

AN ITALIAN SHIP CANAL.

This is the age of canals. That is, water ways made artificially for the passage of ships to carry the commerce of the world. We need not refer to the great projects of this character which have been completed or are under way. But a new scheme has just been devised for a canal on the western shore of the Italian peninsula. From the western shore just above Civita Vecchia at Castro, through Fano on the eastern or Adriatic shore, the route are two bodies of water, the Tevere and Trasimeno lakes. It is proposed to drain these and open the thus redeemed to cultivation. According to the London Figaro the length of the canal will be about 169 miles, the width of it 110 yards, and its depth about 13 yards, so that ships of 10,000 tons, and even men-of-war, will be able to pass through it. The cost of the canal is reckoned at 500,000,000 francs, that is \$100,000,000. It is estimated that the work could be completed in five years from its commencement. The Italian journals are very interested in the project and are writing up the matter warmly, and pointing out the fact of the long sea passage and the south coast of Italy and up the stormy Adriatic to Trieste and Venice is remembered, certainly the canal would be of immense service to the whole of Southern Europe.

CHANGES TO COME.

There is talk of the incorporation of Vancouver's Island with the United States. At the same time an inclination is manifested on the part of Central America and the West India Islands to join the great Federal Union. There is a rumor that Spain would not object to the sale of Cuba for a good price, and in all probability most of the inhabitants would be glad to come to the big family of States. This raises an important question. It is hardly probable that the neighboring provinces would be considered for the privileges and responsibilities of statehood, even if their consolidation with the Union could be politically effected. The perpetuation of the territorialism is not desirable. It ought to be brought to a speedy termination. The change from present conditions, of the places referred to, if to that of a total serfdom, would not be a very bright prospect for the people. It is probable that through the commercial relations which are bound to be established all over the northern part of this continent and the islands of this continent, many years ago, not pass away before the United States will include within the boundaries of their government, all the islands mentioned, and others whose results will be identified with those of this great nation. Before the century closes there will doubt be many changes on the map of the world. Europe may be the first to change the lines; but, in both hemispheres, the finger of destiny points to a new era of consolidations which have been dreamed of by the masses of humanity.

WHICH WAY TO SLEEP.

A question of which way folks should sleep, whether with the head to the north or to the south, to the east or to the west, has long been a subject of dispute. The general opinion is that the best position is with the head to the north. A doctor, writing in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, says there is no doubt that this view is in accord with true scientific facts and principles. He explains in this wise: Each human system has magnetic force—one positive and one negative. It is true that some persons have the positive pole in the head, and the negative pole in the feet, and vice versa. In order that the person sleeping should be in perfect harmony with the magnetic phenomena of the earth, he should lie to the south, or, if the feet should be the positive pole, the head should lie to the north. The positive pole should always lie to the south, and thus maintain a magnetic equilibrium. The positive pole of the person draws one way, but the negative pole of the earth draws the other way, and forces the blood toward the feet, affects the iron in the system, tones up the nerves, and keeps sleep refreshing and invigorating. But if the person sleeps the other way, and fails to become magnetically in rapport with the earth, he then probably is too magnetic, and he will have a fever resulting from the magnetic forces working too fast. The great strain will cause a feeling of fatigue, sleep will not be refreshing, and in the morning he will have no energy than there is in a cake of soap. Some persons, says the doctor, may not believe these ideas, but the greatest scientific men of the world have studied the subject. Only recently the French Academy of Sciences made experiments upon the body of a guinea pig which go to prove that each human system is in itself an electric

battery, one electrode being represented by the head the other by the feet. The body was taken immediately after death and placed upon a pivot, to move as it might. After some vacillation the head portion turned toward the north, the body then remaining stationary. One of the professors turned it half way round, but it soon regained its original position, and the same result was repeatedly obtained until organic movements finally ceased."

THE PREGNANT PAST.

Scenes, Locations and Circumstances Connected with Former Times.

