HER EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY

CELEBRATION OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY'S FOUR-SCORE YEARS.

Address of Mrs. Duniway, of Oregon—"The Worth of Civilized Woman in New Settlements."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—At today's session of the National American Woman Suffrage Association's convention, which is largely devoted to the celebration of the 80th birthday of Miss Susan B. Anthony, a conspicuous speaker was Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, of Oregon. Her address was as follows:

The paradise of the Pacific Northwest, from whose summer lands and sun-down seas I have traveled 4000 miles to greet this brilliant gathering, was, until within the past few years, so remote in time, as well as in distance, from the older settled portions of this North American continent, that nobody living outside of our great bailiwick, except Susan B. Anthony, had discovered the woman's side of our progressive history, with which she became acquainted by personal contact in 1871. But even Miss Anthony found on reaching our shores, nearly 30 years ago, that the awakened woman of the latter half of the 19th century had, shortly prior to her advent, discovered herself.

When the historic expedition of discovery, headed by Lewis and Clark, began its famous journey of exploration in 1804, it started westward from a point east of the Mississippi river, and extended its transcontinental travels through the almost unknown country now known as the Middle West, and came, at last, to Oregon, leaving its families at home. The results of that important journey will remain through all time to mark the tracks it left upon this nation's topographical and commercial history. But of the ultimate results of their researches the men who ma...ed it had no dream; still less did them imagine that ere the dawn of another century the co-existence and necessary co-association of wives and mothers in all the great and small affairs of life would echo back, across the Rocky mountains; and from under the shadows of our own sea-bathed Sierras, the fact that the most important discovery of the century had been made when the woman of the great West discovered herself. If Lewis and Clark and their no less intrepid companions were with us in the flesh today, they would see vast armies of men, as valorous and adventurous as themselves, still engaged in making new discoveries in the physical geography of the United States. And they would see these modern argonauts, reaching out, guided by a destiny they could not foresee or fathom, to raise the standard of individual and collective liberty in the gem-studded waters of the Pacific ocean and the Asiatic seas. Then, in turning the searchlight of their expanded vision northward, they would see yet other companies of men, reaching out into the hyperborean altitudes of remote Alaska, accompanied, as Lewis and Clark's expedition ought to have been, by mothers, wives and daughters, who are proving themselves as strong in endurance and as intrepid in danger as their fathers, husbands and sons. And they would see, no matter whether they turned the searchlight toward the East, where the modern adventurer pitches his tent upon the granite heights of Sumpter, or toward the south to the tree-clad hills of Oregon's Bohemian district; no matter whether they bivouacked among the frozen crags of Chilkoot pass, or on the humid borders of Cape Nome; no matter if they camped under the mountains' edges of modern Skagway, or rested at Metlakahtla, the virtue of the forest maiden would not be disturbed as of yore, nor would the dusky wife of the aboriginal man be tempted to populate the new world with half-caste children to become the Ishmaelites of new generations, like the son of one argonaut I have in mind, who, when asked, after being convicted of murder, to state why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him, turned savagely upon his pious father and cursed him roundly for having married an Indian woman.

When I was asked to include in my remarks tonight a brief recital of the progress made during the century by the mothers of the race in the far-off corner of our continent from which I come, these facts crowded themselves upon me for expression; hence this introduction.

Nowhere else upon this planet are the inalienable rights of women as much appreciated as on the newly settled borders of the United States. Men have had opportunities in our remote countries to see the worth of the civilized woman who came with them or among them to new settlements after the Indian woman's day. And they have seen her, not as the parasitic woman who inherits wealth, or the equally selfish woman who lives in idleness upon her husband's toil, but as their helpmate, companion, counselor and fellow-homemaker, rejoicing with them in the names they have earned together, and in the sons and daughters they have reared in the hope that each would follow in the other's steps the good, old plodding paths of industry and peace. But in spite of theories or regrets, the world is moving, and woman is moving with it—not always, maybe, in the best-chosen paths, for we are no wiser than our brothers—but always moving onward in some direction toward a higher goal. There came a time in Oregon, in the days when Washington, Montana and Idaho were as yet a part of Oregon's territory, when men said to the intrepid women who were helping them to subdue the wilderness: "You shall be endowed with property rights of your own, other than those dependent upon the meager possibilities of gift, devise and inheritance." And they bestowed upon women, under an act of congress originated by themselves, great tracts of virgin acres, making freeholders of our women pioneers.

