

Runaway.—We understand that Marshal Nelson had a runaway last evening, and that some members of his family were thrown out of the carriage and bruised, but not seriously hurt.

Returned Missionary.—This afternoon we received a call from Elder Edward T. Hoagland, who returned last Wednesday from a mission to Australia. He left here for that part of the world a year ago last November, and labored during nearly the whole of his stay there in the colony of Victoria, in company with Elder Job Welling, until the latter left for home a few months since.

Elder Hoagland was accompanied by James and Sarah Pegg and their three children.

Elders C. C. Hurst and F. W. Hurst, who have been laboring in New Zealand, also returned in the same vessel, accompanied by a family named Burnett.

Bound for Oregon.—On Saturday evening Senators Morton and Saulsbury, with a family party, arrived at Ogden from the east. These distinguished statesmen are on their way to Oregon as an official committee of investigation, in company with Senator McMillan who preceded them, to enquire into the Grover-Cronin affair. They will probably be gone several weeks. On their return they will perhaps honor Salt Lake with a visit.

Senator Morton was rather unwell, but able to converse, which he did freely on general topics. He did not commit himself to any views on the Utah question, but it was plain that he, as well as all other sensible persons who have given the matter any thought, regarded the rumors of trouble in this Territory as mere sensations not worthy of credence.

Senator Saulsbury has never been so far west before. He was highly pleased with the country and expressed his intention, if possible, to tarry awhile on the return trip and visit the City of the Saints. He will receive a cordial welcome.

Bad Runaway Accident.—Yesterday morning Mr. B. H. Schettler, wife and two children, one of the latter an infant and the other turned three years old, were about starting for a buggy ride. Before they left the vicinity of their residence the horse commenced capering, kicking, rearing and plunging forward, giving the vehicle some tremendous jerks. Finally the buggy was overturned, Mr. Schettler was thrown out, the right side of his head and face striking the ground, rendering him insensible, in which condition he continued for about fifteen minutes. The elder of the two children was thrown out on top of him, his shoulder, however, striking the ground breaking his collar bone. Mrs. Schettler, who had the infant in her arms, struck the ground with her head, inflicting a gash from two to three inches long, from which the blood flowed copiously. She was also injured about the face and breast. Mrs. Schettler maintained her presence of mind, and, with genuine motherly instinct, looking to the safety of her babe, threw it, as she was falling, upon a soft, grassy spot, and it escaped entirely without hurt.

Mr. Schettler carries the marks of the incident upon his head and face, but is able to be at business today. Mrs. S. and the little boy are doing favorably.

The horse ran some distance westward along South Temple Street, dragging the vehicle, until caught by a passing pedestrian. The buggy was considerably smashed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 9.—A patent has just been granted to Loring Pickering, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Evening Bulletin* and *Morning Call* newspapers, of San Francisco, for a method of the rapid telegraphing of a fac simile of stereotype plates. It is claimed that by the process an entire page of a newspaper can be transmitted by telegraph in from fifteen to thirty minutes, delivering copy directly from the instrument in such a form that it can be handed immediately to the printers. In other words the copy will be a substantial reproduction of the original, except that it may be given in larger sized letters, if so desired. The stereotype plate requires no preparation for the purpose of telegraphic trans-

mission, other than the filling of all its depressions or spaces, between the faces of the letters, with a non-conducting substance, which may be quickly applied; the face of the type being left clean by means of an equally simple process. The plate thus prepared is placed upon a cylinder arranged to revolve rapidly, so as to present each successive letter to the fingers attached to a traveling frame. As the cylinder bearing the plate revolves the former gradually advances by the operation of a screw, and thus each and every line is successively presented to the fingers or magnetic points already mentioned. Necessarily the circuit is open when the points are passing over the non-conducting surface, but as often as the metal type presents itself to said finger, the circuit is closed and corresponding magnetic points or pens, at the receiving station, make a record there in the same letter as the original, delineated in a series of fine lines, either upon chemically-prepared or ordinary paper, fixed upon a corresponding cylinder at said receiving station.

