

Look at the Map.

State of Oregon, Yamhill County. Here you will find the most productive section in the world. Land is cheap, offering special inducements to fruit raisers and dairymen.

Look at the Map.

The Telephone-Register.

Circulation Guaranteed Greater Than That of Any Other Paper Published in Yamhill County.

Look at the Map.

McMinnville, Yamhill County. Here is the County seat. Here is published THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER, Monarch of home newspapers, accorded first place in all the Directories.

Look at the Map.

REGISTER - Established August, 1881. Consolidated Feb. 1, 1899.

McMINNVILLE, OREGON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1892.

VOL. IV. NO. 33

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.

W. F. DIELSCHNEIDER.

Watchmaker and Jeweler. Dealer in All Kinds of Watches, Jewelry, Plated Ware, Clocks and Spectacles. McMinnville, Ore.

J. P. TURNEY.

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN. Speciality of surgery and diseases of women. Union Block - McMinnville, Ore.

J. C. MICHAUX.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. LAFAYETTE, OREGON. Jan. 21, '92.

CALBREATH & GOUCHER.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. McMinnville, Oregon. (Office over Braly's Bank.)

J. D. BAKER.

SURGEON AND HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. Office upstairs in the Garrison Building.

H. MULLEN.

VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST. Office at McMinnville Pharmacy. All diseases and ailments of the domesticated animals treated day or night.

RAMSEY & FENTON.

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CARLIN & 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 bear, Duke of Yamhill, No. 5423 property of Wm. H. Turner, will be permitted a limited number of sows this season. Can be seen at owner's farm 6 miles south-west of McMinnville, ORE.

J. W. COWLS, LEE LAUGHLIN, E. C. APPERSON.

McMINNVILLE NATIONAL BANK. McMinnville, Oregon. Paid up Capital, \$50,000.

J. B. ROHR,

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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.

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.

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Gates & Henry, Props. McMinnville, Oregon. Livery, Feed and Sale! Everything New And First-Class. Special Accommodations for Commercial Travelers. Corner Second and E Streets, one block from Cooks hotel.

1844. WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY, SALEM, OREGON.

Eighteen Departments in full operation. Each thoroughly manned and faithfully taught. Training for Farmer boys—For Merchants' sons for Teaching, Business and Professional Life.

The oldest and Largest Institution in the whole Northwest.

School years open Sept. 5, 1892.

For catalogue address, REV. GEO. WHITAKER, D. D., President.

JUDGE NELSON'S DECISION.

Speaking of patent medicines, the judge says: "I wish to deal fairly and honorably with all, and when I find an article that will do what it is recommended to do, I am not ashamed to say so. I am acquainted with Dr. Vanderpool (having been treated by him for cancer), and have used his blood medicine, known as the S. B. Headache and Liver cure, and while I am seventy-five years old, and have used many pills and other remedies for the blood, liver and kidneys, I must say that for a kidney tonic in Bright's disease, as an alternative for the blood, or to correct the action of the stomach and bowels it is a very superior remedy, and beats anything I ever tried." J. B. NELSON, Yakima, Wash. At 50 cents a bottle, it is the poor man's friend and family doctor.



McMINNVILLE COLLEGE.

The aim of the college is to offer to young men and women the

BEST EDUCATION POSSIBLE

At the VERY LOWEST RATES.

THE COURSES OF STUDY

Are fully abreast of the times, special attention being given to

PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC STUDIES

Graduates of the Normal Course are eligible to the

STATE TEACHERS DIPLOMA

Send for the new Catalogue. Fall Term opens Sept. 6th.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

FROM TOM HYER AND THE DAYS OF '49 TO JOHN L. OF '92.

A Little Title that Men Have Battled and Bruised Each Other About for Nearly Half a Century—What Men have Won it and What Men have Assumed It—Its Record not a Very Clean or Brilliant one Either—Champions.

Last week two men did battle with their fists in the city of New Orleans for a title. They did beat and bruise each other until one fell senseless to the earth, while the thousands of on-lookers did scream and yell and manifested in other civilized ways that they were greatly gratified and intellectually refreshed.

To be sure these men contended for a stake of many thousands of dollars, but the title is after all the main thing. The victor—that is to say the one of the two fighting humans who latters the other into insensibility—will subsequently travel around the country with a company of third rate actors and a fourth-rate play. He will not have any histrionic ability, but he will have the title. People will, therefore, pay gladly to look at him.

The vanquished will do about the same thing, but he will not make as much money, for people will not pay as freely to see a man who only fought for the title as they will gaze at the man who really possesses it.

