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REGISTER—Established August, 1881. Telephone—Established June, 1886. Consolidated Feb. 1, 1889.

McMINNVILLE, OREGON, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1893.

VOL. V. NO. 22

# The Telephone-Register.

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to Creditors.

Where given that the undersigned is appointed by the County of Yamhill, State of Oregon, to present them to me at McMinnville, in said county, to the date of this notice, all persons having claims against said decedent are to present them to me at McMinnville, in said county, to the date of this notice, on or before the 15th day of July, 1893.

E. E. GOUCHER, Executor.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE NOT R.P.

Do you wear them? When next in need of a pair, they will give you more comfort and do not break for money than any other make. Best in the world.

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If you want a fine DRESS SHOE don't pay \$6 to \$8, by my \$3.50, \$4 or \$5 Shoe. They will fit equal to custom made and look well as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, you can do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. My name and price is stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy. Take no substitutes. I send shoes by mail upon receipt of price, postage free, when Shoe Dealers cannot supply you. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass., U. S. A. J. R. SMITH & Co., Proprietors, NEW YORK.

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To the Efficacy of the World-Renowned Swift's Specific.

The old-time simple remedy from the Georgia mountains, which has cured thousands of cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and other forms of nerve pain, is now being prepared in a more perfect form than ever before.

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HOW JACK IS KEPT BUSY.

ROUTINE DUTIES ON BOARD A MAN-OF-WAR.

Boatswain's Whistles and What They Mean—How Neatness is Secured—The "Lucky Dog" and Occasional Auction.

The average inspector of the great Columbian fleet doubtless found his mind sufficiently taxed by the effort to take in merely the general features of the naval review—the external, the intervals, the immediately noticeable. The array of warships, their evolutions, the crowds, the hunting, the booming guns combined to occupy the attention to the probable exclusion of the contemplation of the details. But from the early dawn, when the reveille and the deep tones of the boatswain's mates call the blue clad sea warriors to another day's work and routine, until the bugle lullaby of the "taps," and the shrill, trilling whistle of "pipe down" establish quiet for the night, there is succession of scenes and events on the steel monsters which affords a wild field for observation. The daily incidents of life on board a man-of-war, although familiar, commonplace and monotonous to the naval man, says a writer in the Boston Herald, are full of all that is picturesque and interesting to the lay observer.

Up to the moment set for the calling of "all hands," the warship is the picture of peace and rest. The officer of the deck walks his lonely beat, the sentinels pace their posts, the alert quartermaster and the lounging anchor watch are all that broken life. Suddenly the ship's bell strikes the hour of awakening and all is changed. The loud, broken bugle echoes from stern to stern, from hold to topside, with the spirited notes of reveille succeeded by the piercing piping of the boatswain's notes, whose shrill whistling is immediately followed by the prolonged "A-a-a-l-l-h-a-a-d-e-e!" Up a-a-l-l hammocks," of those stentorian mouth-pieces of the officers. The sleepy crew leap from their hammocks and briskly proceed to lash and carry them to the deck to be stowed for the day in the nettings, so called on the rail.

No sluggard may wait for the second call, for but ten minutes are allowed for the carrying on deck and the bulk of this brief time is occupied in the lashing.

Ships' hammocks are quite unlike the network affairs which are familiar to landsmen. They are rectangular pieces of canvas, at each end of which a number of small ropes called "clews" are fastened, their other ends meeting in a ring, by which the hammock is suspended to a hook. Within the canvas hammock is a thin and decidedly flexible mattress, together with sheets and blankets. In lashing the hammock for stowage, this bedding is carefully rolled together and the canvas brought uniformly around and enclosing it. Then the hammock lashing, a long piece of manilla rope, is passed. This lashing operation is conducted on rigid lines of neatness and uniformity. About the body of the hammock five "marline turns" are taken, which, when another at and closing each end, make seven in all; there must be no more and no less. No corners of bedding, no ends of rope, no symptoms of untidiness must appear. The clews are then brought to over the hammock and tucked in beneath the lashing. The whole presents a neat, compact bundle, and this is carried on deck, where it passes beneath the scrutinizing gaze of the exacting officer of the deck, who will not permit it to be stowed until it comes up to the proper standard of neatness.

It might naturally be supposed that this incessant passage of bedding from the contact of the occupant's body to the close embrace of the canvas hammock and canvas nettings would not be conducive to health and freshness. Nor would it be if it were not for the fact that regular times are set for "airing bedding," when each hammock is unslashed on deck, a single turn taken about its middle with the lashing and the open bedding there suspended from the rigging, where the fresh sea breeze may wave freely through it, until, at the order, every hammock is lowered to the deck and lashed and stowed.

