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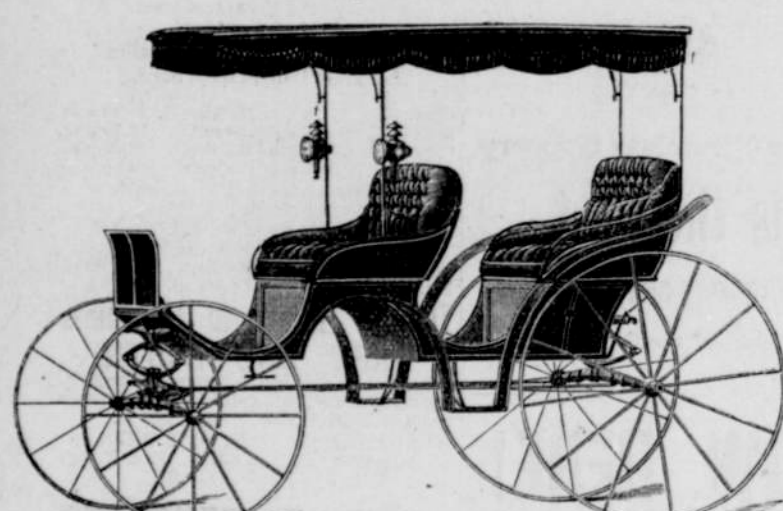
REGISTER—Established August, 1881. Consolidated Feb. 1, 1889.

McMINNVILLE, OREGON, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1892.

VOL. IV. NO. 20

## UNION HARDWARE CO.

Headquarters for



### FINE SURREYS,

CABRIOLETS PARK WAGONS, FARMERS' CARRIAGES, ETC.

Selected Material! Elegant Finish! Give Us a Call.

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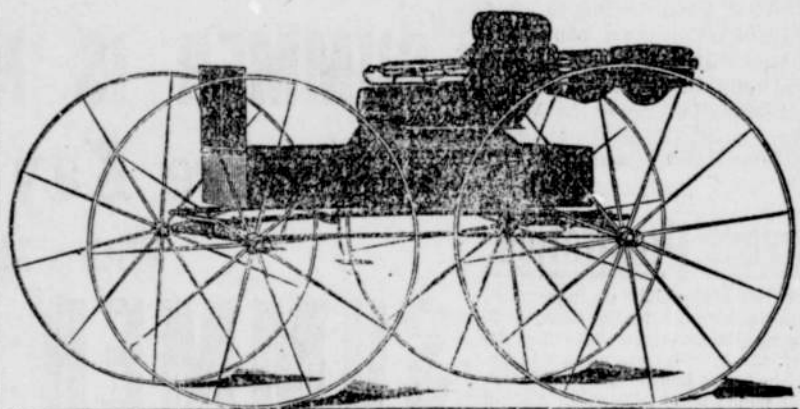
A Fine Assortment of

### BUGGIES!

Phaetons, Carts, Road Wagons, Bicycles

We are a Home Concern, and if we are fortunate enough to make any money it remains in the County.

PRICES THE LOWEST, QUALITY CONSIDERED, then why not BUY OF US.



M'MINNVILLE, OR.

J. D. BAKER,

SURGEON AND HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

Office Upstairs in the Garrison Building.

RAMSEY & FENTON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

McMinnville, Oregon.

Office, Rooms 1 and 2 Union Block.

CALBREATH & GOUCHER,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

McMinnville, Oregon.

(Office over Braly's Bank.)

J. C. MICHAUX,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

Jan. 21, '88.

J. P. TURNEY,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.

Specialty of surgery and diseases of women

Union Block - McMinnville, Or.

The People's Market.

Carries the Best Line of Choice Meats in the City. Game and Fish in Season. Poultry, hides, etc., bought for the highest market price and cash paid for same. Your attention is called to the fact that we always serve the best meats to be found. Your patronage is solicited.

BOND & CO.

J. W. COWLES, LEE LAUGHLIN, E. C. AFFERSON

President. Vice President. Cashier

McMinnville National Bank.

McMinnville, Oregon.

Paid up Capital, \$50,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Deposits Received Subject to Check

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Sell sight exchange and telegraphic transfers on New York, San Francisco and Portland.

Collections made on all accessible points.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter

The Only Sign Writer in the County.

Homes fitted up in the Neatest and Most Artistic Style.

Designs furnished for Decorations.

Remember Paper Hanging and Inside Papering a Specialty.