During the limited period of the early '60s, while this act, known as the donation land law, was in force, large numbers of married women joined their husbands in Oregon, and, availing themselves of their opportunity, became original owners of the soil, and it is safe to say that such is woman's innate love of home, not to speak of her oftentimes inordinate desire to possess a home of her own, that if the law had not been repealed unto this day, there need not be a resident man in all the states of the Pacific Northwest, of which Oregon was the mother, who would not today be in joint possession, with his faithful family, of an abode having its foundation in the soil, from which no speculator could dislodge him. Woman always was and always will be the best and truest friend of man. And I say again, as I have often said before, "God bless the men! We couldn't do without them if we would; we wouldn't if we could."

And yet, it is well known that the very best men are not always the most prosperous.

I have here a copy of the transactions of the ninth annual reunion of the Oregon Pioneer Association, in which I find the following testimonial from the pen of Hon. Jesse Applegate, to the memory of his faithful wife, who died in 1881. Mr. Applegate says: "She was a safe counselor, for her untaught instincts were truer and safer rules of conduct than my best-informed judgment. Had I oftener followed her advice, her pilgrimage on earth might have been happier; at least, her strong desire to make all happy around her would not have been cramped by extreme penury." Ah, many and many have been the women of my bailiwick, who, like Mrs. Applegate, have "gone to their graves in deep penury," whose "untaught instincts," if they had been possessed of equal rights before the law, would have accompanied their "strong desire to make their husbands and all around them happy and prosperous," a desire that could have been gratified to their heart's content if their lives "had not been cramped by extreme penury," through outside suppression of the "untaught instincts" that come to woman as bequests from God.

In an address made by myself before the Pioneer Society, at its 49th anniversary, I said: "It was a tardy recognition of a noble woman's worth that brought forth the deep wail of regret that I have quoted. But no tongue or pen can depict the hopeless anguish of the bereaved husband who frankly confessed, in his hour of desolation, that 'her life might have been longer and happier' if 'he had oftener followed her advice.'" There never lived a kindlier, manlier man than Jesse Applegate, whose great bereavement opened his blinded understanding and made him ever after, to the day of his death, an uncompromising equal suffragist, whose many relatives are now following his example, and if, with his great soul and manly goodness of heart, he was so unjust to the best and dearest friend God ever gives to man, what shall we say of the lives of many—also! how many, other women with husbands less noble than he, whose toil has brought them no recompense, very little appreciation, and far less of liberty?

In former times every woman, no matter how lowly, possessed some sort of a home in which she was always toiling. She was the world's first crude manufacturer, the world's first homemaker, and she still desires always, above everything else, to be her own homekeeper. But the world is changing front. Her spindle and her loom are gone. Steel and steam have despoiled her of the primitive means of livelihood, which kept her comfortable, busy and content. Still, she must earn or help to earn a livelihood. Very few men possess the Midas touch that turns the things they handle into gold.

The woman who "keeps boarders for company" is a close second to the wife who "makes dresses for diversion," or "teaches school for recreation," or goes out washing "for amusement." These words are not spoken in disparagement of the many men who are financial failures, nor would I reflect in any way upon the far lesser number who possess the Midas touch. I am simply stating facts germane to the question at issue, through the observance of which our border statesmen have grown both just and wise.

Our pioneer women had not long been property-holders before they became taxpayers. Then, gradually, the truth dawned upon them, as they toiled to pay the tax-gatherer, that "taxation without representation is tyranny," and "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." By and by the son of the pioneer grew up and left the farm, with its old-fashioned, meager equipments, which satisfied the good old father, who, while he lived, had tried in vain to curb the aspirations of the boy. And the son became an inventor, an actor, a speculator, a printer, a publisher, a doctor, a prize-fighter, a soldier, a banker, a broker, an editor, a politician, a merchant—an anything but a plodding, half-way tiller of the soil his parents loved.

Then the daughter, finding the young man had left the farm, came also to the city, and began to crowd her brother in the race for livelihood. The young man co-operated with his fellows and built a clubhouse—and still the maiden was alone. But she would work cheaper than he, chiefly because she could not run life's race with him, except in ruinous competition. So she lived in a 7x9 room, with an oil stove and a folding-bed! and more and more she crowded him to the wall. And it was a life of independence compared to that which she had left. Her meager wage sufficed for food and clothes and shelter. She had discovered herself, and for a time she was satisfied. She was not compelled to marry from mercenary motives, and would not wed a coronet unless love crowned the contract and cleanliness of character, equal to her own, accompanied the nuptial bond.

