

wise sombre faces. Quite a number of oases could be seen from the deck of the vessel as she steamed along from Lake side to Lake Point and returned, on Saturday.

On the steamer arriving at Lake Point, or Clinton's Landing as it is sometimes called, the excursionists disembarked and enjoyed an hour's ramble on the beach. At this place Dr. Clinton has built a substantial rock house, a sign hanging from a post in front of which informs the portion of the public traveling that way that it is the Lake House, where man and beast can rest and be refreshed. A short distance from this point lies, in a snug corner, the little settlement of E. T., and away to the northwest, over an arm of the lake, can be seen the prosperous town of Grantsville.

During the trip music was supplied to those who wished to indulge in dancing by the Tenth Ward quadrille band. An excellent dinner was served on board, and Mr. Jacobs was assiduous in his attentions looking to the comfort and enjoyment of everybody around. These circumstances, combined with the unexceptional conditions of the weather, conduced to make the excursion an enjoyable affair.

We had the pleasure of meeting on board the *City of Corinne* Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, who is on a pleasure tour through the west, and is accompanied by his wife and son, the latter an intelligent and agreeable young gentleman of about eighteen summers. Mr. Davis was one of the earliest members of the Philadelphia Republican League, which is probably one of the most powerful political organizations in the country. It will be remembered that during the late internecine war this association raised, equipped and sent upon the field, at their own expense, seventeen regiments to aid in quelling the rebellion. Mr. D. and his son travel with their eyes open, and are picking up by the way a valuable fund of information concerning every locality they visit. They are devoting a liberal share of their attention to the resources, geography, etc., of Utah. We were also gratified to meet with Mr. Patch and his daughter. Mr. P. is from California, having been a resident of that State for twenty years. He is well known to some of Utah's oldest and most respected settlers. He is in Utah in consideration of his health, which has been failing for some time. He purposes, with his daughter, remaining here during the summer, being in hopes that his stay will be the means of improving his health. We also made the acquaintance of Dr. Forbes, late of Toledo, Ohio, and a graduate of the New York Medical College, who purposes settling down in this city in the practice of his profession—physician and surgeon.

We understand it is the purpose of Mr. Jacobs to continue these excursions on the Lake during the summer, providing he is sufficiently encouraged in the matter to make it an object. We should think that tourists and sight-seers generally would be glad of the opportunity thus afforded of spending a few pleasant hours in sailing on the far-famed Salt Lake.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, 16.—In the evening session the postal telegraph bill was considered. Sawyer advocated it, and urged as a reason that it would break up the Associated Press monopoly of news. Conklin opposed the bill, and while objecting to Sawyer's argument, attacked and denounced the Associated Press and its reports, declaring that they misrepresented certain matters and omitted others, he believed, in the interest of one political party; and charged that the Associated Press was run in the interest of the Democratic party, or at least with a bias against the Republican party. In conclusion, he said, in regard to the bill under consideration, that rather than vote to put the telegraph in the hands of the government, he would vote to put the postal service in the hands of private parties. Adjourned.

In the evening session, the bill granting the right of way to the Utah Northern railway company, passed.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—James Fay was caught in the machinery at a rope walk on the Patroero. His skull was fractured, and one arm and both legs were terribly broken. His recovery is doubtful.

The stock smash up to-day is more disastrous to outsiders than any before. Many parties rushed in yesterday and purchased on time, supposing that the bottom had been reached, and the fall to-day has swept away their entire margins of 20 per cent, in nearly every instance. It now looks as if the bottom had been reached to-day and people begin to breathe freely again.

Parties in this city are endeavoring to arrange for a series of grand excursion trips to Europe this season. They propose, if all the arrangements can be made satisfactory, to sell tickets, via Panama, for the round trip to England

and back good for six months for \$175 in coin.

The Japan brought 1,273 Chinese passengers.

BALTIMORE.—A special from Haughton gives the history of the recent strike of miners in that region, from which it appears the trouble originated mainly with two recently arrived Cornish Miners, who are said to be members of the International Society. The strikers originally numbered two thousand men, of whom seven hundred and fifty have returned to work. The other twelve hundred and fifty, belonging to the Calumet and Hecla mines, are still idle, but are keeping quiet. One hundred and fifty U. S. regulars are now at Haughton and two companies more are on the way. Grase and Vivin, the two ring leaders above alluded to, were arrested a few days since, by the sheriff, but were rescued by an infuriated mob of miners, who threatened the lives of the sheriff and posse, and frightened the citizens terribly. Agassiz, son of the professor, and the president of the Hecla and Columet Companies is on the way to the scene of troubles, and the authorities await his arrival before proceeding further.

