

TO MY MUSTACHE.

Oh beautiful thing of fragile, fairy mould,
Thou art my pet, my idol, my one pride,
And thou art more precious to my partial eye
Than if thy strands were wrought of finest gold.

Ah, proud must be an upper lip to hold
Such downy hairlets, free from taint of dye
Or rank cosmetics—well, I should surmise
When such I use the weather will be cold!

But if thou couldst a little bushier grow,
And take unto thyself a few more roots,
So that thou might'st be fit for mankind to
Be seen—

Then up would I mine ancient foot-gear throw,
Yea! Skyward would I elevate my boots,
Whilst thou wert less than a mole's nose,
—George B. Heywood, in N. Y. Journal.

ALLEGED MAPLE SUGAR.

Something About the Mixture That Is
Packed Off on a Concoction Public
For the Pure Article.

New Maple sugar has been in the market for several weeks, and to determine the place of its manufacture in Vermont came the quest of a *Tribune* reporter. The nicely molded cakes, regular in form, labeled "Pure Vermont Maple Sugar," gave a curious impression, as the condition of the sugar industry in Vermont came to be known. Sugaring has barely commenced in the Green Mountain State this year, and what purports to be a product of its sugar-cane has been for sale at least a month. Last year the yield of sugar was very poor, little beyond what was necessary for local consumption being made. Most of the sugar obtainable in Vermont was of the bottom grade. Under these circumstances it becomes at once apparent that the name "Pure Vermont" covers a fraud, the unveiling of which may be of use to the public.

It was a matter of much difficulty to gain a knowledge of the exact manner in which this trade is conducted. The reporter received any amount of assurances that the maple cakes and sirups were just what they were, and that they were to be, while the articles themselves told to the taste another tale.

Finally a man was found who was willing to talk, and, as he was in possession of the bottom facts, his conversation proved interesting.

"Is there any new maple sugar on the market?" asked the reporter.

"A small quantity of this sugar has just been received," was the reply. "Little of it finds its way to the retail trade in the form of pure sugar. It is mostly used in flavoring the mixtures sold under that name."

"What are the other ingredients?"

"There was a twinkle in the eye of the dealer as he answered: 'Of maple sugar from Cuba and New Orleans and the various glucose factories.'"

"This, then, accounts for the large amount of maple sugar for sale?"

"Indeed, it does, and it makes Chicago the largest producing district for maple sugar in the States," said the dealer.

"Is a large amount of cane sugar never saw any maple, being composed entirely of cane sugar. Most of the cakes, however, contain from two to ten pounds of maple sugar, the remainder being about the lowest grade of cane sugar procurable."

"Is anything used to give the cakes containing no maple its flavor?"

"Sometimes, but in this case nothing is used. The fact is few people know the taste of pure maple sugar now."

"There is a flavor used which makes somewhat of an imitation, but it will not deceive an expert?"

"How about maple sirup? is this often a pure article?"

"No; the principle part of the sirup sold for maple is glucose. The wholesale price of genuine sirup in Vermont seldom falls below \$1 per gallon, and to ship this West the freight, leakage and other incidental expenses, will make it cost, laid down in Chicago, not less than \$1.15. To return an adequate profit to the wholesaler and retailer the price of maple sirup must exceed \$1.50 per gallon. The pretended maple sirup sells for \$1.10 to \$1.25 at retail, showing by this its character."

"How is this latter sirup made?"

"It is composed," said the dealer, "usually of two pounds of maple sugar and eight pounds of glucose to the gallon. The cost of this mixture per gallon is as follows:

Two pounds maple sugar..... 30 to 35 cents
Eight pounds glucose..... 25 to 30 cents
Can and making..... 10 to 12 cents
Total..... 65 to 77 cents

"You thus see there is a good profit in this sirup as long as the people will buy it for maple. Being fully as good nourishment as the pure article, and of a very fair flavor, it sells readily."

"Is it fraudulent, is it not?"

"It bears that aspect. There could be no objection to the sirup if it was sold exactly for what it is. The fraud lies in calling it maple sirup and thus obtaining an extra price."

