DESERET EVENING NEWS

TODAY'S WEATHER REPORT.

Weather report showing observations at 8 a. m. today:

Forecast for Utah: mode at San Francisco for 36 hours ending 8 p. m. Salt Lake City—Barometer, 29.42; temperature, 31; minimum, 26; wind, northwest; 8 miles per hour; rain .01 inch; snow.

Tuesday:

Snow tonight and Tuesday. Stationary temperature.

Local forecast for Salt Lake City and vicinity, for 36 hours ending 8 p. m. Tuesday:

Snow tonight and Tuesday. Stationary temperature.

L. H. MURDOCH,
Section Director, Weather Bureau.

To-day's Metals.

SILVER, Bar, 59 3-4
LEAD, $4.20
CASTING COPPER, 16 cents a lb.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

The fourth quorum of Seventy meet in the Twenty-first ward meeting house this evening at 7:— o'clock.

Frederick C. F. Hoefner, a native of Germany, now of Salt Lake county, was admitted to citizenship by Judge Cherry today.

Lieut. Col. E. H. Leavens of the Twenty-fourth, who is on leave of absence, has been granted an extension of time to March 31st, on account of sickness.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Burtis of the Sixth ward will be grieved to learn of the death of their infant son Vern at 4.30 this morning. The little one was 10 months and 6 days old.

Barlow Ferguson and wife have returned from a trip to Honolulu, whither they went some weeks ago on a trip of mingled business and pleasure. Mrs. Ferguson's health was greatly benefitted by the change.

George Attman, weather observer for the McCornick building, issued the following bulletin today: "Weather report—Bad weather all day unless change occurs. Followed next summer by fair weather and warmer."

H. W. Mason and Representative C. M. Jackson got in an altercation in a down town restaurant while at dinner on Saturday night. While discussing the municipal output they become heated, but mutual friends interfered before any damage was done.

Thomas Hendrickson indulged in a little disturbance at the Tabernacle yesterday, in trying to make a speech to a portion of the audience, but he was lodged in jail, after giving the police considerable trouble. Hendrickson evidently is of unsound mind.

J. J. Hayes of Denver became somewhat hoarse in his wind Saturday night, from the effects of hot toddy, and proceeded to stack the draperies in a Commercial street resort. He landed in the police station after doing, it is alleged, $20 worth of damage. He declares that he has no memory of the act.

R. L. Crawford, the general Eastern agent of the New York Central Railway, accompanied by his wife and a party of friends, reached Salt Lake yesterday in Mr. Crawford's private car "Oneida." The party left New York early in February and expect to return by April 1st. They have been making a tour of the Southwest.

The funeral ceremonies over the body of Roswell H. Beckham of the Sixteenth infantry, took place at Fort Douglas at 10:30 a. m. today. The deceased passed away at Fort McPherson, Georgia, and at his request he was buried in the Fort Douglas cemetery. The funeral was attended with full military honors.

The Knight of Pythias celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of their order in Salt Lake at the usual lodge last evening. P. W. Gardner presided, and after a short introductory address was followed by Ed Ward Pike, who spoke on the principles and growth of Pythianism. The annual address was made by the Rev. B. A. Mayhew, who took as his subject of the "Ideal Knight." The M. of F. band was in attendance.

The morning newspapers made an erroneous announcement that Hon. Frank J. Cannon would be one of the speakers at the Salt Lake Theater on night. Mr. Cannon had not been consulted with reference to the matter until 12:30 o'clock today, so that time such business appointments had been made as would prevent him from attending the meeting tonight. Mr. Cannon says he is specially interested in the Utah Batteries and would have been pleased to take part if he had been given notice in time.

ZION'S SAVINGS BANK and Trust Co., the oldest and largest savings bank in Utah, pays 4 per cent interest on $1 or thousands. Start an account.

UTAH COAL.
Castle Gate and Winter Quarters.
Lump, Nut and Slack.
Anthracite, all sizes.
D. J. SHARP, Agent.
13 South, Main. Telephone, 625.

UTAH COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK.
Interest paid on savings. Francis Armstrong, pres., F. W. Mulers, vice-pres., J. E. Caine, cashier.

Have you visited the Standard Dress Cutting Academy, at 226 south Main?

"Mormon and Mormonism." Secret of new growth. Great little book. Bancroft and Company's, 18 cents.

Use the Social Bread. It's healthful and nourishing. Ask your grocer for it.

FINAL PROOF'S MADE.

William M. Roach of Salt Lake City has made final proof of desert entry of 160 acres in section 18, township 1 south, range 4 east.

Final proof of homestead entry was made by Peter J. Christensen of Fremont, Wayne county, for 160 acres in section 4, township 28 south, range 3 east.

Final proof was made by Louisa Eber of Meadowville, Rich county, of homestead entry of 0 acres in section 17, township 13 north, range 5 east.

BUILDING A 60-MILE CANAL.

Big Force of Men and Teams to Engage in the Alberta Enterprise.

Geo. G. Anderson, managing engineer of the Alberta irrigation company, who is in Salt Lake on business, made the "News" a call today. He says he speaks very highly of the north country and its possibilities in an agricultural way.

In referring to the canal he said that it would water about some acres of land. Two miles of ditch was built last year, and this year the company intended to expend $200,000, and construct one-third of the forty miles of canal that will have to be built before completed the construction work. Mr. Anderson says that the entire length of the waterway will be sixty miles, but that the subject labor will consist of natural waterways along the course which cover twenty miles of earthwork. The water supply will be drawn from St. Mary's river, six miles north of the international boundary line. Two hundred teams will be at work on the ditch when the season opens. Mr. Anderson returns to Alberta in a few days.

