DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1901.



prise to the Stranger. annow and a second and a second

special Correspondence.

Sassari, Sardinia, March 20 .- This big island, the largest in the Mediterranean, next to Sicily-is about the size of Porto Rico, or of Vermont and New Hampshire put together. No doubt Sardinia and Corsica were one in ages part, until rent in twain by some convulsion of nature, when the sea, rushed into the narrow gap now known as the Strait of Bonifazio. Today the twin islands are as unlike in climate, inhabitants and physical features, as if oceans rolled between them.

Nothing more delightful can be imagned than yachting around Sardinia. The month of March, with its gales is not to be recommended se in many waters; but to rranean it brings perfection We made the whole cir-Pains. island (a fortnight's voyage tit of the stops), on seas as tranquil-pond, under skies of cloud-Sometimes, for days to-were winding in and out channels, between pictures-, then skirting miles of s cliffs, against whose ram-ws dash with ceaseless roar: non penetrating far inland, on ed bays bordered with vineyards. e compared the scenery the "inland passage" to and sometimes to Norwegian and oftenest to the Tierra del that of chipelago in the neighbor-ape Horn. But neither com-Cape Horn. rect, although there are By the way, can similarity. Il why no two bodies of wathe same latitude, are alike St. Lawrence and the Co--shy the St. Lawrence and the Co-lumbia the Hudson and the Mississip-it the Amazon and the Orinoco, the Rhine and the Guadalquivir, are as inferent to one another in color as light is from darkness; why the Medeeply, darkly, desperately blue," are a more the same blue than Lake Su-stor is the color of the China sea? rdinia's northern coast very much ambles the Corsican side of the resembles the Corsican side of the stail, from which it was broken, with promontories, inlets and long stretches of logoon which might easily dove-tail together again should another earthquake close the gap. From a hugh, far-reaching promontory on the northwest corner of the island extend the historic capes Falsoni, Grasso and argentierra; and between them the Argentierra: and between them the reader of classical literature will rec-ognize Ptolemy's Gorditanaum Pronorium, and Hercules' Isola dell' nara. The western side of the isl-Asinara; and presents a magnificent sea-front of mountains, two thousand feet ich unbroken for a hundred and fifgh, unbroken for a number the cliff-wall press inward to inclose some beauti-it bay. And always the bay is edged a belt of glittering sand, close be-d which vine-clad hills rise by gentle slope to darker mountains. Here and there a cliff, towering head and ulders above the sierried ranks of fellows, is topped by a solitary wer of mediaeval construction, whose rpee has been long forgotten. The eastern shore is less picturesque, eing made up of rocky heights and abbig beaches, alternating in moortant headland is Monnearly three thousand feet the suddenly slopes to senhere it terminates in stu-s limestone cliffs. Then comes miasmas and which has given Sardina such unenviable reputation-fifty miles or of saline marshes, extending around to the Gulf of Cagliari, around to the Guir of Cagiari, deeply indents the southern end sistand. This great crescent-i guif forms one of the finest rs in Europe. From Cape Car-to, the eastern horn of its cres-to Cape Teulado on the west-lier a long range of cliffs, near-Thomsand fact high towering thousand feet high, towering t up as a wall of masonry and og far out into the sea, where it about thirty-five miles, as the ties. During the middle ages of largest size used to sail m the gulf into the salt marshes of eastern coast. It is recorded that he year 1296, when Santa Gilla under slege, the royal galleys into the lagoons and remained in safety for a month. Now the d Cagliari, is hardly accessible by The narrow strip of land stand wo ab separates it from the sea, is cut of canals, to admit salt water and fish. Extensive evaporating pools been established, and large quanof excellent salt are produced. Imerous as to have bestowed their ime upon the island-have almost disppeared, together with the anchovy nd the pearl-oyster, the fisherles herebouts yield an income averaging 150, We livres a year. Eels, bream and may mullets are the usual catch, and man important article of commerce, well as of island consumption. anding the tall cliffs of Cape Teluda came upon a fleet of boats, two or aree hundred strong, manned by Genese and Neapolitan fishermen in their licturesque costumes, fishing for pink loturesque costumes, fishing for pink wal and the silky byssus—a valuable hell-fish, from twenty to thirty inches Cagliari Gulf extends some fifteen ies inland, and all the wide circuit IS She its shores is cultivated to its utmost. he port and city of Cagliari, which is iso capital of the island, stands on other the head of the gulf, its white walls shining in the sun between the damits and under dazzling blue of sky and water. name, by the way, is pronounced er the Italian fashion as if spelled il-ya-re, accenting the first syllable, agliari is said to occupy the exact ite of the Roman Karalis, which suced a much older city, founded by Carthagenians and before them ere Greeks and Phoenicians, away back into Old Testament times. There s an upper and a lower town, the former strongly fortified, with an an-cent sitadel in the middle and three many strongly for the middle and three towers of Pisan construction, the Elephant, the Lion and the The lower town has grown up reliaeval days, and consists of hree distinct quarters-that directly surrounding the quays called the Mari-na, flanked on either side by the sub-rbs Stampace and Villanova, making a very long, unbroken line of irregular outdings. The unbroken set of the subts. The upper town, within the known as El Castello, is the Sardinian officials and the seat of principal public buildings. Access t is by a winding road, excavated and the almost perpendicular face of c hill directly under the escarped whis. The road is planted with fine trees, set in soil brought from afar; though a toilsome climb, it is the orite promenade of the people, as it ays commands a breeze and a beau-View of the widening gulf. There other routes from the lower town to the hill tho-shadowy and eminently pictures the ways, but too wearlsome t any but the stout-limbed nativesb long flights of steps and through teep, narrow alleys flanked by tail fone houses. Though Cagliari's popu-ation has never exceeded 30,000-at

