

### Watches at Your Own Price

We have a big lot of second-hand watches which we will sell at almost "any old price." They have been accumulating for years and we must get our money out—we will sell you a good time piece for \$1.00 up. Have some fine movements, also gold filled cases among this lot.

**JOHN G. BARR,**

JEWELER

118 State Street, Salem

## Some Places Worth Seeing

### For Sale or trade

160 acres in the neighborhood of Sweet Home, in Linn county; 80 acres good saw timber, balance open land; about 10 acres in cultivation, with fair house and barn, and nice bearing orchard mixed fruit; school close by; good wagon road; saw mill and flour mill in short distance. Will sell cheap or will trade for Salem suburban property.

### Nice little home

15 acres half a mile from Rosedale, nearly all in cultivation; two acres mixed fruit; good frame house, good barn and good well. This will be sold cheap and on good terms.

### 153 acres

Close to railroad station; situated in Yamhill and Washington counties; 100 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture; all fenced; good house of 7 rooms, new. This is a splendid place, on the far famed Wapato lake. \$30 an acre.

### \$30 an acre

Sixty (60) acres of rich bottom and beaver dam land on Lake Labish; half of it in cultivation. This is well worth \$50 an acre.

### A big investment

We have a body of city property embracing some 15 blocks most favorable located that we will sell in whole or in part. This offers a splendid opportunity for investment. There is \$10,000 for the right man in five years' intelligent handling.

## Salem Land Office,

Up Stairs in the Statesman Building.

All men who are worth calling men like to wrestle with difficulty. If it does not lie in their way, they go out of their way to find it. There is no excitement in ease and safety, and, without excitement of some kind, we should all rust, body and soul.

## ANAEMIA

Is a forerunner of consumption. It is a disease of the blood. The symptoms are quite numerous and are readily discerned. If the progress of the disease is not checked death is inevitable. HUDYAN will check its progress. HUDYAN will enrich the blood and make the patient strong. HUDYAN is a vegetable remedy, harmless in its effect. It contains no iron to cause the teeth to decay. If you are suffering you should take HUDYAN now and then note the change in your condition. Study your symptoms carefully. These are your symptoms. Take HUDYAN now and they will disappear.



### YOUR WEAK POINTS ARE:

1. CONSTANT HEADACHE. HUDYAN, by its action on the blood, will equalize the circulation of blood and the headache will disappear.
2. SUNKEN EYEBALLS AND DARK RINGS BENEATH THE EYES. HUDYAN will cause the rings to disappear and make the eyes bright.
3. PALE CHEEKS. HUDYAN will enrich the blood and cause the cheeks to become bright and rosy.
4. WEAKNESS IN THE HEART. The heart becomes weak and there is a constant sinking feeling around it. HUDYAN will make the heart strong and cause it to beat regularly, and the sinking feeling will disappear.
5. FEELING OF WRIGHT IN THE STOMACH AND INDIGESTION. HUDYAN will cause the food to be properly digested, improve the appetite and relieve constipation. HUDYAN will relieve all the above symptoms and make you well. HUDYAN is for you. After you are cured tell other women what HUDYAN has done for you. HUDYAN can be procured from druggists for 50c. per package, or six packages for \$2.50. If your druggist does not keep it send direct to Hudyan Remedy Co., San Francisco. Call upon the HUDYAN doctors. Consultation is free. You may call upon the doctors or write, as you desire. Address

**HUDYAN REMEDY COMPANY,**  
Cor. Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**HOME.**  
The prince rides up to the palace gates  
And his eyes with tears are dim.  
For he thinks of the beggar maiden  
Sweet,  
Who may never wed with him.  
For home is where the heart is,  
In dwelling great or small,  
And there's many a splendid palace  
That's never a home at all.

The yeoman comes to his little cot  
With a song when day is done,  
For his dearie is standing in the door  
And his children to meet him run.  
For home is where the heart is,  
In dwelling great or small,  
And there's many a stately mansion  
That's never a home at all.