UTAH BOY VISITS EGYPT.

Views Traditional Spots of Biblical and Egyptian History.

Foreign Pearson Describes the Great Pyramids, Sphinx and Other Interesting Scenes.

The following letter is from Elodge H. A. Pearson to his father, Henry Pearson, of Draper, Salt Lake county:

U. S. S. Raleigh, Alexandria, Egypt, Feb. 15, 1899.

You have probably received my last letter from Port Said. After a couple of days at that place, six of us got leave to visit Cairo and join the ship here in Alexandria. We went up by rail via Benalia, and spent four days at Cairo; the ship went to Alexandria in the meantime, where we joined her again.

Our trip was a very interesting one, of course; the most important thing to the new visitor is the Pyramids, sphinx, etc., which are only a few miles from the city. These places we visited, driving out by carriage and taking the greater part of the day at those places and vicinity, and having a native guide to show and explain. At the tops of the pyramids two large pyramids, one of medium size and one small one, also the sphinx and any number of other tombs and excavations where the Egyptians used to bury their dead. Nearly everybody climbs to the top of one of the large pyramids, which is something over 500 feet high. They were easy enough on the outside, but in place part some of the stone has been taken away, leaving both ends all over just like a series of high steps. A man is in charge and to go up to the top, one must get a permit for half a dollar (2 shillings). These entries are furnished, whose duty is to help one up and down, two to pull on the arms and one to push, but some of us said we would go up and down ourselves, and we did, but had to rest a number of times, as the climb is very tiring. These pyramids are situated on the edge of the rich Nile valley and the Sahara desert. So when you get on top, you see in one direction the Nile valley, with the Nile valley and river, and beautiful green fields and town, and on the other side the barren tract of desert as far as the eye can reach. A few miles up the river from these pyramids are nearly a dozen others, of medium and small size, which are distinctly visible from the top, making a total of fifteen or sixteen pyramids in sight from the top of the one we climbed. After looking around from the top, we went down, and visited the interior. This big one is square at the base, so all are, and covers an area of about 13 acres. We entered a small hole on the side near the base and went inside. The whole thing is solid, except two chambers, about the size of a large room, situated about the center and about half-way to the top. To get to these chambers we had to pass along a long passageway leading to them. It is so low in some places that in the passageway that one has to stoop or bend quite low. We went out down on another passageway, and we all have "all fours" sometimes. Once these chambers are far above the ground, these passageways are quite long, but incline at an angle of about 35 deg., making it difficult to go up or down, as there are no regular steps, but only rough rock made in the stone in which one can put the toes of the shoes and climb up or down. It is of course, dark dark and candles are necessary, and the air is very stuffy inside.

These pyramids are the tombs or burial places for the old Egyptian kings. The whole vicinity for many miles in extent was a burial place and is covered with stone tombs. They have ransacked away and been partly covered with sand, but have been recently dug out to get the mummies for museums and the various ornaments which are generally found in them.

The sphinx is near by, and consists of a rock structure representing the body of a lion with the head of a woman. It is much disfigured by age. It was nearly covered with sand, but has been dug clear. A peculiar thing is that there is no stone like that in the pyramids within several hundred miles from them, and so it must have been brought there by hand. And many of the stones of which they are built are so large that it is difficult to see how they got them away up in the structure without the aid of machinery which, of course, they did not have at that time.

As most of the Egyptians are Mohammedans, Cairo is full of Mosques, with beautiful domes and minarets. We visited quite a number of them and saw the interior, which is very pleasing and kneeling as is their fashion. Many of these Mosques are very beautiful, inside, the walls being of stone, and cost several thousands years old. It is of granite, one single piece, about 75 feet high and 6 feet square and covered with hieroglyphics characters. We saw the beautiful public gardens, about the finest I ever saw. Also saw the various palaces of the khedives of Egypt, and visited the tombs of the present line of khedives of Egypt. They are very grand.

This very country is the place where most of what is recorded in the Bible took place. Tradition points out the very spot on the Nile both at Cairo where Moses was found by Pharaoh's daughter in the bull rushes. A spot under a large tree in the suburbs of Cairo is pointed out as the place where Christ and his parents used to come to cool when they fled from their enemies as related in the Bible. Through all such places runs the Nile, it is nothing else but that the part of the world now the scene of most of the events in the Bible, that is Egypt and the country we have been visiting. The place where the children of Israel crossed the Red Sea safely and were followed by the Egyptians who were destroyed, is supposed to be about Suez City, at the southern end of the canal.

The country all along the Red Sea is hilly, but it is a dry, sandy country and it is hard to believe anybody could live in it. Some of the Egyptians are as white as anybody, and some are quite dark. The dark ones are some African negroes found everywhere. Nearly all the women put a veil on the face when they come in the street, so that you see only the eyes and forehead. Most of the men wear European clothes and others wear their native costume, but all wear a red fez.

Most of the trip from Port Said to Cairo is in a desert. The coal being in the valley of the Nile, where the country is fertile and extremely rich and productive. The trip from Cairo to Alexandria is quite pretty, rich country. I visited Cairo and Alexandria with the exception of Benalia, which is about half-way to the top. To get to these places we had to pass along a long passageway leading to them. It is so low in some places that in the passageway that one has to stoop or bend quite low. We went out down on another passageway, and we all have "all fours" sometimes. Once these chambers are far above the ground, these passageways are quite long, but incline