Smith Woolen Machinery Co.,

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fies as follows:

many testimoni-

ale which I see

in regard to cer-

performing

cures, cleansing the blood, etc.,

none impress me more than my

OWN CARC.

Twenty years

swellings come

on my legs, which broke and

became run-

ning sores.

Our family phy-sician could do

ago, at the age of 18 years, I had

"Among the

Remain."

Says HENRY HUDSON, of the James

A

PA

me no good, and it was feared that the

bones would be affected. At last, my

Mother Urged Me

to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not

been troubled since. Only the scars

remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty

pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past

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DDGE, NO. 42, I. O. O. in V induyn's hall every g. Ali Odd fellows cor-meet with us. W. H. Zed Rosendorf, Seey.

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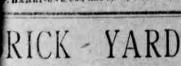
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"Only the Scars

AN INTERESTING STORY IN TWEN-TY CHAPTERS.

A Thrilling Tale Which Illustrates the Fate of Villiany-A Fight for Wealth.

Published only in the Wast Side)

CHAPTER XV. MANGAN AT WORK IN DENVER.

Where was Maugan? Even his professional associates had ome to the conclusion that he it was whose body had lain in the morgue. The newspapers had notices of the death. The Bugle's managing editor said that Mangan must have had a few hundred dollars about him and that he had probably been clubbed, robbed and thrown into the river. But the coro-ner's jury declared that Mangan had sommitted suicide, and that settled it as far as the public was concerned.

And all the while Mangan was very

The day after the penitentiary incldent he drew some money from a trust company where he had a small account and a few hours later was on the fast express to Denver. He had never been in that hustling city, knew absolutely no one in it and had not made up his mind what particular course to

It was six days after he met Raymond in the penitentiary and five days before the announcement that the body in the morgue was his own corpse, when he reached his journey's end. He had taken a couple of days in going around town. It would do him no harm to get a view of the place and gain a slight acquaintance with the topography. He might remain there for weeks, and the knowledge would be of services to him.

Had he parted with Isabel under circles a friend of either."

"The same."

"The same."

"The same."

"The same."

"Mr. Mortimer talks not that way of you. He said you were the one man to unravel the incidents that the death of my father have shrouded in mystery. I have depended on you to restore us to my sister. Mr. Mortimer may give you some clew."

"And yet the greatest punishment you can inflict—the deprivation of millions—you will not avail yourself of. Why not get Mortimer to testify?"

"He came to understand Raymond's character and the nature of his own"

"He will never leave his bed alive.

Had be parted with Isabel under circumstances more encouraging, he would have written. But, as he had intimated to Mother St. Gertrude, he had no intention of writing to either the nun or Isabel until he knew the probability of success or defeat. He had been given no bint that Isabel herself knew of the heritage that was hers, and he deemed it unwise to hold out hope unter of explanation that would relieve did not expose the scheme fully, and Agents for the O.P. Boats.

him of the mental strain her last reception had placed him under. But he resolved not to do so. He would continue to prove his loyalty and fight for the "Then you did not know." millions that were rightfully hers in her possession. He was too proud to exact any promise while engaged in this mission, and the enigmatical utterances of the girl and the mother superior, though puzzling, gave no indi-cation that their solution would be an-Steamer Altona! cation that their solution would be unfavorable to his conduct and character.

He would wait the outcome patiently. But his plans to ferret out the crime be was certain Raymond was guilty of remained undefined. One thing he had decided on. He would seek a situation on a newspaper. He could learn more of a city and its people in a newspaper office than anywhere else. The place would afford better advantages for ob-Leaves Independence and Salem Monday, Wednesday and Friday, leav-ing Independence at 6:45, Salem at 7:30 a. m., and arriving at Portland at servation than any other, and there would be at least a few men on the staff sufficiently well posted to go back to the days of Leland and help Mangan | timer.

2:15 p. m. Leaves Portland Tuesday, Thursday in his mission. "I don't know that I can fix you," nd Saturday at 6:45 a. m.., Salem for said the city editor of the Denver Times. "You're from the east, you Excellent meals served on boat at say? Do you know anything about consumption?"