Could I but live with my own sweet  
Heart,  
In a hut with sanded floor,  
I'd be richer far than a loveless man  
With fame and a golden store.  
For home is where the heart is,  
In dwelling great or small,  
And a cottage lighted by lovelight  
Is the dearest home of all.  
—George Horton.

**ONIONS GOOD FOR A COLD.**  
Onions are a kind of all-around good medicine. A whole onion eaten at bedtime will, by the next morning, break the severest cold. Onions make a good plaster to remove inflammation and hoarseness. If an onion is mashed so as to secure all the juice in it will make a most remarkable smelling substance that will quiet the most nervous person. The strength of it inhaled for a few moments will dull the sense of smell and weaken the nerves until sleep is produced from sheer exhaustion. It all comes from one property possessed by the onion, and that is a form of opium.—San Francisco Chronicle.

**LICE ON HORSES.**  
The following is given in answer to several inquirers:  
One pound tobacco leaves.  
One pound sulphur.  
Five gallons water.  
Boil the tobacco in the water and add the sulphur while hot. Apply the liquid with a sponge as hot as it can be borne, rubbing it well into the hair. One application will kill all the live lice, but not the eggs. Consequently, several applications may be necessary to entirely relieve the animal of the pest.

**AN EXPANSIONIST—E. F. Parkhurst,** the Commercial street implement dealer, is an expansionist in various applications of the term, of which fact he is now giving a practical demonstration. He is having his cozy arranged office enlarged for the more convenient handling of his growing trade.

## A DEAD SOLDIER

FUNERAL AT SILVERTON OVER A FORMER VOLUNTEER.

Many Hundreds of People Gathered in That City—Rites of the Knights of Pythias.

C. A. Murphy, Prof. G. W. Jones, L. R. Srinson and Jordan Parvize went to Silvertown on Sunday, to attend the last sad rites over the remains of Chas. Menier, a member of late Company M., Second Oregon volunteers, who died from the effects of fever in Manila while serving with the regiment in that far-off country over a year ago. The remains were returned to his home by the government, arriving last week, and on Sunday were laid to rest by the Silvertown lodge of the Knights of Pythias, of which organization the deceased was an honored member.

Many hundreds of people had gathered to do honor to the deceased soldier, an excursion train from Portland having brought up a number of visitors from that city, as well as the Aurora and Hubbard lodges of the Knights of Pythias, and many members of the dead veteran's regiment. The funeral services were held on the school grounds, there being no hall large enough to hold the crowd. Music was furnished by the band, while a quartet furnished several choice vocal selections. Grand Chancelor of Kennedy, of the grand lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Oregon, delivered an impressive address.

When the march to the grave was taken up, it was found that over 150 members of the Pythian order were in line to escort the remains to their last resting place. At the graveside Capt. J. M. Poorman delivered a brief, but most impressive address, after which the remains were consigned to the grave with the beautiful rites of the order.

## WALK ASHORE!

It all happened at one of those pleasant sea side resorts, where life is comedy from day to day and tragedy has no place. She just stepped on the raft which she thought was moored, and in pure ill-fated mood fell to rocking it from side to side. But the raft was not moored. Her rocking had slowly dislodged it from the sand, on which it was grounded, and when she turned around, she was adrift and the shore a redoubtable danger. She cried for help and was heard by a lonely fisherman who sat at some distance on the beach mending his nets. How slowly he got up. How slowly he tramped across the sandy shore. And



she was drifting, drifting, drifting! "Save me!" she cried, "save me!" as the old man came to the water's edge. The grizzled mariner raised his hand to the side of his mouth and cried hoarsely, "Walk ashore!"

That's all there was of it. She was still in shoal water. All she needed was the timely word of instruction and advice. But suppose it had not come? Suppose she had not heeded it? Was there no danger? The open sea, a frail raft, and a frail woman!

