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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

MOVE AGAINST TIPPING

Railway Porters Unite to Fight the System.

A NEW YORK LODGE ORGANIZED.

Sixty Men Met in a Private Car to Demand Living Wages—Delegates Will Be Sent to a National Convention to Meet in Chicago Next January.

One of the most surprising developments of convention week at Saratoga came near being overlooked in the excitement and interest surrounding the New York Democratic state convention, says the New York World. An association of sixty Pullman porters was organized at Saratoga the other day with the avowed purpose of abolishing the tipping system.

The porters say they don't want tips; they want living wages. The New York lodge, which was formed at Saratoga, will send delegates to a convention in Chicago next January, when the National Colored Men's Railroad association will be revived and a strong effort made to organize the porters on every railroad system in the country.

The porters seldom get such an opportunity to gather together as was afforded by the presence of so many special trains in the railroad yards at Saratoga. They took advantage of their chance, and every Pullman porter in the yards, sixty in all, assembled in ex-Police Chief William S. Devery's private car, the Elzevir, which headed his special train.

They listened to an address by William H. Green, a tall orator, who had taken excellent care of the Devery party on the trip to Saratoga from New York and who had received a substantial tip from the Ninth district leader.

"We porters must organize," he said. "In no other way can we raise the standard of our service to the traveling public and wipe out the system of tips, which makes beggars of every one of us men. We don't want tips. We want the Pullman company to pay us wages that we can live on."

"We are paid \$1.23 for a trip between New York and Chicago. The company makes perhaps \$200 out of that same run."

"You all know what sort of service some porters give. If a man gives one of us a dollar tip, he is very likely to get particular attention paid to him, and the rest of the passengers are neglected. The public gets the worst of it, and our profession suffers from these individual cases."

"If we raise the standard of service, we can get more out of the Pullman company, and we can do it in no other way. We must organize, and in a very short time we can wipe out the tips and draw living wages."

The speech was cheered. Other porters talked in the same way. The New York lodge was organized with a hurrah, and the following temporary officers were elected:

President, William H. Green; vice president, William Grundy; secretary, C. T. Green; treasurer, George Wray.

President Green went to Devery just before the Devery special train left for home and told him about the new organization. He said the porters wanted to get announcement in the news papers.

"Do you realize what you're doing?" asked the big chief.

"Yes," said Porter Green. "I know that I'm liable to lose my position with the Pullman company, but I'm a man, and I've got the right to express my convictions."

"Shake," said Devery, extending his hand. "Go ahead. You're all right."

An Expert's Views on Tips.
The "Colored Waiters' Chestnutfield," a book on the duties and responsibilities of waiters, was issued the other day, says a Chicago dispatch to the New York World. The author is John B. Goins, an old time Chicago waiter.

"A waiter should never place himself in a position of expectancy in the matter of receiving a tip," says Goins, "and should avoid approaching a guest if he sees him in the act of drawing change from his pocket. A waiter should never pose as an object of pity with a view to securing a tip. If he deserves a tip, he should let the guest feel within himself that he deserves it. Should the waiter receive a tip previous to waiting on the guest he should leave it lying on the table and then do his level best to earn it. A waiter should never make any demonstration of gratitude when receiving a tip beyond a polite acknowledgment."

Monument For Historical Spot.

There is a movement on foot to erect a monument on the outer point of Cape Cod to commemorate the adoption of the pilgrim compact of government, says the New York Tribune. The pilgrim compact was probably the earliest charter of a democratic government adopted by the people known to the world. A rugged obelisk 200 feet in height placed upon an eminence on the outermost point of Cape Cod, where all passing and repassing at sea may see it, will be, it is thought, a fitting memorial of such a landmark of history.

New Millinery Device.

As a substitute for birds in hat garniture, says Bird Love, a dealer offers fish, "the latest Parisian creation." Not improbable that another season may find fashion supporting the finny tribe—not in parlor aquariums, but upon lady's crown, says the New York Press. No end of color schemes may be found in the proper juxtaposition of crabs, lobsters, eels and goldfish, not to forget the lovely minnow!

WORK OF COAL MINERS

Light on the Conditions in the Mines.

ALLEGED CAUSE OF THE STRIKE.

Scranton Editor Says It Was Precipitated by the Miners to Prevent Laborers From Revolting—Miners Earn From \$60 to \$100 a Month. One of Their Jokes.