Passengers save time and money by taking this line to Portland. "I have some medical knowledge." "Well, we have decided to give a Steamer will carry fast through freight and offers special rates on large prize of \$1,000 to the physician who can suggest the best remedy for consumption. We have tried all the other Unexcelled passenger accommoda-tions. Mitchell, Wright & Co , Gener-al agents, Holman block, Salem, Or. schemes, coupons and the like, you eastern newspaper men have started. We want to boom the circulation. We'll get physicians interested, and there are enough floating consumptives in Colorado to give a big circulation in themselves to any paper," smiling as he said it.

"We have sent to Koch and other eminent European scientists for their opinions of the public service this con-SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY test may render," the city editor continued. "When we get these views, we will push the scheme by interviews with local physicians. We want a man who can talk intelligently to these men. "We'll try you. Call in tomorrow, and I'll have a list of names and addresses. We must have these interviews ready, Of course if the first do not show your aptitude for the work we will have to

let you go. "That's proper," remarked Mangan.
"I'll call in about 12."

"That will suit." Next day Mangan received the list from the city editor. He went over to a desk, looked over the names and was surprised to see among them this: "George Leland, M. D., St. James

He returned to the city editor, and pointing to the name on the list asked: "Do you know anything about the Lelands?

"The Lelands?"

"Yes." "There's only one—the doctor him-self. His father was killed many years ago, when the present doctor was a little fellow. His father was an eccentric From San Francisco to other points in Cal-forcia will be allowed purchasers of special Midwinter Fair tickets at the following round man, and it is believed left some property in the east. But it never was lo cated. Dr. Leland doesn't need it any-To Stations under 150 miles from San Francisco, One and One-Third one-way fare. how. What made you ask?"

"I thought he belonged to a family in whom I am interested." 'You've made a mistake, I guess. He's away up on lung complaints, and his will be one of the first interviews 1 want. You'll find him a sociable fel-

Mangan was feverish with excitement. But he looked self contained.

city editor's notice.

"Is this leabel's brother?" he saked himself as he walked in the direction of the St. James hotel. "What is the mystery surrounding this? I'll talk to him on the assignment until I have studied him. Then I'll see what he knowed his relatives.

knows of his relatives. And yet maybe it is only another coincidence." He sent up his card to Dr. Leland and was ushered into the physician's

"I am glad to meet you," said Dr. Leland. "We were expecting you. Have you seen Mr. Mortimer?"

knew Mortimer and the latter was in Denver, something was wrong. There were three in the scheme instead of one. Else how could this address be accounted for? If his mission was known, and the language of the doctor left that informal control in the scheme instead of one. Else how could this address be accounted for? If his mission was known, and the language of the doctor left that informal control in the statement. He was very uncommunicative and had so much faith in his strength and purpose that, and the language of the doctor left that informal control in the statement. He was very uncommunicative and had so much faith in his strength and purpose that, and the language of the doctor left that informal control in the strength and purpose that, and the latter was in purpose that, and the latter was in the strength and purpose that, and the latter was in the strength and purpose that, and the latter was in the strength and purpose that, and the latter was in the strength and purpose that, and the latter was in the strength and purpose that, and the latter was in the strength and purpose that, and the latter was in the strength and purpose that, and the latter was in the strength and purpose that, and the latter was in the strength and purpose that, and the latter was in the strength and purpose that, and the strength and the st left that inference, it was Mangan's policy to be bold. The physician saw his words had not a pleasant effect, Mangan surveying h'm with unfriendly eye, and he said: "You came in answer to Mr. Morti-

mer's letter?" "I did not. I know nothing of him -nothing of him at present, I mean. and called to interview you on a subject connected with your profession."
"Then you have not come in answer to this note? You are not the Mangan he knows—Mangan of Brooklyn."
"I am the Mangan he knows if he is

the Mortimer who knows that rascal

"He came to understand Raymond's character and the nature of his own work for him by recent news received. in looking over the home papers he saw he had been sent out here to be out of the way. He is acquainted with Raymond's schemes to gain control of "You are a strange character. You property my father owned. He becare setting saide millions and what lieves Raymond knows where my sister is, and since he wrote the letter you say you did not receive he has read in The Bugle a story of the work of the com-

"I did, all that you have told and more, but the ends of justice would be best subserved by delaying its publica-

"Have you any clew to my sister?" "She is alive and well, worthy of the wealth she is heiress to." "Where is she?"