Work taken by Contract or by Day. Experienced work employed.

Third Street, McMinnville, Oregon.

DERBY & BOYER,

Proprietors of The McMinnville

TILE FACTORY

TILE

Situated at the Southwest corner of the Fair Grounds. All sizes of

First-Class Drain Tile

kept constantly on hand at lowest living prices.

DERBY & BOYER,

McMinnville, Oregon.

WANTED, SALESMEN

Local and Traveling.

To represent our well known

house. You need no capital to

represent a firm that warrants

nursery stock first-class and true to name.

Work all the year. \$100 per month to

the right man. Apply quick starting age.

Nurserymen, Florists, L. L. MAY & CO.,

St. Paul, Minn.

ists and Seedsmen.

Tickle The Earth

With a Hoe, SOW FERRY'S SEEDS and

nature will do the rest.

Seek largely determine the harvest—always

plant the best—FERRY'S

A book full of information about Gardens—how

and what to raise, etc., sent free to all who ask

for it. Ask today.

D. M. FERRY, DETROIT, MICH.

HOTEL YAMHILL.

E. SANDERS, PROPRIETOR.

First Class in Every Particular. Free

Sample Room for Commercial Travelers.

Farmers can get a good dinner here for

25 cents; give us a call. Formerly the Cook

House.

McMinnville

TRUCK AND DRAY CO.,

CARLIS & COULTER, Proprietors.

Goods of all descriptions moved and careful

handling guaranteed. Collections will

be made monthly. Hauling of all kinds

done cheap.

The Duke of Yamhill.

The Ohio Improved Chester horse, Duke

of Yamhill, No. 8456 property of Wm. B.

Turner, will be permitted a limited number

of sows this season. Can be seen at owner's

farm 6 miles southwest of McMinnville.

FREE. \$2.50

A. H. GAUNT

DEALER IN—

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

The Finest Line of Confectionery

in the City.

All kinds of Produce taken at the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Call and examine my Stock and

get Prices.

A. H. GAUNT.

REAL MERIT

WE MANUFACTURE

THE BEST OF ALL KNOWN BY THE GOOD

DOES THE ADVERTISING

PILES NO!!

If you take pills it is because you have

never tried the

S. B. Headache and Liver Cure

It works so nicely, cleansing the Liver

and Kidneys; acts as a mild physic without

causing pain or sickness, and does not stop

you from eating and working.

To try it is to become a Friend to it.

For Sale by ROGERS BROS.

CARD OF THANKS.

Prompted by gratitude

to Dr. DeFreye, the European

specialist, who has

succeeded in curing me of

chronic kidney, liver and

gastric sickness, for the

treatment of which I had

consulted a number of

other physicians, through

which I was brought to the

verge of despair, fearing I

never could be cured, I

consider it my duty to recom-

mend him to my fellow

citizens who may be afflicted.

W. K. WHITE,

Whiteson, Yamhill Co.,

Oregon.

Correspondence P. O. Lock Box

329, Portland, Oregon.

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p.

m. and from 8 to 9 o'clock in the

evening.

33000 A YEAR! I intend to have

myself daily read by a man of

talent, who can read and write and who

will be able to read and write and who

will be able to read and write and who

will be able to read and write and who

will be able to read and write and who

will be able to read and write and who

## Facts Worth Remembering

—THAT—

### BURNS & DANIELS

Have the Largest Stock of

Furniture, Wall Paper, Carpets, etc.,

In the valley outside of Portland.

—THAT—

They can and will sell for CASH, or a reasonable length of time,

cheaper than the public have ever been able to buy.

—THAT—

This does not mean six months or one year, and then 10 per cent.

to our attorney for collection.

—THAT—

It is a mistaken idea that goods can be sold as cheap on time as

for Cash.

—THAT—

The proposition is this: That CASH IS THE BASIS, and that

those who allow their names to go on our books must pay from 5 to 10

per cent. for that luxury.

BURNS & DANIELS.

## WE WANT YOUR EYE

Points to Remember for 1892, in the purchase of Gro-

ceries.

Fully one-half of the People do not stop to consider

the money they can save during the year in purchasing goods

of a firm that pays strict attention to the selling of First Class Goods

at a Small Profit.

People usually go to the nearest place regardless of

cost. We sell our goods cheap and deliver them at your door.

You will be able find every thing in the grocery line in our store.

We are in it—The Grocery Business; and we will al-

ways give you the best goods in the city for the money. We give

cash or trade for all produce, suit yourself in the matter.