"Do retailers understand how maple sugar and sirup are manufactured?"

"Many of them do, and it is no uncommon thing for them to order the proportion of maple and cane sugar in the quantity they require. Any manufacturer is willing to do this, unless the amount of maple is too large, when they hesitate, because much larger profits are obtained when the proportion of maple is small."

"Where is the maple sugar used obtained, and what is its quality?"

"Much of it comes from Vermont," was the reply. "The first sugar made, being of fine quality, is mostly sold there for home use, and the sugar and sirup from the later runs, being dark and of inferior flavor, comes to Chicago for sale."

"Such sugar is bought in Canada, and, as it is very poor in color and dark, it is valuable for this purpose. It goes much farther in the way of flavoring the cane sugar base, and the price is another great advantage. Quantities of this, in unfavorable years, are at five or six cents a pound. Then there is much Indian sugar, as black as your hat, made in Michigan and Wisconsin, which costs from eight to nine cents, that goes into our Chicago product."

"What is the cost of pure maple sugar?"

"Good sugar commands from 10 to 12 cents per pound where it is made. The latter when it is put up in small quantities, the former when in tubs."

"Is Vermont sugar often found in cakes?"

"It usually is put up in a very moist condition and must be boiled down considerably to form it into cakes. During this process it loses much in weight. This is the reason sugar makers so seldom in large sugar districts boil it down, as it seems to sell full as well in the moist state."

"Is there any genuine sugar to be obtained in retail stores?"

"None at present, I should say, but if a large quantity is made this spring some genuine cake sugar will appear."

"The imitation is so good as far as appearance goes, how is one to tell the genuine when it does come?" the reporter asked, thinking it might be of use to be in possession of such information.

"The imitation is easily detected by the trade. Why, half of the sugar exposed for sale is of the slightest maple taste. But all people do not know this, and they must tell in a different way. If the sugar is nicely packed and in regular sized cakes and marked 'Pure Vermont Maple Sugar,' when it is found in irregular cakes as is made in milk-pans and tins of all sizes, this is broken up into pieces and sold

by the retailer. When such sugar is found, while it will not be of first quality, it will be a good, true article.

"What price does the wholesale manufacturer of the pretended article obtain?"

"About nine cents, and it gives us a good profit, though it must say it does not compare with that the retailer gets when he sells our product for new sugar at 40 cents a pound, as was done two or three weeks ago, or at 20 cents as the ruling price is at present."

Every day the two is imposed upon by adulterated foods. In this case, while the adulteration does no harm to the health, it certainly does to the pocket. Glucose and cane sugar of inferior quality may be nutritious and fully worth their true price, but when by false pretense sold under another name and men obtain two and three values for them the act becomes fraudulent.

Commercial dishonesty of this kind is a growing evil, and bears heavily upon the poor. Meanwhile philanthropic societies are being led by allowing the swindlers to flourish. No one for a moment supposes all dealers sell this concocted maple-sugar with the purpose of deceit. "Everybody does it, and we are not going to be the only ones to do it."

The honest dealer has no protection against the rogue. The country is badly in need of laws governing the sale of adulterations. And no better remedy can be given to the people than to have the legislature and the courts pass laws for this purpose. Charitable organizations will, by gaining such legislation and seeing to its enforcement, add to the help of the poor and not run the risk of making paupers, as ill-advised charity so often has done.

While maple-sugar is not a necessity, these general remarks are applicable to its adulteration. It is a method by which an unfair equivalent is given for the people's money. Would it not be a good idea to introduce the French law regarding adulterations? Should it happen that one of our expedient dealers is obliged to put up a placard announcing, "This firm has been fined for selling adulterated goods," the practice would soon be overthrown.

Honorable dealers would then have some protection and not be in constant danger of being undersold by men having cunning imitations. Buying things for just what they are men would receive more for their money.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Zohar, the Slave Dealer.

Dr. Schweinfurth gives a vivid description of a visit paid to Zohar Pasha in 1871. Zohar possessed a line of thirty fortified posts reaching far into the heart of Africa, by means of which he had not only the entire Nile valley, but the whole of the Sudan under his control.