And so it has gone on and on, until another stage in her development has come. And, like the bird, which, tethered at the end of a short line, rejoices in its enlarged circuit when the line is lengthened, until at last nothing will satisfy it but freedom altogether, the young woman has tried her partial emancipation from old-time environments; and now, she is no longer satisfied. She sits alone at night in her little chamber and watches the career of her brother, upon whom there are fastened no political fetters, and sees him reach the United States senate or become the president of a bank or the head of a great department store. She watches a sister who became the parasitic wife of him of the Midas touch, and beholds her sheltered in a gilded mansion between which and herself there is a great gulf fixed. Or she reads of her as presiding languidly in her palace at a meeting called to oppose the political liberties of such toiling women as herself. She cannot have a gilded or even a humble home for herself, because there is no man left to marry her, and her wages hardly support her daily existence. So she says: "What means that favored woman's wealth to me? This box wherein I sleep is not a home? I toil at half wages, and I am ostracized from the society in which my favored sister and brother shine. I have no hope in posterity, for I cannot marry. But I must live, and I am not content!" So she is calling to her brother bachelor in the United States senate, or her married brother in the hall of representatives, and to all men in the ballot booths of Oregon, saying: "Men and brethren! The times are out of joint! Old things have passed away, but not all things have become new. There are no fetters on you! Why should we wear manacles?" When you say, "Keep to your home," she is compelled, alas, to answer that she has no home to keep! When you remind her that "marriage is her proper sphere," she is confronted with the fact that the modern bachelor is not a marrying man.

So she quotes Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, and Olive Schreiner and Charlotte Perkins Stetson, in her dreams, and repairs the next morning to her schoolroom, where she teaches the Declaration of Independence to a class of fifty girls and less than half a score of boys!

Among married women and sweet girl graduates, the attempt to make the best of their present environment within the limited circle bounded by their strained lariats results in the formation of women's clubs. And while, as yet, these institutions are mere travesties upon the clubs of men, they do suffice to ease somewhat the tension of their tethers, which many of them are unconsciously, but none the less certainly, striving to snap in twain, with every prospect of success.

I have now come to my reasons for bending my address with the inspiring caption, "Success in Sight!" The never-fettered men of Oregon are becoming as weary as ourselves of these times that are out of joint. So they have submitted, by the vote of their representatives in the legislature, an amendment to our state constitution, in which they say, "No person shall hereafter be prohibited from voting on account of sex." This amendment they propose to ratify at the coming June election. And, while we shall miss, in the campaign now pending, the powerful aid of the late lamented Senator Dolph, the financial backing and manly votes of Hon. W. S. Ladd and J. B. Montgomery, of revered memory, the hearty help of Hon. Henry Failing, who recently passed to the skies; while we no more hear the honored voice of Oregon's great jurist, M. P. Deady, raised in our behalf, nor the encouraging words of the long line of our governors who have gone in the fullness of time to their long, long home, we have scores and scores of leading men yet left to speak for us whose names I now withhold for prudential reasons, lest, as was done one time by women in the territory of Washington, the enemy be forewarned and their defeat invited and secured through the caucuses and conventions of the political machine.

For the same reason I resist the strong temptation to name in this connection the many associations and fraternities of men who have signified by their votes, in their different orders, their determination to give us their affirmative votes at the ballot-box next June. But I do take pride in mentioning with no fear of disaster, the Emergency Corps and Red Cross Society of our state, organized during the mobilization of our volunteers and maintained in active working order as long as there was work for them to do. It would, indeed, humiliate our returned veterans were they to see these noble women defeated at the June election; these women, who, though fettered at the end of the governmental lariat, have royally earned their liberties by toiling to feed and comfort the soldiers, to whom women had given life, exhibiting such largeness of liberty and such statesmanship in administration of the corps' affairs as has challenged the admiration, not only of our own returning volunteers from Asiatic seas, but those from Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Dakota and Washington, all of whom were cheered and feasted and sent on their way rejoicing amid the glad acclaim of music, guns and bells. And the homeless wife and sweet girl graduate are hearing all this and taking courage. They do not want to rule over man. It would be useless for any woman but an anti-suffragist to attempt it, and none other tries. But their cry is for an equal chance with man in the great arena of work. Not many of them could be office-holders, and very few in any state where women vote aspire to office. The men of Oregon are tired of seeing their wives and daughters rated in the political category of idiots, insane persons, criminals and Chinamen. A delightful calm has settled over our political arena, but it is the calmness that precedes the success that is in sight.

