CENTAUR

One Kind for the Human Family. The other for Horses and Aniunitals.

These Liniments are simply the wonder of the world. Their effects are little less than marvellous. The White Lintment is for the human family. It will drive Rheumattsm, Sciatica and Neuralgia from the system; cures Lumbago, Chiliblains, Lockjaw, Palsy, Itch and most Cutaneous Eruptions; It extracts frost from frozen hands or fect, and the polson of bites and stings of venomous reptiles; it subduce swellings, and alleviates pain of every kind. When sprains or bruises occur, it is the most potent remedy ever discovered to heal the injured parts. The Centaur Liniment is used with great efficacy for Sore Throat, Toothace, Caked Breasts, Earache, and Weak Back. The following is but a sample of numerous testimonials:

"INDIANA HOME, JEFF, Co., Ind., May 28, 1873.
"I think it my duty to inform you that I have sufferred much with swollen feet and chords. A few
bottles of Centaur Liniment has done the work for
me. I have not been free from these swellings in
eight years. Now I am perfectly well. The Liniment ought to be applied warm.

BENJAMIN BEOWN."

The proof is in the trial. It is reliable, it is handy, is cheap, and every family should have the White Ountour Liniment 3

The Yellow Contaur Lintment is adapt ed to the tough muscles, cords and flesh of horses and animals. It has performed more wonderful cures, in three years, of Spavin, Strain, Wind-galls, Scratches, Sweeny, and general Lameness, than all other samedies in existence. Read what the great Expressmen my of th

"New York, January, 1874. Byery owner of horses should give the CENTAUR
BENIESEV a trial. We consider it the best article eyer used in our stables.

"H. MARNH, Supt. Adams Kx. Stables, N. Y.
"E. PULTZ, Supt. U. S. Ex. Stables, N. Y.
"ALBERT S. OLIN, Supt. Nat. Ex. Stables, N. Y."

The best patrons of this Liniment are Farriers and Votrinary Surgeons, who are continually using some Miniment. It heals Galls, Wounds and Poll-evil, semeves Swellings, and is worth millions of dollars mnually to Farmers, Livery-men, Stock-growers, Sheepraisers, and those having horses or cattle.

What a Farrier cannot do for \$20 the Centaur Lir ment will do at a trifling cost. These Liniments are sold by all dealers throughout

the country. They are warranted by the proprietors. and a bottle will be given to any Farrier or Physician to desire to test them.

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co., 46 DET ST., NEW YORK.

HONEY.

Pitcher's Castoria is a complete substitute for Caster Oil, and is as pleasant to take as Honey, It is particularly adapted to Teething and irritable children. It destroys worms, assimilates the food, regulates the Stomach, and cures Wind Colle, Few remedies are as efficacious for Feverishness, Croup, Worms and Whooping Cough. Casteria is a scienti-de sud purely vegetable preparation, more effective than Castor Oil and neither gags nor grines. Prepared by Messrs, J. B. Ross & Co., 46 Dey Street, New York, from the recipe of Samuel Pitcher, M. D., of Barnstable, Mass.

LUCIUS BELL. Successor to J. M. KEELER & Co., 95 Liberty st., . . NEW YORK, Commission Agent BUYING AND FORWARDING PROM S York vin lethous, Pacific Railroad, and ora, all kinds of Merchandise, and for the said acts from the Pacific coast, for the collection



A SURE CURE FOR

Scab,

Screw Worm. Foot Rot,

AND ALL Parasites that infest Sheep.

TT IS SAFER BETTER AND VASTLY CHEAP THAN ANY OTHER EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR THE TREATMENT OF SHEEP. IT

Improves the Health

OF THE ANIMAL, AND THE QUALITY OF THE WOOL.