BOSTON, 9.—The wool demand has been active, and full prices have been obtained; the stock is considerably reduced. Some small lots of new Ohio fleeces have been received, and the sale of 5,000 pounds was made at 41 for clothing and 49 for combing. The sales of washed fleeces have been only 70,000 pounds of all kinds, and the prices realized indicate no change since last week. A lot of 20,000 pounds of X Ohio sold at 43½, and 28,000 pounds of Michigan and New York at 37 @ 40; combing and delaine are quite small. A lot of new Ohio combing sold at 49; a lot of new Kentucky combing at 37, and other lots of unwashed combing at 28 for coarse, up to 40 for desirable fat sheep wool. Texas wool continues to meet with good demand, the sales of the week have been 132,000 lbs., with prices ranging from 21 @ 32, principally 27 @ 32. The demand for pulled is good and the market steady and firm. Sales of the week include 420,000 lbs. of X and XX at 35 @ 45, super 30 @ 44; good and choice supers are selling at 36½ @ 44; combing pulled sold at 46. California is quite active, with large receipts and a good assortment offering; the sales of the week have been 1,132,000 pounds of spring and 162,000 pounds of Fall; prices ranged from 19½ @ 34 for Spring, the bulk of the sales ranging from 25 @ 30, and choice lots from 32 @ 34; Fall wool ranged from 15 @ 18 for poor up to 25 for dusted.

ST. LOUIS, 10.—The latest accounts from the west say the river below Kansas City is still rising and doing great damage. The water is higher than any time since the flood of 1849. The town of Harlem, opposite Kansas City, is six feet under water, and likely to be entirely destroyed. All the railroads in the vicinity are greatly damaged by washouts or submerged tracks. The people living on the bottoms along the river are moving to the bluffs, and taking what property they can with them.

SALT LAKE, 10.—The news, confirmed to-day, that the Government at Washington has decided to strengthen the hands of the United States officials here in Utah, causes a profound depression among the Mormons, and a corresponding exultation among the Gentiles. No one who understands the tenor of the testimony which District Attorney Howard carried to his official chief is surprised by the result of his representations to Devens and the President. They were so sustained by facts that they could not have failed to make an impression at Washington. Here in Salt Lake it is hoped, by not what is called Federal rings, but by the merchants, bankers, and owners of mines, and other gentlemen responsible for more than one-half the capital invested in Utah, that the problem, now more than ever publicly discussed, may be solved. The solution lies not merely with the Attorney General, but with Congress. The suppressed excitement here occasioned by the promise that Government is at last taking a real interest in Mormon affairs, and the punishment of miscreants in Utah, is unprecedented, and District Attorney Howard is the lion of the day.

NEW YORK, 11.—The *Star* and *Herald* of Panama, received to-day, has details of disasters and destruction caused on the South Pacific Coast by earthquake and tidal wave, May 9th. The towns of Arica, Iquique, Punta de Lobos, Paballon, De Pica, Chana-

vaya, Huanillos, Tocogilla, Cobiga, Nujillonis, De Boliva, Antofagasta and Chanaral are nearly destroyed. About six hundred lives were lost. The destruction of Paballon is estimated at twenty million dollars. It was confined mostly to the coast, although the town of Tarapaca, twenty-three leagues inland, and the villages of Picamatella and Cauchones, far in the interior, were more or less ruined. The shipping of guano from southern deposits will be indefinitely suspended as all facilities in the way of launches, chutes, wharves, water condensers, and buildings of all kinds have been swept away. The destruction of and damage to shipping has been very great and was attended by very serious loss of life.