Since 1849 many men have held this title. Some fought for it like wild beasts and others assumed it as a tramp proudly puts on an old hat that some one has ceased to care for and therefore thrown away. These men have lived as a whole rather dissipated lives, and some of them have died rather sudden deaths, but they were all famous and widely talked about, and perhaps after all that is the main thing.

The title is "Champion Prize Fighter of America," and was first assumed by Tom Hyer, the first champion of America and one of the greatest pugilists that ever stood in a ring. He was born January 1, 1819. He stood 6 feet 2 inches in height and weighed 180 pounds. Hyer only fought two battles in the ring, but that was owing to the fact that all the pugilists, after his great battle with Yankee Sullivan, fought shy of him. His first battle was with Geo. McHeester, better known as Country McClosky, a plucky pugilist and a great fighter. McClosky stood 6 feet in height and weighed 180 pounds. The fight took place at Caldwell's landing, New York on September 9, 1849.

McClosky stood up and faced the terrible blows of Hyer until 160 rounds had been fought and refused to succumb, then his second, knowing he could not win, threw up the sponge and Hyer was declared the winner in 101 rounds, fought in two hours and 55 minutes.

Although Yankee Sullivan witnessed Hyer fight McClosky and saw him deliver blows that might have killed McClosky, the plucky Sullivan had the courageous audacity to challenge him. A match was made for \$100 a side, and the pugilists fought in 34 rounds, fought in two hours and 55 minutes.

Aaron Jones then challenged Mike McCool to battle for \$2,000 and the championship. A match was arranged and the men fought according to London prize-ring rules at Busenbark Station O., Aug. 31, 1857. McCool won in 34 rounds lasting 23 minutes.

McCool held the title undisturbed until the following year, when Joe Coburn again decided to enter the arena and challenged McCool to fight for \$5,000.

On May 27, 1868, the pugilists met at Cold Spring station, Ind. McCool entered the ring, but Coburn was arrested about 600 yards from the ring. McCool was arrested later and both were jailed and sentenced to serve forty days imprisonment at Lansingburg, Md.

Then Bill Davis again claimed the title and a battle was fought with Tom Allen at St. Louis Mo. They fought for \$2,000 at Foster's Island, near St. Louis, on June 15, 1869. Allen beat McCool's face to a jelly and won the fight, but McCool was declared the winner on an alleged foul.

Jem Mace and Tom Allen fought for the championship and \$500 at Kennerly, New Orleans, on May 10, 1870. Mace won in ten rounds, 44 minutes. The next match for the championship was between Jem Mace and Joe Coburn. These rival champions met in a ring at Port Dover, Canada May 11, 1871. The pugilists were in the ring 1 hour and 17 minutes and never struck a blow. On November 31, 1871, Mace and Coburn did fight for the championship at Bay St. Louis, Miss. The fight lasted 3 hours and 38 minutes; 12 rounds were fought and the fight ended in a draw.

Jem Mace then went to England and returned with a claimant for the title, called Joe Goss.

Joe Goss was born at Northampton, England, November 3, 1838, stood 5 feet 8 inches in height, and in the Old Country was wont to fight at 150 pounds. His first engagement was with Jack Rooke, of Birmingham, whom after a most determined resistance, he compelled to succumb in 1 hour and 40 minutes, during which time 64 rounds were contested. This was on September 29, 1859.

Goss and Mace arrived in this country April 15, 1870. Goss at once challenged Tom Allen to fight for the title and a stake of 2,500 a side. Allen was perfectly willing to again face a match, he promptly accepted and the match was speedily made.

They fought on September 7, 1870, on Kentucky soil, the ring being first pitched in Kenton county, and, subsequently, owing to magisterial interference, was erected in Boone county. They fought 21 rounds in all, in 48 minutes when a decision was given in Goss' favor on account of a deliberate foul.

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Goss' last battle was with Paddy Ryan, Troy N. Y., for 2,000 and the championship of America. It took place on June 1, 1880, at Collier station, Va.



THE WILL-O-THE-WISP.

as the Benicia Boy, and stood 6 feet 2 inches in height, weighing 190 pounds. After Morrissey-retired Heenan assumed the title and defied the world.

This led to the great Sayers-Heenan fight in England in 1890, which Heenan fairly won, but did not receive the honors he was entitled to. Heenan then fought King and was defeated, after which he retired from the ring. He died at Green river, Wyo., October 23, 1873. It is claimed that he really defeated King, but was defrauded by the referee.