The woman on the raft is a type of hundreds of thousands of her sex who are drifting into danger. Up to a definite day, they have been enjoying life in perfect security. Then, in a moment, a sense of impending danger comes. They are at the mercy of disease. Every day increases the danger. They are drifting, drifting, drifting. Then comes the cry for help. To thousands it appeals there has come the answer from Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

**WALK ASHORE! WALK ASHORE!**  
You are still in the shallow waters of disease. You can still get back without more than inconvenience to the land of health behind you. All you need is just a little help. It requires some confidence to take advice when your own senses are against it. The woman on the raft could not see the bottom of the foamy water, and the land looked so far away. So the woman in disease can't see how she can be cured, and recovery looks to her a hopeless task. And, perhaps, the very disease that has begun to threaten her is consumption, that dreadful disease regarded by millions as incurable. Her local doctors perhaps say, "We can make your suffering a little less, but there's no hope."

Does Dr. Pierce claim to cure consumption? That question isn't worth arguing. Look at the record. Take a case in point. Here is a man (or woman) with a hacking cough, a hectic flush, night-sweats, great emaciation, wasting of flesh, spitting of blood, shortness of breath and all the other symptoms. After every remedy and every local physician has failed, he, as a last resort, takes "Golden Medical Discovery" and the cough vanishes, the cheek gets back its natural color, sleep becomes sound and refreshing, the spitting of blood stops, flesh and muscles become firm, weight increases, and life goes along in quiet and comfort to the full limit of the three score years and ten.

But may it be worth consumption after all? May it be worth it? You know it was something that was attacked, the very blood of life, and it was something that was cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. And Dr. Pierce is doing each week, perhaps, right along with a record of over a quarter of a million cases, and not more than three per cent. of them die.

## POINTS IN A GOOD BEEF.

J. G. Imboden, of Decatur, Mo., in an address delivered before an association of stock breeders, gave his ideas as to beef cattle points as follows: "There is no one breed of beef cattle better than all others under all circumstances and conditions."

"The trouble with cattle from the butchers' standpoint is too big shoulders, giving the forequarters too large a proportion to the rest of the carcass. The muscles that are exercised the most are the toughest; for this reason the inside two-thirds of the round is good, while the outside third is not so good."

"A thick, mellow hide—not a hard, harsh hide—denotes more clean meat than a thin hide. A straight back, well sprung rib and width of loin indicates a large amount of the high-priced meats in the carcass."

"The comparison of animals in the show ring is often so close that the awarding of the prize turns on a very small point, as a tie or a dimple in the back, which cuts no figure in the usefulness or profit of the animal."

"A typical beef animal should have a thicker neck than the dairy breeds, the flesh should begin at the front; the animal should have the greatest possible thickness of flesh along the back between the shoulder and the hips, and the width of the hip should be carried forward to the shoulders."

"The Angus are thickest-fleshed beef cattle; their greatest fault is too much of a spread of the shoulder blades at the top; they do not mature quite as quick as the Herefords. It would be hard to tell which of the beef breeds at 30 months old on the same care and feed would make the greatest gain."

"Young animals develop muscle along with the fat, and when fattened young contain a larger proportion of lean meat to the fat, and are hence more profitable to the butcher. The first 2000 pounds put on a steer is the cheapest, as the animal is growing as well as fattening, and the cost of increase of weight increases with the age."

**WITH APPENDICITIS.**—Carl Griffith, the 21-year old son of Hon. L. C. Griffith of Macley, was taken sick with appendicitis Friday while attending the state agricultural college at Corvallis. Carl's brother Dr. L. F. Griffith went to Corvallis Friday night, and accompanied him to Salem yesterday afternoon. Young Griffith is at the home of his brother near the asylum and it may be necessary for him to submit to an operation.

## DWIGHT MOODY'S SCHOOLS

THERE IS ONE FOR GIRLS AND ONE FOR BOYS.

Scope of Instruction Given at the Institutions—The Extent of the Plants—Moody's Plans in Building Them—The Scheme for Keeping Them in Existence.