A Boston business man recently wrote to the editor of the Scranton Tribune, the leading paper of northeastern Pennsylvania, asking him for some light on the conditions of the work of the coal miners, says the New York Times. The following is the reply:

"Replying to your inquiry of Oct. 1, I will try to explain mining conditions to you as briefly as possible."

"The miner drills the hole in the coal seam, inserts the powder, fires the blast which knocks the coal down and then takes a rest, while his helper pulls the coal out and loads it into the mine car. A miner in four to six hours, with easy work, can ordinarily knock down enough coal to keep his helper busy for eight to ten hours or longer. The miner is paid by the car in this region, averaging about a dollar a car, and the usual day's work is six cars, holding about 3,000 pounds of lump coal, rock 'bony' and slate."

"Of this \$6 gross earnings the miner pays \$2 to the laborer and keeps \$4 for himself, out of which he must pay for the powder he uses, oil, wicks, fuses and the sharpening of his picks. In some places the unit of pay is the square yard of coal in the seam and in others a weight unit of 2,500 pounds, it being claimed by the operators that on an average it will take from 2,700 to 3,000 pounds of gross coal—that is, coal as it comes from the seam—to net one ton of 2,500 pounds of coal as prepared at the breaker for market."

"The miners claim that where the unit of payment is the mine car the car of today is bigger than in years gone by and continually growing. One of their jokes is that the mine car is made of live oak."

"However this may be (and my personal belief is that there is just about as much honesty on one side as on the other), it is a fact that the industrious miner averages, net, per month, for about twenty days' work of from four to six hours a day all the way from \$60 to \$100 a month and could make twice as much if he would blow enough coal to keep two laborers employed instead of one. Today miners who are 'scabbing' work as high as ten chambers apiece and earn in some cases \$20 a day. But it is a peculiar fact that under normal conditions the miner does not seem to be ambitious to do more than one chamber at a time or to work beyond five or six hours a day."

"The real cause of this strike was that the miners' helpers, who are mostly foreigners, had got it into their heads that the miners were not making a fair divide. They were organizing a mine laborers' movement to force the miners to divide even. The operators have nothing to do with hiring the helpers. They are hired by the miners themselves. To avert a substrike among their 'buddies,' as the laborers are called, the miners swung the general strike, ostensibly for the points set forth in their published demands, but in reality to enable the union to control discipline and thus put it beyond the power of the laborer to revolt."

"In the mines also are many 'company hands,' men paid by the month to run engines, act as firemen, attend to the pumps, etc. The union's demand for an eight hour day was to enlist them in the strike. They are getting good wages—engineers, \$90 to \$80 a month for long hours, but light work, and others in proportion. Nine-tenths of these men were entirely satisfied, and many of them refused to go out."

"When the coal in big lumps comes from the mine or pit, it is passed through a high structure called the breaker, where it is broken by steam machinery into the various sizes and the impurities are picked out. Much of the labor in the breaker is done by boys, who average 75 cents a day. They have no complaint, for their pay is better than that of the average lad in a city office. But they belong to the union and have votes in the calling of strikes, and the idea of striking has developed among them rapidly. Last year in this end of the coalfields there were a hundred odd local strikes, mostly over the pettiest conceivable things, and the breaker boy and barroom loafer element had a good deal to do with declaring them."

"I have lived in the anthracite region fourteen years, and I know that in the year 1901 the miners earned more money than ever before during my time. Our banks are full of their savings, very little of which has yet been drawn out, in spite of their five months' idleness. There is no similar grade of labor in the country which is better paid than the anthracite coal miner, and no workman more independent, because the law of the state practically gives him a monopoly of the labor of mining by forbidding any but a licensed miner to work at mining in the mines. To get a license, or certificate, as it is called, he must first have worked at least two years in the mines as a laborer and then pass an examination to show that he knows enough about the peculiar requirements of mining to be a safe man to admit to a chamber."

An Advance in Frisco.

The police commissioners of San Francisco have recommended to the supervisors the adoption of an ordinance which will prohibit the sale of liquors as drugs.

Asleep Amid Flames.

Breaking into a blazing home, some firemen lately dragged the sleeping inmates from near death. Fancied security, and death near. It's that way when you neglect coughs and colds. Don't do it. Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption gives perfect protection against all Throat, Chest and Lung Troubles. Keep it near, and avoid suffering, death, and doctor's bills. A teaspoonful stops a late cough, persistent use the most stubborn. Harmless and nice tasting, it's guaranteed to satisfy by Geo. A. Harding, Druggist. Price 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free.