### COMBINATION? YES

O. O. HODSON

HAS MADE A BIG COMBINATION!

I have enlarged my store and have combined a full and complete stock of

Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Glass, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes,

and everything belonging to this class of goods

Have also Combined a Line of Fishing Tackle & Guns

This with my Impense Stock of

### HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE

ALTOGETHER MAKES A COMPLETE COMBINATION

As to stocks, but not with any other firm or men.

STILL RUN MY BUSINESS AT THE OLD STAND, WHERE PRICES

AND GOODS CAN'T BE BEAT.

Call and see me before buying.

O. O. HODSON.

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—In

all the World there is but one cure.

Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia

at the Newspaper office

of W. W. AVER & SON, our authorized agents.

## ON GUARD AGAINST DEATH

THE UNITED STATES SLEEPLESS VIGIL FOR SAFETY.

Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Health— Keeping out Leprosy, Cholera, Smallpox, and Yellow Fever.

The establishment of a national leprosy hospital is provided for by a bill that will be introduced in this congress. This frightful disease is at present exciting the alarmed attention of the federal health authorities. It is very much more common in the United States than is generally imagined, because local officials customarily ignore, and even conceal, cases unless compelled by public clamor to take action. This they do for the reason that they know not how to dispose of them. A discovered leper is always a terror and a burden in a community and those afflicted with the complaint are usually hidden away under conditions of extreme wretchedness to themselves. It is asserted on competent authority that leprosy exists to-day in every good-sized city in the country.

There has been much dispute as to whether or not leprosy is contagious, but there is no doubt whatever of the fact that it spreads wherever sufferers are not carefully isolated. It is making very rapid progress in Havana, where lepers commonly appear on the streets and handle the same filthy paper currency that forms the circulating medium among their healthy fellow-citizens. Serious concern is felt by the government respecting the prevalence and spread of leprosy in neighboring countries as reported recently by a United States consular officer in a request for information issued by Secretary Blaine. These reports are as yet withheld from publication for reasons of international policy.

The finger of warning is pointed toward the United States of Columbia. Leprosy was unknown among the original inhabitants, the first case recorded being that of a Spanish priest in 1546. Since that time the disease has spread slowly over the country. During the last twenty years however its advance in all directions has been rapidly accelerated, and to-day hardly a populated locality remains uninfected. The people are rapidly becoming a population of lepers. It is said that one out of every ten inhabitants of the departments of Santander and Boyaca has the disease. This estimate would place the total number of lepers in that section of Colombia alone at 100,000. The most conservative estimate sets it at 20,000.

The immigration law framed by the last congress, in directing the marine hospital bureau to make sanitary examinations of all immigrants to United States named leprosy in particular as a disease to be carefully excluded. Most victims of it who come here are from South American and Cuban ports.

Another source of dread, imminent this year, is the "famine fever," as typhus is called in Russia, where the disease is familiarly known as the offspring of starvation. Immigrants, as well as all vessels, from that part of the world will be closely watched. At the suggestion of the surgeon general in charge of the Marine hospital service, the secretary of state has addressed a circular letter to all the United States consuls at ports in the czar's dominions asking for special reports concerning typhus. The responses thus far received indicate that although the complaint has reached several of the ports from the stricken districts, not one of these points is in direct communication by steam or rail with America. Of course, the fever may arrive from any of them at any time indirectly, as was the case the other day with the Masilia which brought infected Hebrew passengers to New York from Odessa by way of Manila, the site of a small epidemic in the metropolis. Fortunately, while no known disease is more fearfully contagious, typhus is easily stamped out by proper sanitary measures. The consuls have been instructed to keep this government advised by cable as to the progress of the disease in Russia.

To keep out the dangerous diseases which are constantly threatening to invade the country from all quarters, Uncle Sam is compelled to surround his wide domain with a sanitary fence that is made as impenetrable as possible. He is always obliged to keep a watchful eye upon the Orient, where is the breeding place of a plague never completely extinguished, which needs only a spark to kindle into an all-destructive and wide spread epidemic. The Persian gulf and Red sea are two gateways by which the cholera may at any time invade first Europe and then America from Asia through the Ottoman Empire. It would be easy for the great powers to shut these gates by strict quarantine and away with this danger to the health of the civilized world; but, notwithstanding many discussions of the subject, they have never been able to come to any agreement among themselves on the point. England finds that quarantine rules obstruct her commerce, for the sake of which she is always willing to sacrifice everything, even to decency and good morals. So the regulations in this regard are left to be administered by corrupt Turkish officials, who never hesitate to convert a threatened epidemic into a source of revenue for themselves by exacting "backseeh" from people who will pay for being relieved from inspection and detention.