I wish that I had time to tell you of the mighty possibilities of fair young Oregon. Her capacity for homes is as unlimited as is the azure of her skies on her fairest days. Her people are prosperous and progressive, and their spirits are as free from fads as the air they breathe. They do not like professional agitators, but they love liberty. To you, Miss Anthony, our honored leader and guest, whom it is my privilege to salute in this hour of your serene young age, I say, in conclusion, that my chief desire and prayer to God on this great occasion is that the government of the United States shall proclaim you a free and independent citizen, as you of right ought to be, at least long enough to get used to your liberty before you are called to the skies. Your life has been a noble example of what Ella Wheeler Wilcox calls "the splendid discontent of God."

The splendid discontent of God with chaos made
the world,
Set suns in place and filled all space
With stars that shone and whirled.

If apes had been content with tails,
No thing of higher shape
Had come to birth, the king of earth
Today would be an ape.

'Tis from the discontent of man
The world's great progress springs.
Then feed the flame (from God it came)
Until you mount on wings.

MRS. ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY.

A FAKE FIGHT.

Brooklyn Contest That Nearly Ended in a Riot.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Another blow was dealt the Horton law tonight at the Hercules Athletic Club, in Brooklyn, in the meeting of George Gardiner, of Lowell, Mass., and Jimmy Handler, of Newark, N. J., who were scheduled to box 25 rounds at 152 pounds. Gardiner won in the third round by knocking out Handler with a right on the jaw.

The men had weighed in, and everything had progressed far enough to enable certain persons to place their money on the Massachusetts boxer at 5 to 4. Handler at first had been the favorite at 10 to 7, and the sudden change in the betting was a presage that something was wrong. In the opening round it was noticed that Handler limped, and it was learned that he was suffering from a bruise on his left tibia, caused by a blow from an Indian club while in training.

There was a miniature riot at the conclusion of the bout, which ended with Handler, to all intents and purposes, being knocked out. Cries of "Fake!" were heard on all sides, and it was 15 minutes before quiet was restored. The announcer, as soon as he could be heard, and entirely upon his own volition, declared all bets off, and subsequently, when his unofficial decision was reversed, there was another uproar. A quantity of money had already been returned by stakeholders.

Hart Defeated the Montana Kid.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 12.—Sid Hart, of Chicago, was given the decision over Billy Brown, of Des Moines, the Montana Kid, at the end of the 10th round, by Referee Jimmy Barry tonight.

The Six-Day Race.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—Nine of the 18 men who started Saturday night in the six-day go-as-you-please have dropped out. The score at 11 o'clock tonight stood:

	Miles.	Laps.
Hart	208	4
Hegelman	208	5
Glick	205	12
Cox	206	13
Barnes	206	..
Dean	200	8
Day	200	..
Campana	195	7
Graham	173	4

Government Reserves Alaska Land.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—By an executive order, a certain portion of the peninsula in the district of Alaska, immediately north of the southern boundary, and embracing Camp Point Spencer, has been reserved for public purposes. The tract is located on the west shore of Port Clarence bay, comprising the peninsula on which is Point Spencer, and includes about four square miles.

The Strathcona Horse.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 12.—Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, with the first contingent of the Strathcona horse, 226 officers and men, passed through here from the northwest tonight. He was joined by 54 men from Winnipeg district. The men were entertained at luncheon by the city council.

Sweet thing—Zarina cigarette, 10c for 10.

OUR PHILIPPINE POLICY

DAWES ON THE ATTITUDE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Suppression of the Rebellion, Protection of the Natives, Retention of the Islands.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 12.—The annual banquet of the Kickapoo Club, held tonight, was a brilliant success, more than 400 guests being present. The principal speaker was Charles G. Dawes, controller of the currency, who spoke as follows:

"At the beginning of the new century great and grave problems of industrial and national development seem pressing for settlement upon the people of the United States and upon their political parties just as they did in the times of Abraham Lincoln, whose birth, as one of God's blessings to this nation, you gather to celebrate tonight. It is given to us as it was given to Lincoln, to live when our nation, confronting two distinct lines of policy, must make a choice of overwhelming importance to the future welfare of millions of men and women, and to our progress as a people.

