

According to the latest dispatches there are prospects for a general overhauling of the whole case. Gordon Cumming as the scapegoat of the former trial will of course come into the case as chief criminal, but from the course of procedure that is now threatened the heaviest of the enemy's guns are primed and sighted for the Prince of Wales. To cheat at cards is a violation of law for which it is proposed to indict Cumming. But to play at baccarat is likewise lawless, and while prosecuting Cumming what is to be done with the rest of the crowd, including the Prince of Wales, who introduced the game at Tranby Croft, and with whose private counters which he carried about in his pocket, the game was played?

Then comes the part which Lord Chief Justice Coleridge played in the affair, not as a player at Tranby Croft, but as an advocate, in the most flagrant unprofessional manner possible, of those who did the playing. A New York paper thus summarizes the criticism which the chief justice is receiving from the press of this country and many of the leading papers of London:

"Mr. Justice Coleridge's charge to the jury in the baccarat case would certainly insure the defendant a new trial in any self-respecting court in this country. It must cause surprise to any well-constituted and thoroughly instructed legal mind. Impartiality is one of the finest attributes of an ideal Judge, but Lord Coleridge did not attempt or even pretend to impartiality. He was trying a case in which the Prince of Wales was deeply concerned. A verdict for the plaintiff would have been a verdict against His Royal Highness, and the Lord Chief Justice was evidently determined to do all in his power to prevent any such catastrophe as that.

"To accomplish this end he summoned up the case as an advocate instead of a Judge. He told the jury that he believed Lycett Green and Lovett when they said that they saw the cheating. He went behind the evidence and declared that the Wilson's had every reason to desire not to apprehend the plaintiff. He almost ridiculed the idea that Gordon-Cumming signed the incriminating paper to save the honor of the prince, because, in the opinion of the judge, the prince had nothing to conceal. Finally he defended the prince, and on his skilful tongue the incident at Tranby Croft—the boozing, race betting, gambling, spying episode—became an innocent game of cards after a hard day's work in behalf of the beloved subjects of the prince's mother. The charge was a disgrace to the English bench."

THE COLOR LINE FAD.

GEORGIA'S "color line" is giving its law-makers no end of anxiety in these days. The latest perplexity arises through the sentence of a crime-hardened white woman to prison labor. The general verdict was that she deserved well the punishment she received, but it was discovered later that her sentence would bring her in contact with some

women of color, similarly connected. This was a horrifying thought which the State could not abide, and so by a general protest the grand jury was made cognizant of the awful indignity. That august body having failed to authoritatively relieve the State from the degradation, the law-making department is going to take the subject in hand and give it the benefit of some special legislation.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DESERET.

THE Annual of the University of Deseret for 1891-92 is published, and a brief epitome of some of its claims upon public favor will not be out of place.

This University is one of Utah's permanent institutions of which it may well be proud. It was established February 23, 1850, under authority of the Provisional Government of the State of Deseret. When the Territory was organized the Act establishing the University was ratified by the Territorial Legislature. It has continued ever since, improving with each successive year. It has been obstructed much by bigoted Executives who viewed it with disfavor, but by the public spirit of private citizens it was supported through the time of that factious opposition, and is now on a firm footing and progressing with as rapid strides as can be reasonably desired.

The University is under the control of a Chancellor and Board of Regents appointed as provided by law. The President of the Faculty and Board of Instructors are selected by the Chancellor and Regents. Dr. John R. Park has been President for many years, universally respected for his proficiency and urbanity, and he has a full staff of competent Professors and Teachers, in all the branches of study necessary to the purposes of this excellent educational institute.

The University building is a handsome and solid structure of stone and brick, 110 by 151 feet, four stories high, and erected upon the square or park in the Sixteenth Ward, appropriated by the city for the purpose. It is conveniently reached by the Warm Springs street car line. In addition to the parlor, waiting-room, president's office and other public apartments, it has a large number of recitation rooms, a library hall, reading rooms, art gallery, chemistry rooms with laboratory, experiment rooms, museum, literary rooms, store rooms, etc.

The following departments are organized: A department of Liberal Arts, of General Science, of Letters, of Mining, of Music, of Fine Arts, a Normal

Department, a Preparatory Department and a School for the Deaf. For particulars of the various branches of study under these several departments, we must refer our readers to the Annual, which can be obtained of the President, Dr. Park.

The University is open to students of both sexes over 14 years of age, who may be admitted at any time, but they should enter at the beginning of the academic year. The first term begins Sept. 14th, and entrance examinations are held on the 14th, 15th and 16th of September. The second term begins November 16th, the third February 1st, and the fourth April 11th. The annual admission fee for residents of the Territory is \$5; for non-residents \$25. A certificate of graduation costs \$5, and a diploma \$10. Special charges are made for voice training and instrumental music.

The classes for instruction, the apparatus and all the facilities and furniture necessary to an institution of this kind are very complete. The discipline of the University is strict though not too rigid, and all students must comply with the rules for maintaining morality, courtesy and good order.

This is not a theological seminary. It is a territorial institution, and entirely non-sectarian. It is well conducted, has a very competent staff of teachers, and is doing thorough work in all its departments. It is well supplied with current literature including newspapers and magazines, and has a military class for instruction and drill.

A Normal Department has been established for one hundred students a year, who, for free tuition, agree to serve at least one year as district school teachers, if so required by the county superintendent where they reside. They are selected by the Territorial Commissioner. This department is under the able supervision of Superintendent W. M. Stewart.

Attached to the University is a school for deaf mutes, which has a separate building on the same grounds in which unfortunates of this class receive board and tuition free, but must provide their own clothing. It is a handsome and commodious structure and the school is well conducted. Prof. Frank W. Metcalf is Principal. Carpentry, shoemaking and printing are taught to the boys, sewing and housework to the girls. Applications for admission must be filled out by the Probate Judge or Clerk of the county where the applicant lives, and endorsed by the Board of Regents. Blanks to fill out will be furnished by the Principal.

The Railroad and street car companies are very liberal to students in