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These Liniments are simply the wonder of the world. Their effects are little less than marvellous.

The White Liniment is for the human family. It will drive Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia from the system; cures Lumbago, Chillsblains, Lockjaw, Palsy, Itch and most Cutaneous Eruptions; it extracts frost from frozen hands or feet, and it soothes bites and stings of venomous reptiles; it produces swellings, and alleviates pain of every kind.

The Yellow Centaur Liniment is adapted 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, Sweeney, and general Lameness, than all other remedies in existence.

Every owner of horses should give the CENTAUR LINIMENT a trial. We consider it the best article ever used in our stable.

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Pitcher's Castoria is a complete substitute for Castor Oil, and is as pleasant to take as Honey. It is particularly adapted to Teething and irritable children.

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IT IS SAFER, BETTER AND VASTLY CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR THE TREATMENT OF SHEEP. IT Improves the Health OF THE ANIMAL, AND THE QUALITY OF THE WOOL.

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THIS PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY HAS no equal in the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Measles, &c. It has produced some remarkable cures.

J. A. STRATTON, Attorney at Law, SALEM, OREGON. Office on State Street, opposite the Bennett House.

THE TAKING OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

For nearly 425 years Constantinople has remained undisturbed in the possession of the Turks. On May 29, 1453—the city was then the capital of the Byzantine Empire—it was stormed by the Turks, the last Byzantine Emperor, Constantine XIII, losing his life in the defense.

"A little before day the Turks approached the walls and began the assault, where shot and stones were delivered upon them from the wall as thick as hail, whereof little fell in vain, by reason of the multitude of the Turks, who, pressing fast into the walls, could not see in the dark, how to defend themselves, but were without number wounded or slain; but these were of the common and worst soldiers, of whom the Turkish King made no more reckoning than to abate the first force of the defendants. Upon the first appearance of the day, Mohammed gave the sign appointed for the general assault, whereupon the city was in a moment, and at one instant, on every side most furiously assaulted by the Turks; for Mohammed, the more to distress the defendants, and the better to see the forwardness of the soldiers, had before appointed which part of the city every Colonel with his regiment should assail, which they valiantly performed, delivering their arrows and shot, upon the defendants so thick that the light of day was therewith darkened; others in the meantime courageously mounting the scaling-ladders, and coming even to hand-strokes with the defendant's upon the wall, where the foremost were for the most part violently borne forward by them which followed after. On the other side, the Christians with no less courage withstood the Turkish fury, beating them down again with great stones and weighty pieces of timber and so overwhelmed them with shot, darts and arrows, and other hurtful devices from above, that the Turks, dismayed with the terror thereof, were ready to retire.

Mohammed, seeing the great slaughter and discomfiture of his men, sent in fresh supplies of his janissaries and best men of war, whom he had for that purpose reserved as his last hope and refuge; by whose coming on his fainting soldiers were again encouraged, and the terrible assault began afresh. At which time the barbarous king ceased not to use all possible means to maintain the assault; by name calling upon this and that Captain, promising unto some whom he saw forward golden mountains, and unto others in whom he saw any sign of cowardice, threatening most terrible death; by which means the assault became most dreadful, death there raging in the midst of many thousands. And albeit that the Turks lay dead by heaps upon the ground, yet other fresh men pressed on still in their places over their dead bodies, and with divers enemy either slew or were slain by their enemies.

In this so terrible a conflict, it chanced Justinianus, the General, to be wounded in the arm, who, loosing much blood, cowardly withdrew himself from the place of his charge, not leaving any to supply his room and so got into the city by the gate called Romaus, which he had caused to be opened in the inner wall, pretending the cause of his departure to be for the binding up of his wound, but being, indeed a man now altogether discouraged.

The soldiers, there present, dismayed with the departure of their General, and sore charged by the janissaries, forsook their stations, and in haste fled to the same gate whereby Justinianus was entered; with the sight whereof the other soldiers, dismayed, ran thither by heaps also. But whilst they violently strive together to get in at once, they so wedged one another in the entrance of the gate, that few of so great a multitude got in; in which so great a press and confusion of minds, 800 persons were there by them that followed trodden under foot, or thrust to death. The Emperor himself, for safeguard of his life, flying with the rest in that press as a man not regarded, miserably ended his days together with the Greek empire. His dead body was shortly after found by the Turks among the slain and known by his rich apparel, whose head being cut off, was forthwith presented to the Turkish tyrant, by whose commandment it was afterwards thrust upon the point of a lance, and in great derision carried about as a trophy of his victory, first in camp and afterward up and down the city.

