WILLAMETTE FARMER

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY, BY

CLARKE & CRAIG,

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

S. A. CLARKE. E. W. CRAIG.

Terms of Subscription.

One copy, one year (52 numbers) $2.50
One copy, six months (26 numbers) 1.25
One copy, three months (13 numbers) ..... .75

SALEM, FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1879.

MEDALS OF HONOR.—The Montana Herald publishes the Fort Shaw orders recently issued and presented at that post on presentation of the medals of honor awarded by Congress to the gallant Sergeant Wilson, of Co. I, 7th Infantry, and Sergeants Rogers and McLenon, of Co. A, of the same regiment, for bravery in the Big Hole battle, Aug. 9th, 1877. The orders were read before the companies at dress parade. Sergeant Wilson, it will be remembered, bore the dispatch to Deer Lodge, leaving the battle ground at night while it was in possession of the Nez Perces. The other soldiers named, distinguished themselves equally as much during the engagement. The medals are a bronze five-pointed star, with a female figure, representing America, with a bundle of fasces and the ax in her left hand; in her right a shield warding off a man grasping serpents, probably representing war. These figures are surrounded by a circle of 36 stars in the body of the star. On the reverse side is engraved, "The Congress to [soldier's name, company, and regiment], for bravery at Big Hole, M. T., August 9th, 1877." The star is pendent from an eagle clasping in its talons crossed cannons, balls, and a sword—the whole suspended by a silk blue field and red and white barred flag from a bar pin with the U. S. shield and horns of plenty.

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.—Temperance men and women will take great encouragement from the fact stated in the brief paragraph below, copied from an exchange:

The controversy about the success of prohibition in Maine ought to end. The Rev. Dr. Warren, editor of the Christian Mirror, of Portland, furnishes the statements of the Governor of the State and officers, originally prepared for transmission to a committee of the British House of Lords. Gov. Connor says:—"There is now no organized opposition to it (prohibition) in the State. I do not think the people of Maine would for any consideration go back to the old policy of license." The present U. S. Senators and Representatives in Congress (from Maine) say: "The law is now as easily and thoroughly enforced as that for the prevention and punishment of any other and similar crimes, and we can sincerely affirm that it is a success."

The Milch Zeitung communicates a plan of testing milk, which possesses the merit of simplicity at least. A well polished knitting needle is dipped into a deep vessel of milk, and immediately withdrawn in an upright position, when, if the same be pure, some of the fluid will be found to adhere to it; while such is not the case if water has been added to the milk, even in the smallest proportions.

The reason why fall chickens are so hard to raise, is because the nights in winter are so long that the crop becomes quite empty long before daylight, and the creature suffers from hunger. The last feed at night should be a liberal one, and food should be at hand in the morning as soon as they fly down from the roost.

He who is passionate and hasty is generally honest. It is your cool dissembling hypocrite of whom you should beware. There's no deception in a bulldog. It is only the cur that sneaks up and bites you when your back is turned.

BRAZILIAN INDIAN MOTHERS.—The work among these Indians is done almost entirely by the women, who start out early in the morning with their babes astride their hips, baskets balanced on their heads, and puffing like a diminutive steam engine from small clay pipes. The walk is often three or four miles, and the work hard; yet a long life of this drudgery seems to render it easy, and they make no improvements. Their implements and methods are crude, and, like true Indians in a natural state, they are but repetitions of their progenitors. The custom above mentioned of carrying babes on the hip, is as peculiar as it is ungraceful. The body is thrown much to one side, as in the act of carrying a heavy weight in the right hand. For instance, the child sits astride the left hip, one leg dangling in front, the other behind, and supported by the encircling left arm. A more uncomfortable looking method could hardly be devised, and yet the journey to and from the mandioca plantation is made in this way, a baby being the proverbial accompaniment of the Indian household.

Mr. A. R. Shipley who [illegible] to the east beyond the Rocky Mountains in connection with the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, returned to Oregon by the steamer Oregon, and is now at Astoria waiting for a steamer which will take him, with printed circulars in several states and meetings with a large number of Grangers now from all parts of the Union, this charge is thoroughly the best case of the kind in every particular. Mr. Shipley has proved himself to be an energetic and [illegible]. We trust that he will be [illegible] of railway [illegible] to the southward also, from the Willamette valley [illegible]

Farming in Russia.

