars going into Omaha. It's one of the sights of Omaha. Visitors welcome.

### Invalids and Convalescents

No other beer has so much strength and nourishment; it is invaluable as a tonic, invigorator and appetizer; is nutritious and one of the best stimulents known for frail people.

A perfectly pure beer with a reputation increasing each year, it receives fresh laurels from eminent judges at the Transmississippi and International Exposition.

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### PARLOR MAGIC.

Clever and Pretty Tricks Can be Accomplished by Applying Scientific Principles.

BY OLIVE HARPER.

There are many interesting tricks children can do with little trouble and expense. They are really applications of scientific principles, but when properly done look like magic. A couple of clever boys can amuse a party of grown people a whole evening with these scientific experiments. When the boys wish to make a little money for some pet charity they may be sure of giving their money's worth to those who buy tickets.

For the first thing on the program they might hypnotize a chicken. To do this have a dark table and draw a white chalk line across it, beginning from directly under the bill of the chicken, whose beak should be held down to the table so that it must look at the line. A rooster will become senseless as nervous by the time the line is two feet long, and remain with his beak glued to the line sometimes over a minute—and that seems long.

**A Center of Gravity Trick.**  
Many pretty tricks are done with the principle of the center of gravity. A goblet and a bottle with colored or clear water, two silver table forks and a cork are necessary for this. The two forks are stuck firmly in opposite sides of the cork and left to hang down at an angle of about thirty-five degrees. The bottom of the cork is then stood upon the edge of the mouth of the bottle. The forks and cork form a whole, with the center of gravity over the point supporting it. The bottle can be bent, emptied even of all its contents without unbalancing the cork. This is a trick often done by professors of magic.

Another pretty trick is possible with the same cork, forks and bottle, only a needle must be pushed, head first, into the cork exactly in the center, leaving the point downward. A piece of money is then laid over the mouth of the bottle and the cork with its two forks is stood upon the money. Then push one of the forks hard, but without jerking, and they will swing around in a circle for a long time. A flower or other device on top of the cork is also an addition.

Another interesting trick is to lift a decanter half filled with water by a bent straw. This would seem impossible, but is not. The decanter should have a narrow neck and wide and rather square "shoulder" part. The straw, which must be a good and whole one, about two and one-half feet long, or two feet. This is to be bent upward one-third of its length, or enough to bring it under the "shoulder" of the decanter. Doubled, it is pushed into the decanter, and then it spreads apart, leaving the long end outside and the short one inside. This end is lifted carefully and as it is it displaces the center of gravity which is brought directly under the point of suspension. It is well for the performer to have two or three extra pieces of straw, to be sure to find one without crook or break.

**The Principle of Inertia.**  
By applying the principle of inertia we may produce a number of interesting tricks that will amuse and perhaps instruct some of the big folks as well as the children. One trick requires an old broomstick, sawed off at the broom end. Two paper rings about twelve inches in diameter are made by pasting together strips of writing paper an inch wide. Two sharp table knives or razors should be held by two persons, each holding one on the same level with the sharp edge upward. Over these the paper rings are to be passed and the broomstick suspended by the paper rings. The performer

then takes a strong stick and strikes the broomstick a sharp, strong blow in the middle, and it breaks instantly, without tearing the paper rings or causing them to cut on the razors.

Or this can be done by sticking a needle in each end of the broomstick and resting the needles on the edges of glass goblets stood on chairs. In either case the blow struck in the middle breaks the stick without moving the supports. A pile of checkers may be put on the table end by one blow with the edge of a knife the center or even the bottom one may be removed without disturbing the others.

Atmospheric pressure furnishes some interesting facts, some of the experiments being enough like magic to find a place in a parlor entertainment. Take an ordinary decanter and a hard-boiled egg. Take the shell off the egg. Then push a piece of paper down into the decanter and light it and let it burn. As soon as you see that the paper is nearly consumed, put the egg on the mouth of the decanter like a cork, small end down. In a few minutes the air outside presses the egg through the neck of the bottle down inside. The egg being at least twice as large as the mouth of the decanter it requires force enough to make it grow long and narrow. The vacuum inside made by the burning paper and the atmospheric pressure get the egg through it and it falls to the bottom and regains its original shape. We will not discuss the question of getting the egg out again.