One gallon is enough for one hundred to two It is put up to PIVE-GALLON CANS-Price, \$19 Send for circular, to

T. A. DAVIS & Co. PORTLAND, OREGON, Wholesale Agents for the State.

Or to your nearest Retail Druggist. Mrs. Rohrer's New Remedy FOR THE LUNGS

IS MEETING WITH WONDERFUL SUCCESS! THIS PURELY VEGSTABLE REMEDY HAS no equal in the relief and care of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Broachitts, Croup, Whooping Cough, Measles, &c. It has produced some remarkable cures. Sold by dracrists generally. Prepared only by JOHN L. MUREPHY, Meanworth, Oc., To whom all letters of business should be addressed

J. A. STRATTON. Attorney at Law, Importers of Drugs and Chemicals. SALEM. OREGON.

"Eve's GRANDDAUGHTERS."-Mary Clemmer, in a late letter to the Independent, writes of the new mistress of the White House as follows: She has a singularly and gentle and winning face. LINIMENTS. It looks out from the bands of a smooth dark hair with that tender light in the eyes which we have come to associate always with the Madonna. I have never seen such a face reign in the White House. I wonder what the world of Vanity Fair will do with it. Will it friz that hair? powder that face? draw those sweet pure lines awry with pride? bare those shoulders? shorten those sleeves? hide John Wesley's discipline out of sight, as it poses and minces before "the first lady of the What will she do with it, this land?" woman of the heart and home? Strong as she is fair, will she have the grace to use it as not abusing it; to be in it, yet not of it; priestess of a religion pure and undefiled, holding the white lamp of her womanhood unshaken and unsullied, high above the heated crowd that fawns, flatters and spoils? The Lord in heaven knows. All I know is that Mr. and Mrs. Hayes are the finest looking type of man and woman that I have ever seen take their abode in the White House.

> THE WAY TO HARDEN BUTTER.—An English butter-maker of large experience, who is now on a visit to the United States for the purpose of looking over the cheese and butter dairies, gives us the following information con-cerning a method in practice among the best butter-makers in England for rendering butter firm and solid during hot weather. Carbonate of soda and alum are used for the purpose, made alum are used for the purpose, made into powder. For twenty pounds of butter and teaspoonful of carbonate of soda and one of powdered alum are mingled together at the time of churning and put into the cream. The effect of this powder is to make the butter come firm and solid, and give it a clean sweet flavor. It does not enter the butter, but its action is upon the cream, and it passes on with the buttermilk. The ingredients of the powder should not be mingled together until required to be used, or at the time the cream is in the churn ready for churning.

ABOUT MOLES. - A correspondent of fhe Rural Sun gives the following method of destroying moles: "Collect a number of earth worms, kill them and mix them up with a lot of powdered nux vomica; let this mixture stand agout 24-hours in a heap; then take the worms and place one or more of them here and there in the holes or tracks of the moles, and mark where pou place them, and examine there in a day or two and you will find more dead moles than you do worms. This is the best remedy I have e er seen tried, and I hope farmers and gardners troubled with them will try this receipt and report the results."

As to the necessity for doing someth-ing to repress this pest of the garden there can be little doubt in the mind of one who has had a bed of several thousand strawberry plants burrowed completely from end to end, and three-fourths of the plant destroyed. If moles are a remedy against insect pasts the remedy is worse than the disease.

A LAND FULL OF GOLD AND SILVER. -A correspondent of the London Times writing from Alexandria, Informs the public that Cap. Buaton, the Africian traveler, has made a "find" of personal interest. At the request of the Khedive he has visited the "Land of Midian," the desolate region on the eastern side of the Gulf of Akabah, the easternmost of the two long and narrow estuaries which the Red Sea ends. Accompanied by M. George Marie, a French engineer, Capt. Burton landed in Midian on April 2, and in an expedition of some weeks explored a region full of ruined towns, built of solid maonry, with made roads, aqueducts five miles long, artificial takes, and massive fortresses, all marking a wealthy and powerful neople. Their wealth was based on mining operations, and Capt, Burton reports the existence of gold, silver, tin, antimony, und turquoise mines. The auriferous region is extensive, indeed, the discoverer believes portable timber is fully \$75,000 000 as it stands he has opened up a California, and the Khedive proposes to have the country worked by European capitalists. It will be remembered that in the Bible, Midian is always described as a land gon.

full of metals especially good silver and lead. It is more than probable that Soloman's Ophir was situated there, as the small ships in which he imported gold, ivory, and peacocks were launched at the head of the Red Sea. Midian is part of the Egyptian Viceroalty.