At Mollendo the railway was torn up by the sea more than three hundred feet, and at Ilo the railway was also injured. At Arica the people were preparing temporary fortifications to repel the threatened assault of the rebel vessel *Hauscar* at the very moment the roar of the earthquake was heard. The shocks were very numerous and caused immense damage. The sea was suddenly perceived to recede from the beach, and a wave from ten to fifteen feet high rolled upon the shore, carrying all before it. Eight times repeated was this assault of the ocean, and four miles of the embankment of the railway melted away like sand. Locomotives, cars and rails were hurled about by the sea like so many playthings and left in a tumbled mass of rubbish. The United States steamer *Waterloo* stranded in 1868, was lifted bodily and floated two miles north of her old position. The cable buoy was moved a quarter of a mile northward. Merchandise from the custom house and stores were carried five miles distant. The damage done was greater than that of the calamity of 1868. The earthquake had leveled the custom house, railway station, submarine cable office, hotel, British consulate, steamship agency, and many private dwellings. The people passed the night on the hill. Thieves had begun to rob, when the troops fired upon them killing and wounding several. Iquique, built of wood and cane, tumbled down at the first onset. Lamps were broken, and the burning oil, spreading over the debris started a general conflagration. Three companies of firemen were instantly at their posts, although it was difficult to maintain an upright position, shock following shock with dreadful regularity. To procure water the two best fire engines were stationed at the beach. Just then the cry arose, "The sea, the sea!" and the waves rushed in. The engines were carried out by the reflux and the fire continued unopposed. Three elements of destruction were busy at one moment, fire, water, and the earthquake. The affrighted people left the city to its fate, flying to the neighboring eminences. The fire destroyed a large portion of the town, the earthquake leveled nearly all the rest, and water covers the ruins, which it took out in its reflux. The water condensers along the shore are ruined, an irreparable loss to Iquique, as no palatable water is found there. Nearly four hundred thousand quintals of nitrate at Iquique and the adjacent forts of Mollendo and Pasaqua were destroyed. Small loss of life took place, probably ten persons in all. The coasting craft and small boats in the harbor were broken to pieces. Away up on the Pampas, eleven miles from Iquique, the splendid nitrate establishment of La Nueva Carolina was completely destroyed. The sufferings of the people of Iquique were intense. The absence of water and the destruction of the principal stores added to their hardships. The estimated damage done in Iquique will amount to nearly four million soles. Chanabaya, a little town at the guano loading deposit, known as Paballon de Pica, with 450 houses, has only two standing; in one of the guano cuttings, thirty laborers were buried by the falling earth. Among the shipping the havoc is terrible. The town of Tarapaca two or three leagues inland, and the villages of Pica, Matilla, and Canchones were more or less ruined. The loss of life is reported small. The earthquake was especially severe at Chanabaya. The earth opened fifteen metres in depth, and the whole surface of the ground changed. At least 200 people were killed. Bodies were floating in the bay and pestilence is feared. At Huanillos guano load-

ing station the damage inflicted was fearful. The wave which succeeded the earthquake and completed the work of destruction was nearly sixty feet in height, many vessels were lost here, together with several of those on board. At Mexillones the tidal wave was 65 feet in height, two-thirds of the town is completely obliterated. At Terspilla little or nothing remains of the town. A mine called La Peno Blanca, four miles to the southward, sank in, smothering 200 workmen, of whom 40 were Cornish miners. Cabiya, the principal town on the Balovian coast, has lost three-fourths of its houses.

As soon as this lamentable intelligence reached Lima, the government chartered a steamer and organized a relief commission, loaded the vessel with provisions, clothing, &c., together with 50,000 gallons of water and despatched her on 16th for the South. A hundred thousand soles in silver coin also formed part of her cargo, to be distributed amongst the unfortunates. A commission of engineers accompany the expedition. It has been urged by the government to recommend rebuilding the ruined towns on the sites which may offer greater security and more remote from shore since this second instance of a similar calamity on the positions actually occupied. Subscriptions are being made in Lima and Callao for the relief of the distressed. The northern ports of Peru are damaged but little, though the sea was running remarkably high. The captain of the steamer *Jno. Elder* reports, when twenty-three miles west of Antofagasta, coming at full speed, his ship was completely stopped by a shock of earthquake, and she remained almost stationary for five minutes. The passengers, believing she had struck on a reef, soundings were taken immediately, but no bottom was found at twenty fathoms.

POTTSVILLE, 11.—Eleven hundred employees in seven collieries of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre companies have struck against a reduction of wages.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 6.

The *Times* correspondent at Ostrook, who draws his information from reports sent to the Prince of Montenegro, telegraphs under date of June 5 as follows: The Turks to-day, attacked the positions of General Metrovitch on Martiniza. They fell into a trap and were completely repulsed, leaving over 1,000 dead. The Montenegrins lost about fifty killed. The number of wounded is not known.

The block house commanding the entrance to the plain of Nicles, was evacuated this afternoon, most of the garrison escaping to Nicles.

PARIS, 6.—The manager of the *Marseillaise* was sentenced to pay a fine of 1,000 francs and to three months' imprisonment for insulting MacMahon.