When Heenan retired Joe Coburn took unto himself the title. Coburn was challenged by Mike McCool, and they fought at Charleston, Md., May 15, 1863. Coburn won in sixty-three rounds in 1 hour and 10 minutes. Coburn was then matched to meet Jem Mace and went to Ireland for that purpose, but in some way the fight fell through and Coburn retired from the ring.

After Coburn relinquished the title it was passed around in rather lively fashion. Bill Davis of California claimed the championship, when James Dunn of Brooklyn picked up the gauntlet, and they made a match for \$2,000 and the title. The battle was fought in Pike county, Pa., May 16, 1865. Dunn won in forty-three rounds lasting 1 hour and 6 minutes. Dunn retired and Davis claimed the championship.

Mike McCool finally disputed Bill Davis' rights to the title and made a match for \$2,000 and the championship. The fight took place at Rhodes Point, Mo., September 19, 1866. McCool won in 34 rounds in 34 minutes.

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Owing to numerous postponements Goss trained off entered the ring against the Troy giant totally unfit for such a trial of pluck and endurance. Ryan won after a desperate battle which lasted 1 hour and 24 minutes 57 rounds being fought.

Goss died at Boston Mass., a few years ago. Patrick Ryan was born in the town of Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland March 15, 1853. He is one-half inch more than a "six-footer," without shoes, and ordinarily his weight is 221 pounds. He was never much of a champion. The proprietor of a New York sporting park matched him against John L. Sullivan, for \$5,000 and the title.

The battle was fought at Mississippi City, Miss., on February 7, 1882. Nine rounds were fought in 11 minutes when Sullivan was declared the winner. The battle was fought according to London rules, with bare knuckles. It was one of the least important battles ever fought for the title as far as form is concerned, for Ryan had only the title, but later Sullivan met him at New Orleans and reassumed the championship honors.

Ryan has never fought since, with the exception of glove contests in New York and San Francisco, with John L. Sullivan and Joe McAuliffe, in all of which he met with defeat.

Of John L. Sullivan, the present possessor of the title, his achievements are so recent there is little to be said.

John L. Sullivan was born of Irish parents in "The Highlands" Boston, Mass., U. S. A., Oct. 15, 1858, and is therefore not quite 34 years of age. He is 5 feet 10 inches high, and is at his best fighting weight when he does not exceed 14 stone.

At one time he refused to meet Jake Kilrain, who thereupon assumed the title, but later Sullivan met him at New Orleans and reassumed the championship honors.

Jas. Corbett, the man who defeated Sullivan at New Orleans on the 7th of Sept., is 26 years of age and is said to be a gentleman, being a pugilist simply for the money there is in it. He was born in San Francisco of Irish parentage, and before entering the arena was a clerk in the Nevada bank of San Francisco. He defeated Sullivan easily and won the stake of \$29,000 and a purse of \$25,000.

The quiet girl doesn't do any waiting until she gets an ant for a party. If you make the kid carry the heavy luncheon basket you can't blame him for lightening it on the way.

The girl who imbibed nothing stronger than lemonade is always the one to see snakes.

The fatter the girl the more swinging she can stand.

If your girl wants some cherries, don't climb the tree in your best clothes. It's more economical to follow the example of the immortal George and cut it down.

A girl can set out a picnic luncheon in such a way that a man never can find anything except the custard pie.

The small boy is never satisfied until he has found a bird's nest.

Among the picnic joys may be mentioned the kid who falls overboard, the man who loses his hat, the girl who gets senkiss and last, but not least, the chump who sits on the pie.

The small boy is never sorry for having stolen the luncheon unless he gets hungry on the way home.

The man who keeps awake all night thinking of the nice time he is going to have at the picnic the next day is apt to oversleep himself and arrive at the wharf just as the boat has got underway.

It is claimed that there is a lighthouse to every fourteen miles of coast in England, to every thirty-four miles in Ireland and to every thirty-nine miles in Scotland.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Rogers Bros., druggists, 107

DR. DAREMBERG ON CHOLERA.

Contagion by Means of the Soil and the Air as Well as by Water.

In a work just published, entitled "Cholera, its Causes and How to Avoid Them," by Dr. G. Daremberg, correspondent of the French Academy of medicine, the writer, after speaking of contagion by means of clothes and articles which have been in contact with cholera-stricken persons, says that contagion by water is also certain.

"Water may be contaminated" he says, "in the first place by the dwellers in boats. But it is more often effected by the sewerage of a town discharged into a river; and still more often by rain water which washes cholera germs deposited on the soil into the river. It is the sewerage which should always be the object of attack by the sanitary authorities.