Proceedings of the Salem Teachers' Association, hold at the Central "chool Building, 4:40 P. M., June 11, 1877.

The Association was called to order promptly by the President.

The Secretary being absent, Mr. X. N. Steeves was appointed to fill the place.
The roll was called, and eight members responded to their names. Miss Mattie Powell was appointed

special critic.

No irregular business.
The subject for consideration, "Primary Reading," was introduced by Miss Marie E. Smith, whose talk indicated that she well understood this very important branch of education, yet we all felt that Miss Smith left out much that she knows and practices in her school. Perhaps she felt that these peculiar methods, these little plans which every successful teacher of young children must adopt, would not interest many of the teachers. While not interest many of the teachers. While we teach some particular grade, we should fit ourselves to teach any grade. Hence, each member of the Association is asked to contribute of his or her stock of knowledge to the general good.

Miss D'Arcy followed Miss Smith, and gave some of her methods of teaching very

young children how to read.

Mrs. I. G. Adair brought up many interesting points. She would begin teaching words that children could understand, ing words that children could understand, not necessarily short words, but such as could be put together in sentences. Every word, sentence, and lesson should be thoroughly understood before going to another. Mrs. Adair recommends Webb's Charts as a great assistance in teaching reading. We ought to have them in our sections.

Mr. Gregg was the fourth speaker. Subject - Orthoepy. Mr. Gregg con-tended that this subject should receive much attention in the lower grades. Ex-plained articulation, syllabication and accent; and showed how necessary a a knowledge of the rules of each was to the learner.

Mr. Steeves closed the performance, taking the subject of Inflections, which he handled with skill. Compared graceful reading to graceful walking. Showed that not only in music, which is itself a great teacher of Inflection, but in the simple reading of words the great power of the reader, lies in Inflection. Several examples were cited; among them Whitfield's pronunciation of Mesopota-mia. He would teach the rules, and then practice by reading a sentence and requiring the child to read in the same manner.

The performance was creditable to the second division. Misses Taylor and Powell and Messrs. Gregg and Randle took part in the gen-

eral discussion. As the election of officers and other rregular business comes before the Asso-ciation, and will occupy the whole time of the next meeting, the 9th 10th and 11th items in the order of business, were

Under unfinished business the Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, and they were approved. Miss Adair was absent on account of sickness in family. Messrs. Gregg and Randle were tardy on account of their time pieces being slow. The special critic made her report, after which the Association adjourned.

S A. RANDLE,

Seretary

THE CHAMPION LIAR.—A Detroiter de-clared in the presence of a dozen passengers on a Woodward avenue car that he had seen forty-seven feet of snow at one time in Omaba, burying up a town, that the snow was somed and boys went in swimming, the same as in July. One man ventured to ask, "What became of the crust?" "It's hanging up there yet!" replied the noble liar; "said the man who doubts my word wants to seep off the car for half a minute!" No one accepted the challenge, and he commenced telling that he had seen hallstones that welghed six pounds each.

An Eastern paper says: "West Virginia has the largest and most valuable body of timber of any state in the Union. Frof. Funtaine estimates that the area still cover-ed by forests is between 9,000,000 and 10,000,acres, and that the value of the surplus ex in the forests. The oak, wainut, cherry, ash. poplar, maple, elm, sycamore, and locust attain a size there not surpassed on the American continent." The writer of this had probably never seen the forests of OreBY TELEGRAPH.

