

EDITORIALS.

GOT SOME WATER.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nevada, is jubilant over her newly constructed and successful waterworks; she is fairly revelling in a bounteous supply of the aqueous fluid through the pipes of the Virginia City and Gold Hill Water Company. The water, after several preparatory attempts, repairings of leakages, etc., was finally turned in for good on August 1. The following is a brief description of the works—

The water is now taken from Dall's or Hobart Creek, in the Sierras, about twenty miles distant from this city, and some six miles west of Washoe Valley. From Hobart Creek it flows through four miles of flume (13 inches wide and 15 inches in depth) to the inlet of the pipe or inverted siphon; the pipe is seven miles and 134 feet in length, and at its outlet empties into a flume of the same size as that just mentioned, and flows through it to this city, a distance of nine miles. The flume at the west end will eventually be extended from Hobart Creek to Mariette Lake, a distance of about ten miles, and within one mile of the eastern shore of Lake Tahoe. As soon as this end of the work is found to be perfectly secure and all the works connected therewith shall have been put in perfect order, men will be set to work at pushing the flume toward Mariette Lake. This work may in many respects be considered one of the greatest triumphs of engineering skill ever achieved on the Pacific coast, and in one particular it is ahead of the whole world, for never before has water been conveyed through a pipe under a pressure so great as 1,720 feet perpendicular. Many persons of not a little scientific knowledge predicted that the feat could not be accomplished, but 'tis done, and the cannons are yet roaring in celebration of its final accomplishment.

Pipe and flumes therefore are about 20 miles in length, or nearly as long as from the point of the mountain at the south end of this valley to this city, and the whole certainly is a great and commendable enterprise for the Virginians. The pipe is twelve inches in diameter, and in shape an inverted syphon. For the first mile at the west end it rises up a spur of the Sierras at an angle of thirty degrees. There was not a leak in the whole seven miles of pipe. The water travelled through flume and pipe fifteen miles in six hours and forty-five minutes, and filled the second flume 8½ inches deep, equal to 153 inches. The arrival of the water at the outlet end of the pipe was witnessed by a large and excited crowd. The *Enterprise* says the people were water mad—

The Israelites could not have more wildly demonstrated their joy when Moses smote the rock than did the assembled multitude in Bullion Ravine last evening, when they saw this huge stream of water leap from the flume into the dry and rocky bed of the gulch. Turned loose into the channel of the ravine, it seemed an immense stream and was likened by many to a large brook in the wilds of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. It soon found rocky declivities and miniature precipices over which to rush and leap, and as it coursed down the mountain toward Gold Hill it roared like a little Niagara. The dry rocks and dusty channel of the ravine seemed to wonder what had broken loose above as the cool waters rushed over them, and dozing lizards made the dust fly at a lively rate as they scampered up the banks of the ravine to the top of the nearest rock, there to stand and teter up and down and gaze and wink and wonder at the new deluge not predicted by any of their prophets. "Ain't that glorious!" was the cry which went up from the Virginians and Gold Hillers as they stood and gazed upon the great stream that went rolling and roaring down into Gold Hill and away down into Gold Canyon, and on down to astonish the people of Silver City, and then to create a commotion in Dayton before finally plunging down into Carson River. But it will not be for long that the water will thus be allowed to run waste and wild and gambol through native and natural channels. It will soon be boxed up, caged again and sent on in full volume to this city. Even last evening a portion of the stream of new water was sent hither—a few inches—just to tighten up the old dry flumes and tanks. The water which first came through was unfit for domestic use, as a large quantity of loam, sawdust, bran and shorts, was sent through in order to fill up the cracks in the flume. Crowds of persons in carriages, on horseback and on foot crowded about, and many filled bottles with the "first water" as it came through the flume, dirty as it was. The dirty water will be allowed to run off at Bullion Ravine, when the full head will be sent to this city and Gold Hill.

THE HISTORICAL EVENT OF THE YEAR.