INDEPENDENCE, Jackson Co., Mo., September 11, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

Last evening we were taken in a conveyance, by our friend, Elder George P. Frisby, of the Hedrickite Church, to our appointment in their meeting house on the Temple lot. Our journey was over rolling land, with fields and forests intermingled, forming a picture worthy of Zion's borders, on which we truly were. Farms were pointed out to us containing hundreds of acres of beautiful land, the homes of the Saints more than half a century ago, where now only old chimney ruins mark the places. This was on the Big Blue River and thence east to Independence. On our way, Col. Pitcher's last abiding place was pointed out, five miles west of Independence, on the Westport and Independence road, where the Colonel had resided for 50 years, on a beautiful plantation which subsequently passed away from him. As has already been stated, he died a most miserable death, which was confirmed to us by a second party. We also had another case pointed out, that of another prominent and active citizen—a noted surveyor, who was engaged in driving out the "Mormons," a Mr. A. E. Hickman, known as

CAPTAIN HICKMAN.

His possessions were pointed out and his wealth boasted of, as that of a possessor of broad fields.

"But," said our informant, "he died in that little cabin out on the hill in 1882, in the midst of grief and poverty."

One more word about Mr. Mason, who was mentioned in our last: He said to a neighbor, "They asked me about these men," alluding to the mobbers, "and I did not want to lie, so I told them the truth. These men if they were d-d Mormons, had one good trait about them—a redeeming quality: they were Democrats. I have no education; can't read a word; only went to school three weeks; got nine lickings and quit."

This is a sample of many who drove the "Mormons" out of Missouri.

After an interesting drive we arrived just in time to find the house crowded, and by the time meeting was opened many were crowded around outside, unable to get admittance. One hour and forty minutes was occupied by Elders Black, Jensen and Stevenson. Excellent attention evinced that our labors were not in vain. The second chapter of Isaiah and a passage from Zachariah formed a foundation for our remarks. We showed that we had kept on building up Zion, and gathering, and had no need of reorganizing, and that the schismatics such as lawites, strangers, Hidonites, etc., die out and disappear. We predicted the same thing regarding all those who depart from the true and only Gospel.

We spent the night at the Pacific Hotel, kept by J. D. Barnhart and a silent partner,

J. T. CLARK,

an old time Latter-day Saint, of Kirtland, Ohio, who joined the "Reorganization" or "Josephites," and soon after, not being satisfied with their authority, left them, and joined the Hedrickites, and lastly has joined the Whitmerites. He was one of last night's attendants, and said that our meeting had the good old ring of the Gospel bell of fifty years ago, and that many others of those present thought the same.

We found many who were not satisfied with the various faiths of schismatic organizations, but wished to be followers of Joseph Smith, the original Prophet, Seer and Revelator, and organizer of the Church of Jesus Christ, which is the only Church that has carried out the Gospel plan as laid down by Joseph.

At the time of the martyrdom of the Prophet the people were being gathered and were building a Temple, baptizing for the dead, etc., which work they have kept up, notwithstanding the various factions which have separated themselves from the true Gospel tree. The writer heard the Prophet say on a stand at the east end of the Nauvoo Temple, that the time was coming when there would be many dissentions from the Church. "But," said he, "I now see the time which I have long desired to see. Let me go where I may, the Gospel tree is planted never more to be rooted up, for there are those present who are prepared to carry on the Gospel, whatever may become of me." He also said: "I will give you a key by which you may never be deceived if you will observe these facts: Where the true Church is, there will always be a majority of the Saints, and the records and history of the Church also."

WE WILL LIVE.

That there are many who will eventually

discover their mistake and return to the fold after judgments and scourges shall pass through the land. We feel sorrowful for many who appear to be wavering and not fully satisfied with their faith and standing, for in our communications with many members of schismatic factions, some seemed to possess a desire to be Saints and be saved. We asked the Hedrickites if they had any Twelve Apostles or seventies' quorums; and also put the same question to the Whitmerites. Both replied: "No; there are not enough members yet to fully organize." There are only about 100 members in each party and these are scattered throughout the country. We suggested that a few of those small factions join together until they become of sufficient strength to fully organize.