Great Fire at St. Johns, New Brunswick 15,000 People Homeless! St. Johns, N. B. June 21.—This morning, at 2:30 o'clock, a fice broke out in McLaughin's boiler shep, Portland street. A strong borthwest wind was blowing, and in an incredibly short space of time the flames burst out, carrying with them hundreds of houses, stores, and lumber yards. The fire spread rapidly toward the business portion of S. John's, clearing in its carrer entire. of St. Johns, clearing in its career entire excepts of buildings. In fact, the entire city south of King street, including the wharves and shipping. Among the public buildings destroyed are the new postoffice, valued at \$200,000; custom house, Victoris hour, academy of music, dramatic lyceum, Royal hotal, and many other public buildings. Every wholesale and nearly all the retail houses were destroyed. The only bank saved was the bank of British North America. Several schooners and larger vessels were burned, Rafts laden with goods and household wares reedily caught the flames and were consumed. The fierce wind drove the flames to the south and east and destroyed everything they reached to the water's edge. Five men and two infants are now known to have lost and two infants are now known to have lost their lives. Many are missing. The loss is estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, and the insurance will not, it is thought, exceed \$6,000,000. Thousands of people wander the streets homeless and in despair. The destruction of provisions of all kinds seems to point to a famine. Relief must come soon or many will perish from want. Few saved even their clothes. The fire is still raging.—No hopes are entertained of extinguishing it until it has exhausted itself for want of material to keep it alive. The wind has gone down, but the fire still burns freely. The gas works are destroyed, and the remainder of the city is in darkness. The area burned is nearly two hundred scree.

The U. S. Consul telegraphs for aid for the suffering people. Fifteen thousand people are homeless.

suffering people. Fifteen thousand people are homeless.

St. Johns, June 21.—Yesterday was the most calamitous day ever known in the annals of St. Johns. Nothing could have come more suddenly than the fire which destroyed so many valuable lives, wasted property by millions, arrested many and varied forms of industry and spread not only desolation but terror and consternation all around. Public buildings, palaces of commerce, temples of religion, banks, palatial residences, newspaper and telegraph offices, school houses, almost everything of which the citizens of St. Johns felt proud, were all in a few hours laid in ruins. The loss on hotels, churches, school houses, banks, etc., was made a thousand times more painful by the lamentable destruction of life accompanying it.

nying it.

No clear estimate of the value of the prop erty destroyed or insurance can be given. It is certain ten or twelve millions are gone. Insurance men think their risks may run up to five millions. The entire business por-tion of the city is destroyed. Not a leading

establishment has escaped.

New York, June 21.—A Portland, Me., private dispatch from St. Johns, at 1 p. m., says: After careful estimate, it has been deeided that fully half the city is destroyed. Women and children are on the streets cry-ing for bread, and the scene beggars descrip-

Pottsville, PA., June 21.—The condemn

Pettsville, PA., June 21.—The condemned Molly Maguires were hung this morning, at Pottsville, Mauch Chunk, and Wilkesbarre. No disturbance.

New York, June 22.—A heavy thunderstorm prevailed yesterday throughout the Northern States. Reports of disaster come from all directions—houses and churches unroofed, fruit tress desiroyed, and in some instances human life lost. The Fribune press rooms were flooded, because the pavement on Spruce street was up for repairs; no great damage. In Philadelphia, passengers in the street cars were in some instances obliged to stand up on the seats, while the horses swam.

dispatch asserts that Layard, British ambas-sador, has counseled the Sultan to make peace immediately. All the ministers, ex-cept Red of Pasha, minister of war, were in favor of peace.
The Turkish forces in Armenia, though

they make vigorous feints of resistance, are evidently again retiring towards Eczeroum and the Russians are again advancing. This is considered to indicate that the Russian siege of Kars is progressing favorably and

stege of Kars is progressing favorably and that the besieging force is expected soon to be free for concerted demonstration, which must either destroy Mukhtar Pasha's army or compel it to an equally fatal retreat.

London, June 21.—A special from Debbaba confirms the report that the Turk's suffered a severe defeat in Saturday's battle. The engagement commenced at six in the morning and lasted till Loon.

ing and lasted till Loon.

Cettinje, June 21.—Yesterday the Turks occupied the village of Martinez, the Montenegrins retiring to the heights above without resistance. To day the Turks attempted to move toward Danilograd. After a desperate struggle of five hours the Turks were driven bock to Spuz, abandoning their camp and baggage to the Montenegrins.