The Khedive, powerless to control this formidable vassal, had sent his troops to surround him in an expedition against the Sultan of Darfur. Unfortunately for himself, Zohar went down to Cairo to assert his claim to be made Governor of that province, carrying with him, it is said, £100,000 in treasure.

He was detained in Cairo, and upon the pension list at £100 a month. A message from Zohar forwarded to his son and the officers who had sworn fidelity to him under the great tree at Shaka, as described by Colonel Gordon, produced a speedy revolt among the slave-dealers. It was this revolt which was crushed by Gessi Pasha, who shot Zohar, his wife and his son, and all his officers except one, who escaped, and is now supposed to be the mullah Zohar was kept as a State prisoner at the capital. Ten years passed. Another pretense annihilated the Egyptian forces, and menaced Egypt with invasion. Then the officials at Cairo, being manifestly without resources, applied to the distinguished British Consul, Lord Cromer, to help him. Would he summon his faithful Nubians to his standard? Would he for pity's sake do something to stay the advance of this fantastic scheme? Yes, he would do all this. He would lead, in the Khedive's name, the black contingent of the Sudan expeditionary force. Very good, said the ministers; but, pray, your wife and daughter as hostages—shall we say—for your good behavior. Yes, by all means, said Zohar. Keep them and welcome. But secretly he sent off his wife to Suakin; not so secretly, however, but that the vizier heard of it, and so Zohar himself was arrested. However, he was afterward set free again.

Devising a New Game of Billiards.

The game of billiards has been overdone, so to speak, by the professionals. First they played so well on the old pocket tables that the number of pockets was reduced to four. After that pockets were dispensed with altogether. Then the four-ball carrom game grew so monotonous that the number of balls was limited to three. Practice even at this made the experts so perfect that the system of rail playing so lost its novelty for the spectators that various limitations have been put upon the game, all of which have their defects, and none have given entire satisfaction to all the professionals.

Mr. William Sexton in talking on this subject stated that he had an objection to chalk marks upon a table, and suggested that a very interesting game could be made by barring nothing up to the time when a player had made fifty points, when the balls should be spotted as in the opening of the game. If he counted and again got the balls together they should be spotted again when he made another fifty, and so on.

Another game that has been suggested is that of requiring the player to take two or three cushions before counting at regular stages in his run, say at the end of every twenty-five or fifty points, but having no other restrictions whatever upon the game. Mr. Sexton thought that this would not be so interesting as a game in which the balls should be spotted as he suggests.

The most novel plan that has yet been suggested, however, is that of playing a match upon two tables, each player to have his own table and balls to himself, and to be compelled, after making a miss, to cease playing for a certain specified length of time, his opponent meanwhile, supposing he has not missed, to go right on scoring. The person who suggested this style of game argued that it would be a test of speed as well as of skill, and that if one player could score 100 points in twenty minutes, while it took another player twenty-five minutes in which to make the same number of caroms, the former was entitled to some advantage. Certainly this game would be extremely exciting if the play should be close and the final result would depend upon making the largest number of caroms in the very shortest time.—*N. Y. Herald*.

S. L. Leighton, of North Pasadena, Cal., has killed a lioness which was robbing his corral. An examination of the beast showed her to be a powerful creature six feet three inches long and twenty-eight inches high. She was in fine condition, with claws and teeth in sharp, serviceable order, and weighed about 200 pounds.

Proceedings have been commenced by the Brooklyn Commissioners of Charities to compel the daughter of Mrs. Sarah Schoonmaker, an elderly lady, to provide for her support. The daughter is worth \$150,000, and moves in first circles.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

Four million three hundred and forty thousand boxes of sardines were packed in Laboc, Me., last year.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Pale beige tints and coffee-and-milk colors are reviving.

The prevailing fashions greatly favor slender women.

Gold lace and Alpine roses trim the Fedora bonnets.

Sleeves and the new French shoulder capes have still a decided tendency to fullness at the top.