LIVING as they do in this remote corner of the world, our readers may not have taken particular account of an event of the greatest importance, to this planet at least, which came off on the first of July, on one of the hubs of the universe, the Isle of Man, and which is thus introduced in the columns of *Mona's Herald and Fargher's Isle of Man Advertiser*, published at Douglas, I. M., twice a week, at one penny, delivered in town and country free of charge, in which new features of interest will be in-

troduced from time to time, also trial Yuan-ny-hoarn son Gimbyl Lune-lajer, liorish bing dy dad ghooiney-yeig as yn ard-vrin. But here is the announcement—

The great historical event of the summer of this year of grace Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-three—the line of lines to be inserted in connection with the First of July in all future Insular Almanacs—the opening of the first railway in the Isle of Man—was accomplished under most favorable auspices and with a success flattering to everybody concerned, from the noble chairman of the Directors, his grace the Duke of Sutherland, down to John Henry, the officer in attendance at the Douglas station. The weather was all that could be desired, and as everything had been well arranged beforehand under the personal superintendence of Mr. Vignolles, the chief engineer, Mr. Watson, the contractor, and Mr. George Henry Wood, the indefatigable secretary of the Company, and as the proceedings were graced by the presence of some of the most high born of English and Scotch "milords," as well as by the very first of our aristocracy, the event has passed off with an *et cetera* worthy so important an occasion.

All of which every true-hearted Manxman will be very glad to hear. But first let us say that the principal credit of the enterprise is due to Mr. Alfred Walter Adams, and, after him his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the former gentleman having been working at the thing indefatigably for years, and endeavoring to awaken the lethargic home Manxmen to a proper appreciation of the great benefit of the institution to all the world, as well as the I. of M.

The *Herald* has only upwards of four columns of description of the work and the opening ceremonies, and yet our notice must be still briefer. The line to Peel, 12 miles, narrow gauge, was to have been opened for public traffic a month earlier, but difficulties had supervened. A branch to Castle-town is also to be constructed.

The Douglas station runs from Bank-hill to the far end of Quiggin's rope walk, and is raised five feet above the old level of Quiggin's yard. The passenger approach is at the top of Bank-hill, and the approach for vehicles, luggage, and excursion people is at the foot of Bank-hill. We are thus particular because some of our readers may have to use this railroad. The station-house is of timber, Swiss style, diamond tiled, with an exceedingly ornate appearance. It has one clock with two faces, but that is not enough, and another clock is asked for. The passengers enter the carriages from the south platform, and land on the north platform. There are "four gracefully formed shunting lines," and all kinds of necessary sheds and shops. The road has three large locomotives—the Sutherland, the Derby, and the Pender; thirty passenger carriages, first and second class, no third, of course; and twenty or thirty luggage-wagons and cattle-trucks. Wigan coal is burned, but Manx coal may be shortly. There is a telegraph wire along the line, also an alarm at each station and crossing to announce the starting or approach of trains. Col. Rich and Captain Tenketh, of the Board of Trade, inspected the line, and with a few suggestions of improvement pronounced it all right. The Isle of Man Steam Packet Company sent their new clipper steamer, *King Orry*, to Liverpool for the Duke of Sutherland and party, among whom were the Right Hon. Frederick A. Stanley, M.P., for North Lancashire, and the Hon. Lady Constance Stanley; J. Pender, Esq., M.P.; and Mrs. Pender; the Hon. F. Bathurst, Esq., M.P.; C. Woods, Esq., Chairman of the London and North Western Railway Company; R. J. Fisher, Esq.; C. B. Vignolles, Esq., C. E., and Mrs. Vignolles; Hutton J. Vignolles, Esq., and Miss Vignolles; Captain Reay, Capt. Rennie, J. B. Smith, Esq., one of the contractors of the Isle of Man Railway; J. B. Batten, Esq.; Stamford, Esq.; Major Taubman, Speaker of the House of Keys, and Mrs. Taubman, &c., &c. When they arrived at Douglas, they were grandly received by the local dignitaries, and the band of the 101st regiment, 34 pieces. On the opening trip two trains and 400 or 500 persons passed over the line, making the distance to Peel in from 26 to 29 minutes. Then there was a banquet, toasts, speeches, etc., in the Drill Shed, the Lake.

