

SUSAN B. ANTHONY'S imprisonment at Rochester in default of bail is reported to have been only nominal, the "freedom of the city" having been accorded her. Susan says she refused to give bail, in order that she might be released on a writ of habeas corpus and secure a change of venue to a higher court, so that eventually the case might be brought before the United States Supreme Court. She says her lawyers are deeply interested in her case, of course they are, and she regrets that the woman suffrage women cannot unite and make her case and the cases of the four other women arrested for voting at Rochester a test question. She wants the woman suffrage convention at Washington not to discuss lateral questions, but to concentrate their energies on the "tar root"—that is, the ballot secured in our hands.

In the hearing of the case at Rochester, Mr. Van Voorhees, one of Susan's counsel, introduced some interesting historical facts. Replying to the statement of prosecuting counsel that, at the time of the adoption of the constitution women were not allowed to vote in any state in the Union, Mr. Van V. denied the truthfulness of the assertion. He cited the case of New Jersey, where for years the women voted, and their right to do so was recognized by the State statutes. In the year 1800, he said, the women generally voted at the Presidential election. The constitution of Georgia adopted in 1789 permitted women to vote, and he understood they availed themselves of the privilege. "Is this case," said he, "women have broken down all the barriers spoken of by Judge Carter, and have actually voted. In the action brought by women in the District of Columbia against inspectors who refused their votes, Judge Carter holds that the constitution gives the right to vote to women, but that Congress must first enact laws to enable them to exercise the right of suffrage. This inability has been overcome by Miss Anthony without the aid of Congress." He then went on to argue that in constructing a constitution we are not to construe the framers of different sections intended, but that the people who adopt the entire instrument intend to understand by it. "This defendant," said he, "believes she had a right to vote and exercised that right; she had no intent to break the law and is no criminal; and you must find that she committed an immoral act and intended to violate the law, or you cannot hold them." The judge didn't seem to take this ingenious view of the case.

Anything pertaining to woman suffrage is interesting to our readers because women enjoy the suffrage in the most stable and prosperous of all the Territories. For our part, we cannot imagine why Congress, and especially the grave and reverend patriots in the Senate, should be so dreadfully apprehensive of women obtaining the power to vote. Our masculine citizens enjoy as extensive associative experience with the feminine sex as do the men of any other community, allowing them to vote and act freely upon their own agency in every respect, and the result is positively beneficial to both sexes. When a man opposes woman suffrage it is a fact acknowledged that he is afraid they would not vote for him. Of course it is pitiable to be left out in the cold.

THE South Pole as well as the North Pole to receive investigating attention from adventurous scientists and others. In addition to the four or five expeditions for the North, one is under way for the South. The Challenger, a British vessel, is on a three years' voyage of discovery and research, and is expected to visit Lisbon, Gibraltar, Madeira, then spend twelve months in thoroughly exploring the great Atlantic basin, thence run southward as far as possible into the Antarctic region, thence to Australia, New Zealand, Japan and back by way of the Pacific. She is thoroughly equipped with trawls, seines, nets, etc., has 200 miles of sounding line and 50 miles of whale line, and 50 phonographs, chemists, naturalists, etc., on board. The nature, formation, inhabitants, vegetation, and currents of the great Atlantic will receive a very extensive examination, whether or not the icy region of the South Pole will afford much additional information or not.

Geographical knowledge and prevailing geographical speculation concerning the polar regions north and south run this way—that at and around the poles lie pleasant regions, land or water, or both, possibly inhabited, each polar region surrounded by a belt of ice, which belt is continually moving towards the equator, now forming at the inner edge of the belt near the poles, and the old ice melting in the warmer sea on the outer edge of the belt. The grand object of arctic and anti-arctic explorers is to get within the charmed circle, bounded by the great crystal wall of ice, and see what can be found there, animate or inanimate. One of the greatest difficulties in the way is the fact that the great glacier walls travel faster from the poles than men can travel towards the ice. It may be that some of the plucky voyagers, by some fortunate combination of circumstance, will yet succeed in reaching the poles, but the prospect is not at all promising, and the endeavor may be considered truly a forlorn hope.

ACCORDING to the Washington Star, President Grant will stick to Pinchback through thick and thin, unless Congress shall prevent, for the President's attention having been called to the printed statement purporting that he had declared that his purpose in recognizing the Pinchback government "was only to enable the parties to make up a case for court, and that he did not regard it material which party he recognized," etc., he pronounced it untrue in every particular. The dispatch sent by the Attorney General, January 6th, announcing that the President re-

gards his recognition of the existing government as final, and that it will be adhered to unless Congress otherwise provides, was authorized by the President, who still adheres to that opinion.

The Boston Advertiser thus presents some views of "The Credit Mobilier—Facts about its History."