As soon as they have stowed their hammocks in the morning the lately aroused jacksies are fortified for their early morning labors by cups of hot coffee and sturdy pieces of hard-tack served out to them by their mess cooks. Pipes are lighted, and a pause for this refreshment is permitted until half an hour after all hands are called when the boatswain's pipes once more sing and the orders given to "turn to."

Work now begins in earnest. The decks are scrubbed, the paintwork cleaned, the boats put in order and all bend their energies to the task of making the ship take that air of spotless cleanliness and marvelous neatness for which men-of-war, especially American men-of-war, are justly noted. Breakfast is at 8 a. m., and then another half hour's respite from toils is granted, closely followed by the cleaning of brass bright work on both deck and guns until it shines forth without spot or blemish. Between 9 and 9:30 a. m., the scrutinizing eyes of the executive officer are everywhere, for this is the period set for the clearing up the decks for "quarters," that ceremonious function whereby the officers and crew are formally mustered at their stations for battle; a function from which none are absent, except the rare cases of special excuse.

It would fatigue the reader to subject him to a complete narrative of daily routine on shipboard, however interesting, and to the landsman, quaint that routine may be. In a general way

S. B. IVES, CAPTAIN.

E. F. GALLAUDET, STROKE.

D. R. VAIL, CAPTAIN.

E. M. FENNESSY, STROKE.

THE YALE-HARVARD BOAT RACE.

On June 30 occurs the annual eight-oared boat race between the Yale and Harvard crews. S. B. Ives, of New York, is captain of the Yale crew, and E. F. Gallaudet, of Washington, is stroke. The same positions in the Harvard boat are filled by D. R. Vail and E. M. Fennessy, of Boston. Yale has won ten of the seventeen annual races.

It is regularity, system and a rigorous discipline from beginning to end. Work is performed with dispatch, for it is conducted on studied systematic principles. Each man has his allotted task, each is held responsible for the proper performance of that assigned him.

There is no such thing as ignorance or forgetfulness on board ship. It is assumed that every man knows his duty, and if he pleads ignorance, he is sharply reminded that it is his "business to know." Similarly, forgetfulness is never admitted as an excuse for dereliction. "You have no right to forget," is the invariable injunction.

When a general order is given every man knows at once whether or not it applies to him, and, if it does, he knows where to go and what to do. If any duty is found undone or poorly done the guilty person is instantly known. Similarly if anything is found not as it should be the one responsible is at once taken to task for it. Some one is responsible for everything.

Of course, there are shirks and ignorances in the navy as elsewhere, but they get less encouragement and more spurring in the service than they do anywhere in the world. Alertness, promptness, dispatch, obedience, neatness, professional knowledge and good memory are the seven cardinal naval virtues. Courage patriotism and endurance are taken for granted as natural possessions of those who wear the blue.

Neatness, as said before, is characteristic of the navy. It is shown in everything. Nothing is permitted to lie around "adrift," as the nautical expression puts it. A place for everything and everything in its place" is a maxim which had its origin in the navy and there it is carried out to the utmost extent. For the benefit of the shiftless, who permit their belongings to get "adrift," to get of their allotted places, there is an institution known as the "lucky bag."

The officers on duty, the master-at-arms, the ship's corporal and other special parties are constantly on the look-out for stray articles and as soon as such are found they are promptly consigned to this "lucky bag," which is in the possession of the master-at-arms; it is similar in its functions to a dog pound. To rescue his property from this retreat the careless sailor must claim and prove possession, whereupon it is given to him, but not until he has undergone punishment for his shiftlessness. Accordingly he must lose what he has permitted to get astray or suffer for its recovery. Many, of course, adopt the former alternative, and at certain periods there is an auction sale of unclaimed articles which have found their way into the "lucky bag," and a great thing such an auction is. It is like a pawnshop sale of unredemmed pledges. Caps, shoes, underwear and other articles of attire; boxes, books and pictures; knives, pipes, corsets; the greatest variety of possessions imaginable.

Jack takes a keen interest in all that goes on about him. He is a close observer and oftentimes a wonderfully accurate critic. Visitors to the ship are closely eyed by him, and it does not take him long to form a pretty correct estimate of any one, whether visitor or not. There is something about the sea life which sharpens a man's perceptions and quickens his judgment; the requirements of nautical emergencies call for prompt, correct action, and it is safe to say that in no career is wise decision so commonly combined with immediate action as in the navy.