NEW YORK, 17.—District attorney Deuch reports that the grand jury of the court of general sessions have found indictments against Hall and Tweed.

The striking carpenters now number 200.

The master-masons have agreed to adopt the eight hour system on the 1st of July, wages \$4 a day.

The journeymen cabinet makers resolved, this evening, to strike for the eight hour system, next Monday.

WASHINGTON, 17.—A. Devine, the Associated Press reporter in the Senate, publishes a card characterizing Senator Conklin's attack on the Associated Press as slanderous.

The war department has received details of a horrible massacre by Indians, Mexicans and negroes, of seventeen persons, including two women and a child, accompanying the train, loaded with U. S. commissary stores, from San Antonio to Ft. Stockton, Texas; and plundering the train. The details show it to have been one of the most horrible in the annals of Indian atrocities, the poor victims having been tied to the wagons and burned alive, and when Col. Merrill, commanding the 19th cavalry, arrived at the scene the blackened corpses of all were left but that of the woman; she was carried away. Gen. Augur expresses the opinion that the Indians came from Mexico; this belief is sustained by the fact that Mexicans and deserters from a negro regiment accompanied them, such deserters universally escaping to Mexico.

NEW YORK, 18.—A revolt occurred in the House of Refuge yesterday among the boys in the shoe shop; twenty-six boys were arrested and taken to the station on a charge of riot. The foreman of the shop was severely cut in the melee.

A Washington special says Conklin's unjust, indecent and wholly uncalled for attack on the Associated Press and agents in the Senate has roused the indignation of the entire journalistic profession here, as no member of Congress has asked or received so many favors at the hands of the Associated Press agents in this city as Senator Conklin, and no member been more liberally treated by them. He has been in the habit of sending special abstracts of his speeches to the Associated Press office for publication and has made bitter comments because all the bills and memorials introduced by him have not been telegraphed in full.

A special says the Senate committee on foreign relations has agreed on the following—

Resolved, that the Senate advises the President to consent to the proposition of the British government given in his message of the 13th, for an additional article to the treaty of Washington of May 8th, 1871. Four senators were in favor of the resolution, two in favor of returning the proposition to the President, and one in favor of modifying the proposition.

Captain Delerio and 200 Spaniards, operating under immediate orders from Brig. Gen. Compos, Feb. 27, surprised a camp of Cuban families on the bank of the Blondo, between Guantanamo and Sagua de Tonamo, and murdered every soul in it. Among the victims were 25 women, six children and 12 old men.

ST. LOUIS, 18.—Cole W. Brown, of near Kansas city, was assassinated in his yard on Thursday evening, supposed to be by the brother of a girl whom Brown is alleged to have seduced.

New York carpenters rejected the agreement of the bosses to concede the eight-hour rule after Nov. 1, and resolved to order all carpenters to stop work on Monday.

Thirty miles of fire on the Delaware and Lackawana R. R.

VALLEJO, 17.—The Greeley club have a grand meeting to-morrow night. A white hat is to be presented to every man who joins the club.

LOS ANGELES, 17.—Prof. Whitney and a corps of scientific men have arrived at Owen's river to investigate the causes and effects of the late earthquake.

WASHINGTON, 18.—It is now generally conceded that Congress will adjourn in a fortnight.

The House will be prepared to adjourn on the 3rd of June, but the Senate's business is not so far advanced as that of the House, the Senate having yet to act on the tariff and other important measures, including the additional article of the treaty of Washington. The last named it is supposed will give rise to several discussions.

There are great doubts whether the Senate will ratify the supplementary Alabama treaty.

The Gentile bill for the Salt Lake & Colorado railroad will probably be passed, notwithstanding Stewart embarrasses the matter by pressing the amendment for a general incorporation of railways in the Territories.

The house has passed a bill to authorize the extension of the Utah Northern railroad via Bear river to connect with the Northern Pacific.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 18.—A storm raged here night before last with great severity. The town of Easton, in the valley of Dawson creek, was flooded to the depth of three feet; four persons were drowned. No trains have been running on the Leavenworth branch of the Kansas Pacific railroad since Thursday night.

OTTAWA, Ont., 18.—In the House last night Sir John A. MacDonald said that the bill to give effect to the Washington treaty could not go into effect until the order in the council was authorized, and the government could make no pledge in advance that would not go into operation before the Alabama claims were settled, and could give no pledge that the money compensation to be obtained from Americans would be extended for the direct benefit and improvement of our sea fisheries; it would be subject to the vote and pleasure of parliament.