Real estate has boomed in the vicinity of Kansas City and Independence to the estimated value of from \$1,000 to \$5,000 per acre, and several new towns have been laid out on the Dummy line between those places, but only to make an effort towards a "boom." Both town and boom have died on the hands of speculators, and are awaiting an exposition car or something else to "boom her up" again. The Temple lot is still in dispute between the Josephites and Hedrickites, but the latter have possession and their meeting-house is within the enclosure. They have paid up all taxes, and have the best deeds obtainable. We saw an abstract of title costing over \$50, which showed a clear title to not only the small portion of the real Temple Block now under fence, but to 63 acres of the actual Temple plot. It passed straight to the hands of Bishop Edward Partridge, and from that title it has passed into ever so many hands, and shows a broken chain of title, just as many farms and other properties do.

Feeling that we had accomplished sufficient to satisfy our desires in this waste place and center stake of Zion, we again repaired to the center of the

TEMPLE BLOCK.

and in the midst of the shade trees and blue grass which is mowed by the Hedrickites occasionally, we humbly bowed ourselves before the Lord and thanked Him for His favors and mercy in opening our way so very favorably to bear our testimony in those meetings already mentioned, and for the history of past events with which we had been furnished. We asked Him to remember this land of Zion in His own due time; also to remember persecuted Zion, and to preserve us to see a Holy House built on this consecrated spot in this generation, as has been predicted.

We took the Chicago, Santa Fe & California Railroad from Kansas City, and sped on our way on the south side of the Missouri River, 42 miles through timber land, mostly of the sturdy oak, hickory, elm and black walnut, with wagon loads of walnuts on the heavily laden trees. Many of the old time cabins built of logs still remain on the poorly tilled fields, which were very prolific with weeds. Much of the tall, nut scattered corn was wonderfully clustered with vines, looking very much like hop fields. On enquiry we learned they were morning glory vines. Passing the old ferry where our exiled Salm's crossed the Missouri River into Clay County, we stepped out on to the platform to take a view of the long to be remembered old ferry. The train passed on to Sibley, where we crossed the muddy Missouri River on a first class bridge and a lengthy trestle into Ray County, and viewed the extensive bottom land farms and fields, and were soon at Lexington Junction, five miles from Richmond. We left the train at 11:30 a. m., having left Kansas City at 9 a. m. There being no train until 6 p. m. for Richmond, we concluded to walk that distance, and were delighted with our ramble through the woods.

The country is not so hilly or quite so abrupt as at Kansas City and vicinity, but more gradual in its rolling plains.

WE ARRIVED AT RICHMOND

without accident, and succeeded in securing lodgings in a comfortable situation, feeling to not forget Elder E. Stevenson's old home of short duration in the then village of 1835. Some of the scenes that he beheld in his boyhood days were so indelibly impressed that they recurred to his memory as fresh as if witnessed only yesterday. Two of them we will mention. One citizen, a hotel keeper of that day, was about to make a sale of one of his slaves to a buyer from New Orleans. A price being fixed upon, and the mother hearing the same stepped around and said: "Now massa, you knows dat child is yours as well as mine, and you promiss' me you neber sell him." After she had pleaded some time, the sale was abandoned.

The other incident was a fight on Court House Square, which resulted in a dirk knife gash in the arm of one of the combatants. Bleeding and swearing he offered to bet one of his best negroes he could whip his opponent in any way proposed. A better community we trust now inhabit this city, in this beautiful country, of which you will soon hear more.

EDWARD STEVENSON,
ANDREW JENSON,
J. S. BLACK.

Last Tuesday the contract for the plastering of the new Ogden City Hall was let to Mr. Raphael Cottrell, of Salt Lake.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, SEPT. 19, 1888.