Women are shirt-waist crazy. Shirting, calico, silk, satin and mull have been levied upon, converted into backless blouses, belted over or under a skirt and finished off with a jacket or blazer. Some are tucked, some have butterfly revers, others are flared and all are pretty, comfortable and moderately costly. The novelty is known in the trade as the serpentine waist; the fronts instead of being permanent are loose and long enough to fold over the breast, kerchief fashion, and tie in the back.

It is said that an unmarried woman's chances of matrimony are from 15 to 20 years of age is 14 per cent; from 20 to 25, 22 per cent; from 25 to 30, 18 per cent; from 30 to 35, 15 per cent; from 35 to 40, 12 per cent; from 40 to 45, 10 per cent; from 45 to 50, 8 per cent; from 50 to 55, 6 per cent. A widow's chances at any age are far better than those of a spinster.

Dr. Miller's New Heart Cure at Druggists.

HOUSEWIFE AND MOTHER.

THE DAILY LIFE OF THE GERMAN EMPRESS.

Devoted to Her Husband and Children, She Gives Her Attention to Them Rather Than to Society or Politics.

The young Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany is a housewife and a mother. She is as absolutely different from her two predecessors, the beautiful cultured Augusta, and the virile, highly educated Empress Frederick, as a woman could well be. Notwithstanding the fierce light that beats upon a throne, some court romances remain profoundly hidden, and are only known to a few devoted friends and a mere or less large circle of relatives, whose interest it is to avoid sore subjects.

Thus, it is not generally known that the present emperor of Germany, when little more than a boy, fell desperately in love with his first cousin, the grand duke of Hesse's eldest daughter, now Grand Duchess Serge of Russia, says the Pall Mall Budget. As the marriage would have cut right across the policy drawn to Prince Bismarck's heart, the young man was told kindly but firmly that he must turn his thoughts elsewhere. It is said that when his grandfather, the old Emperor William, bade him renounce his cousin and implored him to name some other princess, with a view to speedy matrimony, Prince Wilhelm exclaimed, "Choose whom you like; it is absolutely the same to me, as long as it is not one of the English lot."

Princess Augusta Victoria, of Augustenborg, was a good-looking girl, after the blonde and pink type of Teutonic women. Healthy and active, of a splendid physique, cheerful and simple in manner, and trained in the frugal habits of the modest little ducal court of Dolzig, she was chosen by the Iron Chancellor as a possible bride for the emperor's heir, with a view to healing the breach between the Hohenzollerns and the Prussians. After a brief and cold wooing the pair were married, in February of 1881 in the Schloss chapel of Berlin.

From the first day of her marriage the princess had to play a difficult part between her English mother-in-law and her impulsive, headstrong young husband. Her task was very wearying, very trying. She was almost completely isolated from her own people. Prince Bismarck and the old emperor, who by the way soon became extremely fond of his new grand daughter, expected her to play an active part in their schemes and family arrangements. Those about her during those early years greatly admired her gentle dignity and powers of self-control. Little by little she won every person with whom she was brought in contact. She possessed herself of the art of healing up quarrels by a word said in season to the right person.

She was already the mother of five sturdy boys when her husband became emperor of Germany, giving her a prominent position among the royalties of Europe. But the kaiserin has remained the ideal wife and mother who stays at home and looks after the house and children while her husband is out and about his business. She takes no lead in the social world. Every hour of the empress's day is carefully allotted. She expects each one of her servants, from the housekeeper to the scullion, to carry out his part of the program perfectly.

Sick and well, the empress is an early riser, and sits down to breakfast with the emperor, winter or summer, at 8 o'clock. At 9 she goes to the nursery. They are situated in the pleasantest aliiest part of whatever palace the royal couple may happen to be occupying at the time. There she watches the last baby's toilet and settles with the nurse what walks or drives are to be taken and, all what clothes are to be worn by the young princes. The kaiserin's one extravagance is those "little clothes" in which so many mothers delight; scarce a week passes but she receives patterns from the leading lilliputian warehouses in Paris, London and Vienna. Each small garment is cut and made by German needlewomen, under her own direction. Every stitch of her seven layettes has been put in by herself or her sisters. At 10 the empress receives her housekeeper and draws up the lunch and dinner menus, always being careful to include one or two dishes specially liked by her husband. She looks over the household expenditures and writes necessary letters. At 11 she is ready to go out driving with her husband or walking with a couple of her children. Each morning she spends some minutes in her linen room. Not a duster or sheet is given out but under her personal supervision. Luncheon is at one o'clock; all the children, who is generally a baby in arms, assist at the meal. (Guests are seldom invited to this respect; when they are they find themselves treated without ceremony. The system on which the four elder sons of the German emperor are brought up has been arranged without reference to their mother's wishes or feelings, but she carefully sees them carried out and superintends their studies. She is always present at the violin lessons taken by the two eldest boys. She stays with them when they are practicing, and they run to "Mutterkin" with all their troubles.

