

MAKING OF A BOYCOTT

Buck's Stove Company Responsible For Publicity.

WORKED AGAINST ITSELF.

Resort to the Courts and Continuous Attacks on Organized Labor kept the Case Before the Public—A Self Inflicted Boycott.

If ever there was a self inflicted and personally conducted boycott it has been that engineered by the Van Cleave Buck's Stove and Range company against itself. Its hostile, sensational and unjust attacks upon the men of labor and their organizations have supplied the material for keeping the boycott fresh in the minds of all purchasers. It has been the action of the Buck's Stove and Range company itself far more than anything labor has done which has made this the most spectacular boycott of our time.

While the Buck's Stove and Range company was published on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federationist along with a number of firms whose relations with organized labor were unfair, yet this firm attracted no more attention than many of the others until Mr. Van Cleave, through his man Brandenburg and the Pinkerton and Turner detective agencies, began a crusade of character assassination against the men who had devoted their lives to securing the rights and liberties of their fellow men. Mr. Van Cleave being president of the Buck's Stove and Range company and also president of the National Manufacturers' association, all his hostile acts took on an intensified meaning to the men of labor. The real activity in the boycott began when an application for an injunction against the American Federation of Labor to restrain it from boycotting this firm followed the personal attacks upon the men of labor. Then, indeed, the union men and their friends from the Atlantic to the Pacific sat up and took notice and remembered the unfair standing of this firm when they were buying goods.

When the temporary injunction was issued prohibiting the exercise of the right of free press and free speech and the daily press rang with statements of the case in relation to the Buck's Stove and Range company, then indeed did many people who had not been concerned with the attitude of labor in any other boycott conclude that they would not purchase such goods. Then there were the making permanent of the temporary injunction and the appeals for funds by the American Federation of Labor with which to carry the case to higher courts, the president's report to the conventions and the actions of two conventions—all despite the clause of the original injunction prohibiting the exercise of free press or free speech in relation to the Buck's Stove and Range company. It was these things which kept the boycott fresh in the minds of the workers and their friends and aroused the most intense interest. Every hostile move of the company, every action leading to greater publicity of the case, increased the boycott. It must be remembered, too, that the injunction did not and does not apply beyond the District of Columbia.

The labor press of the country and the official journals of the various trades felt entirely free to publish the nonunion and hostile status of the company and to comment freely upon the original injunction and contempt proceedings. The institution and prosecution of the proceedings for contempt of the injunction and the sentence of Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell to imprisonment for contempt made every union man and every patriotic citizen realize that, while constitutional rights are greater than property rights, a strong effort was being made to establish the contrary. By a perfectly understandable mental process all these happenings kept before the public the fact that labor had a formal boycott against the Buck's Stove and Range company; hence we repeat the Buck's Stove and Range company has been the most potent agent in fastening upon itself a boycott, primary and secondary, because it has assumed that the courts of the land would bolster up its attack upon the workers regardless of how far it invaded the inherent and constitutionally guaranteed rights of the people.—American Federationist.

Labor Pickets Not Illegal.

It is not illegal for a union labor organization to picket a place of business that has been declared "unfair" if the picketing is done in a peaceable manner, according to the decision of Judge Ellsworth, given at Oakland, Cal., in the case of Joseph Davis, a restaurant man, against the Cooks and Waiters' alliance. Because the union posted two pickets in front of his place of business the restaurant man declared that he had suffered a loss of \$250. The court admitted the loss, but contended that, inasmuch as the union had not brought it about by unlawful means, damages could not be imposed.

Labor Fares Well in Kansas.

State Labor Commissioner Lee Johnson of Kansas says that labor has fared well at the hands of the Kansas legislature this winter. Eleven laws asked by organized labor were enacted, and a number of bills containing provisions detrimental to labor and opposed by the state federations' legislative committee were defeated.

A PROGRESSIVE UNION.

Success Achieved by the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

One of the organizations of labor which has made solid progress, especially during the past few years, is the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. In the early days of labor organizations the telegraphers of the country were not separated into two classes of "railroad" and "commercial" operators, as at present. When the great strike of 1883 took place those operators who were organized, whether employed by railroad companies, the Western Union or other concerns, were members of old District No. 45, Knights of Labor. After that disastrous strike the telegraphers were practically without organization until 1886, writes Joseph R. Buchanan in New York Journal.

The Order of Railroad Telegraphers was organized at Cedar Rapids, Ia., in 1886. In 1891 it adopted features which made it a practical association, and since then its growth has been steady, and it now has a membership of over 50,000.

Since 1891 the order has obtained working agreements with a majority of the railway systems in the country, through which its members have gained material advances in wages and improved working conditions. The organization also has increased the average efficiency of operators and thereby raised the standard of the railway telegraphic service. In this way it has done a great service to the public, for the operator plays an important part in the transportation business, involving millions of lives daily and property of almost immeasurable value. The reliable operator must be intelligent, steady and courageous. These qualities are cultivated in its members by the Order of Telegraphers.