"The question of the relations between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier, and of the good faith with which the management of these corporations carried out their engagements with the government and with each other is a very different one from that with which Congress and the country are now concerned. The Credit Mobilier was incorporated by the Pennsylvania legislature in 1859, under the name of the Pennsylvania Fidelity Agency, with power to borrow money and transact other business incident to similar corporations. Five years later, George Francis Train, having got hold of the charter, had the name changed to the Credit Mobilier of America," after one of the great corporations of France; and later still its powers were greatly enlarged to enable the company to loan its credit, guarantee contracts and engage in business generally on a grand scale. The Union Pacific Railroad company was incorporated in 1862-4, and received the last of its very valuable grants in 1864. In 1865, when the enterprises, through mismanagement and a nearly bankrupt state, were in a state of collapse, the Credit Mobilier, which was then under the management of Mr. Ames, took hold of it, invested a large part of his private fortune, and through his confidence and enthusiasm persuaded many of the friends also to embark in it. To escape personal liability they, with their associates, got possession of the Credit Mobilier charter, put their money into its stock, intending to build the road with it and under its guarantee. The first contract, for 247 miles east of the 100th meridian, was assigned to the Credit Mobilier, and was executed by that corporation. The second contract, for 307 miles of road and telegraph west of that meridian, taken by Mr. Ames individually for \$87,000,000, was assigned by him to seven trustees, who were also members of the Credit Mobilier, who executed the contract, and divided the profits among the stockholders of that corporation. The Credit Mobilier became but another name for the railroad company, absorbing its assets of every kind as fast as they became available."

Mrs. Victoria Woodhull was arrested on the new indictment for circulating obscene literature through the United States mails, at New York, immediately after lecturing at the Cooper Institute, on "The Naked Truth, or the Situation Revealed." Her sister, Tennessee, was not at the lecture, and so escaped arrest. Victoria says she fears that Congress will do nothing for woman suffrage this session, since the Senate Judiciary committee are evenly divided against women voting even in the Territories. She further says—

"We cannot afford to fight among ourselves while there is so much work to do for the whole sex. I have more on my hands than I can attend to and do it well. Our trials may come off at any moment, and we expect they will be the most sensational that have ever occurred, since we are determined to show up a clear and unmistakable manner the modes of life pursued by the so-called gentlemen of our large cities. The suit for obscene literature I have no doubt will never be brought to trial; still it may. We hope it may, and that, too, soon."

By Telegraph.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

WESTERN.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—The steamer Colorado arrived to-day from China and Yokohama, and brings dates from Hong Kong to Dec. 12. An Imperial journey through the empire has taken place. The native mandarins have petitioned the government for permission to construct railroads and telegraphs, employing their own engineers; the petitions were favorably received.

Many prizes had been captured and destroyed by the French croquet-tourneys and the Chinese gunboat Chimpoo. The males of Japan are informed that they are no longer required to shave their heads, but the top knot is to be retained.

It was reported that the foreign clergy had been invited by the Japanese government to take part in the discussion of religious toleration.

A fire broke out at the residence of the new minister, who died to-day, at St. Mary's hospital.

The Howe sewing machine company in this city, has commenced a suit against the French croquet-tourneys to recover five thousand dollars on an insurance policy issued by them to the plaintiffs.

YREKA, 15.—Samuel Watson came in from the French croquet camp last night, having left there before yesterday. He reports that the howitzers had arrived and would be in position on Thursday night, and he expected an attack would be made on Friday morning. The troops will occupy Captain Jack's camp from the north and south simultaneously under the cover of shells from the howitzers on Saturday morning. A scouting party will be sent out to the edge of the spot they found it all bloody, but could find no trace of him. General Wheaton will have about 200 hundred men in the field.

EUROPEAN.

MADRID, 15.—The Cortes assembled to-day. In the lower branch Senor Sala inquired of the government whether it was true that notes had been passed between the governments of Spain and the United States on the subject of slavery. The answer was in the affirmative. The council, in reply, said he was glad of the opportunity to make a Parliamentary denial of such an assertion, and he formally declared that no communication had been received between the governments of Madrid and Washington on the subject of slavery. He further stated that he had instructed the Spanish ambassador at Washington, to deny the assertion. The government had received any note from Secretary Fish upon this question. The government was aware of the existence of a note from Secretary Fish to the United States, but it was not at all promising, and the endeavor may be considered truly a forlorn hope.

place in this city since the revolution of 1868 occurred to-day. The remains of the condemned were deposited in the cemetery, which he strewed over the coffin, after the funeral services. The customary procession through the streets was prohibited, but an immense crowd gathered to witness the execution.

Don Carlos has arrived at Rion, a village of France, in the Department of Landes.

LONDON, 15.—One of the persons who came from France to attend the funeral of Napoleon brought with him some soil dug from the garden of the Tuilleries, which he strewed over the coffin, after the funeral services. The ceremony of the chapel at Chislehurst, many French spies were present at Chislehurst while the funeral services were taking place.

Rome—Funeral services for Napoleon were held in this city to-day. Cardinal Bonaparte, who was unable to go to Chislehurst, was present.