Short skirts of smoke gray velvet are much worn with Louis XV. polonaises of dove gray brocade for elegant carriage dresses.

Dove gray and pale dove-colored silk stockings, delicately embroidered in mauve or pale blue, are worn with Roman sandals on black or bronze satin, cut exceedingly low, and fastened with one slender satin strap held by a very small buckle of Irish diamonds.

Immense buckles upon the instep are now ignored by the new regime in French foot dressing.

Pretty little *bebe* bonnets are made of shirred mull, trimmed about the face with plaits of cream lace, and surmounted by a diadem of lace velvet, the hearted sides of dark purple velvet, all the leaves being rigidly excluded.

One of these dainty little head-coverings lately noted had the entire crown covered with another class of shirring, with long strings of the multi-colored hummingbird.

The jaunty little pelicans, palmetos and pelicans which are revived for spring wear, are made of the richest black velvet brocade, jetted greenings, embroidered satin, gauze velours and several net, trimmed with drooping chielie fringes, wide black laces of the costliest description, and jet applique bands in novel designs, some of which cost \$35 a yard.

Detached greenings are sometimes put on the body of the wrap, at the cost of \$30 a yard. Many of the wraps have a sloping vest front made of jet pendants mingled with jets of white lace. The long pelum fronts and the pointed ends of the short back are trimmed to correspond.

Variety is still the order of the day in material and style, and materials and styles are being called upon to render the fashions of 1884 a grand consummation of artistic skill, consummate ingenuity and magnificence.

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FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Cap Cake.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, one cup of milk, four eggs, four cups flour, a small teaspoonful of soda, and flavor with lemon.—*The Household*.

Mules, according to the *Farm Journal*, are much more economical than horses for farm work. They eat one-half less, will do as much work, and will live half as long again.

The worst cold may be cured in forty-eight hours, if, within twenty-four hours after it is taken, the patient takes warm bath, goes to bed and eats little or nothing until the forty-eight hours are past.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

Farmers whose corn was, last year, damaged by the depredations of the corn-root worm are advised by Professor Forbes that the only safety for the crop of the coming year lies in planting in ground on which was grown some other crop than corn last year.—*Cine nati Times*.

While it is true that young hens lay more eggs per year than older ones, they do not make so good setters nor so careful mothers. There is a great difference in the character of fowls in this respect, and a little watchfulness will soon teach the careful attendant which ones will be best to set.—*Prairie Farmer*.

The most satisfactory grass for general lawns, says an exchange, is June grass. It makes a quick, stiff sod, and holds its own against weeds and other grasses for a long time. It is clean and easily procured. The famous Kentucky blue grass is nothing but our ordinary June grass, varied by being grown on the limestone soils of Kentucky.

It weakens many persons to bathe often, and it may therefore be of service to them to know that a bath once a week is all that is necessary for health. To weak persons a sponge bath is at all times more healthful than any other. Warm water and plenty of pure soap should be used. If the body is rubbed vigorously every morning with a coarse towel the benefit to the skin and system will be great.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

A dainty way to make chocolate is to boil water in a tin can, and to add a little of milk and cream mixed. Stir into this when it is hot a paste made by mixing three heaping tablespoons of grated chocolate with a little cold milk. Let this boil for two or three minutes, and serve very hot. If the chocolate is sweetened, it is better not to add sugar, but let each one add it at the table if it is not sweet enough. Two dessertspoons of chocolate is used, two dessertspoons of sugar may be put in while it is cooking. Cream is the greatest possible addition.—*N. Y. Post*.

Among the new decorations for caps and millinery in general, are gauze and velvet, which are especially popular in nature, representing the most gorgeously colored specimens, as well as the common yellow ones. There are also dragon flies made of more transparent substance than the former, and resembling mother-of-pearl. The brilliant colors of these insects are closely imitated, as are various other specimens, and at a glance along the line one might easily imagine that some naturalist's collection had been rifled, so exact are the representations. These insects are worn in the hair, and produce a very glittering and pretty effect under the gas-light.