TRADES UNION'S GOOD WORK.

What the Carpenters' Brotherhood Has Done For Its Members.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was organized in Chicago in 1881, with twelve local unions and 2,042 members. It now has 1,917 locals and over 200,000 members, being second only to the United Mine Workers in numerical strength. The objects of the organization are to discourage piecework, encourage an apprentice system and a higher standard of skill, to cultivate feelings of friendship among men of the craft, to assist each other to obtain employment, to reduce the hours of daily toil, to secure adequate pay for work done, to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of its members, to improve the trade and to furnish aid in cases of sickness, permanent disability or death.

The brotherhood pays a wife a funeral benefit of \$25 to \$50, members a funeral benefit of from \$100 to \$200 and disability benefit of from \$100 to \$400. Since its organization the brotherhood has paid out in benefits \$4,681,469.85, of which \$747,073.19 was for strike and lockout purposes.

The organization has raised wages in hundreds of cities, and it is said that fully \$11,000,000 more wages go into the pockets of carpenters annually because of the efforts of their union. At the same time it has raised the wages of nonunion men. It has also reduced the hours of labor to eight a day in 689 cities and nine a day in 804 cities, not to speak of the many cities in which it has established the Saturday half holiday. By thus shortening the workday the brotherhood has furnished work to 30,000 more carpenters.

Carpenters Step Ahead.
A step in the right direction was taken by both branches of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners when they recently voted unanimously to establish a permanent general secretaryship. It was decided that the secretary shall devote all his time to furthering the interests of the society at large. He will have his headquarters in New York, with an office staff and a corps of organizers, who will visit the larger cities and open new branches. In this manner the society expects to double its membership in the coming organizational year.

The organization of carpenters has been established since 1860, not only as a labor union, but as a beneficial association as well. It pays members \$3.50 per week when unemployed and \$4.50 when sick and replaces stolen tools to the amount of \$105. The strike benefit is \$5.25 per week. It also has accident and death features and old age pension after eighteen years of membership.—Washington Star.

Cuban Printers Organizing.
The work of organizing the printers of Cuba is progressing rapidly. Although Armand B. Rodriguez, the organizer for the International Typographical union, has been only a few weeks on the island, a good sized union has been already organized in Havana, and another will soon be formed in Santiago. The Typographical union of Havana has 109 members and promises to be the largest local union in Cuba by the end of the year. There are about 800 printers in Havana and 300 in Santiago.

TABLE NAPKINS.

An Amusing History of This Very Indispensable Article.

Curiously enough, the table napkin, now deemed almost indispensable, was first used only by children and was adopted by elder members of the family only about the middle of the fifteenth century. In etiquette books of an earlier date, among other suggestions of advice for children, are instructions about wiping their fingers and lips with their napkins.

It seems that the tablecloth was long enough to reach the floor and served the grown people in place of napkins. When they did begin to use napkins they placed them first on the shoulder, then on the left arm and finally tied them about the neck. A French writer, who evidently was conservative and did not welcome the napkin kindly, records with scorn:

"The napkin is placed under the chin and fastened in the back, as if one was going to be shaved. A person told me that he wore his that way that he might not soil his beautiful frills." It was a difficult matter to tie the two corners in the back, and it is said that thence originated our expression for straitened circumstances, "Hard to make both ends meet." This custom led to the habit shown by waiters of carrying a napkin across the left arm.

Napkins became popular in France sooner than in England. At one time it was customary at great French dinners to change the napkins at every course, to perfume them with rosewater and to have them folded a different way for every guest.

About 1050 Pierre David published a "Maistre d'Hostel," which teaches how to wait on patrons properly and how to fold all kinds of table napkins in all kinds of fancy shapes.

The shapes were square, twisted, folded in bands, in the form of double and twisted shells, single shell, double melon, single melon, cock, hen and chickens, pigeon in the basket, partridge, pheasant, two capons in a pie, hare, two rabbits, sucking pig, dog with a collar, pike, carp, turbot, miter, turkey, tortoise, the holy cross and the Lorraine cross.

A NEW SOCIETY.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Parents Organization.

"I'm going to form a new society—a society for the prevention of cruelty to parents," said a young matron. "Everybody and everything is protected nowadays—children, horses, dogs, cats, immigrants—but parents aren't looked after. They are left to fight their own battles. And the unkindness of some children! I lately visited—well, never mind the name, but they're young married people, and the husband's old father lives with them. He's a dear old man, but a little slow and deaf and fussy, as old people have a right to be. And the way that old man was poked into corners made me boil!"

