DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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A RED-LETTER WEEK.

Well, it wasn't a green Christmas, after all. Neither was it blue, so far as the great majority were concerned. It was quite as joyous and as generous all round as most of its predecessors have been, and it was perhaps more commendable than most of them by reason of the great fact that it called forth a splendid showing of unselfishness, whereon each participant was able to give a thought to others besides himself and his. The poor were not forgotten, and in the way of creature comforts there was probably not a family in the city that did not see or hear or receive something that caused a ray of sunlight to enter their door. The crackers were a third sold all day, and for some days previously the evidences were all so strongly against them that their mouths could hardly dare to breathe the plaints their hearts have almost come to take delight in fostering.

In truth, last week showed very little of the pinching stillness of hard times. Everybody seemed to have money, and everybody else seemed to be able to get a little of it. Most of the merchants did an unexpected amount of business; the candy and toy shops were crowded with customers all the time, and almost sold out before Saturday night; and the markets and provision dealers were hardly able to hand over their good things fast enough to suit the throng of buyers. We venture to say that there is no city in America where in proportion to population there was anything like the amount of business done last Saturday that was transacted right here in Salt Lake City. The News mentions the fact with pleasure, because it proves what we have all along contended for; namely, that this city and Territory are all right, and that such a thing as widespread poverty or destitution—such as other communities are associated with—here does not exist; and that if there are occasional instances of real suffering there are also willing hands to render aid. Trade is certainly looking up, and prospects are brightening within our own borders and all around us. With a week of such activity as that which has just closed, people ought to be able to look forward without reservation or misgivings to a happy and prosperous New Year.

PREHISTORIC TOWNS.

The remains of five prehistoric towns have been discovered from twenty to forty miles below Eddy, New Mexico. The discovery was made on Wednesday, the 20th, inst., by Messrs. M. Mc Millan, of St. Louis, and E. B. Brunson, of El Paso. These gentlemen are regarded as authorities on prehistoric Indian ruins. They state that the towns must formerly have contained from 15,000 to 20,000 population. They also assert that the pottery, arrowheads and stone axes found prove the identity of the inhabitants with the race that left the probably-time towns in northern Mexico and Arizona. They built towns in the hills, so they could be better protected, and formed the lands along the river bottoms.

It is the intention to excavate in these towns and expose the walls of dwellings, which have been buried by sand from the hills near by. It is said to be evident, from the old canals that can yet be traced, that water for use of the towns was brought from a canyon near by, now almost filled with sand. The discoveries already made show that irrigation was carried on to a considerable extent for the purposes of agriculture. It is thought that possibly something may develop in the exposure of the larger and best preserved buildings that will give some clue to the history and nations of the new builders.

UNEXPLORED RESOURCES.

The secret of the wealth, stability and independence of any people also lies in the energy in the economical and regularly from affairs, as a rule to spend income in adjusting from the ends of the earth products and resources which add to men's comfort and convenience. The secret of prosperity and security is found in the capability of a people to develop and make use of those advantages and resources which lie beneath, above or immediately around them. In other words, it is neither and safer for any community to be builders rather than buyers and producers rather than partners.

This is a hackney of self-on with the people of Utah, and yet its importance keeps it free from the errors of many elsewhere. We must estate; we must develop; we must produce; we must manufacture—and this we have by heavy, and society from heart's condition of an but give to the subject a moment's thought. But our progress in these directions is slow. Our exploring party other lines of investment, and personal enterprise of the rich is to inventors, or discoverers—with success it and to said—are not particular enough in giving real and every-day encouragement to home products by buying upon having them and using as much.

In the time, however, there has been marked improvement during the past six months and judging from that advancement, the future is full of promise. Home manufactories often perhaps have better encouragement than ever before. The community has begun to learn the previous lesson in economics since the stringency commenced the duty of keeping the money at home that must be expended for necessities. If no other good has been accomplished by the lessons than the teaching of this strength, the time has not brought its own sufficient reward. But other things have also received an impetus—projects that are usually deemed visionary were in flush-money times, scarcely that requisite such as not so confidence. As an instance: The Ogden department of this paper made mention some weeks ago of the organization of the Pioneer Electric Power company, the design of which is to construct a dam across Ogden canyon, and to store in the immense reservoir thus created the waste of the Ogden river during the season when they are not used for irrigation. The water thus preserved is to be used first for the generation of electricity, which in turn will be transmitted to whatever point it is needed and converted into light, heat or power, as wanted. In case a system of dams should be constructed, the entire water of the season, besides being employed for the generation of power the year round, might be used for the purpose of irrigation. But the immediate benefit which Ogden will derive from the enterprise is not the most significant feature. That which gives to it an incalculable importance is the inspiration that will be transmitted through its success to other localities, which the Ogdens are possessed of vast resources of mechanical power and irrigation storage of which they have never tried to avail themselves. Foremost among them is Salt Lake City—which for some months past has been looking to the "future" in Big Cottonwood, whence we are promised power for electric light and other purposes. Who can calculate the wealth of industry that up to that and other canyons and gorges leading into this valley? Wherever there is an opportunity for water storage there is a source of mechanical power; and such opportunities exist all out infinite as one surveys the prospect.