**In a Paper Box.**  
Two more tricks based upon the conducting power of metals, and the power of absorption of heat by water: One may take a small but powerful alcohol lamp and stand it on the table. An ordinary playing card with the edges bent up has a piece of lead about as large as half a dollar put in the center. This card is then held directly over the flame of the lamp and in a few minutes the lead is melted and the card is not injured in the least.

The last and neatest experiment of all is to hold water in a paper box. A little paper box is folded as all school children know, into a square box about an inch deep and two square. Cords are fastened to the corners and a piece of elastic passed through so that it will hang perfectly level. Light the alcohol lamp and fill the little box with water and suspend it directly above the flame about three inches higher. In a few minutes the water will boil and send up a miniature cloud of steam without harm to the box. This requires some experience as to the proper distance it should be held from the flame, and it is well to have the lamp in a good-sized dish in case the performer should be careless enough to upset the box or strike it out. A short magic lantern under the point of suspension. The temperature in all the vital parts of a ship is constantly

watched and carefully reported, and, it is hardly necessary to say, is kept at the lowest point possible.

Brooklyn thermometers are not the only ones in use on men-of-war, but it is safe to say that none manufactured elsewhere have the international reputation for accuracy which those from the borough of baby carriages enjoy. In the United States navy and in the national weather bureau service they are used exclusively. In fact there is hardly a place in the world in which it is necessary to ascertain temperature to the fraction of a degree where they are not given the preference of all others. If you are a traveler and are ever in Japan, stop into any scientific laboratory there and you will find visible proof that American instruments are in high favor among learned Mongolians.

The factory, for this it must of necessity be termed, would never be recognized from the outside. It consists simply of a couple of rooms in an apartment house. The thermometer industry is there conducted so quietly that even the neighbors in the adjoining dwellings are not aware of its presence. Two skilled workmen are all that

likely to result from the use of a Brooklyn thermometer. Those made for use in the navy are tested every few days for months, until there is absolutely no chance of error remaining.

A thermometer lately adopted by some of the big battleships and orders for which are now being filled for several of the smaller vessels in the navy, is that which is known among experts as the Hicks pattern. It takes its name after the English manufacturer who invented it. It is so complicated in pattern that there is but one man in America who knows how to make it. He is employed in the Brooklyn factory, where he has his hands full. The attractive feature about this instrument is that it automatically records the lowest and the highest temperatures to which it has been subjected since last observed. This is accomplished without the use of ink marked diagram, but by little floats which stick in the tubes where the mercury has been highest and where it has been lowest. Such thermometers, however, are very expensive, and, in fact, all of those which are made in the great Brooklyn factory. Nothing is there made, but high-priced instruments for expen-

and gave its present owner his practical knowledge of exact thermometry.

Since the war broke out the shop has been unable to supply the demands made upon it by the United States navy alone. The orders it has now on hand are weeks behind and cannot immediately be filled because of the lack of workmen who possess recognized skill sufficient to undertake them. This is all due to the recent wholesale conversion of merchant vessels for active war service. Now that the war is over it is likely that before long the little shop will resume its quietude.

### PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

Teacher—In this stanza, what is meant by the line "The shades of night were falling fast?"  
Bright Scholar—The people were pulling down the blinds.

Mary—Teacher says history repeats itself.  
Tommy—Well, I guess it don't. And a feller's got to be some purty hard scrapper to be able to repeat it himself.

"I am looking," said the innocent boy, "for a twenty-pound hammer."  
"What do you want with that?" demanded the father.  
"I want to break the news to mother."

"Your mother agrees with me exactly, Johnny," said his father, proceeding to trim the twigs from a tough switch. "She thinks, with me, that you need a good trouncing, and you are going to get it, my son."  
"Yes," bitterly exclaimed Johnny. "You and maw always agrees when it comes to hokin' me. You and maw's the whole thing. I don't never have no show. This family's run by a trust!"