The agricultural resources of Russia, so far as their details are concerned, are very little known to the world at large. There is a general knowledge that the markets—and particularly those of Great Britain—are supplied with hemp, tallow, wheat, flax, linseed, but as to the conditions under which these articles of commerce are grown there has been a lack of information, which is now supplied in a volume written by an Englishman who spent two years in the eastern portion of the great Asiatic empire. The section of the country in which the writer was located was characterized by forests and plains, without roads, without ditches, and nothing but springless carts as modes of conveyance. In the day time, a sun blazing with tropical intensity shone upon the land; at night, furs and other thick clothing are necessary to protect the person against the extreme cold. In winter deep snow covers the country, and the cold is intense.

The farmers and other land owners there knew nothing of enclosures. Boundaries to estates are simply imaginary unless divided by streams. Frequent disputes over boundaries arise, often settled only by bloodshed or assassination. There being no trees on the steppes, (or what we term in America prairie land,) the streams in summer dry until there is nothing left but pools of stinking water. And these are to be used by man and beast because there is nothing else to be had. It is only where the lands are covered with forests that the streams do not fail, and there they are made available for driving mills "in which each pair of stones are driven by a separate water wheel."

Owing to the extreme conditions of the climate, farming can be carried on only from the near end of April until about the first week in October. Often seed does not germinate, owing to the scarcity of rain in the spring. It seldom happens that two favorable crops follow in succession. The writer says the "great droughts are attributed to the absence of forests and the nature of the soil, from which moisture is rapidly evaporated. Hot winds from the southeast parch the soil, scorch the ears of wheat, and destroy in a short time the crops which previously presented a promising appearance."

The cultivation of crops is very slovenly. An American farmer would have no patience whatever with the manner of doing things over there. As a general thing crops are choked out with weeds to a certain extent. The average produce of crops is very meagre. The average crops on a comparatively well-conditioned farm for ten years were as follows: Wheat, 564 pounds per English acre; 400 pounds of linseed per acre; and 1,189 pounds of oats per acre. The largest crop recorded was in 1870, when 1,190 pounds English, or 20 bushels per acre, were harvested. It is often the case that the speculating mania seizes the merchants and rich peasants, and prompts them to cultivate immense tracts of land, much the same as is done in the Northwestern portion of the United States. One rich peasant whom the writer met, had over 28,000 acres in wheat last year. The Russians scarcely know—or at least those Russians in the eastern portion of the empire do not—what improved agricultural implements are. As a class, they adhere to primitive customs, although European manufacturers are making efforts to educate them to the necessity of modern machines and implements, and have succeeded in a few instances in introducing labor-saving appliances.

Comfortable dwellings are unknown. The peasantry are wretchedly housed, but the buildings, such as they are, are universally neat as to their interior economy. The Russians are greatly given to steam-bathing, and every village has its public bath. "No peasant would dare to go to mass without without having previously bathed."

There are ten agricultural training institutions in Russia, under government supervision, all grades of society contributing pupils. The government annually expends about $120,000 on agricultural education alone. The recent war has tended to retard the development of Russian resources, and to cramp the energy of the government, which was manifested in many directions. "It is characteristic of the decay into which Russian agriculture has fallen," says the writer, "that when revenue officers now visit farm-houses to see what articles there are to take by way of distress in satisfaction for arrears of taxes, they frequently find now those most necessary implements existing which they are forbidden to take because they are absolutely indispensable. They have been sold for the necessaries of life, and peasants in Russia lead a life which workmen in the west of Europe would consider too bad for beggars. The question which concerns them is not if they are to work 12 hours a day or 10, not how much meat they are to eat, but how they are to procure bare food and bread, too, which would be thought unswerving of that name in the west, being made of bran, solely vegetable, and chaff. Even of that strengthless food there is a lack."—Prairie Farmer.

Do not express your opinion too freely and decidedly when it differs from that of those around you, merely for the sake of saying what "I think," when no good will be done.