A VOID ELECTION.

The supreme court of California has handed down a decision that bearing upon a point of interest to voters in selecting a candidate for office. By the ruling of the court it is declared that the office of the chief of police of Sacramento is vacant, and that the last election for filling that office was void. The reason for annulling the election is that the candidate who received the highest number of votes has been declared to be disqualified for election.

The balloting in the Golden state's capital was done on March 8, 1892, when John B. Rogers was elected chief of police. The opposing candidate, who received a majority of the votes, was Moses N. Drew. He contested the election on the ground that Rogers was not a citizen, and therefore not eligible to hold the office. The case was closely contested in the courts, all of which held the same way. Rogers was born in Australia, of British parents, and came with them to this country when a child. His real surname was Dexter, Rogers being his stepfather's name. He claimed that he was a citizen, for, because his father, Thomas H. Dexter, was naturalized before he was 21 years old, and secondly, because, while he was still a minor, his mother married W. A. Rogers, a native born citizen. As to the first claim, it was shown that Dexter was not naturalized with the son was not 21, and as to the other ground it was established that Mrs. Dexter married W. A. Rogers without the formality of a divorce from her husband, who was not dead but had been separated for a number of years. These circumstances of course killed the second action the claimant Rogers.

But while the candidate who received the highest number of votes was held to be ineligible to enter on the duties of the office and was therefore excluded, the court would not permit the eligible person who received the next highest number of votes to receive a certificate of election. It was not proved the highest number of votes each had any one person, and the failure in this respect was held to be a complete bar to the issuance of a certificate of the office to the person who received the next highest number of votes. The court therefore decided that the chiefship, so far as the chief of police was concerned, was void and void, and that the situation remains as regulated by statute to leave it vacant, and be filled in this instance by appointment, as is the case in such instances.

THE NORWEGIAN QUESTION.

A special dispatch from London to the Chicago Inter Ocean on the relations between Sweden and Norway. The correspondent states that it is no secret that the king is prepared to resign his throne if necessary. The Swedes, it is stated, have at last come around to some extent and the little trouble is regarded as good their side.

The situation in Norway is somewhat peculiar. A majority of the political parties unfavorably disposed to Sweden, outside and opposing, however, not because there is any particular objection to the union with Sweden, but because the central leaders have succeeded this as a necessity for the dignity of the country. Were the solution alone that lies in the disembodiment and removal of authority existed, it was easily found that a republican was among all. The conservative maintained their position mainly on the ground that the proposed measures of the radicals would ultimately lead to a dissolution of the union. Now it is no secret a word that this is exactly what a new are looking for. They want a republic established on the soil of Harald Haarfager. They are not satisfied with having a republican form of government in fact, as now is the case very nearly, they want one also in name.

A change of this kind might involve other measures. The correspondence from Berlin points out that the sympathies in Denmark are so strong for Norway that the establishment of a republican form of government in the latter country might lead to the overthrow of the Danish dynasty too. A scheme is therefore on foot to compel Norway, in case the union with Sweden is dissolved, to place a Danish prince on the Norwegian throne, and so prevent of the prospective republic, and so that of Norway. Prince Waldemar is named for the honor.

This, if true, places the Norwegian problem in a different light. As long as the question was to gain full independence and a free government, the Norwegian nation had the sympathy of a large party even in Sweden. But if it comes to this, that the union is to be dissolved and Norway simply changes monarchs, a change which might lead the country back to the position of a province of Denmark, it is probable that the whole Swedish people will unite in resistance.

The dispatch wired from Berlin is significant. King Oscar and Emperor Wilhelm have recently had an interview, ostensibly for the purpose of hunting elks, but perhaps mainly on account of more important affairs. The statement that the new Danish king is prepared to use force against one of his kingdoms may intimate that the two crowned heads have come to some agreement concerning the fate of the nations, only the time is past when the will of the ruler is law. The will of the people must be obeyed, even in constitutional monarchies.

BEPEN'S MISSIONS TO ROME.