Quaker grain, amber, dove, silver, beige, golden fawn and dove-neck satins, are imported, made in superb and artistic simplicity, with the long court trains falling in heavy, sherry folds and unadorned, the only ornament at the bottom being upon the bodice, where the square opening at the throat and edges of the sleeves, either half long or short, are edged with ruffles of rare old lace. Where the ruffle is high, a belt of costly lace is substituted.—*New York Evening Post*.

How Not to Grow Old.

It becomes self-evident, therefore, that, living moderately and as much as possible on a diet containing a minimum amount of earthly particles, is clearly most suitable in order to retard old age and thereby prolong existence. The most rational treatment with a view to retard old age, is, in the first place, to endeavor as far as possible to counteract the excessive action of atmospheric oxygen, secondly, to retard the deposit of ossile matter, and as far as possible to dissolve partially formed calcareous concretions. Distilled water and diluted phosphoric acid are believed by Mr. de Lacy Evans to have the desired effect. When considering their special action upon the blood, it is not surprising that they fully coincide with him as to their efficacy in retarding old age by their combined chemical action. Now distilled water alone has a powerful action upon its solvent properties, thereby dissolving and excreting the excess of earthy salts which otherwise would be come blocked up in the system, gradually storing up those blockages which in time cause old age. The solvent properties of distilled water are so great per se that on distillation in vessels it actually dissolves small particles of iron. Now the generality of waters contain more or less carbonate of lime, and are to be avoided, especially those from chalky soils, tending as they do to produce calcareous deposits. The action of distilled water as a beverage is briefly as follows: First, its absorption into the blood is rapid; second, it keeps soluble those salts already existing in the blood, thereby preventing their undue deposit; third, it facilitates in a marked degree their elimination by means of excretion. After middle life a daily use of distilled water is highly beneficial to those desirous of retarding old age, and it is also a useful adjunct for averting stone in the bladder and kidneys.—*Knowledge*.

Shyness and Timidity.

In common "horse language," these propensities are confounded one with the other or else no proper right distinction is made between them. A horse may be timid without being shy, though he can hardly be said to be shy without being timid. Young horses in their breaking are timid, frightened at every fresh or strange object they see. They stand gazing and staring at objects they have not seen before, fearful to approach them; but they do not run away from, or shy at, them; on the contrary, the moment they are convinced there is nothing hurtful in them, they refuse not to approach or even trample upon them. This shy horse will not do. He can not be persuaded to turn twice or even to look at the object he shies at, much less to approach it.

Timid horses, through usage and experience, get the better of their timidity, and in time become very opposite to fearful; but shy horses, unless worked down to fatigue or broken-spiritedness, rarely forget their old sins. The best way to treat them is to work them, day by day, moderately for hours together, taking no notice whatever of their shying tricks, neither on account of chastising them, nor on account of thwarting endeavoring to turn their heads either towards or away from the objects shied at.—*Prairie Farmer*.

London letter: It was told the other day that John Bright possesses the rarest and most refined poetical taste; that there are few men in the kingdom who can compare with him, not only in his wonderful knowledge, but in his appreciation of poems written by the masters of the past or the aspirants of the present. He talks wonderfully well on poetry, and is never happier than when bringing out some new man by making public allusion to the good things he may have done.—*New York Truth*.