"The cholera bacillus lives very easily in water. Dr. Meade Bolton has kept it alive in water for seven months, and his experiment has been confined at the sanitary office in Berlin.

"The cholera bacillus was found by Koch in a reservoir at Calcutta, the water from which was used by a number of Hindoos, who were attacked by the cholera. Nisati and Biesch found the same bacillus in the water of the port of Marseilles.

"In view of these facts many scientists, including Koch, declare that water is the sole vehicle of cholera, that it is not propagated by dust in the air but only by drinking water. Long ago it was observed in England that entire quarters supplied with water from a certain river were attacked with cholera, while other quarters of the same cities receiving their water from different sources were free from the disease. In France similar observations were made with regard to the quarters which received water from the Ourcq canal.

"In 1870 Dr. Macnamara found in India a water source accidentally contaminated with cholera discharges which gave the disease to five persons out of nineteen who drank it. "Finally it has been lately demonstrated in France and Germany that vigorous cholera germs can live more than a year in drinking waters, especially in a temperature between 40 and 50 degrees Fahrenheit, which explains the intensity of epidemics during hot seasons and also shows the dangers of filling house cisterns with contaminated waters.

"But one must also admit contagion by way of the soil and the air. It is admitted that the soil is a very favorable medium for the development of morbid germs. As long ago as 1854 Prof. Pettenkofer, of Munich, showed that the soil was favorable to the development of the cholera germ. Messrs. Fraenkel and De Glaxa, have observed the comma bacillus live and reproduce itself in the superficial layers of the soil.

Messrs. Schotte Illing and Gruber have moreover shown that the cholera bacillus under such circumstances triumphs over the others in the struggle for existence. The microbe prefers the generous nourishment of the human intestine, but when accustomed to live in the air or the soil, sustains itself on less food.

"The bacillus needs to live in the soil to regain its virulence and to reach the maturity necessary for the creation of an epidemic. This breaks out when the underground waters run down and the surface of the contaminated soil becomes dry. The microbe can bear desiccation, is carried with the dust into the air whence it is absorbed into the stomach and there the acid of the gastric juices is powerless to absorb it.

"Professor Sojka, of Prague, has shown that microbes hidden in the depths of the earth, having been carried there by water, are rapidly brought to the surface by capillary attraction when the superficial layer of earth is richer than the deeper one. M. Duclaux, Professor of Biological Chemistry at the Sorbonne, has also explained in a most ingenious way how the cholera microbe may be brought to the surface. The soil microbes by turning organic matter into gaseous forms saturate the superficial soil with carbonic acid. If this gas is found in great quantity it sinks to the deeper strata and the cholera microbes, being unable to live in it rise to the surface. They are also carried without inconvenience in the intestinal canals of earth worms.

In these ways they are able to attach themselves to vegetables, which if eaten uncooked transfer themselves to the human stomach. But above all it is by the pulverization of water, infected matter should not come in contact with the soil or with water sources until it has been disinfected by heat or chemical antiseptic. Linen used by cholera patients is very dangerous, and should be plunged into boiling water. It contains microbes having existed in air, at one time humid and dry, and therefore very vigorous. Linen infected in this way handles it much more often than the bodies of patients do the hospital attendants.

"It was formerly believed that the human body was the only favorable medium for the development of the germs of contagious diseases and that these germs passed from one man to another by means of the air. To-day it is known that the earth is the great source of germs, which it liberates sometimes in the air and sometimes in the water."

"What are you doing?" asked the convict of the reporter, who was writing up the penitentiary.

"I'm taking notes."

"Hump! That's what brought me here."—Washington Star.

Dr. Miles' Nervine for Nervous Prostration.

IF YOU WANT Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, Wall Paper or Picture Frames AT BEDROCK PRICES, GO TO

BURNS & DANIELS

They have the best and most complete stock this side of Portland and will always treat you right.

BURNS & DANIELS.

WE WANT YOUR EYE

Points to Remember for 1892, in the purchase of Groceries.

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 always give you the best goods in the city for the money. We give cash or trade for all produce, suit yourself in the matter.

MILLSAP & SON.

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 Immense Stock of HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE ALTOGETHER MAKES A COMPLETE COMBINATION As to stocks, but not with any other firm or men.

I 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.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR FOR THE TELEPHONE-REGISTER.

Best Local Paper in Yamhill.

Will be Especially Interesting during the Fall Campaign. Subscribe Now.