

CLOSE OF THE VOLUME.

THIS number closes the forty-second volume of THE DESERET WEEKLY. It is the oldest public journal in the Rocky Mountains. In its new form, arranged specially for binding, it is a great favorite, especially with people who live in districts where a daily paper cannot reach them by daily mail. And those who read the daily but desire to preserve a record of the leading events and enlightened thought of the times as well as important items of Church history, regard the DESERET WEEKLY as invaluable. We appreciate the favor with which our efforts are received by the reading public, and hope to make the WEEKLY still more attractive and worthy of the widespread support it is receiving. And we trust our agents and the leading men in all the settlements of Utah, as well as our friends abroad, will continue to aid in the spread of intelligence and the promulgation of eternal truth, by extending the circulation of the official organ of the Church, the old, reliable and faithful champion of the people, the DESERET WEEKLY NEWS.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY.

THE McKinley law provides for the payment of a bounty to American sugar producers, under certain stated conditions. Two cents per pound will be paid by the government to the producer of an article which shows a test of 90 degrees by the polariscope, and for the article which tests between 80 and 90 degrees, a bounty of 1½ cents per pound will be paid.

The opening of the sugar bounty season takes place about July 1st, consequently the Internal Revenue Bureau is making preparations to carry the law into effect. Weights and graduated glass flasks are being prepared by the chemist of the bureau to be used for making the required tests.

It is estimated that within one year from July 1st the Treasury Department will pay to citizens of the United States between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000 as bounty for sugar raising. Most of this sum will go to Louisiana, where cane sugar is produced. Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, California and Utah will receive a proportion of the bounty, though the sugar in these places is produced from beets and sorghum cane. The New England States and a few of the Northwestern States where sugar is produced from maple sap, will also receive a due portion of the bounty.

The work of testing and inspecting

the sugar crop in the United States will prove an expensive and a difficult performance. Every ounce must be subjected to a test, or else frauds will be perpetrated on the government. It will require a large number of inspectors to carry out the provisions of the law, but then if it brings cheap sugar and a sufficiency in home production, the expense will not be entirely lost.

The bounty system was long since adopted in France and in other European countries and it seems to have worked well over there. There is no reason why it should not succeed in the United States, if properly and honestly applied.

PROSPECTIVE TAXATION.

THE City Council on Tuesday, June 9 voted for further large expenditures of the people's money. In addition to the payment of bills amounting to close upon \$19,000, it was decided to issue new bonds which, in the aggregate, will amount to the snug sum of \$350,000. Of this \$150,000 is to be for paving and guttering in districts one to five, and the rest—\$200,000—for general improvements.

The Council also created three new offices, namely, two inspectors of cement work, and one inspector of brick work, on Parley's Canyon conduit. Each of these is to draw a salary of \$125 a month, thus increasing the pay roll \$375 a month.

It is evident that the "Liberal" Council is entitled to the name, if liberality in running the city in debt gives it that qualification. The limit of legal indebtedness at this rate will soon be reached, and the benefit of the congressional bar to municipal extravagance will be strikingly apparent. The taxes of the future promise to be a pressing reminder of the glories of "Liberal" rule.

ROYALTY AND BACCARAT.

LORD COLERIDGE was in a tight place June 9th. His dilemma, we will venture to say, was as justly perplexing as any that ever befuddled the brain of a British Lord Chief Justice.

If the case upon which he was to instruct the jury had been the simple one of deciding whether Sir William Gordon Cumming had forfeited his claim to England's respect and confidence through being caught cheating at baccarat an ordinary magistrate could have presided at the trial with all the dignity and soberness and legal discretion required. In that case the average English jury would have dismissed the business without retiring from their seats, leav-

ing with the justice the pleasing duty of reading to the English public over Sir William Gordon Cumming's shoulder, a moral lecture on gambling.

The people of England have cause to regret that such a duty was not left at this critical moment to such a justice. A few simple words, properly chosen—such words as an honest country squire would be most likely to use—would have been the slogan of a revolution. There being no Prince of Wales in the question, he would have spoken the sentiments of the people and his words instead of being hissed, as were Lord Coleridge's, would have gone "ringing down the ages."

The difficulty in Lord Coleridge's situation was not the justice but the dilemma of the case. There was a prince in the transaction. On the one side was the prestige of royalty, and on the other was the sentiments of the English masses against the gambling shame in general and royal gambling in particular. Before him, in an assembly of his countrymen, was the index of English character and reputation, and in it he could read a universal cry of shame upon the gambler.

At his elbow was the gambler himself, personated by the heir to the English throne, and surrounded by a group of the leading aristocracy of the realm. Himself an aristocrat and a member of a succession of judicial whitewashers of the throne, which had withstood the rebuffs of centuries of progression, what was my Lord Justice to do? He was truly in a tight place. He yielded to his traditions instead of the people, as usual, and after practically instructing the jury to find against Sir William Gordon Cumming, he proceeded to apologize for the Prince of Wales; and thereupon the audience hissed.

While the result of the trial upon Cumming will be disastrous, the effect upon the gambling disgrace, which so far as the public were concerned was the main question at issue, will be fully as paralyzing as though the whole gambling outfit who took part in the Tranby Croft scandal had been punished for slandering Cumming.

In the public mind the question whether Cumming cheated or did not cheat will cut but a small figure. The fact is too thoroughly appreciated, that gambling is a cheat, for the general public to make any nice distinctions as to details. The scandalous interpolation of Lord Coleridge, that he "could not imagine how any harm could be done to the monarchy, to the Prince, or to anyone else" by this affair at Wilson's resort, will not