EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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"THE PEOPLE'S PROBLEM."

THE expected article in *Scribner*, on "The People's Problem," which has just been received, is likely to stir up the popular mind to grave reflection on the tendencies of the times. It shows up in a forcible manner the serious defects in our political machinery as at present constituted. The true objects of government, the purpose held in view in the framing of our national system and its main features, are very clearly set forth. The gradual growth of the "election machine" to its now gigantic and powerful proportions, virtually disfranchising the people, and the change of popular government to a government of party—the chief end in view now being the maintenance of one party and the exclusion and suppression of another—with the effects thereof upon the nation, are presented with fidelity and perspecuity.

And it is set forth that the vote of the individual becomes merely a vote against one of the two political organizations; that the election machine makes slaves of public officials, who must yield to the clamors of those in their party who procured their election or whose aid they will need in future; that centralization of power, which the founders of our country dreaded, is obtained by this machinery in its most centralized form; that it destroys the responsibility of the public servants, and the efficiency and purity of the public service; that it drives the best men out of politics; that it favors the moneyed powers and defies the will of the people; that it prevents a healthy general interest in public affairs and corrupts the public conscience; and it proves that "the first experiment in the history of the world, on a grand scale to establish a people's government has given as its result the tyranny of an election machine."

Republicans and Democrats, who boast so much about the "liberty of American citizens," and "freedom from dictation," who shriek with anger when Church influence is suggested in politics, and crow about their "manhood and independence" should read the article in *Scribner* and see how their pretended political individuality is a sham, and that professional election managers on either side, who merely play two parts in a great national farce, really do the whole business of nominating, platform-drawing, ballot-printing, and really control the votes of their respective parties.

This article is but one of a series. The first points out the defects and dangers of our present national system; the next will suggest some remedies. The writer bases his reasonings upon the right of the people to alter the government when the proper objects thereof are not obtained, and quotes from the Constitution of Massachusetts in support of this principle, and to show that those objects are simply "to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquility their natural rights and the blessings of life."

No one can view the present condition of national affairs and compare them with the designs of the fathers of our country without seeing a wide departure from the principles originally announced as fundamental and essential to human liberty, and while it must be conceded that we are enjoying great commercial prosperity and that everything seems propitious for an era of unparalleled progress, at the same time there are many wise men who look with dread upon the evident tendencies toward the same troubles which wrecked ancient republics that are exibited in the great popular government of the Nineteenth Century. But whatever may be the destiny of this proud nation, only good can come out of a presentation of alleged defects in its system and the suggestion of remedies for evils that are in their nature weakening if not destructive. The article in *Scribner* is worthy of wide attention and we have no doubt that it will be generally read and discussed.

MISQUOTING THE LAW.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, commenting on the certificate business says: "The law requires that Governors of States and Territories shall issue certificates of election for members of congress and forward the same to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, who is required to place upon the roll the names of persons contained in such certificates." The *Inter-Ocean* figures as a leading radical journal but is often in error. In this instance it has attempted to tell what the law is on certain questions. Now, will the Chicago paper with the double name please to quote the law, that the public may consider it for themselves? We challenge the citation of any law which says that the Governor of a Territory shall issue the certificate of election to a Delegate to Congress, or forward it to the Clerk of the House, or that the Clerk shall place the names therein on the roll. The law makes it the duty of the Governor to "declare the person having the greatest number of votes duly elected." It also says that "a certificate shall be issued accordingly." But it does not say that the certificate shall be issued by the Governor. It may be inferred that the Executive should issue the certificate, but the *Inter-Ocean* is not talking about inferences, it is pretending to quote law. If the papers which are handling this question would read up a little they would save themselves—perhaps—from exposing their great ignorance of simple matters. As to the Clerk of the House, he understands the law governing this subject and he has been careful, too, to comply with it. And, whatever, that's what makes the anti-"Mormon" ring so mad just now.

THE UTAH CASE.

UNDER the above caption, the Detroit *Free Press*, a strong Republican paper, has the following, which is presented for the consideration of the howling and defeated conspirators:

"The republican press severely criticises Clerk Adams, of the House of Representatives, for putting the name of Delegate Cannon on the roll of the House, instead of the name of Campbell. But it is worth noticing, that with all their bitterness none of them accuse Clerk Adams of doing any wrong to Campbell. No republican journal that lays any claim to a reputation for decency pretends that Campbell is elected or has any shadow of title to the seat, save that which the governor of Utah invented when he gave him a certificate. Even the New York *Times*, while censuring the Clerk for ignoring the certificate, admits that it 'really belongs to Cannon.'"