Julius Cæsar, the English race horse, has to be muzzled and blindfolded before being saddled, on account of his horrible temper.

A slip of one's foot may be recovered, but of the tongue, perhaps never.

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind, and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by apparently trivial causes, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Hewitt's German Syrup kept about your house for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, for a regular size 75c.

THE HORSE.

Cleanliness of Stables.

We frequently come across remonstrances against keeping harness in stables, the reason given being that the ammonia prevalent there rots the leather and soon destroys the harness. Now this is beginning at the wrong end to remedy an evil. We may talk and advise, year in and year out, about this matter, but harness will be kept in the stable in spite of all. Where else can the majority of people who keep horses hang their trappings? A rich man may have a closet in which the harness may hang safely from fear of ammonia and all other dangers; but the average horse owner will have his peg behind the team, because he can have no other way of disposing of the harness. But the trouble would end if the production of ammonia was prevented. Enter an ordinary stable at any period, but especially in the winter, when every cranny through which the wind can come in is carefully stopped, and what an offensive odor offends the nostrils and irritates the eyes. Is this odor of ammonia, strongly alkaline and irritant, injurious only to the horses? What of the horses, and the tender membranes of the eye, the throat and the nasal passages? Do you think they are less sensitive than oak-tanned harness leather, well greased and preserved as it is? By no means. If the prevalent odors injuriously affect the leather, you may be sure the eyes suffer, the throat and lungs are irritated and the nasal passages become inflamed. Then occurs the frequent moon blindness, ophthalmia, weeping of the eyes, followed by inflammation, white specks, clouded cornea, and, finally, loss of sight; then follow coughs, bronchitis, pneumonia, heaves, catarrh, nasal gleet; and by-and-by, when the blood has become poisoned by the absorption of diseased matter from inflamed and suppurated membranes, farcy and glanders—dreadful and fatal to man and beast, too—result. And while we think of saving the harness and removing it to a purer place, the beast, which is worth a dozen sets of it, is left to rot from these pungent gases without any help. Clean the stables and the harness may hang in them safely; and be sure, if the stable is not a fit place for the harness, it is no place for the horse. A barrel of plaster can be procured for about one dollar. It is worth that as a fertilizer. It is worth ten dollars as absorbent of ammonia, and a hundred as a health preserver to the horses, not counting the saving to the harness. Sprinkle it everywhere, and be liberal with it.—[Rural New Yorker.

Educating Young Horses.

Rev. W. H. Murray gives, in the Golden Rule, the following directions for educating or, as it used to be called, "breaking in" young horses:

If you have a colt to teach, and have the habit of speaking sharply and loudly, correct yourself of it at once. Colts are timid, high-spirited things, if they are worth anything, and he who manages them, should be of quiet habits, and have a low, pleasant-toned voice. The trainer that yells, stands in the same category as the driver in public race who screams and whoops like a Comanche Indian when coming down the home-stretch; the one should be banished from the track, and the other turned out of the gentleman's stables. Our method of educating a colt to the harness and wagon, is to educate him singly, by himself; and this education should begin very early. When the colt is 12 or 14 months old, begin to put the harness on him. In a few weeks he is accustomed to it and ready for the shafts. But in doing this, do not be in a hurry. Give the youngster time to get thoroughly acquainted with every strap and buckle, as it were. Let him see everything and smell everything. The senses of sight, smell and touch are the great avenues of knowledge to the horse, especially the last two. The ear and eye give the alarm. These two organs stand, as it were, on picket for the animal's safety. But if your horse is frightened at anything, let him smell and touch it, and he will fear no longer. If your colt is afraid of the harness as it comes rustling out of the harness-room, let him touch it with his nose, and smell of it a few times, and he will soon understand that it will not hurt him. If he is inclined to kick or jump if the breaching-band or any strap hits his hams or legs, by gently rubbing them against the sensitive places, he will soon become indifferent to them. By the time the colt is two years of age, or even less, he should be educated to go between the shafts, either forward or backward, and be thoroughly familiar with the harness and vehicle, and ordinary road service.