ST. LOUIS, 20.—The *Republican* this morning states that it has reliable advices from Washington of a bold scheme of the administration party to secure the re-election of Grant. The plan as stated is that a number of influential southern men be invited to Washington without being informed what they were to come for, and some of these gentlemen are now in that city, to whom a proposition has been made that if they will send delegates from the Southern States to Baltimore, instructed to demand the Democratic "nomination or to bolt the convention in case it refuses to take that step, and make a nomination, the administration party will pass the bill to refund the cotton tax, grant aid to the Atlanta and Great Western Canal of Georgia, and grant aid by subsidy to other Southern enterprises and schemes now before Congress." The *Republican* says it is stated that one or two Southern men interested in the above enterprises favor the proposition, but that generally they reject it.

MEMPHIS, 20.—Four children were burned to death in this city on Saturday night by an explosion of coal oil, with which the eldest was kindling a fire.

The *Herald* publishes an interview with ex-secretary Seward on the Alabama question. Seward favors the adoption of the supplemental article and thinks the Senate will agree to it. He referred to the Johnson-Clarendon treaty as a means of overcoming all difficulty in the case stated. The people of the U. S. were dissatisfied with the Washington treaty and should urge the government to bring up the former and have it ratified by the senate.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—The First Congregational church, Dr. Stone was formally dedicated to-day. Hundreds of people were unable to obtain admission.

A famous English judge had the habit of begging pardon on every occasion. At the close of the assize, as he was about to leave the bench, the officer of the court reminded him that he had not passed sentence of death on one of the criminals, as he had intended.

"Dear me," said his lordship; "I really beg his pardon. Bring him in."

THE season for excursions of various kinds has commenced. The weather just now is beautiful, the stormy time evidently having passed away. Formerly May could be pretty safely relied upon for fine dry weather, especially after the first few days of the month, but of late years, with the increase of spring and summer rains, and occasional heavy thunder and hailstorms, May has been a wet, cool, very uncertain month, and little reliance can be placed upon meteorological indications and appearances for any length of time. Consequently it is not the most trustworthy time for out-door pleasure parties, although, when it is fine, May is one of the pleasantest months in these valleys, the beautiful and abundant bloom of the fruit trees, the new verdure of the grass and grain fields, and the pushing foliage of fruit and shade trees, with the comparative moisture of the atmosphere, the absence of the intense heat of summer, the usual freedom from dust, and the frequent climatic geniality presenting a combination of attractions which are peculiarly favorable to pleasure travel.

In the organizing and conducting of pleasure excursions, several points should receive careful attention. Good faith should always be maintained with the public, and an excursion should be kept true to its announced character. If an excursion is devised for adults, let it be so; if for children, let the arrangements be prepared and carried out in view of their pleasure and benefit.

The most pleasant parties are not necessarily the most numerous. Large numbers are apt to become unwieldy, one portion having to endure the tedium of long waiting upon another portion, unless excellent executive ability is possessed by the managers. Enthusiasm is a very good thing, but in all who have to do with conducting an excursion, good sense is a far more valuable quality than enthusiasm.

All the arrangements should be as perfect as possible, and should be carried out as promptly and efficiently as possible. When things "go like clock-work," with no confusion nor unfortunate miscalculation, everybody admires. But bungling and confusion in the conducting of an excursion change the pleasure into disappointment and disgust, and crimination and re-crimination are too apt to follow.

The weather should be considered. On the water cold winds, even in summer, may prevail, and suitable clothing should be provided, so that such a contingency may have no unpleasant consequences. This month and occasionally further on in the summer, thunderstorms may occur on brief notice, and some sort of protection for possible rain should not be neglected on water or on land.

On a land excursion a few things should be considered necessary at the place of destination. There should be sufficient good water to drink. This is a prime requisite in this region in summer, as everybody is thirsty. There should be shade from the sun, as few people are anxious to brave the summer sun's rays hereabout for long at a time, and to many people, accustomed to much indoor life, long exposure to a fierce June, July, or August sun would not only be unpleasant, but might be seriously injurious. The most agreeable shade is sylvan. By all means an excursion camp should be in or near a grove, of something taller, if less aromatic, than sage brush. There should be not only shade in case of sun, but, if possible, shelter in case of rain, should come into the calculations. Sand and gravel are useful in their places, but for a picnic or other excursion ground the green, velvety grass is infinitely preferable. When ladies or children, especially in large numbers, constitute a portion of an excursion party, there are certain other conveniences which decency demands should be provided sufficient for their decorous accommodation.

Improper characters have multiplied of late years in our cities and settlements, and it is one of their peculiarities to push themselves where their presence is not desired. Such persons should be excluded from excursion parties when practicable, although we must confess that it is neither charitable nor manly to confine such exclusion to feminine characters of that class.

If particulars like the above be properly considered and provided for, pleasure excursions the present season may be numerous, agreeable, and satisfactory to all concerned.

The children say it's cold weather always when house-cleaning is going on.