Here are some of the beautiful mottoes displayed on the occasion—"Douglas and Peel United," "Ellan Vannin son da Bragh," "Ellan Vannin Veg Veen," and "Speedieilys Da'n raad yhiarn eaddyn Doolish as Port-ny-Hinsheyn."

The day previous a 466 oz. solid silver service was presented to Mrs. Loch, wife of Henry Crougham

Loch, Esq., C. B., Lieut. Governor, on the occasion of her giving birth to a son, which was encouraging to her to continue her labors of love.

SEASON AND SICKNESS.

THE hot season is fast passing away. It is much more than half gone, and the days are rapidly growing shorter, while the nights lengthen with corresponding rapidity and grow gradually cooler.

The hot months of the year, in this climate, are not favorable to great and prolonged exertion, either in work or recreation, for many reasons. The heat is very exhausting and debilitating, and if great exertion is made the body should be nourished accordingly, but the appetite is usually by no means sharp and consequently the stomach can take and digest much less food than in colder seasons. Besides the stomach and bowels are particularly liable to get out of order in hot weather, and such disorder is an unfailing cause of rapid debility, in children being a difficult affection to manage, and causing a great increase of mortality among them.

Remedies for diarrhoeal attacks are numerous, and sometimes are much more effective than at others. It is generally an easy matter to check the diarrhoeal discharge, but it is often difficult to restore the intestines to a perfectly sound and healthy condition. Perhaps one of the most certain means of doing that would be to remove the patient to a colder climate, which may easily be done if sufficient time and means are at command. This, however, is only the case with a comparatively small portion of the community, owing to the incessant strain which the civilization of the day induces with the large majority of the people, for the attainment of a satisfactory condition of living.

Children, infants, are the greatest, the most numerous victims of these diarrhoeal or summer complaints, periodical maladies which, it is worthy of note, are not so observable among the animal creation, even the domesticated portion.

Dr. Harris, health officer of New York, speaking of the mortality of that city, for the week ending July 26th, which was at the annual ratio of 44.72 per thousand of the population, says nearly one-third of the deaths were from diarrhoeal causes, twenty-seven deaths only from these causes were of adults, who were of advanced age, and the great majority of the whole were of infants of tender years. The great majority of the deaths also occurred in filthy portions of the city occupied by the poorer classes, which shows that cleanliness, fresh air, suitable food and clothing, and attendance when sick, and perhaps freedom from the necessity of hard, long continued and incessantly recurring labor, are highly favorable to health. Though it is very likely that all these conditions enter into the list of preventives of disease and death, yet Dr. Harris thinks that if parents would keep their children and their houses clean, many lives might be saved, and if in addition the little ones could be taken into parks daily, those who now "perish needlessly by thousands, would not die." Perhaps not, but here in this city, where the people are generally clean and any where there are no crowded and confined courts and alleys, the infant mortality in the hot months and for a few weeks following is much larger than is pleasant to contemplate. And this mortality is not confined to the poor, for it visits the families of the well-to-do, where every comfort and convenience can be obtained, and where strict cleanliness is an undoubted condition. The most reasonable explanation is that, notwithstanding the presence of the mitigatory conditions of cleanliness, fresh air, and creature comforts generally, the hot season is really unhealthy.

Seeing that this is manifestly the case, would it not be well for all who can, mothers and the weakly especially, to abstain from unnecessary bodily and mental exertion and excessive nervous excitement, to take good food appropriate to the season, to keep themselves from needless exposure to severe atmospheric changes, and to take pleasant recreation, or perhaps make an occasional visit to a portion of the Territory where a cooler and, if possible, a moister climate might

be enjoyed? If such visits are out of the question, it might still be prudent, so far as conveniently practicable, to perform necessary labor in the cool of the morning and evening, and to avoid unnecessary exposure to the blazing heat of the sun.