Northfield, Mass., Feb. 3.—When one travels down the Connecticut valley, he notices a group of academic buildings within the shadow of the Northfield hills. A little further on he sees another group of similar buildings, perched higher on a hill, and at first he thinks these to be the same cluster brought again into view by a curve in the road. But they are really separate schools. The group first noted is the Northfield school for girls, and the other, at a safe distance of three miles, is the Mount Hermon school for young men. These are the famous schools founded by Dwight L. Moody, and were his especial pride. At Northfield, too, are held the summer conferences of Christians, which have received wide attention.

Mr. Moody's avowed object in starting the schools was to give a Christian education to those who otherwise could not afford it. At the girls' school there are enrolled 370 pupils, and at the young men's, 473. Mr. Moody's death caused anxious solicitation as to what would become of the schools. Every effort is being made to make their foundation secure. To this end a whole army of helpers is being rallied all over the world. The first purpose is to raise a Moody memorial endowment fund of \$3,000,000 to carry them on after the manner of their present management. There has been pledged already \$50,000 by one person, and many other large subscriptions are expected soon. At a meeting held in New York recently, at which the trustees of all the schools, including that in Chicago, were represented, it was voted unanimously to continue the work of education just as it had been done, carrying on the schools and the summer conferences after the present method. At this meeting an advisory committee was appointed to have charge of the endowment fund, the interest to make up the deficiency, which results from charging only \$500 for tuition when the cost is \$200. Mr. Moody persistently refused to increase the tuition lest by so doing he should turn away the very young men and women he wished to help.

The Advisory Committee is composed of William E. Dodge, James Talcott, Morris K. Jesup, Anson Phelps Stokes, T. W. McWilliams, D. Willis James, John S. Kennedy and Ira D. Sankey of New York; John Wanamaker and John H. Converse of Philadelphia; Cyrus McCormack and E. G. Keith of Chicago; Charles A. Hopkins of Boston, and Francis White of Baltimore, with power to add to their number from the cities of the United States and Canada. From these were chosen as a finance committee Messrs. Talcott, Jesup and Stokes. Mr. McWilliams was added to the committee as treasurer of the fund.

The estimates for 1900, based on the treasurer's report of the last school year for the running expenses of both schools, are as follows:

Mount Hermon—Valuation of grounds and buildings, \$426,517. Running expenses—Salaries, boarding students, etc., \$81,437; income from endowments and invested funds, \$11,280;

royalty on Gospel Hymns, \$5,257; raised by donations, \$27,066. Northfield Seminary—Valuation of grounds and buildings, \$373,722. Running expenses—Salaries, boarding students, etc., 71,440. Receipts—Board and tuition of students, \$32,514; income from endowments and invested funds, \$1,511; royalty on Gospel Hymns, \$5,257; sundry other sources, \$3,087; raised by donations, \$27,071.

From these figures it will be seen that \$27,000 is needed for both Mount Hermon and Northfield seminaries for running expenses. Perhaps no better idea can be given of what these schools are doing and are striving to attain than is told by two graduates, one of Mount Hermon and the other of Northfield, in sketches which were published as prize sketches recently in the Northfield Echoer. Every pupil is required to work at least one hour a day, and all the work except the severest manual labor is done by them. A new student enters Mount Hermon fully expecting to be hazed, and is surprised to be heartily greeted with offers of help by the older pupils. Then he is further surprised that the honesty of all is taken for granted. Money for stamps is left without fear at the public letter-box, and doors are not locked at night. That there is little time for loafing can be seen from the daily programme. The pupil has to rise at 6 a. m., and in fifteen minutes a student, who is officer of the floor, wakes a tour of the rooms to see that all are up. For twenty minutes there is "silent time" for private devotion.

At 7 o'clock comes breakfast in the large dining hall, a separate building, with long tables, the boys doing the work, including baking and waiting under the direction of a hired cook. Twenty minutes is given for breakfast, after which beds are made and rooms cleaned. Between 7:45 and 11:30 a. m. are study and recitation periods. At 11:55 come chapel exercises, lasting about half an hour. At 12:30 is dinner. At 1:20 comes working time which lasts until 3:20 p. m., and then study or other duties until 4:30, when the time until 6 p. m. is given for recreation. At 6 o'clock is supper, devotion being held just before the meal, and at 7 there is study for two hours. Class prayer meetings are held at 9 o'clock on Thursdays. From 9:30 to 10 o'clock is evening "silent time" and at 10 p. m. lights are out and there is inspection by the floor officer. In few educational institutions does the democratic spirit prevail so largely.