Little 4-year-old Tommy was visiting his aunt in the country not long since. One

day at the dinner table the woman complained that a small jar of preserves had mysteriously disappeared from the pantry. Each one present disclaimed any knowledge of them except Tommy, who remained discreetly silent. At last he was asked if he knew anything about the missing fruit.

"You'd have to excuse me," he replied. "My papa don't allow me to talk at the table."

"I hear you have a little sister at your house," said a Chicago grocer to a small boy the other day.

"Do you like that?" was queried.

"I wish it was a boy," said Johnny, "so I could play 'em' with him, an' base ball."

### SOME LATE INVENTIONS.

A new pad for surgical purposes is formed of the pith of cornstalks, with the fibers removed, covered with loosely woven absorbent fabric, the pith being made fine and acting as a cushion and absorbent.

Snowdrifts can be removed from railroad tracks by a new apparatus which has a metal wedge mounted on a carriage in front of the engine, to be heated by oil burners and melt its way if it becomes stalled.

In order to prevent the photographing of the written matter contained in a closed envelope by means of X-rays the inside of the envelope is covered with a coating of metallic pigment or other suitable substance, which is opaque to the rays.

Wood pulp is used in the manufacture of blocks for use in buildings, a mixture of the pulp and plaster being poured into molds to set, after which the edges are roughened to make the mortar adhere. This material can be nailed or cut with a saw.

A German inventor has discovered that celluloid can be used for the manufacture of the vibrating parts of musical instruments in place of metal, the substitute being entirely free from rust and having a tone equal to that of the metal reeds.

Medicine can be measured very handily by a new spoon which has no handle and is attached to the bottle by a wire bracket clamping the neck and provided with two rings in which the spoon is pivoted to retain its position when the bottle is tilted.

An ingenious toy for children is formed of a top with a flat upper surface perforated at intervals around a spiral groove running from the center to the edge, with a vibrating reed to be held in the groove as the top revolves and plays a tune on the perforations.

To prevent dust and dirt from gathering on bicycle chains a Frenchman has designed a cover of rubber or other flexible material, to be slipped over the chain after it is in place on the sprocket wheels, covering three sides of it and leaving only the inner surface exposed.

Ice cakes can be readily loaded into wagons by a new machine, consisting of a supporting frame set on the ice to carry a track hinged to the frame at the rear, with a spoon at the loose end to be let down into the water and receive a cake of ice, a derrick lifting the spoon and sliding the ice down the track into the wagon.

Letters can be quickly copied by a new press, which consists of two stiff boards hinged on one side and arranged on the other side of the upper board to engage links in the lower board after the book is placed between them, the levers being forced down until pressure is exerted on the book.