"You can learn no more until I see how matters stand. It is the old story: When rogues fall out, honest people get their due "I would not say that," said Dr. Le

"It might travel and pain bis If you knew her well, you would understand how sensitive she is, and as he has not long to live his acqui escence to Raymond's schemes should not be made known to her."

"I would do snything for Ines Mor-

"Yes, she was telling me about you. That's why I spoke. She said she would like to see you when she learned that you were coming here on a news paper mission. I must pay a visit a little later—a professional visit—and arrange for an interview with Morti-



"I amglad to meet you," said Dr. Leland mer if he is strong enough. She would like to hear of a Miss Le Clair. She delayed writing until she was settled. Shall I bring her any news?" "That she is well. That is good news to you too."

"I may as well tell you, since I am satisfied I am dealing with friends, not foes. She is your sister."

"My sister?" "Yes."

"Explain!" "I simply know this: She was placed in a convent when your father came

"Bringing me with him." "That I only know from you. There was no one to claim her heritage and yours, so Raymond proposes to take possession. It is to get proof of his villainy that I am here. Have you any-thing to show that your father made those investments and that she is your

sister?" "I have not. The lawyer who had charge of his affairs in the east is dead, Mortimer tells me, and Raymond has the papers.'

"Raymond has the papers?" "Yes. He and Mortimer succeeded the lawyer in whose office they were. I should say that Raymond succeeded

A REPORTER'S ROMANCE emotions. He left the office to collect his thoughts in the cool air beyond the to assume the control, although the business was willed to both jointly. Mortiner and you would understand him

better."

"But did your father leave no papers to show his business dealings?"

"The papers relating to his eastern invectments and a sealed will were with the lawyer whom Raymond succeeded. Raymond must have known of our location. The sealed papers told that. My father when stricken down could only say, "Telegraph east." He bad faith in the lawyer, it appeared

rom this, and wanted him to hear the sews. He lost consciousness before he could make a statement. He was very

will."

"Raymond has destroyed them, Mr. Mortimer believes. In fact, when Raymond first took the certificate for the property he now holds, he told Mr. Mortimer that the heirs had died and the family had become extinct. The guardian and executor named by the public administrator here to manage affairs for me has frequently assured me that it was impossible ever to discover my relatives. I became reconciled to that view long ago. I can hardly believe now that I am about to meet my sister. Why is she called Le Clair?"

"It was a whim of hers—the name by which her guardian was known in the world, and she assumed it. I am sure your sister will be restored. I am afraid, unless Mortimer can be depended on, your property will not."

"He will never leave his bed alive He was sent out here to die."

"Take his statement, then, attested before a notary."

would be more to me in a case like "True, but his sister will live. I

til he had pushed his investigation further. He had thought of writing a note, giving his address, so that isabel, if she felt so inclined, might write a letter and have the city purchase she felt so inclined, might write a letter and have the city purchase a man to be frank with—to protect her.

This is as foolish as it is unjust. Those mean to conceal from her the part her istence of our works at Crystal City.

It is reasonable to suppose, and I be found among men who do not care themselves to work, but who prefer to go a man to be frank with—to protect her.

ise my position?"

"I do. There is an old saying that 'the devil takes care of his own.' He ness.

is saving Raymond."

"Well, let's leave that for the moment. Talk about yourself. I want to know more of you. I have had it dinned constantly in my ears of late that you are a manly fellow. That was Mr. Mortimer's view, and I'm glad to meet you. Miss Mortimer in speaking of her friend—my sister—has re-ferred to you in terms of no less praise. I understand your affection for a sister I have never seen. I am delighted that one so honorable is so dear to her."