A certain youth with aristocratic ideas and dress was met one day by one in authority and suddenly requested to go and catch a pig that had broken bounds. He obeyed and was soon seen running round after the squealing fugitive, holding its hind legs, and his cuffs having slipped from his own wrists were adorning the legs of the captive, much to the amusement of the onlooker. The work which the students have to do consists of farm work, milking and caring for the cows—and there is a large herd—of cleaning and caring for the horses, feeding pigs and chickens, making butter and sawing wood, driving teams, garden work and caring for the lawns, also sweeping, mopping, care of furnaces work in the dining room and kitchen and laundry, and work in the blacksmith, carpenter, paint and harness shops and in the canning establishment, which has recently been started for canning the farm fruits. But the boys have time for sports, baseball, football and tennis, although they are not allowed two debating societies and a strong Young Men's Christian Association, the students doing much Christian work in surrounding places.

At Northfield is the same kindly welcome to the new students. The first thing a girl does, of course, is to inspect her room, and in a jiffy with the mysterious art of woman she makes out of bare floor and walls a cozy and pretty little apartment where she reigns supreme all her days at school. Like her brother she has to work an hour a day, but only such as is a woman's part. The daily programme is similar, except she has what the boys do not, a fine gymnasium. In summer are delightful walks, tennis and rowing on Wanamaker Lake, named for John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, who has contributed liberally to the schools, and in the winter there is prime coasting on "rippers" pushed and steered by girls, and skating.

Of the pupils at Mount Hermon 130 came from Massachusetts, 100 from New York, 63 from Connecticut, 11 from Illinois, California has two representatives, England five, Japan four, Norway and Sweden one each, and about every country on the globe has one or more representatives. The same proportion at Northfield Seminary holds good. Many came from the farming district around Northfield. It was these young men and women that Mr. Moody had in mind when he established the schools. He saw all around him, not only all over the country on his travels, but right near his home at Northfield, young men and women who were suffering through poverty for lack of education. It was to his mind waste material that ought to be put to use. Many at Mount Hermon have worked in stores or already learned a trade. One-fifth of the students enter some form of Christian work. At the seminary candidates for admission must be at least 15 years old, and at Mount Hermon one year older. At first Mr. Moody required the boys to be only 14 years old, but finding he had made a mistake he raised the age of admission. Candidates for the first form are required to pass an examination in arithmetic, grammar, geography, also history, spelling and writing. Each school has its own principal and full corps of teachers.

A full and thorough course of study in the English Bible was one of the chief aims in founding the Mount Hermon and Northfield schools. This study, therefore, holds a central place in the curriculum. Every student has two periods of Bible study in class each week. He may increase this number by taking two courses at the same time, or by electing Bible as one of his daily studies. The Bible itself is the text book. Other books are used as helps, but never as substitutes for it. Full outlines are furnished to the student in connection with each course, analyzing the books and topics studied, with questions to guide thought and investigation and with reference to library help. The results of private and class study are put by the student into

orderly form in notebooks or interlined Bibles. In the advanced classes topics are assigned to individual students for special study, and the results are presented in class reports or essays.

Collections of photographs of Palestine and of paintings representing Bible scenes are used to illustrate the teachings, and stereoscopic lectures are introduced. The teachers aim to make the student think out the truth for himself and apply them in his own life and in Christian work.

There are four regular courses of instruction, classical, scientific, Latin scientific, and elective. Much attention is paid to music especially vocal. There has been started also recently a training school, the students occupying The Northfield, the hotel which is only open to guests in summer. At Chicago is another school, known as the Bible Institute.