CITY COUNCIL.

The Salt Lake & Fort Douglas Granted a Right of Way.

The City Council met in regular session at 7 o'clock last evening, Mayor Armstrong presiding.

Rulon S. Wells and H. G. Whitney called the attention of the Council to the condition of the new grade on Second Street, and asserted their belief that the extent of damage done their property had been underestimated. They suggested a new cut that would do damage to nobody. It was impossible for them to grade their lots to conform with the street; their houses were hidden from view and had assumed the proportions of dugouts. They asked that the change be made and the city bear the expense.

In connection with this, Mr. Riter offered a communication from the same source, which had been handed him and which made similar complaints.

Mr. Riter said further, that before building these parties had been given a grade; it was not such a one as they should have been given, but on that they built their houses; subsequently, another grade was ordered, and it appeared that a misunderstanding had been had, as it was thought that the new order would not increase the grade over two or three feet. He had visited the place complained of, and had found it to be as was stated. They built there with the understanding that the grade would be so and so. The question was, which grade was to be established? If the best one, who is to reimburse these people for the damage done? It was a question that did not need referring; it could be settled in the council.

Mr. Sharp doubted the policy of grading streets in such a way.

Mr. Riter thought the grade would make a very nice street, when finished; it was a street that would give access to a great many important buildings. The question was, shall the property of these two men be spoiled for the street, or the street be spoiled for the property?

Mr. Webber resided on Second Street himself, he said, and knew something of the condition of affairs there. It had been understood when the committee visited the spot that no action should be taken that would prove a detriment to their property. Now, however, damage was being done. He thought that if the matter was referred to the committee they could visit the spot and come to some understanding. He, therefore, moved that the matter be referred to the committee on streets with the committee on claims associated.

Mr. McCormick thought the petitioners were entitled to damages, if the present grade were carried out.

Mr. Young—if they are entitled to damages, how about those on the top of the hill. I think the city ought to compensate the people, not only those below, but those above. They had an understanding before their houses were built. A retaining wall would have to be built, towards the brow of the hill. The property could have been sold for a big figure, some time ago; now it is doubtful if a purchase could be found under any circumstances.

Mr. Roberts, when he had viewed the proposed grade, did not understand that it was to raise the sidewalk or be cut as far east as Mrs. Burton's line, or he should not have voted in favor of it.

Mr. Webber—They have gone away beyond her line.

Mr. Riter—There is no question about the damage; the grade is the best that could be made; there could be no claim for damage except when parties had built under some understanding with the city, as to what the grade would be.

Mr. Roberts did not believe they could get any damages; he had gone to Williams & Young when his property had been put in a hole, and they had refused to attack the city. He then had applied to Sheeks & Rawlins with the same result.

Mr. Sharp did not believe the city had any right to establish a grade that would compel a resident to use a balloon or a tunnel to get to his home.

T. C. Armstrong, Jr., asked for and was granted the privilege of placing a wooden bridge over the water ditch in front of his place of business on First South Street.

Martin Lenzi and others asked that the water mains be extended half a block down or half a block up Sixth East Street. Referred.

The petition of Rachel E. Simons and others, asking for an extension of water mains, was laid on the table.

The city licenses granted to W. H. Porter, of the St. Elmo Hotel, were by petition of the former transferred to H. Birscher.

Ellen B. Ferguson and others asked that the water mains be extended down B Street half way between Second and Third streets. Referred to the committee on waterworks.

B. G. Raybould petitioned that the watering trough near the corner of his residence be removed. Referred to the committee on waterworks.

Ward E. Pack and others asked that the water mains be extended to and along First North Street. Under the present circumstances they thought they were being unjustly deprived of the use of the water, when they were ready and willing to pay for the same.

Referred to the committee on waterworks.