The Turks, encouraged with the flight of the Christians, presently advanced their ensigns upon the top of the uttermost wall, crying Victory; and by the breach entered as if it had been a great flood, which, having once found a breach in the bank, overflowed, and beareth down all before it; so the Turks, when they had won the outer wall, entered the city by the same gate that was opened for Justinianus, and by the breach which they had before made with their great artillery, and without mercy cutting in pieces all that came in their way, and without further resistance became lords of that most famous and imperial city.

In this fury of the barbarians perished many thousands of men, women and children, without respect of age, sex, or condition. Many, for safeguard of their lives, fled into the temple of Sophia, where they were without pity slain, except some few reserved by the barbarous victors to purposes more grievous than death itself. The rich and beautiful ornaments and jewels of that most sumptuous and magnificent church—the stately building of Justinianus the emperor—were, in the turning of a hand, plucked down and carried away by the Turks; and the church itself, built for God to be honored in, for the present converted into a stable for their horses, or a place for the execution of their abominable and unspeakable filthiness; the image of the crucifix was also by them taken down, and a Turk's cap put upon the head thereof, and so set up and shot at with their arrows, and afterward, in great derision, carried about in their camp, as it had been in procession, with drums playing before it, railing and spitting at it, and calling it the God of the Christians, which I note not so much done in contempt of the image as in despite of Christ and the Christian religion.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The Tribune's Rockford, Ill., special says the coroner's jury to-night after thirteen days work, rendered a verdict in the court house case which is fully sustained by the public opinion here. They find that Henry L. Gay, the architect, through neglect to provide for the great amount of weight called for to complete the building according to his plans, is guilty of the deaths of the deceased. That the board of supervisors failed to use the necessary caution in examining the plans and specifications, and acted unwisely in not employing a competent architect to superintend the construction.

The Inter-Ocean's New Orleans special gives additional facts of the New Orleans killing affair. John Laws, the deceased, is a Republican member of the Legislature, a prominent, intelligent, industrious colored man. His crime was having testified before the Senate Committee last January against the bulldozers. All the colored men who testified before that committee will meet the same fate. Nichols is powerless to protect them. Two influential postmasters were run out of the parish last week and no action has been taken.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Times says Vanderbilt, having telegraphed from Europe instructing the New York Central and Lake Shore roads to reduce passenger rates from Chicago to New York from \$23 to \$15, other trunk roads will make the same reduction. At the same time Vanderbilt telegraphed to his own roads he informed the officials of the Michigan Central of the change, and the latter last night said they would at once reduce their price to \$15.

The Tribune's Washington special says that Secretary Everts is preparing a letter to Gov. Stone, of Miss., setting forth in very decided terms the opinion of the administration regarding the murder of Judge Chisholm and family, and it will be notice to the Southern people of the position of the President upon the question of all classes of citizens throughout the South, and will furnish an interpretation of his Southern policy which the South does not seem fully to understand.

BOSTON, May 24.—Four inches of snow fell in Berkshire county, Mass., this morning. It is feared much damage will be done to the fruit crop.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—A fatal case of destitution came to light in Oakland yesterday. John Burton, having a wife and a three months' old infant, without money or food and weak from fasting and illness, attempted a job of mowing a lawn for Eli M. playter, corner of Fourteenth and Castro streets, to earn sufficient to procure food for himself and family. In the midst of his work he fell from exhaustion and died in a few minutes, before medical aid could be procured.

CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., May 25.—At noon to-day the principal warriors of this agency, to the number of 600, were passed in review by General Crook. Lieut. Clark formed the line on the plain east of the agency building, Crook taking his station in front of the center. The Indians were broken into columns of 18 platoons and executed a march past him in good style. Having been again wheeled into line, the chiefs rode to within a few paces of Gen. Crook, where they dismounted and shook hands with him. Crazy Horse, who now saw the General for the first time, knelt on the ground as he took his hand. His example was followed by most of the others. Gen. Crook now led the way to the agency, the companies in line breaking into columns of four to the front. All the principal men having assembled inside the agency stockade, an interval ensued while the Indians arranged in order of precedence.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Tribune's Washington special says: Ex-Congressman Leach, of North Carolina, the Democrat who recently wrote the remarkable letter supporting the President's policy is here. In private conversation he comments on the administration with even greater earnestness than he exhibited in his letter. He called last night on the President, together with Staples chairman of the Judiciary committee of the North Carolina Legislature, Saul Smith, banker at Charlotte, a Democrat, and Thos. Keogh, chairman of the Republican central committee of that State. This is the first time Democrats and Republicans have called together upon the President to assure him of their support. The President seemed gratified. The conversation lasted two hours and a half.

LOUISVILLE, May 24.—Ten Brock made a mile dash to-day in 1:39, the best time on record by two seconds. Ten Brock has now to his credit the best one, three and four mile heats on record. He will run against the two mile record.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The cabinet decided to appoint Mrs. Thompson, daughter of the late Rev. Alex. Campbell, postmaster at Louisville, Ky.

Stumps, the fugitive slave, who was captured by Attorney-General Devens, when the latter was U. S. Marshal at Boston during Fillmore's administration under the fugitive slave law and turned over to the authorities at Savannah, Ga., has been appointed a messenger in Gen. Devens' department.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 24.—Gov. Colquitt reviewed the volunteer soldiers this afternoon, and will to-morrow attend the colored military review and reception at the colored armory.

VICTORIA, May 25.—The Queen's birthday was celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout British Columbia.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Times' Washington special says: At the War Department it is not considered that any emergency exists in Utah which would require additional troops to be sent. The information received from military officers there does not sustain the sensational report recently printed with reference to threatened uprising among the Mormons. It is believed the present force of troops in Utah is sufficient to prevent any lawlessness. Emery expressed himself to this effect in private letters. At military headquarters the urgent appeals made for additional troops is regarded as being prompted more by the desire of settlers and post-traders to increase their business than from any hostility threatened by the Mormons. Most of the requests thus far received come from this class of people.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Preparations are being made by the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department to close the national armories and workshops after the first of July,

there being no appropriations to continue work. Six hundred mechanics will be thrown out of employment.

General O. C. Pratt, commanding the department of Texas, has arrived here for the purpose of having an interview with Gen. Sherman upon the management of affairs along the Rio Grande.

The Secretary of the Navy yesterday addressed a letter of instructions to commanders at foreign stations stating that Ex-President Grant is now making a tour of the world, and that when he reaches their vicinity they will show him proper attention and facilitate his means of observation abroad in accordance with previous understanding.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—A special has the following: General Butler intends emigrating to Colorado, turn sheep farmer and come to Congress as Senator of the "Centennial State."

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The President today by executive order reserved the Island of Tatooch, in Washington Territory, for lighthouse purposes.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 23.—At the closing exercises of the Hampton Normal and Industrial School (colored) Mrs. President Hayes, who was one of the committee to award prizes, gave an independent prize of \$5 to a pupil for a composition entitled "A Temperance Story," she deeming this the most meritorious essay, the balance of the committee having decided that the regular prize of \$5 should go to another pupil.

CHICAGO, May 25.—The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says Morton's powerful letter attracts much comment, and is regarded as the strongest and most direct analysis of the Southern situation that has been uttered. Cabinet members said to-night the disaffected in the Northwest would accept Morton's cogent logic. The President is said to be much pleased with the letter, and intends to make an acknowledgment.

Chicago journals generally approve Morton's letter as statesmanlike and worthy of him.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Telegram says that Judge O. C. Pratt, of San Francisco, will appear against the two bunco men, Watson and Lowry, who were arrested yesterday. It appears that the Judge had been roped into a game, and was in the house when the detectives made the descent upon it.

BOSTON, May 25.—The dwelling of Henry Tower at North Clarendon was destroyed by fire last night and two of his children burned to death.

FOREIGN.

ERZERUM, May 24.—The Russians yesterday attacked Kars. Two assaults were repulsed. There was heavy firing on both sides, which continued yesterday evening. Result unknown.