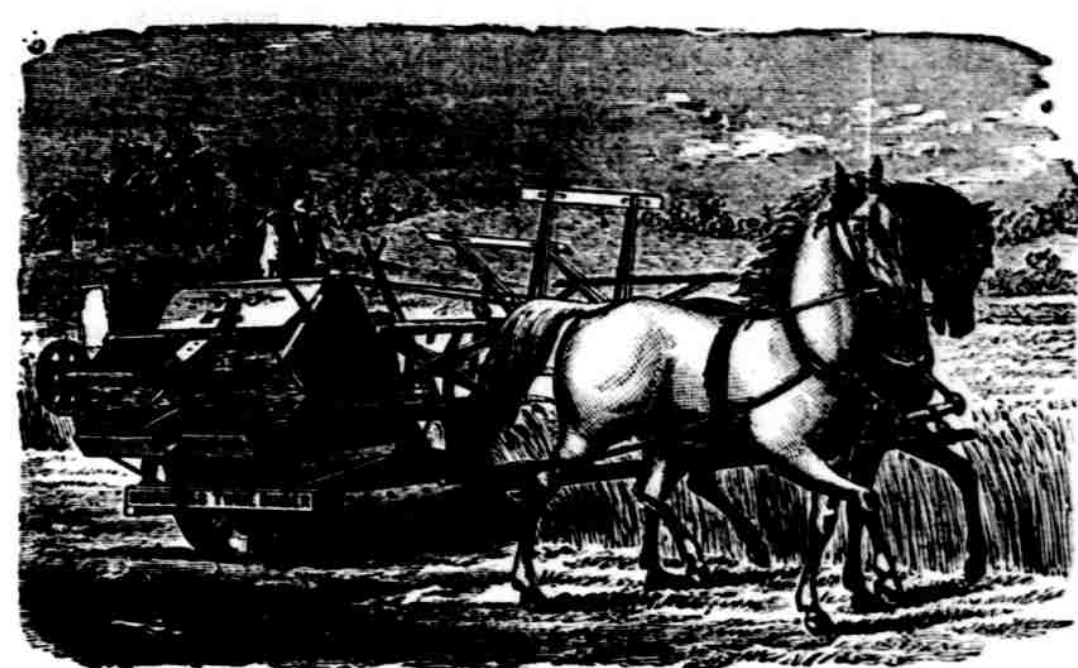
KRAUSE, LUBKER & CO.

SELL

THE "DEERING" TWINE BINDER!

WHICH IS FAR AHEAD OF ALL COMPETING MACHINES.

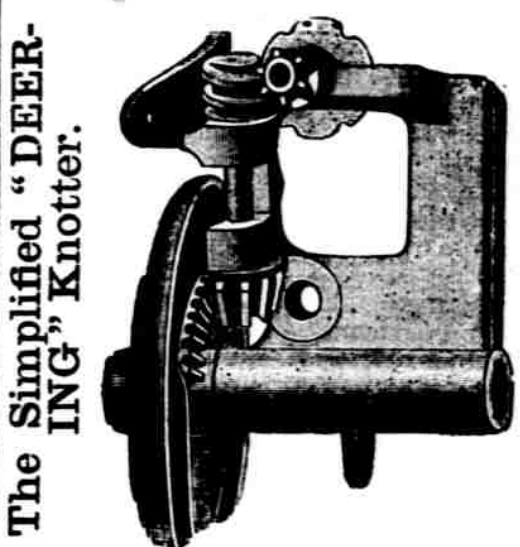
THE MACHINE
It Work Perfectly
—IN—
EVERY RESPECT.



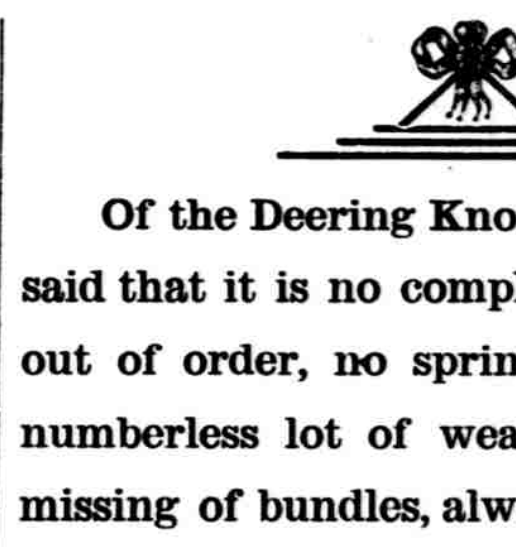
Every One wanting a Self-Binder
SHOULD BUY NONE BUT
THE DEERING.
—IT IS BY FAR—
The Simplest!
The Strongest!
Easiest to Manage!

Lightest draft Binder made, and the only Binder which does not injure horses' necks, all the heavy gearing and machinery being behind.