When you wake up with a bad taste in your mouth, go at once to G. A. Harding's drug store and get a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. One or two doses will make you well. They also cure biliousness, sick headache and constipation.

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Furnished and unfurnished rooms for rent. Enquire of Mrs. J. Schramm, corner Sixth and Water streets, Oregon City, Or.

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The Courier will distribute among its subscribers \$150.00 in gold on the afternoon of New Year day next. We have secured a mammoth pumpkin which is on exhibition in the window of the Courier office. Its weighs exactly 100 pounds. Every subscriber to the Oregon City Courier who pays one year subscription will be entitled to make one estimate upon the number of seed in this splendid specimen of the genus pumpkin. An additional guess may be made for each additional subscription paid. Subscribers who have paid their subscriptions and made one estimate may take additional estimates at fifty cents each. To the subscribers making the closest estimates as to the number of seeds in the pumpkin the following prizes will be awarded:

- For the First Best Guess.....\$50.00 in gold
- For the Second Best Guess..... 25.00 in gold
- For the Third Best Guess..... 15.00 in gold
- For the Fourth Best Guess..... 10.00 in gold
- For the Fifth Best Guess..... 10.00 in gold
- For the Sixth Best Guess..... 5.00 in gold
- For the Seventh Best Guess..... 5.00 in gold
- For the Eighth Best Guess..... 5.00 in gold
- For the Ninth Best Guess..... 5.00 in gold
- For the Tenth Best Guess..... 5.00 in gold
- For the Eleventh Best Guess..... 5.00 in gold
- For the Twelfth Best Guess..... 2.50 in gold
- For the Thirteenth Best Guess..... 2.50 in gold
- For the Fourteenth Best Guess..... 2.50 in gold
- For the Fifteenth Best Guess..... 2.50 in gold

In event of two or more persons guessing any winning number that prize will be divided.

On the after noon of New Year day at two o'clock P. M. the pumpkin will be cut and the seeds counted by a committee of well known citizens of Oregon City and the prizes awarded to the successful estimators.

We want 2,000 paid up in advance subscribers to the Courier by the first day of January, 1903. Can't you help us to get them. We are giving you an elegant opportunity.

Drop into the office, take a look at the pumpkin and leave us an estimate on the number of seeds that it contains together with your subscription. If not convenient to come to the office send us a check or money order for the amount you want to invest in the Courier. All subscriptions in arrears are entitled to participate to the extent of one estimate for each subscription paid. If you are already a subscriber, pay up the old score if behind and renew for one year in advance and make as many estimates as you pay subscriptions, if you are not on our list get on as soon as you can, and take a lesson in agriculture by estimating the number of seed in the pumpkin. Send in your estimate on the coupon attached hereto or estimating blanks will be furnished at this office. All persons who have paid the new management are entitled to participate.

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By joining the clubs at EILER'S PIANO HOUSE you can get wholesale prices on the very finest organs by paying such small sums as \$3.00 and \$5.00 and making weekly payments of 60c to \$1.00, and the discount you get on the price is far beyond anything you have ever before known.

All the regular \$65, \$75 and \$80 organs, with two sets of reeds, go to club members, at prices ranging at \$38, \$46 and \$52. They are all organs that are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers and by this house. This sale includes the very finest toned organs in cases of fancy walnut and mahogany and quarter-sawed oak. Parlor styles that sell at retail for \$135 and \$150 are reduced in the same proportion as other organs.

Bear in mind, you get your organ in your house as soon as you make your first payment, and begin at once enjoying the pleasure of music in your home. The winter is just beginning, and a fine organ will be a great help to while away the long evenings. Then, when you want to buy a piano you can turn your organ in to us as a payment on the new piano. Our organ clubs are two, and each is limited to 100 members.

ORGAN CLUB "OA."

Members secure their organs by paying down the small sum of \$3.00 and making small weekly payments of 50c.

ORGAN CLUB "OB."

This co-operative or club method of buying organs, and also pianos, has met with remarkable success elsewhere as well as in Portland. People here are continually joining under this plan, and both organ and piano clubs are growing fast. Our Oregon Club limit has been placed at 200, and the way joiners are coming in we cannot promise you the clubs will be open very much longer.

We would like to have you come in and see our instruments and judge of the "snap" you are now in a position to get. If you cannot do this, write us. Full information will be forwarded you immediately, and your purchase will be looked after as carefully as if you made your selection yourself.

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