

Restaurant, Kennedy & Guthrie, Weight, Sperry & Co., Burton, Groesbeck & Co., Sharp & Younger, Tullidge & Co., Martin Lannan, Henry Sadler, Utah Poultry Co., People's Forwarding Co., Blackhurst Bros., Bang & Myers, O. B. Durst, Dangerfield & Co., Webb & Olsen, Thomas Aubrey, C. W. Hallberg, J. W. West, Andrew Gebhardt, Kentucky Liquor Co., A. C. Smith & Co., Harvey, Neff & Co., Sam Levy, Browning Brothers, O. S. Brown, E. S. Foote, Henry Cohn & Co., Davidson & Sampson, W. E. D. Barnett, agent, S. S. Dickinson & Co., H. Denhalter & Son, A. B. Brixen, George A. Lowe, O. Connor & Shafer, F. E. Schoppe & Co., Bailey & Son, Arbogast & Trumbo Co., Main Street, Arbogast & Trumbo Co., First South, George Arbogast, B. K. Bloch & Co., P. T. Nystrom.

### TARIFF QUESTION SETTLED.

A crowded house attended the debate held in the Fourteenth Ward assembly rooms March 28th, between representatives of the Salt Lake Lyceum and the Ogden Literary & Debating Society. The subject was as follows:

*Resolved*, that free trade is a better policy for this country than protection.

Mr. D. R. Lyons, of the Salt Lake Lyceum, presided, and explained that the champions would first occupy twenty minutes each, then their colleagues fifteen minutes each, then the champions ten minutes each to close.

Prof. J. H. Paul opened in behalf of the Salt Lake Lyceum, in the affirmative. His speech was written, but was admirably delivered, and was an able effort. The strongest arguments in favor of free trade were arranged and presented in a concise and logical manner, evincing the ability of the speaker and his thorough familiarity with his subject.

Mr. T. D. Johnson of Ogden opened in behalf of the negative. He took issue first with the previous speaker's portrayal of the oppressed condition of the American farmer, claiming that the latter was prospering. He next referred to different periods in the history of the United States, for the purpose of showing that a protective tariff had always been attended by national prosperity. He held that competition at home would put prices as low as the goods could be bought abroad. His speech was a good one, but his reasoning was less exact than that of his predecessor. This does not necessarily imply, however, that it was less sound. He was liberally applauded.

Mr. Josiah Burrows, for the affirmative, was the next speaker. He dwelt upon the question of wages, and by means of figures on a blackboard claimed to show the enormous sums stolen by manufacturers from their employes, under a protective tariff. This speaker entered the lists well prepared, and was warmly applauded.

Mr. F. R. Christiansen of Ogden next spoke, in favor of protection. He disputed Mr. Burrows' figures, and held that protection was founded on the first law of nature, self-preservation. He claimed that the low

prices of farm products was due to their over-production, and that the remedy lay in stimulating manufactures.

Mr. Peter Elliott of Salt Lake followed for the affirmative. He displayed a blackboard covered with figures, to refute the theory that the country had not prospered under a low tariff.

Mr. Hayden, of Ogden, characterized Mr. Elliott's blackboard as the hardest looking one he ever saw, but predicted that there wouldn't be much left of it when he got through with it. With extraordinary vigor he proceeded to lay before his hearers figures which overwhelmed the blackboard he was attacking.

Prof. Paul made excellent use of the ten minutes allowed him in which to close his side, and was followed by Mr. Johnson, who spoke the same length of time. His speech closed the debate.

The judges conferred together, and while they were so engaged Mr. McDaniel, of Ogden, responded to a call and made some humorous remarks, which were received with laughter and applause. The decision was that the affirmative had the best of the argument.

The meeting adjourned, when the members of the respective societies, with invited friends, to the number of about forty, repaired to the Saddle Rock restaurant where an excellent repast was spread. Toasts were given and responded to, and the occasion was thoroughly enjoyed by all participants.

### LETTER FROM EGYPT.

Egypt presents itself to the eyes of a traveler as an immense alluvial basin or valley of mud, extending between latitude 24° 30' and about 31° 40' north. The main breadth of this valley has been estimated at nine miles; in other words, as a land whose river and only source of drinking or irrigating water, the Nile, winds slowly in a serpentine channel of nearly 1000 miles, having banks on either side of an average breadth of less than four and a half miles. Beyond these are bluffs, where the hot, shining sands of the deserts shift around in drifts, and which during the simoon and sirocco, play behind the hills in cloudy masses, as do snow flakes in a Wasatch blizzard. The arable or cultivable soil of Egypt has been reckoned at ten million square acres. Its fertility is entirely due to the Nile; consequently where irrigation is suspended a year or two the land appears like a barren waste covered with sand, which, otherwise, in the regular course of husbandry, is turned under by the plow, forming with the tenacious alluvium (clay) a rich and friable earth. Vast tracts in the Libyan desert were formerly fertile lands, and are today true lands of desolation, where nothing exists but heat, magnificent ruins, a few islands or oases in the midst of an ocean of sand, and immense channels, designated now in Arabic by a term which means waterless rivers, in which ages ago the opalescent

but life-giving ripples of the mighty Nile, languidly flowed.

The same can be said of the desert to the east of the Nile, called both the Arabian Desert and Asiatic Egypt.

Except a small town at the extreme south, Miniet el Habesch, or Miniet of Ethiopia, no part of Egypt extends south of the Tropic of Cancer, and yet, because of the glowing sands which surround it, Egypt must be looked upon as though of the torrid zone.

The antiquity of Egypt vies with the number of conjectures entertained by ancient sages, historians, poets and mediæval geographers as to the source of the Nile; or with the theories and heated discussions of modern linguists, grammarians and philologists with regard to the origin of the name by which Egypt is known in our day. If we accept the assurances which the wise of old make concerning Egypt's remote antiquity, and follow them step by step, we are unceremoniously hustled past numerous demi-gods, and soon find ourselves in the solemn midst of those majestic deities who are supreme, not only in the great Pantheon of Egypt, but whom we meet under similar or different names, seated high up in the heavenly councils of Greek, Roman, Hindoo and Barbarian mythology.

Geologists and philosophers claim the prerogative of deciding the date at which Egypt had assumed the form of a centralized government. Some French scientists of the class named have hazarded the following conjectures: According to observations and measurements made in the whole valley it is estimated that the increase of the depth of the soil goes on at the rate of about four inches a century (from 0.106 to 0.126 of a metre) through the annual overflow of the Nile, and using these four inches as a divisor of the quantity of soil deposited above the level of the original foundations of certain monuments, temples, etc., they obtained the quotient 4760, the number of years since the foundation of Thebes was laid. This date carries the origin of that celebrated metropolis 612 years beyond the flood, according to the reckoning of modern Jews; but the numbers they claim differ considerably from those of the Samaritan text and the Septuagint version, which carry the deluge back to 3716 B. C., leaving seven and one half centuries between the flood and the foundation of Thebes.

*Y Egypt*, in the language of the Ethiopians, means the "land of canals." That *Y Egypt* and "land of canals" should have become synonymous terms in Ethiopia is not strange. All nations have not used the name Egypt when referring to this land. The ancient Greeks called it first *Aëria*, i. e. heat, blackness. The Jews, in Scripture, called it *Mizraim*, which is the plural form of the old Arabic name *Mizr*, and today Egypt is called by the Arabs *Masr*. (The sound 's' in *Masr* is not a dental sibilant as our English 's,' but is spoken with the tip of the tongue against the palate, so that it