"The great masses of the people of the United States little realized, when the war with Spain was declared, that, with the righting of the wronge of Cuba, this nation would come face to face with new problems involving not only the cause of humanity and the progress of civilization in the islands of the Pacific, but in this country itself. The settlement of these problems imposes a supreme test upon the fiber of American statesmanship, American morals and American manhood.

"In the fullness of our knowledge, we are now realizing what the president felt when alone he trod the unpopular and painful path of duty in his efforts to exhaust every peaceful means of settlement of our differences with Spain, consistent with the rights of humanity and our nation, before lifting the omnipotent arm of the most powerful nation in the world in war. My friends, these new problems which resulted from the war with Spain and its settlements are now before the people legitimately for discussion, and upon them the two great parties are divided.

"The important issue of 1900—the greatest issue before the people since the issue of Lincoln's time—is the question of the retention of the sovereignty and authority of the republic of the United States in the Philippine islands. And in the heat and conflict of the coming campaign, upon its claim that the sovereignty of the United States must be maintained in those islands, the republican party must meet victory or defeat.

"The republican party stands first and above everything for the aggressive, effective and overwhelming suppression of the rebellion of the natives in the Philippines against the authority of the United States—a rebellion which had its immediate rise in the discovery and frustration of a plot to treacherously massacre at night our soldiers and foreigners in Manila. I know that there are a few men in this country who even now would have our troops retreat and withdraw in the face of a demoralized enemy; but since this rebellion will be suppressed before this administration is ended, we may as well consider what the policy of the United States will be when she is in undisputed sovereignty of the islands won by the blood and heroism of American young manhood.

"Let us face this situation now as we must face it hereafter; first, from the standpoint of duty, closing our eyes for the time being upon the material wealth of the islands and the trade of the empire of China, the bulk of which, through the possession of these islands, will come to us. Before this nation there will be a motley people, divided into hostile tribes. Chief among them, now led by a corrupt scoundrel, will be the Tagalos, who first plotted murder and massacre, but when discovered sought to destroy in war the very men who had taken from their throat the pitiless hand of Spain which had choked them for centuries. The Philippine population is largely Malay. It is indolent, and its leaders are unscrupulous and corrupt. It numbers among its members naked savages and even cannibals. Play with words as you will, the fact remains that these people are incapable of self-government, in the American sense of that word, and the maintenance of law and order in the Philippines means the maintenance of American sovereignty in the Philippines. The men who want the United States to withdraw from the Philippines are basing their arguments, primarily, upon the technicalities of their individual interpretation of our national constitution. As citizens of this republic, and members of the republican party, which has always upheld the constitution, we claim our right to put an interpretation upon that great instrument consistent with the maintenance of law and order in these islands. And, unlike some of our opponents, in determining whether or not these people are capable of self-government we will not look solely and alone to the letter of the constitution, but, in addition, we will look at the people themselves.

"And, in looking at these people, we must not consider the leaders alone; but the millions of poor and ignorant natives, whose only experience with government has been with Spanish tyranny. Shall these natives be abandoned to the dictatorship of those whose only school of government has been that of Spain? If these people be not plunged in anarchy and savagery, they must be ruled by strong hands. If these strong hands be not those of the United States, compelling justice, punishing the criminals and the oppressors, helping the poor, protecting life and property, and guaranteeing equality to all under the law, they will be the strong hands of some foreign nation, or, what is infinitely worse, the strong hands of a cruel, corrupt, half-savage oligarchy maintaining itself, as Aguinaldo has maintained himself, by bribery, intimidation and murder.

"Our nation will be confronted, as it is now confronted, by overwhelming evidence of the corruption of the Filipino leaders and an inherent incapacity for self-government on the part of the people who have been ground under the heel of Spain for centuries. Shall this republic abandon these islands, trusting after it goes that justice will be done to all, or shall it stay and compel justice to be done to all? After the rebellion in these islands is suppressed, this nation cannot withdraw itself, saying to the other nations of the world, 'hands off,' while different tribes of savages contend, in barbarous warfare, among themselves for supremacy. The theory is ridiculous that the United States constitution—itself the very bulwark of law and order and peace and liberty—prevents this nation from interfering to maintain law and order among these natives, and yet justifies it in interfering with any other nation which might wish to stop such a disgraceful condition of affairs.

