

cal classes, 86; intermediate classes and departments, 297; primary classes, 84; total, 467 classes.

Meeting adjourned till Monday, May 4th, when the Second Ward will furnish the musical exercises and Elder D. McKenzie will continue his lecture on "Moral Government."

Elder Matthew Nowall pronounced the benediction.

JOSEPH HYRUM PARRY,
Secretary.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

Chief Stanton, of the Fire Department, presented the following recommendations to the City Council on Tuesday, April 14, and asked that they be embodied in the fire ordinance without delay:

SMOKE HOUSES.

All smoke houses shall be built of stone or brick, and the doors and roofs of same shall be constructed of some non-combustible material.

ASHES.

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to deposit any ashes, or cause the same to be deposited or placed, or permit or suffer the same to be or remain in any wooden vessel, or in any place or premises belonging to or occupied by him or her or others, or any metallic vessel, within two inches of any woodwork or structure. Penalty, a fine not less than \$500.

SHAVINGS, HAY, STRAW AND LITTER.

Each person making, using or having the control of shavings, hay, straw, bags, litter or any other combustible waste or fragments, shall, at the close of each day, cause the same to be disposed of so as to be safe from fire.

TO SECURE BUILDINGS.

Whenever any occupied building or buildings are not properly secured, the fire inspector shall immediately visit the premises and notify the owner or owners, agent or agents, or the persons having control of the same, of the condition of such unoccupied building or buildings, and to have it or them, within twenty-four hours, properly secured so as to prevent evil disposed persons from gaining access thereto. Penalty, a fine not less than \$500.

PORTABLE LIGHTS AND PROTECTION OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL.

No person shall use any portable light in any building or place where combustible materials are kept, unless such light be securely enclosed in a lantern; and no person shall use a light in any place where combustible materials shall be suspended above it, without so protecting it as to prevent such materials from falling upon or coming in contact with it.

STEAM AND SMOKE PIPES.

No steam pipes shall be placed closer to wood than three inches; if said space is objectionable, it shall be protected by a soapstone or other earthen ring or tube. No smoke pipe, in any building with wooden or combustible floors or ceilings, shall enter any flue, unless the said pipe shall be at least eighteen inches from either floors or ceilings; and in all cases where smoke pipes pass through wooden partitions of any kind, whether the same be plastered or not, they shall be guarded by

either a double collar of metal with at least four inches air space and holes for ventilation, or by a soapstone ring not less than three inches in thickness and extending through the partition, or by a solid coating of plaster of Paris three inches thick, or by an earthenware ring three inches from the pipe.

The matter was referred to the committee on fire department who, it is expected, will recommend the adoption of Chief Stanton's suggestions.

A GREAT DISCOVERY IN EGYPT.

The following interesting article is from the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*:

A letter from Cairo to the *New York Tribune* announces the discovery near the Temple of Hatsau, in Egypt, of a crypt containing mummies and manuscripts that have never before been disturbed. The discovery is considered as important as that in Der el Bahari in 1871, when the mummies of Rameses the Great, the chief oppressor of the Israelites, and of Thotmes I., II., and III., Seti I., and Amenhotep I. were recovered. The hidden tombs at Der el Bahari had been preyed upon for ten years by the shrewd Arab who discovered them. He had opened mummy cases and sold jewels and manuscripts to travelers, and many manuscripts were destroyed, but others were decipherable. These manuscripts threw much light upon the customs of the Egyptians, their daily life, and the extent of their learning in medicine and law. The historical references have never been very useful, except to fix dates, as the records are merely boastings of kings written in the most florid style. Truth about kings was smothered. The learned men of Egypt formed a vast organization for keeping knowledge within the bounds they had fixed. The discovery of a subterranean tomb or crypt near the temple of Queen Hatsau, at Thebes, was made by an Arab, who reported it to the Government, and received a proper reward for his faithfulness. The temple stands under a bluff of limestone at some distance from the Nile. Near the temple the opening of a perpendicular shaft in the solid rock was found. This shaft upon exploration proved to be 45 feet deep, and at the bottom was a doorway, which had been walled up. The following description of the underground chambers is from the Cairo letter:

"Passing through the doorway, the explorers entered a level corridor running north and south, about 250 feet long. From this a flight of steps led downward about 18 feet, and then came another corridor nearly 40 feet long. At the ends of this second corridor were two mortuary chambers. Still a third corridor was found, starting from the top of the stairway and extending for 175 feet. The mummies were found piled about in all parts of these rooms and corridors in such a way as to favor the theory that they were hastily removed thither from their original resting place."

Up to February 19th about one hundred and sixty mummies had been removed to the Boulak Museum. It is the opinion of the Egyptologists who are in charge of the examination of the mummies and manuscripts that the most recent belong to the twenty-first

dynasty. That dynasty was established by a priest who possessed great influence. Many of the mummies are those of priests. About the corridors are hollow wooden images containing manuscripts, and other manuscripts have been found upon piles of mummy cases. It is believed that these writings were hidden by priests after the mummies were removed to the underground chambers. The hasty disposal of the mummy cases and manuscripts leads to the conclusion that they were originally deposited in the temple of Hatsau and removed before a threatened invasion. The painting on the cases, although at least 3000 years old, is brilliant in color and apparently unchanged. The elaborate decorations indicate that the dead were persons of consequence. The forms of some of the mummy cases are new to Egyptologists and new forms of hieroglyphics appear in the manuscripts. This may be accounted for by the fact, recorded by Rawlinson, that Herhor, of the twenty-first dynasty, had formed alliances with outside nations and had a wife of Semitic race, who was not a princess. Herhor was known as Si-Ammon or son of Ammon. If the new records can be deciphered, the history of Egypt may be re-written. It would be a singular and interesting outcome, if at this late day, all of the lost learning of Egypt should be restored.

The civilization of ancient Egypt had a vast influence upon the world, chiefly through the captivity of the Israelites. The Egyptians devoted a great part of their energies and their fortunes to preparations for a future life. Their belief in the literal resurrection of the body has had its influence upon all religious beliefs. Whatever modern antiquarians believe, they have not respected the belief of the Egyptians; for the Egyptian dead have been scattered and destroyed. Shiploads of mummies having been brought to England and the United States to be ground into paint. The vast cemeteries have been pillaged for relics of the past. Still the resurrection of the body is one of the cardinal doctrines of today. The Egyptians held it necessary to aid in that resurrection by preparing the body for it. The moderns hold that the power which can raise the body to an immortal life is great enough to bring together the scattered fragments after dissolution. The belief in the resurrection of the body was shared by the Incas of Peru as well as by the Egyptians, and Peruvian mummies are almost as common in our museums as those from the land of the Nile. The pyramids of Mexico and the mummies of Peru are the best evidences yet adduced to show that there was formerly a connecting land between Africa and America. The story of the lost Atlantis came from Egypt, and discoveries in America go far toward confirming it. The question now is, did the civilization of Egypt have its rise in America or Africa? Are the pyramids of Mexico older than the pyramids of Egypt? Are the mummies of Peru older than the mummies of Egypt?

Lieutenant Jones destroyed the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry on April 18, 1861. It was done to keep it out of the hands of the rebels.