Chauncey M. Depew, who has been about some time in Europe, has returned to New York. Interviewed by a reporter, he talked about his visit to Rome and his audience with the pope. His holiness, he said, was strong in health and showed much interest in questions relating to the rights of property and of labor.

"When I came to go," narrated Mr. Depew, "he took my hand and put it on his abdomen, patted and stroked it, and said how fat he was. He said he wished it would cut the American people. He was much impressed with the Worlds Fair, and had done all he could to support it. He said he was much pleased to learn that I was always kind and considerate to the employes of my company, and that I had never made any distinction between those of the Catholic faith and others. He also expressed astonishment when I told him of Archbishop Ireland's views. Then asked me one of the most comprehensive questions and gave me some considerable time of his ear. The pope was a linguist to me, for I found he knew French and German quite well. I was in the regular operating period in politics, and regards not as the great force of the future."

It is not generally known, but it is claimed by some who profess to know, that Mr. Depew went to Rome on a special mission. For years it has been the view of certain Republican estate leaders and party confidential advisers in this country, that the Catholic vote in the United States, if it could be secured, would be a very confidential factor in the politics of this country. Political conventions in Italy have at intervals been of a nature to exert some control the papal throne in affairs of state, gave a record of the Italy see in some other country, and the United States has been behind it as in the last eighteen. A number of high officials from Rome visited Chicago the occasion of large sums of money to the new place of interest. It is said that the clergy of New York contemplated a visit to Rome with a view of increasing the influence in favor to the establishment of a mission in this country and in which a part of the proceeds is to be contributed, in the form of a jubilee tribute from large sum to Leo's coffers. It is also said Bishop Ireland is at all the Papal conferences and which is the agent of the Vatican in this country, and is said, has already expended his money in Rome.

It is not likely that any pope will be willing to offend the Vatican's friends of Italy. Should circumstances arise, however, that the pontiff felt called on to do so, it is not improbable that the Italian court would be required towards this country. To judge from the efforts of late to impress American with the sympathies for Italian institutions and the great love for America, one would be justified in supposing that he is preparing the way for some such event. But it is not likely that the sentiments of Italy, notwithstanding its opposition to papal ruling the temporal politically, would suffer the conflict of interest or to allow the pope to go, with all the revenue the country derives from its presence in Rome.

Nevada has not produced to bring out more numerous, more important and more interesting interpretations of the law than the proposed Florida prize-fight. The constitutions in and do not affect the matter accordingly to some and elsewhere, yet the authority will not and has to be allowed to take place according to the previous and position of the official whose concern it. Yet the old will remain unchanged that there is law on the subject enough for those whose whole study is devoted to finding reasons for not complying with it.

Over the eleven millions of dollars over which the real and material and fictitious heirs of the late Mr. Davis of Montana have been fighting, the lawyers have only gotten one million for their. This is not all to discourage to litigants as some their interests will come here.

SWEATERS, KNIT SHIRTS MADE longer this winter, says a manufacturer personal. We are all other kinds of clothing, might have been asking it before time.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

Excursions Via Union Pacific.

For the holidays the Union Pacific will sell excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip to any point in Utah, also to any point on the Union Pacific system outside of Utah within distance of 250 miles, and to all points in Colorado.

Tickets to be sold Dec. 23rd, 24th, 25th, 30th, 31st, and Jan. 1st, good for return until Jan. 2d.

Tickets sold to Colorado points will be good for return until Jan. 15th.

Check, Baggageless, Also and Porter at the Chicago Lower Depot.

Only $2.25 to Ogden and Return via Union Pacific and Short Line Valley Railroad.

During the holidays the Union Pacific will sell excursion tickets to Ogden and intermediate points on the Short Line Valley railroad. Good for return until January 1st, 1894.

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During the holidays the Union Pacific will sell excursion tickets to Ogden and intermediate points on the Short Line Valley railroad. Good for return until January 1st, 1894.

For the Christmas and New Year Holidays the Rio Grande Western Railway will sell a rate of one regular fare for the round trip between all stations on its system. Tickets will be issued on Dec. 23rd, 24th, 25th, 30th, 31st, and Jan. 1st, all tickets to be limited for return passage to Jan. 2d.

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Wonderland

Thursday, Dec. 28th.

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STALL 15. JOHN DAVIS. Dealer in Fruit and Nuts. Home of all kinds.

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STALL 20. M. J. Kleninger & Co. Dealers in Imported and Domestic Cheese, Pickles and Salad Oils, Imported Sweet Mustard, Stock, Fish, Tree Ripe and Kleninger Brands of Rice, etc.

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