William Pinney represented that on May 15th the skin tannery in the Nineteenth Ward was ordered to be abated as a nuisance. It still existed, however, and the stench was so foul that it tainted milk several rods distant and perfumed the entire neighborhood for blocks around.

Mr. Young moved that the petition be laid on the table. The petitioner had a remedy in his own hands. It was wrong for him to expect the city to fight such battles; the petitioner could have the owner of the nuisance indicted, and he ought to do so.

Mr. Riter opposed any such a view of the case. Neighbors did not like to complain of one another and cause a feud in the neighborhood. He thought the city ought to attend to such matters.

The petition was referred to the marshal.

Several liquor licenses were granted. The city auditor's report of the receipts and disbursements for the half year ending August 31st, was received. The total receipts, including balance on hand, were \$113,534.94; expenses, \$104,100.87, leaving a balance on hand of \$9,434.07. Referred to the committee on finance.

The supervisor's report for the quarter ending August 31, 1888, showed a total in this department of \$4,378.32, exclusive of prison labor. Referred to the committee on streets.

The police justice presented his report for the month of August, showing 177 cases tried and cash receipts of \$506.07.

Jesse W. Fox, city surveyor, presented profiles of the sidewalk around the Territorial Fair grounds. Approved.

The committee on sewerage reported that they had received bids for the construction of sewer laterals, but preferred to reserve their decision for the present. They recommended the publishing of an accompanying notice. Adopted.

The committee of cemetery, to whom had been referred the report of the city sexton, reported that they had examined the document, found it correct and recommended that \$500 be appropriated. Adopted.

The committee on waterworks reported favorably on the petition of J. T. Osborne and others asking an extension of water mains, and recommended that the extension be made under the usual restrictions. Adopted.

On recommendation of the committee on waterworks, John Burt and Joseph W. Burt, in consideration of certain payments already made, were exempted from all taxation necessary to extend the water mains on I Street.

The committee on waterworks, to whom had been referred the communication of the assessor of water rates, asked how he should assess people having ornamental sidewalks, reported recommending that the same figure as that now in force for lawns be charged. Adopted.

The committee on waterworks, to whom had been referred the petitions of Henry Moore and two others, Grant Bros. Co., A. B. Simmons and others, asking for the extension of the mains, reported favorably, and recommended that the supervisor be instructed to prepare an estimate of the cost in each case.

The Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society were allowed the privilege of laying a two-inch pipe from the end of the main to the grounds, and use the water without expense during the continuance of the fair, provided the pipes be taken up again at the close of the fair.

The report of the committee on streets, recommending the granting of a franchise to the Salt Lake & Fort Douglas Railway to run a track along Fourth West Street to the Utah Central depot, came up for discussion. It was moved that the right of way asked for be granted.

Mr. Pyper objected. There were already two lines of railways running the length of one block. He did not see the necessity of putting down another track.

Mr. Sharp thought there would be no necessity for having more tracks than at present exist. The Utah Central people and the Utah & Nevada were both anxious for connection with the Salt Lake & Fort Douglas.

Mr. Clark thought that two tracks would be ample.

Mr. Pyper was not in favor of three tracks on the streets under any circumstances.

Mr. Clark said that, so far as he was concerned, he was not aware that the Utah & Nevada had any right to the street; they merely laid their tracks there and took possession of it.

The question coming to a vote it was carried—9 to 4, the latter being Clark, Dooley, Pyper and McCormick.

Mr. Pyper moved that the committee on streets be authorized to investigate and report on just what rights the Utah & Nevada has to Fourth West Street. Carried.

Mr. John W. Young explained that whatever use the Utah & Nevada was making of the street, it had been granted to the road by the city.

Considerable discussion followed as to whether the Salt Lake & Fort Douglas should be granted the privilege of going to work at once as was the desire. It was finally decided that the city would not authorize any steps being taken until the franchise had been granted and approved.

The resolution granting a franchise to Edmund Wilkes and associates then came up, and after it had been considered at some length and amended, the Council adjourned for one week.