Mangan was unable to check the flow of speech. Here in Denver, where he expected to find no friends, his affairs were no secret. He had read that Mortimer was seeking health in Colorado, but Mortimer he had always considered a friend of Raymond, and he would be about the last he would visit. Did Dr. Leland really know Mangan? latter asked himself. If he did not, was it not likely that his zeal to win Isabel her heritage might be looked upon as selfish? Mangan was not will-ing to leave grounds for such an impresmon, and when the suggestion of its prob-ability flashed to his mind he said:

"I am grateful, doctor, for your kind words. But your sister has changed her opinion of me. I am here to bring about her happiness. You are glad at the prospects; she will be doubly so. I will now drop my quest—after we see Mortimer, I mean—and you will settle the rest as suits you. But I must never see her again."
"Why? What is the matter?"

"I do not know. Some day Isabel may explain why she has discouraged me. And yet I have never doubted her love. There is something wrong. But it's all ended now." 'What can I say? I know nothing.'

"There is nothing you can say or do. will now return to The Times office and resign, so that they may assign another man to the work. You see Mortimer, and I will call upon you later." The newspaper man never forgets his

duty to his paper. He may be sur-rounded by danger, the man most ex-posed or injured, but he never regards his own comfort. It to the credit that will attach to his paper through his la-bors and the discredit that may issue through his neglect that come first to his mind. Hence Mangan retraced his steps to The Times office to apprise the city editor of his determination to leave Denver and resign the work he had un-

"Where next?" he queried of him-self. "God only knows. I'll finish the story of that park commission, send it to The Bugle and give Raymond one parting shot. But since Isabel's situation is changed and her future showing up so brightly there is no reason why I should ever stay near her convent home. Dr. Leland gives up the fight for the property. He has enough. I am not wanted, and I'll seek in other scenes the waters of Lethe that will drown the memories of the past."

(To be continued \$500 Reward

for any trace of antipyrene, morphine, chloral or any other injurious com-nound in Krause's headache capsulee, 25 cts., at Alexander-Cooper Drug Co.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

STATE PRIDE HURT.

THE LOCAL INTERESTS OF PROTEC-TION BET FORTH.

Manufacturer Talks to His Congress Dealing With Producer and Com The State Value of Local Industries.

Hon. J. C. Tarsney, Washington: My DEAR SIR-It is said that the man that makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is a public benefactor, and if this be true, as it undoubt

edly is, a corporation that has converted a few hundred acres of virtually unproductive farming land into a thriving manufacturing village, giving support and employment to 3,000 people, is cer-tainly a benefactor to the state and county in which such industry is located. Now, the simple fact is that where Crystal City is located was formerly a

sparsely settled farming community, with one country store, the annual sales of which represented an aggregate of not over \$3,000 or \$4,000, with no market for the farmer's produce other than was to be found in the exchange of that produce to, which I assume are no less important for such "store goods" as his family re-

for such "store goods" as his family required for the year.

At this same place we now have substantial buildings covering 40 acres of ground and in these buildings furnaces and machinery which have produced a product the sale of which since 1877, when our works were first started, has brought into this state the enormous sum of \$10,000,000; or, to be more exact, up to the 30th day of August last the sum of \$9,878,976.08, not a dollar of which would have come into this state but for the ex-

The promise was given to him after my confession of love for her as an answer to his appeal to hold no resentment against her for any wrong he might have done to me or mine. Do you realize my position?"

The promise was given to him after my brought into our state has been distributed among the various other mercantile and manufacturing interests, chiefly here in St. Louis, that furnish the personal and household supplies required by our improves, as well as such articles as we brought into our state has been distrib-

Not only this, the farmers all around our works now have a regular and steady market at St. Louis retail cash prices for all of the produce they choose to raisechickens, eggs, butter, pork, flour, hay. corn, oats-in fact, everything that s farin produces—while the taxes we have paid in Jefferson county have enabled its officials to reduce the rate of assess ment, and at the same time have assist ed in providing such increase in the school fund as has enabled the commissioners to extend the means of educa-

Other counties north, south and west of us remain just as they have been for years past, simply because of the absence of just some such industry as we have planted in Jefferson county.

Now as to the consumer of plate glass.

Our records show that we are today getting for our glass just 70 per cent less than we received for it 10 years ago, and this is explained by the introduction of improved methods of manufacture.