After lunch the emperor and empress spend about an hour playing and talking with and to the children. The present ruler of Germany is the first kaiser to whom six sons have been born in uninterrupted line, although nearly all the Hohenzollerns have been richly blessed with children. From 3 to 5 the empress receives. In this per-

iod charitable cases are submitted to her. Dinner is at 6, and it is to this repast that guests are most frequently bidden. Sometimes as many as fifty people sitting down to table. The kaiserin's taste in dress is not faultless; inclined to emponpoint she delights in vivid colors and gleece stuffs. The emperor likes to see her covered with jewelry and the smallest dinner party is therefore the excuse for a state toilet. The dinner itself lasts about an hour. One servant is told off to wait on every two persons, and a number of pages are always in attendance to perform the service. Beside each plate is laid a menu, which is entirely printed in German and contains no foreign dishes. Also a printed sheet containing a list of the music about to be played, the program generally comprising 24 pieces; the composers' names which most frequently appear are Wagner, Sir Arthur Sullivan, Weber and Debussy.

Not a detail of the service escapes the hostess's vigilant eye, and if any hitch occurs, the housekeeper is told of it the next morning. When there is company the empress has to remain and play her part; but if she can spare five minutes she always runs up to the nursery to give the children a look while they are going to bed. After everybody has gone she and the emperor always appear in a few moments in seeing that each child is comfortable, and the slightest infantile ailment means that the empress sits up all night tending the sick child and seeing that the doctor's directions are carried out. When in the nursery the empress wears a soft white flannel dressing gown and large apron. The story is told that when the emperor visited the emperor of Austria he asked the Arch-Duchess Stephanie to go with him to the leading Viennese in order to choose some dresses as a surprise present for his wife. A very elegant tea gown boasting of a train two yards long was showed him; he waived it aside.

"Oh, that would be no good to the kaiserin," he said. She always has four or five boys tumbling around her and they would make short work of a train like this.

Although the empress is familiar with French and English, she is a thorough German, and does not care for foreign fashions or literature. Her education was of the simplest. Before her marriage she had never read a novel. One early habit—and one only—she retains regardless of her imperial lord and master. Every day she writes a few sentences in a locked diary. This record no one ever sees, not even the emperor himself. Every year a new diary is begun, and the old one with its locked golden clasp—it used to be steel in her girlish days—is put away with the preceding ones in the iron safe which contains her majesty's jewels. The empress's bedroom and sitting room are furnished simply. The hangings are light blue, in deference to the fairness of the occupant's complexion. Although a large allowance is made to her as queen consort, her personal expenses have not increased since she was Princess Wilhelm. Unlike her mother in law, Empress Frederick, who delights in making beautiful and artistic presents to her many friends and relatives, Augusta Victoria works with her own hands all the birthday gifts which she has to perpetually be providing for her own and the emperor's vast family circle. She has but very little time for reading. Scarce is one cushion, banner or embroidery put away when another is begun, and her majesty's large, useful workbasket, given her many years ago by her mother and sisters, is quite a feature of the imperial menagerie.

It is but fair to the young emperor to state that he has developed into a devoted and affectionate husband. His young wife's sweetness and submission have won his wayward, excitable nature. When he is away on any of his numerous journeys, he writes to her every day, and is in constant telegraphic communication with his own home. Among the empress's treasured possessions is a complete set of the photographs taken of her husband during the various periods of her existence. She has no female friends; the emperor is her only confidant, and she never does anything without consulting him. It is said with justice that the empress takes little or no interest in politics. On the other hand her husband finds in her a willing echo, and can feel sure that, whoever else disapproves of his line of action, he will always find blind devotion and complete sympathy when he turns to the mother of his children.

The completion of the Great Northern railway was celebrated at St. Paul, June 7, by a general suspension of business, elaborate decorations and a street parade.

There are no less than twenty-two well known journals in this world that are devoted to spiritualism and ghost lore.

Put up in neat wash-shaped bottles, sizes assorted. Small Blue Beans. 50c. per bottle.

Cure for Colds, Fevers and General Debility. Small Blue Beans. 50c. per bottle.

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