



GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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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 fourteen 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 "tap 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. "In 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 construing a constitution we are not to ask what the framers of different sections intended, but what 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 they 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 this, the most stable and prosperous of all the Territories. For our part, we cannot imagine why Congress, and especially the grave and reverend patriarchs 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 tacit acknowledgment 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 is 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 photographers, 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, new ice forming at the inner edges 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 them on the ice. It may be that some of the plucky voyagers, by some fortunate combination of circumstances, 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 representing 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 pronounces it untrue in every particular. The dispatch sent by the Attorney General, January 6th, announcing that the President regards 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 members 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 Fiscal 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, and received the last of its very valuable grants in 1864. In 1865, when the enterprise, through mismanagement and a nearly universal want of confidence, was in danger of breaking down, Mr. Ames took hold of it, invested a large part of his private fortune, and through his confidence and enthusiasm persuaded many of his 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 its aid 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 667 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, Tennie, 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 unanimous 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 this or next month; we expect they will be the most sensational that have ever occurred, since we are determined to show up in 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."

THE *Cheyenne Leader* disapproves of our suggestion that appointees to offices in the Territories be selected from such men as would be the choice of the decided majority of the people of the respective Territories appointed for. The *Leader* says—

"Let the President continue to appoint for Governors and Judges of these Territories such men as in his best judgment will fill these offices with credit to themselves and the government, and who will carry out the liberal but firm policy of our national administration."

If the President has done that in the past he has been egregiously deceived in the character of many of the appointees and basely imposed upon by them, for many of them in this Territory have not only pursued a grossly illegal course, but have been a disgrace to the Administration and to their offices, and have been the direct cause of a large amount of lawlessness and immorality.

A liberal and firm policy we admire and support all the time, but the policy of many of those appointees has been most illiberal, prejudiced, bigoted, unjust and vindictive, and they themselves have been of a very low type of humanity. In a republic the public policy certainly should be liberal and firm, but it should be liberal and firm from a republican and not from an autocratic point of view.

The disapproval of the *Leader* notwithstanding, we must still advocate republican principles and uphold the constitution of the republic of these United States. A republic is a government administered by representatives of and chosen by the people, not imperially appointed by any man. Perhaps the *Leader* has forgotten that. If the United States were not a republic, the case would be different. As it is, the *Leader* and all who oppose the choice of the majority for rulers, prove recreant to the fundamental principles of their own government. The Territories are not the conquered provinces and dependencies of an autocratic government, but parts and parcels of an enlightened and liberal republic, their inhabitants are citizens of a republic and are perfectly entitled to equal rights and privileges with all other citizens of the same republic, among which is the right and privilege of choosing their own rulers, instead of having rulers thrust upon them in well known violation of their choice and their constitutional right of choice.

As to the *Leader's* use of such terms as "iron rule of despots," "controlled by priestcraft," and "Mormon ignorance," they are merely the paltry stock in trade of prejudiced or ignorant persons, and amount to nothing, because they are entirely inapplicable and are discarded by intelligent and candid men.

THERE seems to be good reason to think that Stokes will pay on the scaffold for the killing of Fisk. Public opinion has been calling loudly for an example of the due course of law in case of murder in New York, and it is likely that Stokes will furnish the instance, although it is still possible for him to escape the extreme penalty.

The relation of some prominent facts

of the history of Stokes may be useful. According to the *Chicago Tribune* Edward Stiles Stokes, born in 1839, is the son of Edward H. Stokes, a retired New York merchant, and is the eldest of five children. The family had the advantage of wealth, luxury and culture. Edward became connected with an extensive oil refinery at Hunter's Point, the company fell into difficulties and at that juncture Jim Fisk appeared. A compact was struck between the two, success followed, and in 1864 Stokes married the daughter of J. W. Southwick, a prominent furniture dealer in New York, and one of the oldest and wealthiest in the city.

Here Josie Mansfield appeared on the scene, in intimate association with both Fisk and Stokes, resulting in a quarrel between the two men, and the shooting of the former by the latter.

The relations between Stokes and Mansfield became so disgraceful and shameful that, "the father-in-law, Southwick, sent his daughter and his child to Europe in 1871, to remove her from the scenes of the scandal. It is said that the same steamer that took news to Europe of the murder of Fisk by Stokes carried a divorce, procured by her family, for his wife, who still remains abroad."

Stokes, senior, after thirty years of retirement, wealth, and luxury, in his old age is bankrupt and homeless. One daughter died two weeks after marriage, another, married to a Mr. Sutton, attached herself so strongly to the fortunes of her brother that her husband discarded her, and she took refuge with her aged, poverty-stricken, shames-tricken parents. Another son, a young man of great promise, died two months since of grief and shame. The complete list of innocent and suffering victims by the Stokes follies, crimes, disgrace and misfortunes includes some of the best known and esteemed of New York families. Verily, the way of transgressors is hard, not only to themselves, but to others less guilty and possibly altogether innocent. There is nothing safe, healthy and honorable but that which is just and right.

ABOUT two years ago the British government took in hand the telegraph business throughout the United Kingdom, to be conducted in connection with the postoffice business. At the time there was much opposition to the change, and for some time after the transfer was made the complaints were numerous and bitter of mismanagement and delays, and hindrance and consequent loss to business firms and the public generally. These complaints having ceased and the number of dispatches having very largely increased since the telegraph management was first assumed by the government, the presumption is fair that, after the awkwardness incident to the change, the business was and still is conducted in the same admirable style for which the British postal service has long been famous, and which is indeed a model service, unsurpassed, if indeed equalled, in any other country.

Seeing the success of the policy of governmental management of the telegraph business in Great Britain, an effort was inaugurated in this country for a similar assumption of the business by the Federal government, but there is a powerful opposition to the scheme. The circumstances in the two countries are materially different, and a system that works so admirably in there is by no means certain would work equally well here.

In view of the proposed change, the Western Union Telegraph Company, sometime in September last, preferred a request through its President, Wm. Orton, Esq., to the Hon. David A. Wells, late special commissioner of revenue, that he would investigate the whole subject and prepare a statement that, in his judgment, the combined facts and circumstances might seem to warrant.

In pursuance of this request Mr. Wells undertook the investigation, and his report, embodying a full but popular and scientific discussion of the whole subject, has just been presented to Congress, and been filed as part of the case submitted by the Western Union Company, for the consideration of Congress.

The report of Mr. Wells is adverse to the assumption of the telegraph business by Federal Government.

The Prince Imperial soon returns to school at Woolwich.

Baptist Wriothsley Noel, the well known English theologian, is dead.