The seminary at Northfield is at the head of the long village street; within the precincts are the house, where Mr. Moody was born, the house where he died, and Round Top, famous come, overlooking miles of beautiful country, where he is buried. The Recitation Hall, the Talcott Library and the Skinner Gymnasium form the center of the group of seminary buildings. All around is a very large lawn, which is kept carefully trimmed in summer. Mr. Moody thought it was too bad that men should have to work so hard in the hot weather caring for the lawn, so he bought a donkey which does the mowing and at other times drags happy children around the village streets. Recitation Hall is a fine, substantial building, provided with a winter of convenient class-rooms, and containing chemical, physical and botanical laboratories for practical work. A chapel occupies the center of the second floor, and the rooms at the right and left are so arranged that the whole of their floor can be thrown into one room. The Talcott Library was the gift of James Talcott. It is built of granite with brownstone trimmings and is finished in oak. There are about 5,400 volumes belonging to the library, which are made serviceable by the card catalogue and Dewey system of classification. The Skinner Gymnasium, opened in September, 1895, was the gift of William Skinner of Holyoke. The lower floor contains a bowling alley, a swimming tank, dressing room, lockers, bath rooms and the directors room. The gymnasium proper is 100 feet long, 50 feet wide and 32 feet high. A running track is suspended from the roof, and the room is well equipped with the most approved apparatus. Within easy walking distance are the homes of the students.

The Frederick Marquand Memorial Hall, the gift of D. W. McMillan, a resident legate of the Marquand estate, accommodates eighty pupils.

East and Weston Hall, the latter the gift of David M. Weston, give room for 100 others. Besides the halls are other smaller buildings, including Hillside, Revell, Halton and the Betsy Moody cottages which furnish homes for families of twenty-five or so. The buildings are warmed by steam or furnace, lighted by gas and are supplied with water pumped from a spring reservoir.

The buildings at Mount Hermon are on a hill with a splendid view. Here Recitation Hall, built of brick, and three stories high, contains beside the recitation rooms, the library and reading rooms, offices of the principal, and rooms of the Good Government Club and Student Volunteers, also a large lecture room. Siliman Science Hall, given by Dr. H. B. Siliman, a member of the Board of Trustees, is given up to the work of the scientific department; on the upper floor are the cabinets of mineralogy, geology and natural history. On the second floor are laboratories for physics and chemistry, a lecture room, and on first floor laboratories for botany, zoology and physiology, lecture rooms and a scientific library. The new chapel, a birthday gift to Mr. Moody from his friends in England and America, is nearing completion. It is beautifully situated on an elevation overlooking the Connecticut valley. It is built of gray granite and will seat 1,000 persons. Dwight's Home, named in memory of Mr. Moody's grandson, is the infirmary. Crosley Hall and Overtown Hall are the dormitories and will accommodate 300 students. Overtown Hall was given by Lord Overtown of England and Miss Helen Gould presided at the laying of the cornerstone. There are also three cottages accommodating between twelve and twenty-one students each, the rest of room in two large farm-houses remodelled from the original buildings. The dining hall is a large brick building with seating capacity for the entire school, and at one end is a small dining room for the teachers.

When Mr. Moody's house was destroyed in the Chicago fire of 1871 he came to his former home at Northfield to live. His experience in Chicago had given him a taste for school work and he soon formed the idea of starting a school here. In 1878 with H. N. F. Marshall he bought sixteen acres of arm land and buildings and the next year fifteen acres more on which the first recitation building was raised. In 1879 was built the first brick building for 100 girls at a cost of \$6,000. The school opened on November 3, 1879 with twenty-five girls who were taught and lodged in Mr. Moody's houses. In 1881 there were 144 pupils and in the tenth year 274 boarding pupils and 18 teachers. In May, 1881, the school at Mt. Hermon was opened. Mr. Moody's chief helper being Henry F. Durant, founder of Wellesley College. When East Hall was about to be opened Mr. Moody and some friends were one day walking over the house considering what would be the issue of the work. Mr. Moody took his Bible and opened it to Isaiah:

"This," he said, "shall be the motto of the school:

"I the Lord do keep it; I will water it every moment; lest any hurt it, I will keep it night and day."—Sun.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*