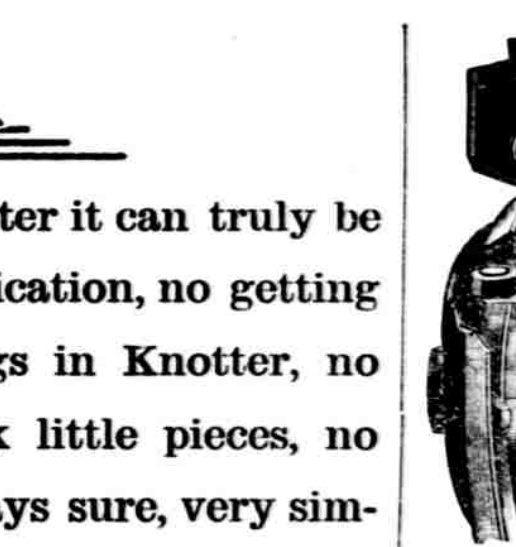
The following illustrations show a few of the points of advantage which the "DEERING" has over its competitors:



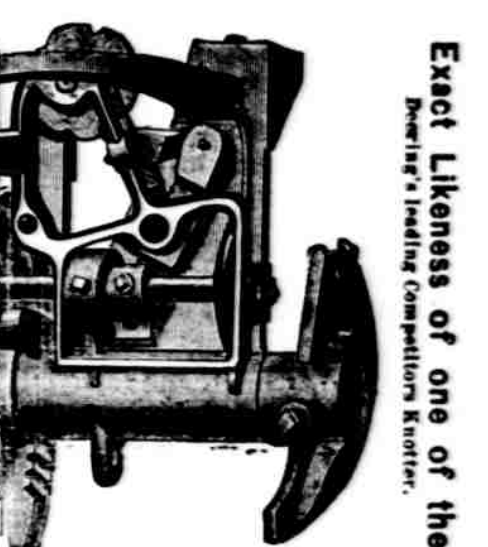
The following cuts show the pieces of the Deering cord holder and knotted twine binder when taken apart—only six in number.



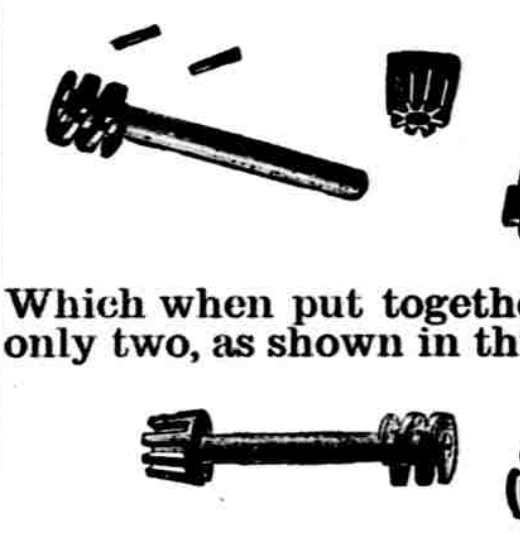
Of the Deering Knotted Twine Binder it can truly be said that it is no complication, no getting out of order, no springs in Knotted Twine Binder, no numberless lot of weak little pieces, no missing of bundles, always sure, very simple, very strong.



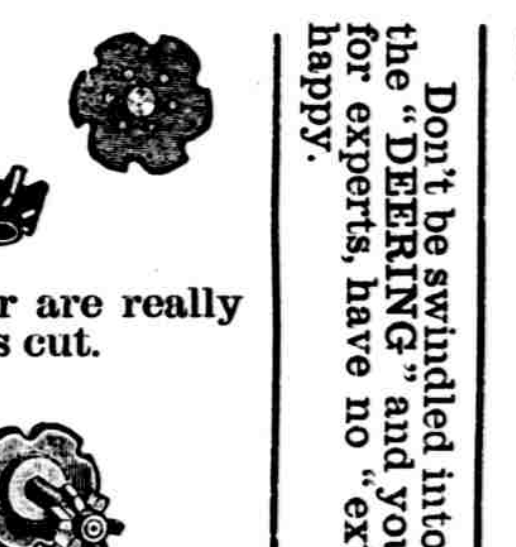
The above is a complication which when taken apart shows a large number of small pieces and springs weak as shown in cut below.