CONTESTED LAND CLAIMS. The following law of congress in reference to contested land claims, we publish for the information of our readers:

An act to provide for the publication of notices of contest under the homestead, preemption, and tree culture laws of the United States.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled: That the notices of contest now provided by law under the homestead, preemption, tree-culture laws of the United States, shall after the passage of this act, be printed in some newspaper printed in the county where the land in contest lies; and if no paper be printed in such county, then in the newspaper printed in the county nearest such land.

Approved June 3, 1878.

Gnarled branches for holding flower-pots are among the handsome novelties displayed.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the working of the Liver. It has been successfully proven that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and stomach. Sample bottles free, at Drugists. Regularly sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want.

CAN YOU?

Can you make a rose or a lily—just one?
Or catch a beam of the golden sun?
Can you count the rain-drops as they fall?
Or the leaves that flutter from the tree-tops tall?
Can you run like the brook and never tire?
Can you climb like the vine beyond the spire?
Can you fly like a bird or weave a nest,
Or make but one feather on robin's breast?
Can you build a cell like the bee, or spun
Like the spider, a web so fine and thin?
Can you lift a shadow from off the ground?
Can you see the wind, or measure a sound?
Can you blow a bubble that will not burst?
Can you talk with echo and not speak first?

Oh, my dear little boy! you are clever and strong,
And you are so busy the whole day long,
Trying as hard as a little boy can
To do big things like a "grown-up" man!
Look at me, darling! I tell you true,
There are some things you never can do.

—Mary E. Folsom, in St. Nicholas.

The revenue of the English Patent Office is greatly increased at present by the number of applications for patents on electric-light apparatus. Two or three applications are filed nearly every day.

An English physician recommends the juice of celery, mixed with honey of roses and barley water, to be used as a gargle by those who suffer with sores and ulcers in the throat and mouth.

A new fuel, formed of the residuum of petroleum and coal tar, mixed to the consistency of molasses, is expected to produce great results.

The Centaur Liniments are of two kinds. The **White** is for the human family; the **Yellow** is or horses, sheep, and other animals. Testimonials of the effects produced by these remarkable Preparations are wrapped around every bottle, and may be procured of any druggist, or by mail from the Office of THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 46 Dey Street, New York City.

Solid Merit will Tell.

For all the bitter opposition of jealous rivals, no better illustration could be had o this fact than the immense sale already attained by the great Throat and Lung Remedy, Dr. Aug. Kaiser's German Elixir. For the cure of Coughs and Bronchial Affections it is truly wonderful, even those suffering from Consumption in advanced stages find great relief, and numbers of patients have found, to their delight, not only relief but CURE. It being perfectly harmless, makes it at once popular with mothers, who of all others have felt the necessity of such a medicine. The genuine bears the Prussian Coat of Arms, the fac-simile signature of Dr. Aug. Kaiser, and has his name blown on every 75 cent bottle. A trial size may be had at the Drug Store of——for 25 cents.

FRUIT-PACKING MACHINES.

W. A. Collver of Coos Bay, is inventor of a press for packing dried hops, fruit and vegetables of all kinds that have been properly dried by any process, and A. B. Collver is now canvassing the Willamette Valley for the sale of these machines. They cost $25 to $35, according to finish, and will pack the fruit in two-pound packages, in paper boxes, as fast as a man can possibly weigh it out, and faster than the same force can pack the same fruit in fifty-pound boxes, and at less cost, as the weight of the paper boxes goes in with the weight of the fruit. These paper boxes handsomely labeled and printed, can be ordered from the makers at the East at a trifling cost. Every man who has a Plummer dryer or any other good dryer, should have one of the Collver machines. Mr. A. B. Collver travels with one of his machines, and gives a practical exposition of its working. All who purchase them can also order boxes of Mr. Collver. The machines are made and sold at the furniture manufactory of F. J. Babcock, Salem. Specimens of the packed fruit can be seen at the office of the Willamette Farmer. At present Mr. Collver is canvassing the east side of the river, between Salem and Portland. Nov29-78-tf

"THE EAGLE CLAW."
The best Trap in the World for catching
FISH, ANIMALS & GAME.
One bait will catch Twenty Fish.
No. 1, for ordinary fishing, mallgame, &c. 30c.
No. 2, for large fish, mink, muskrats, &c. 75c.
Sent by mail. J. BRIDE & CO.,
Mfrs., 297 Broadway, New-York.
Send for Catalogue of useful articles and mention this paper.