A considerable British force is said to be under orders to proceed to Egypt. Probably no declaration will be made, but the troops will occupy Egypt ostensibly to protect the Suez canal. English statesmen favor a closer union of English interests there. Annexa-

suez canal. English statesmen favor a closer union of English interests there. Annexation of Egypt and a protectorate is now believed the only solution of the problem by which the Queen's vessels may pass unimpeded through the canal, and that no belligerent vessels shall be tolorated there. Actual proprietorship is the only means of securing this end. ing this end.

A battle in the open field between the Russians and the Turks commanded by Mehemet, took place in Asia Minor, and resulted

in a Russian victory.

The Turkish defeat near Spuz, by the Montenegrias, was a most disastrous rout. It was only the artillery of the forts that saved the Turkish army from destruction.

The Turks (on the other hand) claim that they are successful in Montenegro, and the

campaign is considered over.

Chicago, June 22.—The Tribune's special from London says the cabinet has apparenty made temporary but not unchangeable gallantry, and fought like tigers.

extension upon inundated Turkish territory, the Russians have built a large number of rafts which have been towed to-day into an arm of the stream, where the two moniters

were sunk.

The Russians bave constructed in all a thousand rafts and pontoons, chiefly in the river Screth, of which a large number are being used at Ibrail, but leaving enough for

being used at Ibrail, but leaving enough for a bridge at Galatz also. A telegram from Ibrail announces that 6,-000 Russians crossed the Danube from Galatz yesterday and took the heights be-nind Sevezilla near Matchin. The Turks have abandoned Matchin. The Russians on landing on the Turkish bank of the Danube and the second of the Seco

bank of the Danube penetrated directly into the interior behind the hills, gaining possession of the heights commanding Marchin, after an obstinate fight with a body of Bashi Bazouks. The engagement lasted from day-break until noon. The capture of Matchin is imminent.
London, June 22.—An Erzeroum dispatch

confirms the report that Bayazid has been reoccupied by the Turks. The Russian garrisons were driven out and some made pris-oners. It believed an engagement on a large scale between the Russian left and the Rus-sian right is imminent.

sian right is imminent.

June 2s.—A Cettinje correspondent of the Times telegraphs under date of yesterday as follows: Suleiman Pasha advances very slowly. The road is obstinately contested by the Montenegrius. I have no doubt myself that he will succeed in getting through, but with very grave losses.

Constantinople, June 23.—Intelligence received to-day announces that Mukhtar Pasha has been engaged since Thursday with the Russian army at Tatkhodja between Khorason and Delibaba. The battle was proceeding all day yesterday; result unknown.

A telegram from Mukhtar Pasha states that the Turks attacked, on the 20th inst., the Russian division encamped at Hilists. The fight lasted until nightfall. The Russian division was out in two and fied in disorder.

Later from the Indian War.

Later from the Indian War.

Lewiston, Thursday morning, 8 o'clock, June 22.—Pike Davenport, John Havard and two other men arrived from Mt. Idaho last night. They report that Mrs. Manuel and child, and George Woodard, had been murdered on Salmon river. Most of the remaining families are forted up at Slate creek, and have a defense of about 40 able-bodied citisens. Chapman with 35 volunteers were to proceed from their defenses at Mt. Idaho to reconnoiter the position of the Indians, who are supposed to be somewhere in the direction of Salmon river. In the fight Charles Horton of the volunteers was killed. The New Tenino arrived this morning with 107 troops. About 50 volunteers have arrived here from Columbia county, but few of them have suitable arms, but are awaiting them from below. Lew Day has died of his wounds.

The following dispatch was received at military headquarters yesterday morning from Gen. O. O. Howard:

military headquarters yesterday morning from Gen, O. O. Howard:
FORT LAFWAI, I. T., June 20—9:25 p. m.
A message received from Col. Perry makes the loss 33, meaning exclusive of Lieut. Theiler, whom. Capt. Trimble placed, wounded, upon his horse. Theiler was afterwards killed. The Florence people reported to having effectually blocked the Indian trail toward Little Salmon and Weiser. Reinforcements leave here Friday morning without fail. It is the worst possible country for us for Indian fighting.