The moonlit or starlit nights are cool and very pleasant; however, they are the times when Nature suggests and sensible people enjoy repose. But the evenings, for an hour or two before and a little after sundown, are still more pleasant and enjoyably cool, and are growing cooler every week. They are good times for either work or play, for any kind of exertion. Yet, notwithstanding the beauty and pleasantness of the evenings, and no matter whether the poets have rhapsodized upon the subject or not, the morning is the time of all times for real enjoyment in the open air, either in labor or recreation. The morning, from immediately before sunrise until an hour or two after, is the very cream of the day, incomparably surpassing the night in beauty, freshness, pleasantness and general enjoyableness. The air is cool and moister, for there is a dew on the grass, and the atmosphere is not permeated and defiled by the palpable and impalpable dust of many vehicles and animals, as it is in the subsequent parts of the day, and a rise and a walk or a ride early in the morning is one of the most agreeable, healthful, invigorating, and inspiring things that we know of hereabouts at this time of the year.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, AUGUST 12:

UTAH SOUTHERN.—A large quantity of iron for the extension of the Utah Southern R. R. has been shipped and is on the way.

WANTS TO KNOW.—Edward Brain, of Salt Lake City, wishes to know of the whereabouts of John Hackwell, who formerly resided in the Bristol Conference. Eastern papers and *Milkenial Star*, please copy.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.—Three women of the town were before Justice Clinton this afternoon, charged with prostitution.

A considerable time before the investigations commenced the court room was filled to the door with a gaping crowd, eager to catch a glimpse of the "unfortunates" or to voraciously gulp down any filthy revelations that might be brought to light. Such scenes appear to have a peculiar attraction for some people, and their tastes cannot be said to be very commendable.

Quite a number of the women arrested forfeited the amounts they left as security for their appearance, as they were not present in court to-day. Some have left the city entirely for other quarters.

PETITION FOR WATER.—The inhabitants of the "North Bench" assembled in mass meeting last night and adopted a petition to the City Council, which was unanimously signed, asking for assistance in the matter of getting water for culinary and other purposes. The petition sets forth the great inconvenience people are put to who live in that locality, many of whom have to carry all the water they use, for every purpose, distances of from one block to three-quarters of a mile, stating also that such scarcity of water as is thus entailed is seriously detrimental to health. As a remedy the petitioners suggest the feasibility of a ditch from City Creek, for the purpose of conveying the surplus water from that stream, and, in the event of the City Council not adopting this suggestion another is offered—the sinking of a number of public wells, at suitable distances, that the people may have within reasonable reach, water for drinking and culinary purposes.

The petition will probably be presented at the regular meeting of the City Council to-night.

SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATIONS.—We learn from Mr. C. R. Savage, who has lately been with Professor Marsh's exploring expedition, that a most thorough exploration, in the interests of science, is being made by the latter of what is called the lead lands, south of Fort Bridger, after having made a complete examination of the Niobrara River in Nebraska and parts of Kansas. The party have discovered the remains of a curious animal, called the *dinocerops mirabilis*, belonging to the eoocene period, or the period of the dawn of animal life, after what is called the coal period.

The party of Prof. Marsh, of Yale College, have engaged in their present labor purely from the love of scientific research, and their investigations will doubtless give to the world a large amount of paleontological information, and indeed the Professor and his excellent corps, by the achievements they have already attained, have contributed largely in this direction. The region now being explored is a favorite one among scientists, having been once the bed of an immense lake, around the borders of which many specimens of interesting and curious remains have been found.

The names of those composing the party are: Prof. O. C. Marsh, leader of the expedition; and Messrs. Huntington, Oaks, Farnham, Waring, Harger, Cheney, Wicks, Prudden, Dewing, Knox and a number of assistants.

Besides these, Profs. Leidy and Porter are making scientific investigations in the same region.

THE YOUNG.—We have frequently alluded to the necessity, in these dangerous times—especially dangerous to the peace and morals of the young—of parents having a keen oversight of their children. Young people can be seen nightly in various parts of the city, at nearly all

hours, standing on the corners of the streets. The young of opposite sexes can also be often seen walking along the streets with their arms entwined around each other. Now there may be no evil intention on the part of young people of the sexes who thus conduct themselves, but it is not a proper way for a young man to make advances towards a young lady, to use such liberty as that alluded to. No young lady should allow an individual of the opposite sex to take such liberty unless he has a right to do so, and even then the public streets are not a proper place for such exhibitions. No young man who has the ordinary instincts of a true gentleman will conduct himself with undue familiarity towards any lady.