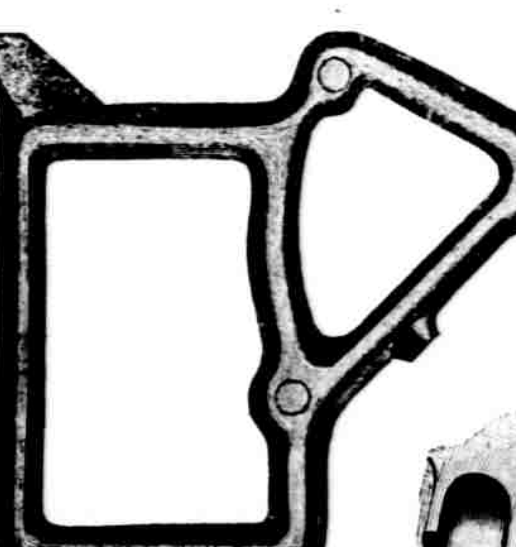
Don't be swindled into buying a front-seated binder with a complicated knotted twine binder. Buy the "DEERING" and you will have no trouble, loss of time in running after and waiting for experts, have no "extra" bills to pay, no grain wasted in the field, but you will be happy.



Which when put together are really only two, as shown in this cut.



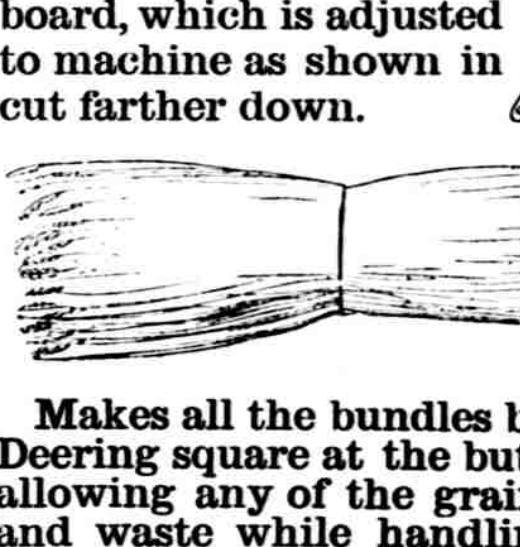
A neat little device, shown in the following cut has been added to the Deering Binder for '84, this extension butt board, which is adjusted to machine as shown in cut farther down.



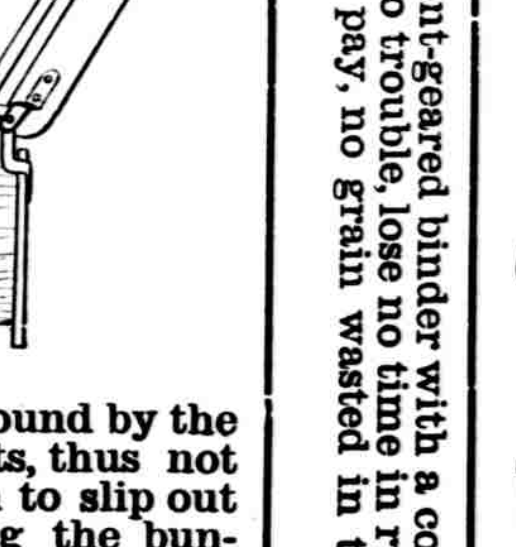
Makes all the bundles bound by the Deering square at the butts, thus not allowing any of the grain to slip out and waste while handling the bundles.



It will readily be seen that this gives the Deering an immense advantage over all its competitors, who cannot do better than shown in this cut.



Testimonials, as to the merits of the "DEERING," of twenty-four of the leading farmers of Platte county who bought "DEERING" Binders last year will be furnished, and any wishing to see the "DEERING" Binder are cordially invited to call on



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COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA.