

perhaps surer inducements today than ever before. The community has begun to learn one priceless lesson in economics since the stringency came—the duty of keeping the money at home that must be expended for necessities. If no other good has been accomplished by the pressure than the teaching of this precept, the crisis has still brought its own sufficient reward. But other things have also received an impetus—projects that are usually deemed unsuitable save in flush-money times, schemes that require cash as well as 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 waters 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 immense benefit which Ogden will derive from the enterprise is not the most significant feature. That which gives it an incalculable importance is the inspiration that will be transmitted through its success to other localities, which like Ogden, 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 "Stairs" in Big Cottonwood, whence we are promised power for electrical light and other purposes. Who can calculate the wealth of industry tied up in 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 seem all but infinite as one surveys the prospect.

### 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. McMillan, of St. Louis, and E. B. Bronson, 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, arrow-heads and stone axes found prove the identity of the inhabitants with the race that left the peculiarly-built towns in northern Mexico and Arizona. They built towns in the hills, so they could be better protected, and farmed 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 one of the towns was secured 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 exploration of the largest and best preserved buildings that will give some clue to the history and customs of the town builders.

### MORONI.

Far above the busy throng  
That fills the streets below—  
Far above the human tide  
With its ceaseless ebb and flow,  
I calmly stand and gaze away  
O'er mountains, vales and hills;  
And the glorious beauty of them all  
My soul with wonder fills.

I am the first to greet the sun  
As he climbs the Wasatch peaks,  
And his last bright rays shine on my head  
Ere his ocean bed he seeks.  
Then one by one the stars shine out,  
Night spreads her mantle down;  
I still my silent vigil keep  
O'er all the sleeping town.

The gently dropping summer rain  
And winter's chilling snow  
Fall all unheeded on my head  
As the seasons come and go.  
I have no fear for the storm-clouds dark  
Nor the lightning's vivid flash;  
To me some wild, weird music, seems  
The thunder's deafening crash.

Beneath my feet God's Temple stands  
In massive strength sublime,  
Built by the pany hands of man  
But to endure till end of time;  
Long after those who raised its spires  
Shall sleep their last long sleep—  
As long as granite walls shall last  
I still my watch shall keep.

The foregoing little poem, which our readers will agree has both sweetness and sentiment, music and eloquence, was written by a well known gentleman of this city, who up to this time has not given the NEWS permission to publish his name. We shall respect his modesty, but may not be debarred from saying that he is not a Moroni, but he has always been generous of other people's beliefs, and at a time when the primary rule of good neighborhood was not so closely followed, he was still content to mind his own business.

### SHUT OUT THE REDS.

Anarchism will not down in France, notwithstanding the legislative measures enacted especially for its suppression and the arrests already made. Like the Lérion monster, for each head cut off, two new ones seem to grow, making it indeed a Herculean task on the part of society to conquer the modern hydra.

The latest advices from beyond the sea are to the effect that the anarchists on Tuesday spread terror in the city of Orleans, by marching through the streets, breaking gas lamps and destroying other property, and shouting their sympathies for the reds. No further acts of violence were committed, but the demonstration itself shows a defiant spirit which, unless restrained in time, is sure to work mischief on a larger scale.

The mode of warfare carried on by the anarchists places them outside the range of civilization or sympathy. On the part of society the anarchist problem is one of self-preservation. When

the recent outrages in Paris and other cities are remembered, one may well ask whether the bloodthirsty wretches are men or mere man-eating tigers, to be put out of existence at sight. The governments of Europe are evidently gradually taking the latter view, and before long the stricture may have become so great that no known anarchist will be able to remain on the continent. Many of these enemies of mankind will then, naturally, find their way to the United States and swell the ranks of those already here. This brings again into prominence the duty of our government to prevent by every known means the landing of such outlaws. They are far less desirable than the Chinese even. Their only aim, as evinced in recent exhibitions, is to break down all existing forms of governments and to tear up the very foundations on which society rests. To exclude them from the countries whose peace they assail is no encroachment on the liberty of the citizen; on the contrary, it is a solemn duty the state owes to him. It is only in effect the shutting of the doors of the house against thieves and robbers, and bolting and barring a peaceful dwelling against a fugitive murderer running redbanded.

### THE NORWEGIAN QUESTION.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the London Times treats on the relations between Sweden and Norway. The correspondent states that it is believed the king is prepared to maintain the union by force, if necessary. The Swedes, it is thought, have at last been aroused to such an extent that but little more is required to goad them into action.

The situation in Norway is somewhat peculiar. A majority of the people at present undoubtedly demand a separate consular and diplomatic service, not because there is any particular objection to the union with Sweden, but because the radical leaders have represented this as a necessity for the dignity of the country. When the agitation arose that led to the impeachment and removal of Selmer's cabinet, it was loudly denied that a separation was aimed at. The conservatives maintained their position chiefly on the ground that the proposed measures of the radicals would ultimately lead to a dissolution of the union. Now it is no longer a secret that that is exactly what a few are laboring 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 countries. 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, not as president of the prospective republic, but