It is reported that the Russians are at Altı, and are advancing upon Erzerum from that and various other points. The Russian left wing appears to be moving in the direction of the Euphrates valley.

BERLIN, May 25.—A correspondent of the Times announces that during the past few weeks a measure has been adopted for the gradual mobilization of the whole Russian army to crush Turkey by superior strength. Russia will probably put off attempts to cross the Danube in force till the middle of June.

LONDON, May 25.—The Times' Berlin dispatch says the ministerial Post counts that the conspiracy which upset the French Cabinet is principally directed against Germany. French armaments having been carried to the highest pitch, the mask is thrown aside and an attempt made to profit by the latest European complications for gaining allies.

Russian strategy on both fields of active war continues and commands the commendation of military critics here. Russia's preponderance in strength enables it to force Turkey to fight when and where the former chooses. At the same time the distance and character of the country and roads between the war theatres of the Danube and Asiatic Turkey render the Turks powerless to avail of advantages of possession of the interior lines of communication in such manner as did the Confederates in the American rebellion.

Seven hundred Jews deprived of a livelihood by the closing of navigation of the Danube, destitute, houseless and almost starving, in Widdin, have taken refuge under the walls of the fortress, in the rear of the bombardment.

The Turkish Army in Asia.

LONDON, May 25.—Sir Arnold Kimball, military attache, gives the most deplorable account of the Turkish army in Asia, which he represents as lacking everything an army should have, except courage and patience. He anticipates that the Russian arms will not encounter serious military resistance in Asia, and that the only difficulties they will have to encounter are those of the country and climate.

TIFLIS, May 25.—The Russian headquarters will be moved to Alexandropol in a few days.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 25.—The Czar has issued a proclamation forbidding the granting of letters of marque, and says he accepts the declaration of the treaty of Paris regarding free navigation to neutrals, and guarantees a careful observance of this provision of the treaty.

Bismarck.

BERLIN, May 27.—Bismarck, during his recent visit to this city, had an interview with the French chargé d'affaires, in which he expressed great disapprobation of the change of cabinet. The continuation of Duc de Cazot in the ministry of foreign affairs, somewhat appeased the irritation of the great chancellor, who said no interference need be expected so long as the French government refrains from promoting Ultramontane interests. Otherwise most serious complications might be feared.

Russia's Object.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The Herald's correspondent at St. Petersburg had an interview with a prominent Russian diplomatist, from which he concludes that Russia, in making war upon Turkey, has a two-fold object: 1st, by her advance into Asia, to gain the right of way and passage to China; and 2d, by her operations in Europe, to obtain the freedom of the different tributary States, namely Bulgaria, Herzegovina, Roumania, Servia, and Bosnia, and she would guarantee those provinces their independence, no matter against what power. The correspondent was informed that long before an army could be brought in front of the walls of Constantinople peace would be made. The terms of peace would perhaps include the surrender on the part of Turkey of a portion of her fleet and the consummation of a treaty placing Constantinople under the joint control of all of the foreign powers. Russia has no intention of advancing into India, for her ambition is to become master and possessor of part of the Chinese empire. Toward this end her roads into Asia are directed.

The Pope.

LONDON, May 27.—The people of Ireland have made up a purse of from a hundred thousand to a hundred and twenty thousand greater part of this came in very small sub-

scriptions, although one county Wicklow farmer, is stated to have subscribed five thousand dollars. Cardinal Cullen took to Rome three hundred thousand dollars collected in Dublin diocese alone. The total amount of English Catholic presentations is seventy-three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Gen Grant.

QUEENSTOWN, May 27.—The steamship Indiana, from Philadelphia, has arrived. She proceeded for Liverpool at 6 p. m. on Sunday evening. She reports a rough passage. Gen. Grant and party are well.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, May 26.—A correspondent of the Daily News at Vienna says it is stated on good authority that the Russian army in Roumania does not yet exceed 150,000. Three complete army corps have not yet crossed the Pruth.

The News Bucharest dispatch says: Between Galatz and Bucharest the railway is long trains crowded with infantry. Bucharest constitutes the principal center where the columns radiate to their respective destinations on the Danube. Another important artery is the road from Buzco to Oltinitza.