The innocence of any intention on the part of the young ladies of this city generally of doing wrong is not a sufficient safeguard against their being led away, as is proved by an occasional one dropping from the path of purity. Their very innocence leads them to be unsuspecting of wrong in others. Too much familiarity among the young people of the sexes therefore should not be encouraged, for black sheep, who are on the watch for any opportunity that may present itself to lead them away, need no encouragement to give them the idea that their schemes would be successful.

We re-iterate the advice to those who have arrived at maturer years to look after the young, and use every endeavor to keep them in the ways of the righteous. The temptations to wrong, which have been fostered and encouraged by corruptionists whose duty it is to be conservators of peace and good order among the people, are increasing, and this city is cursed with a class of men who would stop short of nothing to accomplish the vilest purposes.

INVITATION TO THE CHOIRS OF THE TERRITORY.—Professor Geo. Careless, conductor of the Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir, invites as many of the choirs of the Territory as feel disposed to do so, to take part in the vocal exercises of the approaching Conference, in October. All who accept the invitation are requested to communicate with him immediately. The following is the list of the anthems and tunes which will be sung during the Conference:

| ANTHEMS. | |
|---|--|
| O Praise the Lord, Choral Tribute, p. 324 | |
| Lift up your heads, " " " 250 | |
| Beautiful are thy Towers " " " 298 | |
| O Praise God in his Holiness " Amer. Tune Bk., p. 390 | |
| Great is the Lord - Hallelujah Chorus - Messiah " 404 | |
| I will sing of the mercies of the Lord | |
| Comfort ye my people | |
| TUNES. | |
| Mandor " Choral Tribute, p. 197 | |
| Heavenly Rest " " 110 | |
| Emmanuel " " 118 | |
| Redeemer " " 133 | |
| Addington " " 104 | |
| St. Albans " " 105 | |
| Reynolds " " 91 | |
| Clinton " American Tune Bk., 95 | |
| Henry " " 183 | |
| Astoria " " 88 | |
| Lunnon " " 191 | |
| Rothwell " " 130 | |
| Archdall " " 149 | |
| Keokuk " " 188 | |
| Cornell " Chorister " 117 | |
| Edinboro " " 121 | |

Copies of the "Hallelujah Chorus" can be obtained at the music store of Calder & Careless, at ten cents each, or a dollar a dozen. The scores of "I will sing" and "Comfort ye" will be supplied on application to Prof. Careless.

BY TELEGRAPH. AMERICAN.

ST. LOUIS, 11.—Rev. Norman Badger, army chaplain, at Concha, Western Texas, arrived here yesterday, en route for Washington. A scouting party returned to Concha last Saturday week after forty days absence, bringing in a number of stolen ponies captured from Indians off their reservations, also the fresh scalp of a white girl thirteen years old, who, with a woman, was killed and scalped on Staked Plain about two weeks before. Mr. Badger says it is now known that Gen. eral Mackenzie, during his great expedition against the Comanches last fall, killed upwards of a hundred of them. It was reported at the time that he had killed but twenty-three. About three weeks ago a band of Indians appeared near old camp Colorado, and shot and stabbed a Mrs. Williams, and mashed her head against the door post and threw her body into the fire. They then entered the house and shot a girl eight years old, and carried her away with them. Mrs. Williams, notwithstanding her two wounds, crawled into the house, and pulled her little child out of the fire, rolled it in a wet blanket, and laid it on the bed. Mrs. Williams' husband soon after returned, to whom she related the circumstance and then died, but the infant whose head was mashed almost to jelly, was still alive when last heard from, and would probably recover. A band of from fifty to sixty Indians were roaming about the country south of Fort McKavett, and in the absence of cavalry at Fort Connors, scouts had been sent in all directions to warn the settlers. Much alarm existed and the citizens were arming to defend themselves.