

count. On that matter public opinion is irrevocably fixed.

The sympathy shown for Cumming should not be mistaken for any sanction of his conduct. The hisses in court were undoubtedly expressions of disgust, that he probably the noblest Englishman of them all, should be the scapegoat for the whole disreputable crowd. The *London Times* is clear and emphatic on this point. Speaking of Cumming's signing the agreement to cease card playing, that paper says:

"We almost wish, for the sake of English society, that the Prince of Wales had also signed a declaration that he would never touch a card again."

The *Chronicle's* indignation at the verdict is so unmanageable that in speaking of the effort to whitewash the Prince it falls almost into raving. It says of Cumming:

"There is nothing incredible in his signing the document on the strength of the statement from Wales' 'cringing minions' dooming him to a fate worse than death in order to save what Wales is pleased to call his honor."

The paper flatly accuses the Prince of Wales of violating the pledge of secrecy and calls upon the authorities to indict Sir William Gordon Cumming for the criminal offense of cheating. It declares:

"If they do not, the public will know what to think, and if the Duke of Cambridge shrinks from his duty in regard to the military offense it is to be hoped parliament will not prove pusillanimous."

The *Chronicle* finally asks what steps will be taken to vindicate justice in a crime which the Prince of Wales compounded by signing a compact, or whether the infamous scandal will be hushed up forever.

The *Standard*, though a little less "earnest" in its mode of telling it, is quite as severe. It says:

"The defendants and their friends have tarnished their reputation even if the plaintiff did come out worst. It is not to be lightly forgotten that the Prince of Wales instigated the game and carried the apparatus about with him."

The entire affair is disgraceful to the British aristocracy and exceedingly damaging to the prospects of the heir to the British throne. As to Sir William Gordon Cumming he may be subjected to much greater indignities than he has yet suffered from his falling. But before he can be cashiered his case must be fully investigated, and he will have ample opportunity to defend himself from the charge brought against him.

If the latest dispatches are correct he has not lost either his bride or the good feelings of the British public. He was married to his fiancée and retains a host of friends.

Arkansas was admitted to the Union June 15, 1836.

A "SMALL" MAN AND BIG HYPOCRITE.

THE Ogden State bank has begun suit against S. M. Preshaw for the payment of a note of \$1000, endorsed by Mr. Preshaw for Rev. Sam Small. This statement of fact does not harmonize well with the blustering telegrams that Small has been sending across the continent from Canada to "vindicate his honor." Small has been keeping the wires hot for a month in his frantic effort to convince the public that he was the honest man and the board of trustees of the "Utah University" were the defamers. A substantial backing for this cyclone of bad odor would be for Small to send his draft to liquidate this thousand dollars of which he seems to be deliberately robbing the widow of the late Mr. Preshaw and his widowed daughter. Will he do it?

SCHOOL BONDS ELECTION.

ON Friday, June 12, the election to decide whether school bonds shall be issued by the Board of Education was held at Independence Hall, 19 w. Third South street, Salt Lake City. The polls will be opened one hour after sunrise and close at sunset. Registered voters will have an opportunity to cast their ballots for or against the issuance of the bonds. Resident taxpayers who are not registered voters ought, in justice, to have votes on this question which affects their property interests. We think they have also a right under the law to do so. However that may be, some of them should offer to vote so that the question may be fully tested before a court of competent jurisdiction.

The bonds proposed are to be for the sum of \$600,000, bearing five per cent. interest per annum, redeemable in twenty years. They are not to be issued all at once, but as occasion may require. All that property holders will be taxed to pay the interest and to form a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds, will amount to about one-tenth of one per cent. on their taxable property, annually. This is estimated on present valuations of property, and on the basis of the immediate issuance of all the bonds. But as the property valuation is likely to increase through the growth of the city, and all the bonds will not be issued at once, the tax to pay off the interest and redeem the principal will probably be less than the small amount named.

The money to be raised is sorely needed for school sites, buildings, apparatus, furniture and other require-

ments for the improvement of our city school system. This plan is considered the best and easiest that can be devised for the purpose. Prejudice against taxation ought to give way before the needs of educational facilities. It is to be hoped that the voters will go to the polls to-morrow and show their interest in the matter of education for their children by voting "Bonds, Yes."

The vote should be very much larger than at the last attempt at an election for school bonds, because the question then in doubt as to the validity of the election has been settled by the Supreme Court, and this election will be conducted under the law as interpreted by the court.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

THE action of the Territorial Central Committee of the People's Party, at the meeting held in this city on June 10th, virtually settles the question of the dissolution of the entire party. The reasons set forth in the preamble adopted, why the People's party need no longer exist, we believe will recommend themselves to the people in every county and that the various committees therein will take immediate steps to act in conformity to the resolution of the territorial committee.

The People's party has done a good work in Utah. It has been the means of disseminating information on political questions. It has educated many newly arrived settlers in the Constitution and genius of our country and prepared them for intelligent citizenship. It has caused discussion on the science of civil government in general and the rights of the people in the Territories in particular. It has maintained good and economical government, municipal, county and territorial. It has fought against schemes for the enthrallment of the majority for the enrichment and profit of the minority. It has accomplished its mission and it now voluntarily disbands and retires with honor.

The gentlemen who have stood at the head of the party have served it faithfully, devotedly and without pay. The names of John Sharp, John R. Winder and Franklin S. Richards, who were in succession its Chairmen, have by their skillful and energetic management of its affairs made their names historic. Others in the territorial and county and precinct committees have worked with corresponding vigor and zeal, and are entitled to their mead of praise and the confidence and gratitude of the people who have reaped the benefit of their gratuitous labors.

The People's party has been called