BUCHAREST, May 26.—It is just announced here that the Russians have blown up a large monitor on the Danube by means of launches bearing torpedoes.

The waters of the Danube, Sequina, and Aluti are completely out of their banks. The Russians are advancing on Erzerum. The bombardment of Kars by the Russians still continues.

NEWS FROM OREGON.

It seems that since the reputation Oregon received at the Centennial, the notoriety she gained in the Presidential contest, she has succeeded in "getting her name up" in another direction, which the Oregonians themselves know nothing of; that is—our progress in the temperance cause. The following, from the New York Tribune, will doubtless be news to our readers:

The liquor bill punch act was certainly an original conception in excise legislation; but Oregon is not to be overdone by Virginia in legislative ingenuity. The genius of excise legislation has ordinarily expended itself in licensing liquor sellers; but the far-seeing legislators of Oregon now propose to license consumers. Every man who intends to drink intoxicating liquors will have to pay \$5 for a license, and then he can get drunk as often as he likes. Saloon keepers who have neglected to take out licenses will be subjected to heavy penalties.

Patent Stump Extractor.

Messrs. Frank Cooper and William Delany of this city, have purchased from Mr. A. I. Briggs of Selo, a half interest in his U. S. patent right in that machine and they intend at once to enter on the manufacture and supply of these machines on an extensive scale. Looking forward to the high price which all farm products will most probably bring, it will be to the interest of every farmer to put into cultivation as much land as possible, and nothing can be of greater assistance than one of these machines. The apparatus is simple and the power is enormous, the machine can grub up the roots over an acre of ground without being moved, and the machine is so beautifully arranged that one horse can put in operation a power equal to that of twenty-five. By clanking together and purchasing one of these machines two or three farmers in a neighborhood could rapidly clear up their lands with very little expense, in fact for much less than "Chinese cheap labor" would cost them. It is intended that these machines shall be made here in Oregon and so employment will be given to many, and our home industries advanced, two objects of great importance to all who wish sincerely for the advancement of this State.

Serious Runaway.

About three o'clock this afternoon, Mr. John Wilson who lives about three miles from the city, was driving a spirited team near the corner of State and Liberty streets when one of the bits broke and the team started on a run up Liberty street. At the corner of Trade street, in turning the wagon-bed was thrown off landing the occupants, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Hannah Anderson and two little sons of Mr. Wilson, into a pile of lumber. Miss Anderson was bruised about the forehead and arms. Otto J. Wilson the eldest lad had his nose broken, and was considerably bruised up. Mr. Wilson and the other son escaped with slight scratches. They were taken into the Chemekets, and their wounds attended to by Drs. Hall and Richardson.

Big Temperance Rally.

There is to be a grand temperance rally at Roberts' Bridge, near Shedd's Station, campground, on Saturday and Sunday, 16th and 17th of June. It is to be a basket meeting, and everybody is invited to come and bring their baskets well filled. Many of the best temperance speakers in the State are expected to be present. The programme will be, short speeches, full of fire; music, as good as the country affords, recitations, songs, etc. Following the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, at Albany, it is an opportune time for a grand rally.

In Good Time.

Mr. B. F. Curtis is building a small steamboat at Corvallis to run between that city and Albany, connecting the Oregon and California and the Yaquina Bay Railroads. This is what most people would call "taking time by the forelock." As Mr. Curtis is doing all the carpenter work on the boat himself, he may have to work overtime to get the boat ready by the time the Y. B. road is completed, as the Corvallisians seem in earnest about pushing the road through.

Foland China.

There are now at the Capital stable two specimens of this breed which are the property of Daniel Clark, Esq. They were brought down from East of the mountains by Mr. W. B. Thomas and are now about three months old. They present the general characteristics of the Chinese breed but it is stated that this breed possesses the following advantages: Greater weight of carcass. Greater facility of fattening at any age. Extreme docility of their habits, which causes a saving of both flesh and food.

Large Stone Foundry.

In connection with the large works of the Pacific Trusting Machine Company we spoke of yesterday, to be erected this Fall on the ground purchased of Dr. C. H. Hall, east of the railroad, Messrs. Patterson & Co. will erect a large stone foundry. This is an industry that will bring a large return and one much needed in Oregon. Salem is certainly about to make an advance movement in the right direction.