the ancient, town, was built by the Pisans, with material furnished by the ruined basilica of Constantine. Fine marbles decorate the vast interior, and old paintings and stately monuments. The chancel is ascended by several ranges of marble steps: and the crypt beneath the choir is held in profoundest reverence, as it contains the dust of

two hundred martyrs, real, and a from the church of St. Saturnius. Beneath the high altar-which is covered with massive silver and has statuettes of the same material-are three chap-els: one containing the tomb of the ets: one containing the tomb of the wife of Louis XVIII, of France: an-other the tomb of Victor Emanuel L, by whose death the crown devolved to the reigning branch of Savoy Carigan; and the third devoted to the bishop of Sardinia. The outside of this church is worthy of its splendid interior. The tribune in front is supported by four tribune in front is supported by four lions, crushing various animals—an al-legorical symbol seen on nearly all Sardinlan churches. The ancient Sardinlan churches. ambones, are remarkable specimens of Pisan sculpture. After a century or two of building, the Aragonese kings completed this edifice in the year 1331. Every one of the fifty odd other churches is worth a visit, but we have time to mention only that of St. Augustine, which stands close by the oratory which the saint erected for his private use during his brief sojourn in this island. The peculiarity of this edifice is in one of the beams of its roof. The builders found it much too short, and stated their dilemma to St. Augustine, who lengthened it by means not open to modern architects. Bidding the workmen remember the text that all things are possible to those who have faith, he laid hold of one end of the beam and ordered them to pull on the other when lo! the great piece of wood easily stretched out to the required length. The bones of St. Augustine were brought here A. D. 505, from Hip-po-Regius, (where he died.) by the king of the Vandals, exiled from Africa. These bishops, 220 in number were sup-ported by the munificence of Pope Symmachus, a native of Sardinia. The relics of the saint remained in this church about two centuries: then, owing to the peril which constantly menaced them from Saracen invasions, they were removed to Pavia and deposited in its Duomo; and less than sixty years ago the French carried them back to Hippo. There are several very handsome streets and promenades in upper Cagliari, all wide, clean and well paved with grantte. In the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, bands play twice a week. Running parallel with it, is the Strada San Michele, recently renamed Via Azuni, where formerly the races took place. The old Pisan and Aragonese bastions have been converted into pleasant boulevards. Taken altogether, the capital of this comparatively unknown and almost uncivilized island is an immense surprise to the stranger from the other side of the world. It has an admirable new clvil hospital; a fine university, founded in 1620, by Philip III, of Spain, and reorganized in 1764 by King Charles Emmanuel; a library of twelve thousand volumes; a wonderful museum of natural history and antiquities; an da splendid aqueduct, constructed by the same English company, which lighted the city with gas. The aqueduct cost nearly four million france, and few cities in the world are better supplied with pure water than rock-bound Cag-liari. The Palazzo Muricipale, standing





next to the cathedral, has carved on its facade a long inscription, commemor-ating the visit of Charles V. in 1535. while on his expedition to Tunis, Much more interesting is the quaint palace of the viceroys, afterwards the residence of the royal family, and now occupied

of the royal family, and now occupied by the island prefect. Several railway lines, starting from this port, traverse the Island in all di-rections. Besides four main lines, there is a secondary system of narrow-gauge roads, and two or three private railways connecting with mices. The gauge roads, and two or three private rallways connecting with mines. The largest line follows the ancient Roman highway. Strada Centrale, to Sassari, the second city in population and com-mercial innortance, and the capital of North Sardinia. The trip thereto, from end to end of the island, among a per-fect network of mountain ranges, is one of rare interest. Besides the wild Sar-dinian landscape, many towns are passed on which the shadow of the old. passed on which the shadow of the old world seems to rest heavily. Their houses are all built of dusky granite, usually stucced, with heavy wooden salconies protruding over the narrow streets. And churches! What pious people these Sardinians must be, when every little interior hamlet has at least a dozen.

Sassari occupies the slope of a very high hill, surrounded by olive groves and cultivated fields, and wears an air of prosperity even more surprising than that of Cagliari. It sustained no fewer than ten sieges in seventy years, and in 1420 passed into the hands of Alfonso V of Spain. It is still decidedly Spanish in the character of its inhabitants, their manners and customs. It is the seat of a university, more than three seat of a university, more than three centuries old, and an archiepiscopal see. It has also the palace of a prefecture, a noble cathedral, and twenty-seven churches, a museum, a library, a new aqueduct, and many curlous old houses. The ancient Aragonese castle, which stood at one end of a handsome troot that traverses the which le length street that traverses the whole length of the city, has lately been pulled down to make way for barracks. One of the most interesting things about

of the most interesting things about the place is an old fountain, called 11 Rosello. It is a large edifice of white marble, adorned with statues repre-senting the seasons, and has twelve streams of water, gushing from the mouths of lions and dolphins. On top is a funny equestrian statue of Sec. is a funny equestrian statue of San Gavino, and below an inscription states that the fountain was built by Philip II in 1605. Until the new aqueduct was built it offered the only water supply of the town; and to this day, don-keys are continually ascending from it, each with three small barrels of water

on his back. FANNY B. WARD.

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