All the materials we use are now obained either in our own state or in this country with the single exception of oda ash, which we have to import, and the duty on which, upon the amount we annually use, equals from \$11,000 to

We do not ask that this outy shall be removed or interfered with one particle, pecause by reason of this duty some of our countrymen are now establishing plants for the manufacture of soda ash in the United States, the successful development and operation of which will ultimately bring about such a production of domestic soda ash as will enable us to get it relatively as much cheaper in the near future as we are now furnishing plate glass to consumers if the same protective policy is continued with re-spect to soda ash as has been in force with respect to plate glass. In other words, we wish to see American industries developed to the fullest extent, beleving the ultimate result to be a reduction of cost in each case to the consumer.

As a practical illustration of this, in addition to plate glass, you will be interfelt, for polishing the glass, from England at a cost of \$1.25 to \$1.50 per pound.

The protection given this industry in America during the last 10 years has enabled those engaged in it to so develop it that at the present time we buy American made felt of just as good quality as that made in England at about 70 cents

a ponne, or a requerion of nearly one-half of what we formerly paid.

I assure you in all sincerity that my statement to the committee—namely, that any reduction in the rate of duty on plate glass must inevitably result in a reduction of wages paid our employee—is an absolute fact, as we have come to the end, in the way of reducing cost, in every other direction, and you know what this would mean quite as well as I do, not only to us, as manufacturers, but to the country at large and more especially to the party by whose action such reduction of wages would be rendered a necessity.

Do not understand me for one moment, however, as urging you to consider this matter from a partisan stand-point. I simply ask you as a matter of state pride, and more particularly be-cause of the enormous benefits our incause of the enormous benefits our industry has conferred upon a large number of the people of our state, to do what
you can to have the present schedule on
plate glass remain just exactly as it is.

If what I have said is true with respect
to our own state, our mutual friend and

the state of Missouri. Yours, etc.,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
President Crystal Plate Glass Co.
St. Louis, Sept. 29, 1898.

LABOR AND CAPITAL

The Duty of the Hour Is to Strongthen the

Bond Between Thom. Every effort is now being made, as it has always been made in the past, to create a conflict between labor and capital. This is as foolish as it is unjust. Those around and create di uted among the various other mercantile and manufacturing interests, chiefly here in St. Louis, that furnish the personal factors.

Labor and capital are and must be one. They are necessary to each other. Without the use of labor capital would be idle. Labor cannot find work unless there are factories, mines or farms where its work is needed. Capital would be uselessly employed in building factories, opening up mines or laying out farms unless it could secure the labor with

which to do the needed work. Any antagonism of labor toward capital that is employed in honest enter-prise which affords an opportunity for men to earn an honest living is absolutely wrong. Any antagonism of capital toward the labor it employs, and which it needs, is also absolutely wrong. These two units, labor and capital, are so wrapped together and so involved with one another that they must work together and in harmony in order to ac

quire mutual success.

It is well to consider for a moment who are the men that employ the capital and own the mills, the mines or the farms. They are men who have come here and worked hard at their callings, and who have by their energy and perse-verance pushed shead of others. They have acquired a position that thousands of other hard workers are today hoping to secure for themselves in the future. If it be wrong that these men have succeeded, then it will be equally wrong for others to follow in their footsteps of suc-

We believe that the employers of labor in this country are not hard taskmasters. A good employer does much for the welfare and comfort of his employee. There are thousands of men who can bear witness to acts of kindness they have received from "the boss"-acts that have helped them to secure their own homes perhaps or to improve their condition with some extra comfort. In helping the men they know they are acquir-ing their friendship, and a good employer is always aware that he will secure a greater interest in his work if he extends the hand of kindness to men working to-day where he worked a few years ago.

It is not the employers of capital who desire to injure labor. It is these men from village hamlets who have been intrusted with the work of tearing down ested in knowing that when we first the protection that the McKinley act started our works we had to import our gave to labor—it is their leaders in conthe protection that the McKinley act gress and at the head of the administration. These are the men who are enemies to both labor and capital, and with a crafty cunning they attempt to make trouble between labor and capital. They are working for foreign interests, but in order to succeed they must first sever the bond that exists here between labor and canital.

AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS WORLD'S FAIR.

DRPRICE'S Geall Baking

Used in Millions of "nes-40 Years the Standard