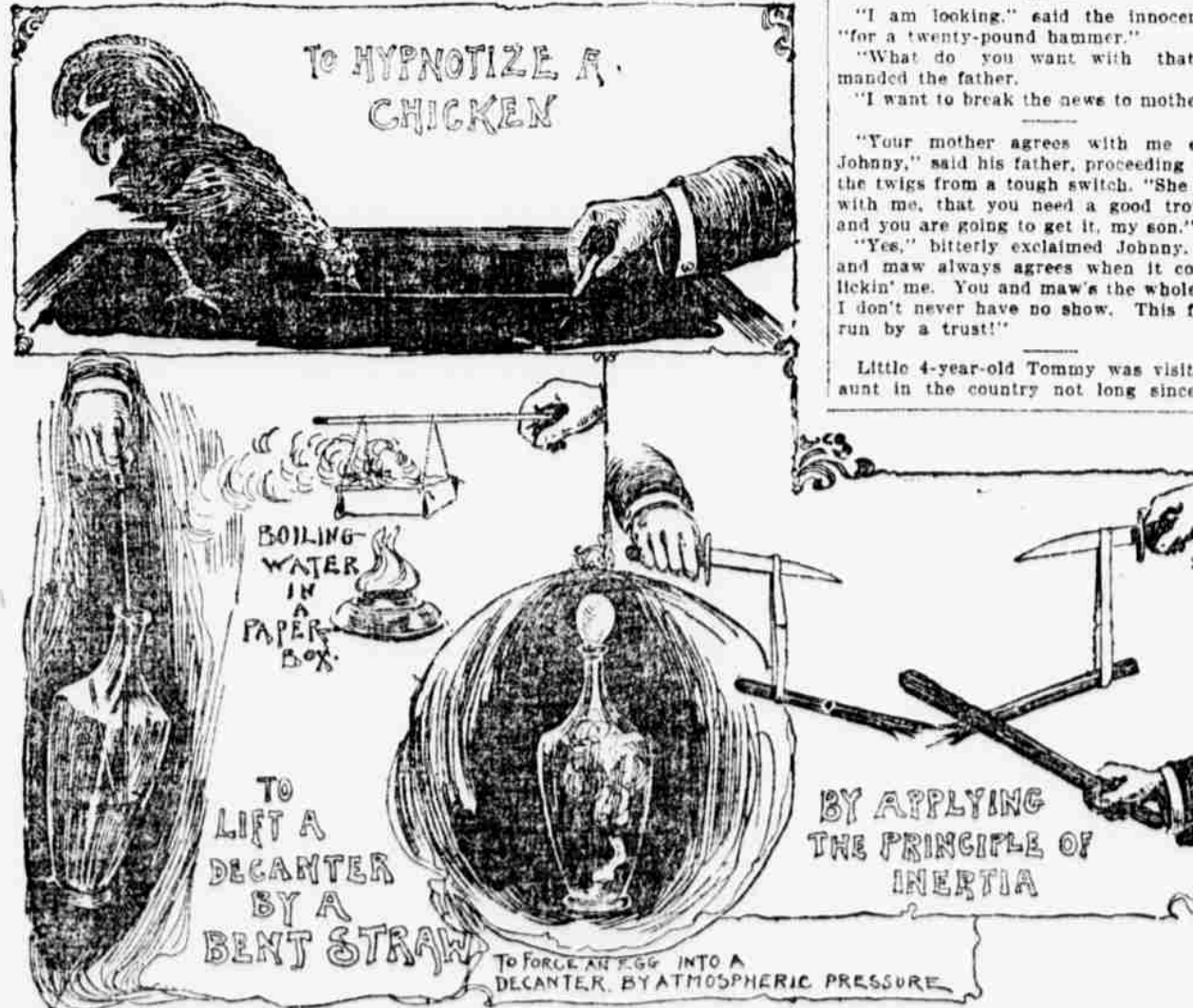
A quaint little vase for the table is a tulip which is an imitation of the real tulip, but of a size such as even a Hollander never saw. The tall stem is green and the tulip cup vase of red, variegated, or any color in which a real tulip may grow.

### Eczema.

Mr. H. T. Shobe, 2704 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo., says: "My daughter had Eczema which covered her head and spread to her face. She was treated by physicians and taken to celebrated health springs, but only grew worse. Many patent medicines were taken, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. S. A dozen bottles cured her completely and left her skin perfectly smooth. Not a sign of the dreadful disease has ever returned."

### S.S.S. For the Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only cure for Eczema, and all other obstinate blood diseases. Valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.



to have to be paid off when pay day comes around, incredible as it may seem. Thus it will be seen that the lives of thousands of sailors abroad may-of-war in all parts of the world depend for their safety upon the scientific accuracy of the work of two skilled mechanics. If in making a thermometer one of these men should make a mistake of a few degrees, making the reading too low, and the error were not discovered in time to rectify it, an awful but unconscious danger would lurk in the ship in whose magazine the instrument were placed. An explosion as fearful as that which destroyed the Maine or as destructive as any of the internal explosions which wrecked at least one of Cervera's vessels, would be liable to occur at any moment. Such a catastrophe, however, is not

ual scientific tests in which it is necessary to ascertain temperature with fractional accuracy. Cheap thermometers such as are commonly seen in ordinary use are made in various places all over the world.

Henry J. Green, the owner of the Brooklyn workshop, is a close student and is little known to the outside world. Among eminent scientists and prominent officials in the navy and weather bureau, he has probably a wider circle of friends than any other man in America. Personally he has made many inventions, and has added much to thermometer science, though he freely admits that a large share of the reputation of Brooklyn thermometers is not due to himself. His father, who established the shop, established its reputation also.