Epidemics of cholera last year caused 50,000 deaths in Mesopotamia, 10,000 in Syria and 15,000 in Persia. The disease which is caused by bacteria, is always present in the part of Asiatic Turkey where Mecca is situated. It is never entirely stamped out in India. Many shrines in that country are sought annually for purposes of piety by myriads



THE SITUATION A WEEK AGO.

of human beings, their numbers regularly decimated by the fatal sickness, which, from these points, is distributed in every direction. Thousands of dead whose souls are supposed to be satisfactorily cared for, pollute the air, which the living must breathe, often with their bodies half buried. At Tor, near Egypt last year, African pilgrims returning from Mecca and detained by quarantine from passing through the Suez canal, were robbed of valuable carpets and much other property by officials who threatened to burn the whole as infected unless they gave up part. In various provinces of Turkey discrimination was made against Jews who were confined by alleged sanitary cordons until they nearly starved to death, while others were allowed to pass. They could only escape by the payment of money.

Happily it is believed that danger from Asiatic cholera will be less this year than last. On the other hand, yellow fever is at present more than usually threatening. There has just been a frightful epidemic of the latter at Rio, and vessels infected with the disease have arrived at United States ports much earlier and in greater numbers than ordinarily. This complaint is a cause of dread along the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts every summer. Certain ports in South America and the West Indies are sick with it the year round, simply because of their filthy and abominable sanitary condition. To keep it out of this country the marine hospital service maintains large quarantine establishments on remote islands whither ships are taken for cleaning and scientific infection and where there are hospitals. One of the stations is on the Dry Tortugas, thirty miles from land. It includes a complete bacteriological laboratory, and is in charge of an expert medical officer, who is making a special investigation respecting the nature of yellow fever, which is thought to be produced by another variety of those interesting vegetable parasites called "bacteria." Any craft arriving at a southern port and found to be infected, is sent by local authorities to the nearest "island of ruffians," where she is filled with sulphur fumes, her woodwork is washed with bichloride of mercury, and the bedding of the crew is put through a steaming process in disinfecting chambers before she is let go.

The marine hospital service is a sort of federal health board. It looks out for the sanitary condition of the country at large without interfering with the functions of state or local authorities. Maintaining communications with United States consuls all over the globe, it keeps a watch on diseases everywhere, publishing a weekly report respecting the health and mortality of every big city in the world. Importations of rats to this country are made under inspection of its officers. They come largely from Marseilles which is the great rags-shop of Europe, where they are collected from all over the continent, and even from the cholera-stricken districts of Asia. It is credibly asserted that some of them are actually the clothing of defunct pilgrims killed by the disease. However, no rats from Marseilles are permitted to enter a part of the United States without a certificate showing that they have been previously unharmed and boiled for an hour, or else subjected to steam or sulphurous acid gas. This regulation will soon be extended to rats from Ghent, and eventually to such merchandise from all Europe.

Smallpox threatens at all seasons, particularly from China; but such effective methods have been adopted for its prevention and extirpation wherever it appears that it is not greatly feared. Last winter there was an epidemic of this disease in Canada. Medical inspectors were placed at Detroit and Port Huron, and all the passengers from the infected districts who crossed the borders into the United States by train were vaccinated or sent back, unless they could show certificates of vaccination. All the vaccine used by the Marine hospital service is obtained from a farm near Washington, which is devoted exclusively to the manufacture of this product from young calves scientifically inoculated.

The last congress made a law providing for interstate quarantine. In case of an epidemic anywhere the surgeon-general in charge of the Marine Hospital bureau is permitted to promulgate such regulations as he may deem requisite, subject to the approval of the secretary of the treasury. Consumption, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles are left to the attention of

state and local health authorities. Recent discoveries in bacteriology have made quarantine methods scientific. Instead of the once usual forty-day period of detention for infected vessels, the latter are only stopped long enough to put them through the disinfecting processes which have been ascertained to be sufficient to destroy the germs of disease. The wonderful character of the work accomplished by the system in operation may be feely conceived by considering the fact that at the single station on Chaudleur island more than fifty ships infected with yellow fever were dealt with last summer.

To Our Capitalists. Gentlemen: The city of McMinnville is growing in population faster than you are improving your property within