PROOF
OF THE
Superiority
OF THE
PACIFIC RUBBER PAINT.

Report of the committee appointed by the California State Agricultural Society, Sept. 1878, to examine and report upon the merits of mixed paints exhibited.

We selected from each of the exhibits viz., the

"Averill Chemical Paint,"
"Imperishable Paint," and
"Pacific Rubber Paint,"

a can of their paints, and had same applied by a painter under our personal supervision. Upon measuring the surface covered, we find that the

"Pacific Rubber Paint covered 21,276 sq. in.
"Averill Chemical" " " 17,834 " "
"Imperishable" " " 14,445 " "

An equal quantity of each paint having been used, the above result shows that the Pacific Rubber Paint covered nearly TWENTY PER CENT. MORE SURFACE than the "Averill Chemical Paint," and nearly FIFTY PER CENT. MORE SURFACE than the "Imperishable Paint."

In view of the foregoing facts, and considering the ease of application of the Pacific Rubber Paint, and its superior covering qualities, we find it justly entitled to the award of the First Premium.

A. C. CHESMAN,
W. C. FITCH,
R. S. JONES,
Committee.

JOHN MINTO,
BREEDER OF
MERINO SHEEP,

TAKES pleasure in offering to the Wool-Growers of Oregon and the adjoining Territories the chance to purchase THOROUGHBRED MERINOS, and assuring parties interested that they can, and will endeavor to, sell Sheep of the same quality and value at MUCH CHEAPER RATES than such can possibly be imported. Examination and comparison with other Sheep offered in the market are cordially invited.

Address JOHN MINTO,
Salem, Oregon.

N. B.—The Ewes and Ram Lambs of the flock can be seen on the ISLAND FARM, adjoining Salem.—The Ewes can be seen at the same place, or at the HILL FARM four and a half miles south of the city.

Salem, September 10, 1878.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Willamette Nursery,
G. W. WALLING & SON,
PROPRIETORS
Oswego, Clackamas co., Oregon.

WALLING'S

PEACH PLUM.
The Italian Prune
And the see varieties

Plum,
Prune,
Peach,
Apple,
Pear,
Cherry.

Nut and Shade Trees,
IN FULL ASSORTMENT.
Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

THE
Scientific American.
THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.
The Most Popular Scientific Paper in the World.

Only $3.20 a Year, including Postage. Weekly. 52 Numbers a year. 4,000 book pages.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, *profusely illustrated with splendid engravings*, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent Advances in the Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American.

Terms, $3.20 per year; $1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs. MUNN & CO. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 34 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to the undersigned. We also send *free* our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents,

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.
Branch Office, Cor. F & 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
24 Post Street,
Near Kearny,
San Francisco, Cal.

Imparts a thorough and practical education in all commercial and English branches, French, German, Spanish, Drawing and Telegraphy. This school having greater facilities, and enjoying a more extensive patronage than any similar institution on the Pacific Coast, continues to base its claims for recognition and patronage upon the good sense and enlightened judgment of the public.

LIST OF FACULTY.

E. P. Heald,	F. C. Woodbury,
H. M. Stearns,	A. B. Capp,
W. H. H. Valentine,	T. R. Southern,
Mrs. C. Woodbury,	Mrs. W. J. Hamilton,
Mrs. A. M. Hatch,	F. Seregni,
A. P. Dallet,	Gen. Jebens,
C. F. Morel,	A. Vandernallen.

ITS SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

The attention to gentlemanly manners and correct business habits, and the fact that the Business Education is not confined to Book-keeping, Penmanship and Arithmetic, but imparts such broad culture as the times now demand for a high position in the Mercantile Community.

The employment of only first-class Teachers in every Department, and in sufficient numbers so as to give personal attention to every pupil.

Its complete system of

ACTUAL BUSINESS PRACTICE,

by which pupils are fitted to enter the Counting-House directly from the School.

The high standing of its Graduates in the Business Community.

The Pains taken to secure positions for Graduates in good Business Establishments.