The case is fresh in the public recollection. Cannon was elected by the popular vote by a large majority over Campbell. The latter claimed that Cannon was not a citizen of the United States and that the votes cast for him were, therefore, void. If this claim had been well founded it would have given Campbell no title to the election, for there is no principle better settled than that which declares that in such a case there is no election. The Governor, however, in defiance of the well settled rule, and in anticipation of the judicial decision which declared Cannon a citizen and lawfully chosen, gave Campbell the certificate to which he had no more claim than any other inhabitant of Utah.

Whether Clerk Adams had any technical right to act upon his knowledge of these patent facts, and the law in the case, may perhaps be open to question, but there can be no question that he has done substantial justice as between Campbell and Cannon. If anybody is wronged it is the Republican party; and it can only be regarded as wronged upon the assumption that it intended to defraud Cannon of his seat. As a matter of fact the way is still open for that. All that Clerk Adams has done has been to put the case in such shape that the defrauding must be openly done, if at all."

STUDY OF INDIAN LANGUAGES.

J. W. POWELL, the celebrated explorer and engineer, who has traveled through these regions extensively in the Government service, and is well known in Utah, has published a second edition of his work called "Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages." We have received a copy from A. Bell, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, for which he has our thanks. The work is designed as a help to students of Indian languages, customs and peculiarities. It is the result of much thought and research. A full alphabet is given, with succinct and ample directions for writing the sound of the various Indian dialects. The author says of the work:

"It does not purport to be a philosophic treatment of the subject of languages; it is simply a series of explanations of certain characteristics almost universally found by students of Indian languages—the explanations being of such a character as experience has shown would best meet the wants of persons practically at work in the field of languages with which they are unfamiliar. The book is a body of directions for collectors.

* * * *

It has been the effort of the author to connect the study of language with the study of other branches of anthropology, for a language is best understood when the habits, customs, institutions, philosophy—the subject matter of thought embodied in the language—are best known."

A system of schedules is embodied in the volume, designed to facilitate the collection of linguistic materials, so that the student may be able to contribute something to the science of philology. It also contains diagrams to show kinship and affinity, and gives a great deal of valuable information on a variety of topics connected with the study of Indian habits and traditions. The work cannot fail to be productive of much good, and shows commendable diligence and ability on the part of the author.

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AMERICAN.

Conkling Boarded by a Legislator.

NEW YORK, 24.—The *Times* Albany special says: An exciting scene occurred in the Delavan House last night. Senator Madden met Conkling in an upper hall and extended his hand which Conkling refused to accept. A bitter war of words followed. Madden answered in severe terms the sarcastic language of Conkling. The trouble arose because of certain strictures of Madden upon Conkling for refusing, which had been published.

After some angry by play, Conkling, who was thumping the floor with his cane and stroking his gray beard with his free hand, eyed Madden keenly and then attempted to reprove him for his criticisms and particularly for having said he (Conkling) was here, button-holing members and soliciting their votes. Senator Madden blurted out, "I'm not so polite as some men and perhaps spoke too bluntly. I go cross lots instead of going round. You don't spose I meant you were twisting buttons off men's coats do you? The ex-Senator beamed, and Platt wilted, while Madden, bold as a lion did not wait to be invited but kept on, "You know what the words meant. You came back here seeking a vindication. To say you were buttonholing men here may not have been accurately true, but you are here seeking a vindication. I spoke of you as a public man clear through. If you think I spoke of you offensively it is a great mistake all the way through." "But I would not have had you say such a thing of you," protested Conkling, and then he turned to go. "I tell you the truth when I speak," said Senator Madden, and that is more than some men have done. You know yourself that 14 years ago you told me I was the only man who dared tell you the truth clear through, and I believe it is true now." The ex-Senator held out his hand hesitatingly, and Madden, who is not an unforgiving man, took it. "Good night," and the Senator bowed dramatically and joined Platt. In spite of the efforts of the stalwarts and administration leaders to keep members here, and almost immediately after solemn declarations have been made on both sides on the determination to stay here and fight the battle out, an irresistable desire to go home seems to have seized the legislature. The democrats and republicans have been pairing and going home, and it looks as though the attendance would be greatly reduced to-day.

Trouble in Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS, 23.—The *Republican's* Little Rock: Advices from the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian nations indicate that affairs here have reached a crisis. The cavalry at Fort Sill have been ordered to report to United States Agent Tufts, at Muskogean, on the 24th, to act with the Choctaw militia under Governor McBurtam in driving white intruders and their stock from the nation. All persons not Indians or intermarried with Indians are classed with intruders under the law. The Indian militia are in camp near Scullyville, 30 strong, and will join the United States troops at Fort McAllister. The greatest terror and distress exists; more than 300 families are said to have crossed the border in the past 10 days, having abandoned their cabins to the flames, their growing crops to destruction, and their stock on the range. Some white refuse to leave, claiming they hold a genuine permit and will protect themselves if force is used to eject them. Several Texas stock men, who have large herds of cattle in the Chickasaw nation, are paying him $1,500 for the privilege of grazing their stock until July 15. An appeal has been sent to the Secretary of the Interior to re-affirm the decision of the department made four years ago, allowing persons with permits to remain in the nation without becoming members or citizens of any nation.

The Franco-Italian Trouble.

NEW YORK, 24.—The *World's* London advices from Rome report there is a deep and widespread anti-French feeling throughout the country. The riots in Marseilles have angered even those public men and journals which pleaded for peace during the Tunis excitement. The radicals go to the length of demanding and Depretis, the premier, is being driven towards a policy at which the French will be prompt to take offense. The failure of the Italian attempt to secure a foothold in Tripoli, under cover of an expedition for exploring ancient sites, has greatly disappointed the people and merchants in the southern ports already complain that the Coup in Tunis is taking the valuable trade of North Africa to Marseilles. Italy however has too much to think of at home to venture upon an aggressive policy at present, besides loan $130,000,000 required for the resumption of specie payments, money is badly needed for the army and the people are clamouring for a reduction of the franchise. It was announced on the Paris bourse that the French government will not allow a specie payment loan to be offered there until Italy has formerly consented to accept the Tunis settlement, and this would weaken the war party at Rome, but should the loan be taken up in London, Vienna and New York, Signor Crispi and his associates will be emboldened to continue their clamor.

Garfield's Vacation.

The *Tribune's* Long Branch says: If any one supposes that this is a focus of political news he is greatly mistaken. Certain newspapers have been trying to make it appear, but their facts have been diluted with a vast quantity of imagination and invention. The President does not talk politics nor see people who come to make him talk. He receives few callers and the news of his disposition to shut himself to rest with his family keeps away visitors. He does not get earlier news of the ballots at Albany than he finds in the New York papers. He seems delighted at the opportunity, the first in a year, to smoke, drive, walk and chat with his family and a few friends; to be his own master for a few days. His health is excellent and his anxiety about his wife being removed he looks more cheerful than he has done for many weeks.

O'Donovan Talks.

The *Tribune* has an interview with O'Donovan Rossa. We are carrying on this movement against England not as American citizens, but as Irishmen. I have a document on which there is a seal bigger than your head, which debars me from living in the United Kingdom. Do you suppose that anything will deter me in exile from doing all I can to secure for Ireland her rights. England can't be moved by argument or entreaty. What then must be done? Force will be used. We are not strong enough for open war and so we must strike unawares until she realizes that it is to her interest to be just. You know that I have had little faith in the land league movement. It is not now any greater than it was, in fact it is less. Within a week there has been a union of two physical foreign organizations, with a view of making the movement more aggressive than it has been before. This union of operations will be more active than they have been hitherto, and it will be seen that instead of being intimidated by British bluster, we are getting courage to greater exertions. Recently we have derived valuable assistance from prominent Irishmen in this country who have not before helped us. They have lost faith in their belief in Ireland's relief being secured.

Albany Items.

ALBANY, 23.—Haskins is in fact a half stalwart. He disapproved of the resignation from the beginning, and his appearance as a candidate is considered significant. He may not, however, command enough votes in two weeks, which is the time generally expected that an adjournment will take place. Depew's friends say they will stand by him firmly. Haskins and Wheeler are the most prominent men. Last night's conferences were unimportant. It is believed the investigating committee will have their reports, one that the accusation is proven, another that it is not, and the democratic report that the republicans have been guilty of bribery, perjury and conspiracy.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Maryland democratic convention to-day nominated Thos. J. Keating for comptroller.

Eleven deaths from yellow fever and 20 from small-pox in Havana for the week ended to-day.

Bolke, the New York black mailer, when arranged, wept and denied his guilt. He was held in $5,000 bail.

Reports from several points in Illinois and other States say a comet was plainly seen this morning. Also in England.

Three Bulgarian deputies and two other persons, all liberals, have been attacked by unknown men and mortally wounded.

John Middleton and wife, of Savannah, [illegible] were drowned. Their bodies were found locked in each other's arms.

Prince Gortschakoff, replying to liberal leaders, declares that Russia remains neutral with regard to the internal affairs of Bulgaria.