"I know a lovable old woman who lives alone, her children—four of them—scattered far and near, pursuing their own aims and thinking that they are very filial if they write their mother once a fortnight. I declare, it makes me admire the wisdom of an old bachelor I know. Some one pitied him because he was growing old, with no children about him. 'It's a bit lonely,' he said philosophically, 'but I'd rather be childless than to have, like some people I know, children who go their own ways and leave their parents alone in their old age.'"

How Babies Are Dressed in Italy.
This photograph of an Italian child about six months old shows the way in which all Italian babies are wrapped round with a kind of bandage many yards long, their arms and legs being so tightly bound that they cannot move them. The Italian women



say that if they were not bound thus the children would not grow up straight. A Strand writer adds, "In a small village I visited about forty miles from Genoa among the mountains they were most astonished to see an English baby without any of these extraordinary wrappings."

Honey Sweets.

Cakes and candies with a flavor and delicacy all their own may be made with honey as the principal ingredient. Here are recipes for some of them:

Honey Nougat.—Put half a pound each of strained honey and white sugar into a saucepan over a slow fire. Cook until brittle when dropped in cold water. Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth and whip into the honey mixture. As it begins to cool add a little extract, preferably lemon or orange, or, better still, the fruit juice, and a pound and a half of almonds blanched and broken into small pieces. Mix thoroughly and spread on oiled paper. When cold cut into strips or bars.

Honey Cream Candy.—Into a granite saucepan put one-half pound of sugar, one cupful of strained honey, one-half cupful of thick, sweet cream and a dessertspoonful of cold water. Stir well together and set aside for an hour. Then place over a moderately hot fire and cook until quite stiff. Pour into buttered plates and when it is cool enough to handle, pull and break into pieces.

CARE OF FEATHER BOAS.

How to Easily Curl and Keep Them in Good Condition.

"How do I manage to keep my feather boa in such good condition? I will tell you the secret of it," said a dainty little matron as she shook out the fascinating ruff she had taken from her neck. "I never think of putting it away in the good sized box in which I keep it, where the dust and dampness cannot reach it, without first shaking it out and seeing that it is perfectly dry. In winter I always hang it near a register, so the warm air will hasten the process a little without doing any harm. Then if I find the tiny plumes losing their curl I curl them a bit myself."

"There is a knack in doing that, and I will give you the benefit of the lesson that was taught me by a professional. I take a good sized calling card and cut a hole in it about an inch in diameter. I slip one end of the boa through this—oh, yes, it can be done—and then, taking a fruit knife, with the back of it I curl the parts of the boa that need attention, judging between those done and those not done. You will find it does not take nearly so long as you might think. Then, too, if you are called away from your task the card will tell you just how far you have gone with the work. Those that are curled have been pulled through the opening—all on the other side of the hole are yet to be attended to. It may, as I say, sound complicated and difficult, but it is really very simple and, as you can see for yourself, highly satisfactory."

How to Bone a Woman's Collar.

The collars on all the waists for women are higher than they have been for years, but, strange to say, they are not at all uncomfortable, for they are cut in such a way that the head can move easily. They are shaped to a comfortable height under the chin and gradually slope up until they almost touch the ears, and from here they follow the line of the hair. It is impossible to keep these collars in place without boning them well, and these bones should be carefully sewed in or else they will dig into the neck when the head is moved. Collar supporters can be bought ready to be sewed into the collar, and any height can be procured. To bone a collar properly one should have five bones, one for the back and two for each side. The one for the middle of the back should be sewed on the right side of the back and should be sewed straight up and down. The two highest bones should be sewed on under each ear and should be slightly slanted. The bones should be slanted toward the back, so that the head can move freely. The smaller bones should be sewed nearer to the front and should be slanted also.

How to Make Caramel Custard.

After cooking half a cupful of sugar to caramel pour in a quarter of a cupful of boiling water, stirring and cooking until dissolved, then add three cupfuls of scalded milk. Beat the yolks of six and the whites of three eggs very light, add half a cupful of sugar and a scant half teaspoonful of salt, dilute with a portion of the hot milk and when smooth stir into the other ingredients, strain and turn into individual molds. Cook in a pan of boiling water till the center is firm and when cold arrange for serving, adding a light browned meringue made of whites of three eggs beaten very light with six tablespoonfuls of sugar and a quarter of a teaspoonful each of salt and almond extract.

How to Make a Cheap Bookcase.

Go to any furniture dealer and get from him three wooden window shade boxes and line them with white moire paper and cover with brown wood colored paper. You may have to buy the boxes, but they will be only about 10 cents apiece. Have a table in your room and place these boxes so they will rest on the table and against the wall. It is best to separate them with wooden boxes of equal size covered with brown paper. This makes a splendid three shelf bookcase in which small books can be placed. If one cares the boxes can be covered with paper to match the room.

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