BUCHAREST.—Funeral services for Napoleon were held in this city to-day. The Roumanian court will go to mourning.

PARIS.—L'Ordre, a Bonapartist journal of this city, publishes a special English edition containing two leading articles. The first thanks the Queen and people of England, for the kindness shown the exiled Imperial family. The other is a manifesto headed "No Surrender," and signed by the Duke of Nemours.

It concludes as follows— "The Emperor is dead, but the empire lives. The cause in France feels the want of popular energetic action in the heir, but he is not wanting, as he is in the love and respect of France, the empire will be re-established."

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

CLEVELAND, O., 2 a. m. 16.—In the Greenview fire thirty buildings have been burned down, and the fire is still raging. Its origin is unknown.

NEW YORK, 16.—There is a very dense fog this morning.

In an interview, yesterday, with one of the prosecuting counsel in the Sikes case, it was stated that it would be difficult to get a stay of proceedings, and that there will be even greater difficulty in the prisoner being able to secure a new trial.

Commissioner Vanburg is sending to the Governor's office of several States, a circular, requesting that each State shall send to the Vienna Exposition examples of the materials used in common education, with statements of the results obtained.

It is stated that the preliminaries have been agreed upon for a rapid transit scheme of an extensive character, to be carried out under the auspices of the consolidated railroad and telegraph roads centering in this city. At a meeting of the projectors of the enterprise yesterday, S. L. M. Barlow, P. H. Watson, W. K. Travis, were elected directors, other prominent gentlemen for officers, were also chosen, with Wm. Forster, Jr., as president.

MINING STOCKS.

EVENING BOARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.

1150 Valley, 172; 173; 174; 30; 175;

1050 Raymond, 30; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35;

57; 10; 88; 8; 30; 85; 86; 10

650 Jackson, 60; 61; 6; 30;

450 Kureka, 60; 11; 112; 112; 113; 114;

1200 Pierce, 11

250 Wash & C. 21; 21;

180 Phoenix, 11; 11;

250 Alps, 31

600 Flag, 31

100 Adams Hill, 60;

670 Hunt, 85; 85; 30; 31;

100 Bowery, 100

300 Ingram, 11; 11; 30

1080 Belmont, 51; 50; 61

1500 Newark, 23; 23; 30

75 Arkansas, 21

1500 Phoenix, 41; 6; 10; 41; 30; 6

100 Columbus, 1

1500 Kureka, 16; 16;

2800 Chicago, 7; 7; 71; 71; 30; 81; 6

30; 71; 8; 30

130 Mahogany, 81; 81;

100 Treasure, 6

1500 Minnesota, 1; 1; 30

450 Empire, 25; 25;

450 Belcher, 30; 30; 30; 30

200 Kentucky, 71

200 Hermes, 30

1500 Nevada, 25; 25; 20; 20; 261

385 Con Virginia, 49; 50; 49; 10; 50;

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK  
OF UTAH  
SALT LAKE CITY.

Authorized Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

Warren Huxley, President.  
Anthony Gibbs, Cashier.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

PAID UP CAPITAL \$250,000.

EARNINGS \$116,000.

DIVIDEND IN 1891, 50 PER CT.

Oldest Banking Institution in Utah.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

YENESS TRANSACTED TO.

Deposits in Colorado and Montana.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

LADIES' BAZAR.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FLOWERS, RIBBONS,

Hat & Bonnet Shapes.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY

GOODS.

ALSO, OUR REMAINING STOCK OF

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FURS.

WHICH WE ARE

CLOSED OUT AT COST.

To make room for Spring Goods.

THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION MODEL

For Sale and Instructions Given at

MRS. WILKINSON'S

Ladies' Bazar.

One Door West of C. M. I. Whole

Sale Dry Goods Department.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Dec. 1, 1892.

PROPOSALS will be received at the

Contract Office of this Department

until 3 p. m. of March 3, 1893, for

conveying the mails of the United States,

from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894, in the

TERRITORY OF UTAH,

on the routes and by the schedules of de-

partments and arrivals herein specified.

Proposals authorized by or before March

3, 1893.

(Bidders will examine carefully the laws,

forms, and instructions annexed.)

The letters (n. o.) indicate that there is

no post office at the place named. Service

will not be let where no offices exist.

UTAH.

10617 From Ogden, by Lovison and Camp

Route (n. o.), to Fairfield, 15 miles

and back once a week.

Leave Ogden Monday at 7 a. m.

Arrive at Fairfield by 12 m.

Leave Fairfield Monday at 1 p. m.

Arrive at Ogden by 6 p. m.

10618 From Payette to Gunnison, 6 miles

and back once a week.

Leave Payette Monday at 10 a. m.

Arrive at Gunnison by 12 m.

Leave Gunnison Monday at 1 p. m.

Arrive at Payette by 6 p. m.

10619 From Salt Lake City, by Parley's

Route, to Wendover, 35 miles

and back three times a week.

Leave Salt Lake City Monday, Wed-

nesday, and Friday at