The admission of pupils of both sexes and of any age, so that young boys are rendered more manly by the association of the pupils of an older age.

In having the largest and best ventilated and arranged School-rooms, and the largest yearly attendance of any Business Training School in America.

The immediate notification of parents in case of absence of any pupil, and the pains taken to keep them informed of the progress and deportment of their sons.

The Fact that each pupil becomes an elegant Business Penman before Graduating.

Its departments of Modern Languages and Drawing, in which each pupil can receive instructions free of charge.

Its complete Department of Telegraphy, in which students are fitted to enter at once upon their duties as Operators.

Does not issue Life Scholarships, but gives thorough instruction at reasonable rates.

Invites examination from all interested.

The "College Journal," giving full particulars regarding course of instruction, terms, etc., may be had at the Office of the College, 24 Post street, or by addressing

E. P. HEALD,
President Business College, San Francisco.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.
1879.
ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Harper's Magazine is the freshest, liveliest, most [illegible] in literature and art. [illegible]

The most popular illustrated monthly in the world.—[illegible] Observer.

It is an excellent magazine in every sense, a delight in the nursery, a solace in the sickroom, and a [illegible] companion.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

No other Monthly in the world can show so brilliant a list of contributors; nor does any firm[illegible] the readers with so great a variety and so superior a quality of literature.—Watchman, Boston.

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the Numbers for June and December, of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " "	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " "	4 00
The THREE publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO, one year	7 00
SIX subscriptions, one year	20 00

Terms for large clubs furnished on application.

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

A Complete Set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 57 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.
1879.
ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The Weekly remains easily at the head of illustrated papers by its fine literary quality, the beauty of its type and wood-cuts.—Springfield Republican.

Its pictorial attractions are superb, and embrace every variety of subject and of artistic treatment.—Zion's Herald, Boston.

The Weekly is a potent agency for the dissemination of correct political principles, and a powerful opponent of shams, frauds, and false pretenses.—Evening Express, Rochester.

The Volumes of the Weekly begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of his order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " "	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " "	4 00
The THREE publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO, one year	7 00
SIX subscriptions, one year	20 00

Terms for large clubs furnished on application.

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-two Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

HARPER'S BAZAR.
1879.
ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

To those according to Harper's Bazar will be the aim and ambition of the women of America.—Boston Transcript.

As a faithful chronicle of fashion, and a newspaper of domestic and social character it ranks without a rival.—Brooklyn Eagle.

This paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords, and has become an established authority with the ladies.—N. Y. Evening Post.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of his order.

Harper's Periodicals.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " "	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " "	4 00
The THREE publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO, one year	7 00
SIX subscriptions, one year	20 00

Terms for large clubs furnished on application.

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Eleven Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Holiday Music Books!!

CHRISTMAS CAROLS. Now is the time to begin to practice Christmas Music. We recommend:—Dressler's Christmas Chimes (25 cts.), 30 beautiful and easy Anthems, or Howard's Ten Christmas Carols, (50 cts.) or Howard's Eleven Christmas Carols, (50 cts.), or Christmas Voices, (25 cts.), 15 (duets by Waterbury; or Christmas Selections, (4 for hand, cloth) containing Five choice pieces. A valuable book is Christmas Carols, Old and New, (50 cts.), also 100 other Sheet Carols (5 to 10 cts.)

Church Offering. ($1.25), by L. O. Emerson, has 6 Christmas Anthems, and also a complete set of Anthems and Chants for all the Festivals and Services of the year. A fine book.

Noel. By SAINT-SAENS, ($1.00), is a charming ORATORIO.

The School Song Book (90 cts.), by [illegible], is an excellent book for Girls' High or Normal schools, or for Seminaries. Good instructions and very good songs.

Sullivan's Four Service for Christmas (25 cts.), by [illegible] MASON'S PIANOFORTE TEACHER, ($2.50), the best Pianoforte Guide known.

☞ Any book mailed, postpaid, for the above price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co. 711 Broadway, N. Y. J. P. Ditson & Co.

[illegible] so, at least [illegible] the Dougias land-pen- [illegible] mit a club and kick mit my feet, and r [illegible] from the schall roll some tin pans [illegible]