The Treasury Department purchased 382,000 ounces of fine silver to-day for Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans mints.

Of 448 persons arrested in Marseilles 60 have been liberated; 10 will be sent to the assizes on a charge of murder, and the remainder will be tried for assault.

TERRITORIAL FAIR, 1881.

List of premiums to be awarded to competitors at the Territorial Fair, to be held in this City in October next.

CLASS K.—CARRIAGES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

H. DINWOODEY, Supervisor.

Best carriage	Gold Medal
buggy	Diploma
wagon	"
plow	Silver Medal
harrow	Bronze Medal
field roller	" "
drill and irrigator	" "
horse cultivator	" "
potato digger	" "
hay rake	" "
manure fork	1.00
set of garden tools	3.00
cross cut	3.00
ladder	1.00
cheese press	3.00
churn	1.00
washing machine	5.00
wheelbarrow	2.00
six pieces copperware	Silver Medal

CLASS L.—CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

WM. J. SILVER, Supervisor.

Best executed plans, sections, etc., of mine	Diploma
topographical map, with profile of railroad	Diploma
design of wooden bridge, 100 feet span or over	Diploma
design of cast iron bridge, 100 feet span or over	Diploma
design of wrought iron bridge, riveted, 100 feet span or over	Diploma
design of wrought iron bridge, pin connected, 100 feet span or over	Diploma
executed drawing of civil engineering work	Silver Medal
executed drawing of machinery	Silver Medal
executed drawing of buildings	Silver Medal
fine shaded drawing of machinery	Silver Medal
isometrical projection,	"
construction drawing for ship or boat	"
set working drawings for shop use,	"
sectional model of mine work-ings,	"
stationary steam engine, not less than five-horse power,	gold medal
portable engine and boiler,	"
saw mill,	diploma.
turning lathe (hand),	silver medal.
turning lathe, slide and screw cutting,	diploma.
planer (iron),	"
drilling machine,	silver medal.
fine slanting,	diploma.
pulleys for shaft,	silver medal.
hangers,	bronze medal.
couplings,	silver medal.
spur and bevel gearing,	$3.00.
pair of mill stones, with iron work,	diploma.
fire engine,	"
mowing mill,	"
threshing machine,	"
mill for grinding ores,	"
ore pulverizer or disintegrator,	"
ore sampling machine,	"
mining car,	$3.00.
set cast-iron water jackets,	silver medal.
slag pot,	$2.00.
surface plate,	$3.00.
hoisting works,	diploma.
set of mine bars,	$5.00.
fan blower,	silver medal.
steam general service pump,	diploma.
" tank pump,	"
" fire pump,	"
" mining pump,	"
" feed pump,	"
hand pump,	$2.00
hydraulic ram,	3.00
water wheel for irrigation,	5.00
railroad switch,	silver medal
" turntable,	"
" traverser,	"
dies and dies,	"
general display of machinery,	gold medal
stone dressing machine,	"
stone sawing machine,	diploma
vertical boiler,	"
locomotive boiler,	"
return tubular boiler,	"
flue boiler,	"
specimen of boiler flanging,	silver medal
" of tube welding,	"
" of angle iron work,	"
wrought iron water jackets,	diploma
best specimen of pig iron,	silver medal
assortment of files,	5.00
" recut,	2.00
" of pump leathers,	2.00
drawing instruments,	2.00
spectacles,	2.00
assortment of chains,	3.00
artificial limb,	5.00
feed cutter,	2.00
silk reel,	2.00
wine or cider press,	3.00
hay press,	3.00
cheese press,	3.00
sail boat,	"
row "	"
steam boat,	5.00
model of ship or boat,	5.00
mangle,	3.00
mortise machine,	bronze medal
slotting machine,	silver medal
traveling crane,	diploma
traversing crane,	"
fine sheet cutter,	"
" " planing machine,	bronze medal
plate bending rollers,	silver medal
screw jack,	"
Oliver,	bronze medal
speed indicator,	"
steam gauge,	"
set of indicator diagrams, with explanation of gross power,	"
roller for crushing grain and feed,	"

Machinery must be so arranged as to be taken apart and critically examined by the judges; and boilers must be subjected for one hour to a hydrostatic test of 50 per cent. above the proposed working pressure. Test pump and gauge will be supplied by the Society.

Steam boilers intended for use during the Fair must be on the ground the day previous, and will be subject to the above test by, and to the satisfaction of, the Supervisory Committee, before being allowed to fire up.

In deciding on the merits of two similar machines, the Awarding Committee will be required, in making their report, to give the points of superiority of the machine to which the Premium may be awarded.

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