At a meeting of the Suez Canal shareholders, to-day, M. De Lesseps announced that ten votes are secured to the English Government.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Journal des Debats* asserts that 1,000 Abchasians have been surprised and cut to pieces.

LONDON, 7.—A Pesth dispatch says a telegram received here announces that the commandant at Agram has published an order forbidding any member of the reserve to leave his place of residence.

The Russian police, owing to the reputation of Roumania as a gathering place for the Poles and other turbulent characters, have deemed it necessary to take even more than usually severe precautions for the safety of the Czar. As well as sending a host of secret police, they have demanded unlimited right of arresting suspicious individuals. The Roumanian Government refused to grant this because it was a direct violation both of the Russo-Roumanian convention and the constitution of the country. The Grand Duke Nicholas manifested his displeasure at the refusal by taking no notice of Prime Minister Brianna, and M. Cogalniceano, foreign minister, when they went to meet him on the occasion of his last visit to Bucharest. The Roumanian government, though it has yet made no sign of yielding, will probably compromise by consenting to proclaim a state of siege, which would permit the exceptional measures desired by the Russians. The Russians are complaining of the ill-will and dilatoriness of the Roumanian authorities.

The consuls at Ragusa have information that the Turks have been defeated in an engagement on the southern frontier. Fighting continues in the vicinity of the Duga Pass.

The arrival of the Czar at Ploesti was made the occasion of one of the grandest fetes on record. The scene at the railway baffles description.

There were sixty-one deaths from small-pox in the city last week.

ROME, 7.—The receipts at the Vatican from the Pope's Jubilee were \$6,500,000 lire in gold, exclusive of valuable presents.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 7.—It is stated that the Porte is about to send a note to Athens relative to the Greek armaments.

The Porte has taken measures to avoid a conflict in the Suez Canal. Navigation on the canal will be free to all vessels except Russian.

Prof. Tyndall's Warning.

In concluding an address to the students of University College (London) Prof. Tyndall, who is unquestionably one of the most indefatigable brain workers of our century, said, "Take care of your health. Imagine Hercules as oarsman in a rotten boat; what can he do there but by the very force of his stroke expedite the ruin of his craft. Take care of the timbers of your boat." The distinguished scientist's advice is equally valuable to all workers. We are apt to devote all our energies to wielding the oars, our strokes fall firm and fast, but few of us examine or even think of the condition of our boats until the broken or rotten timber suddenly give way and we find ourselves the victims of a calamity which could have been easily avoided by a little forethought. What began with a slight fracture, or perhaps even a careless exposure to disorganizing influences, ends in the complete wreck of the life-boat. The disease which began with a slight headache or an undue exposure to cold terminates in death, unless its progress be checked, and the disease remedied. The first symptoms, the heralds of disease, give no indication of the strength of the on-coming foe; and the victim trusts that his old ally, Nature, will exterminate the invader. But Disease is an old general and accomplishes his most important movements in the night-time, and some bright morning finds him in possession of one of the strongest fortifications; and when he has once gained a stronghold in the system Nature ignominiously turns traitor and secretly delivers up the whole physical armory to the invader. Like the wily politician, Nature is always on the strongest side, and the only way to insure her support is to keep your vital powers in the ascendant. Keep your strongest forts—the stomach and the liver—well guarded. Do not let the foe enter the arterial highways, for he will steal or destroy your richest merchandise and impoverish your kingdom. To repulse the attacks of the foe you can find no better ammunition than Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. (Full directions accompany each package.) His Pleasant Purgative Pellets are especially effective in defending the stomach and liver. His Golden Medical Discovery for purifying the blood and arresting coughs and colds. If you wish to become familiar with the most approved system of defense in this warfare, and the history of the foe's method of invasion, together with complete instructions for keeping your forces in martial order in time of peace, you can find no better manual of these tactics than "The People's Common-Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N.Y. Sent to any address on receipt of \$1.50. It contains over nine hundred pages, illustrated by two hundred and eighty-two engravings and colored plates, and elegantly bound in cloth and gilt.

Sweetly Scented.

Experience tells us that a sweet and delicate odor renders a person of the plainest features agreeable and attractive. A delightful odor from a lady or gentleman is always admired, and Dr. Price's Alist Bouquet, Concealed Delight or Floral Riches will make all sweetly scented.