San Froncisco. June 22.—A Winnemucca press dispatch says Gov. Brayman of Idaho received a dispatch from Winnemucca, chief of the Piutes, now at Silver City, in which the chief assures the Governor he has no intention of breaking the peace with the whites; that if an Indian outbreak occurs he will remain friendly, but if he wants to fight he will give fair warning.

A press dispatch from Boise City says:—The scene of the massacre is on Salmon river and tributaries of that stream coming in from the northern side, draining Camas Prairie and the neighboring mountains. The

from the northern side, draining Camas Prairie and the neighboring mountains. The swam.

New York, June 22.—Secretary of State Bigelow, to day, in defense of Mr. Fairchild's action in the case of Tweed, said that while the statement was under consideration information reached the Attorney General Tweed has to his credit in Europe two million dollars, and that he is only waiting to secure his discharge to rejoin his confederates to embark with them in a large street railway speculation in Madrid.

FOREIGN.

St. Petersburg, June 21.—A Constantinople dispatch asserts that Layard, British ambassador, has counseled the Sultan to make peace immediately. All the ministers, except Red iff Pasha, minister of war, were in the northern side, draining Camas Prairie and the neighboring mountains. The settlement-cailed Camas Prairie and the neighboring mountains, settlement-cailed Cam have fortified themselves in a stockade fort, into which has been received the wives and children of the murdered men, together with the families of the men who had escaped massacre. Gathered in this place are the ed massacre. Gathered in this place are the following persons: Mrs. Henry Elfers and two children, whose husband was murdered at John Day's creek; Mr. Sherwood, wife and grown daughter! Hiram Tilman, wife and several children; Mrs. Wm. Osborne and five children, whose husband was murdered at Harry Mason's, on Salmon river; sister of Harry Mason, murdered in his home; Mrs. H. C. Brown, husband murdered at his store on Salmon river; Mrs. J. Manuel and two children, husband murdered at White Bird postoffice; John Woods, Chas. Ford's wife and four children; Mr. Cohen, wife and several children: William Rhett, wife and several children.

These few men are thus shut up in the midst of hostile Indians without adequate means of defense and without aid will certainly be overpowered and murdered, as the Indians declare their determination to take the fort and murder the men. It cannot be

the fort and murder the men. It cannot be hoped the Indians will again spare the women and childred after the losses they must sustain in capturing the fort, as the men will fight to the last. Our informant says he is reliably informed the Indians did not fire a reliably informed the Indians did not fire a reliably informed the Indians did not fire a single building or destroy any property, but cleaned the country of stock which they have driven to the south side of Salmon river. The Indians have now their principal camp and headquarters on Salmon river just below the mouth of a small stream called Shookum Chuck, while the stock is gathered and pastured on an extensive triangular shaped region formed by the Snake and Salmon rivers and the high mountain range lying about the forks of Payette and Weiser rivers. Here there is abundant pasturage for summer and winter, and here they will doubtless make their final stand.

In contradiction to previous reports that the troops behaved badly, our informant says, by citizens who were in the fight he is assured the troops, though they allowed themselves to be decoyed into ambush, displayed throughout the action the utmost gallantry, and fought like tigers.



This is the Original Article-All Others are Inferior Imitations!

Entrons Runal. Purse: Dear Sirs—I have just made an experiment with prepared poison for killing squirreis putting onto can each of the following poisons: A can of Barney's, a can of Steele's and a can of the article called Wakelee's axis erminator. One can of Wakelee's kills as many as seven of Barney's Squirreis Found; and as many as ten cans of Steele's Equirrel Poison. Thinking the result will be interesting to your readers. I send it for their benefit.

Yours, very respectfully.

S. P. Woodwand.

In Purchasing care should be taken to order WAKELEE'S.

WAKELEE'S SQUIRREL AND GOPHER EXTERMINATOR IS THE ONLY AGENT Successfully Used to Protect Standing

Grain. The Best Medium for the Destruction of Gophers. Full Direc-

tions with each Can.

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