"It is our duty to study our constitution and to faithfully interpret it as a guide of action. But I doubt the wisdom of some of those interpreters, who, at the beginning of this war, were endeavoring to force this nation into action before it was prepared for it. What would be our position now if some of them had secured their way, and had crippled the effectiveness of our army in Cuba by the recognition of a phantom Cuban republic, thus subjecting our officers to the orders of so-called generals, representing a phantom Cuban army?

"In reading the attacks of some of these men upon the president's present policy, I cannot but remember those attacks upon him for not rushing unprepared into the Spanish war; and I feel that the country should be grateful to the man at its head, who, after waiting until he knew his cause was right, went ahead with his conscience as his guide, irrespective of those who would have held him back.

"The president is an American citizen, and he will do his duty. He cannot be swerved, and I do not believe that any sophistry can strangle that sense of duty, which once grounded in American conscience and in a conviction born of a knowledge of actual conditions, irresistibly forces the American people to do that which is right and for the greatest good of the greatest number. As a matter of duty, the republican party stands first for the suppression of the Philippine rebellion. Secondly, after the suppression of that rebellion, the republican party is against the withdrawal of the sovereignty of the United States in the islands, believing that this sovereignty will secure for natives and foreigners resident therein, liberty and protection to life and property, while, without that sovereignty, the islands will be seized by a foreign nation or by a native oligarchy of a cruelty and corruption which would rival that before maintained by Spain.

"And, thirdly, the republican party stands for the retention of the islands and the development of their resources and wealth—for the increase of their trade with the United States, and, through the commercial foothold obtained in them, for the securing to the labor and capital of the United States, their fair share of the enormous trade of the empire of China, the greater part of which, although naturally belonging to us, now goes to other nations. Look at this question as you will, from the standpoint of national duty or from the standpoint of national interest, we cannot turn back. If national interests were opposed to national duty we would not hesitate to follow the path of duty, but when that which is our nation's duty is that which contributes to our nation's good, no technical opposition can stand against it. In this Philippine war, as republicans, we stand behind the president, and when the war is ended and our soldiers have planted the flag in all parts of the islands, we are not then in favor of carrying it back, like children who have fought because they were taunted, and not because they were right.

"It will be a sad day for this republic when it turns its face from the duty God has laid before it, and leaves these islands to the anarchy of tribal war or the spoil of foreign nations. Take each step in our nation's progress, from the commencement of the war with Spain to the present time, and consider them as related to each other. Every forward step was necessary, and we cannot commence now to go backward. The same causes which led to the making of the treaty of Paris operate to maintain the status fixed by the treaty. Today, our soldiers are fighting for the retention of American sovereignty in the Philippines. The man who raises his voice to encourage their opponents now that they are in the field, is fighting against our soldiers. The man who believes in the justice of the American cause and does not, in the coming political contest, conquer indifference and make his influence felt in his community or at the polls, is not doing his duty by our men in the ranks. And let me say here that the republican party does not care for its own sake that the nation's policy be not attacked until the Philippine rebellion is suppressed, but for these soldiers' sake.

"There can be nothing more cruel than words of encouragement to the hopeless cause of these misguided insurgents fighting in guerrilla bands against the most powerful and determined nation in the world—cruel to them and cruel to the young manhood of America at whom their rifles are aimed, and some of whom each day give up their lives for their country. Let the words of the dead Lawton testify as to this.

"But, however the voice of technicality and opposition may protract a useless warfare and sacrifice precious lives, it cannot change the heart of the people, nor hinder the onward march of the nation's destiny. Our soldiers have behind them the men of the North and the men of the South. The great body of American manhood and patriotism is united as never before in the history of this country. Thousands of democrats, rising above party prejudice, will do this year as they did when the crucial test in Lincoln's time confronted them, and they will stand for that party which stands for the nation's progress and the fulfillment of national duty.

"As republicans of Illinois, thanking God for the opportunity, we pledge these soldiers that when next fall the cause for which they are fighting is at issue before the people, this great state will stand where she stood in the days of Lincoln—behind the nation's sovereignty and behind the nation's flag, wherever their valor has placed it."

THE ARMY CANTEEN.

Women of the W. C. T. U. Appealed to the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Lillian M. Stevens, president of the national Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Miss Anna A. Gordon, vice-president-at-large, and Mrs. Margaret D. Ellis, superintendent of the department of legislation for the society, were granted an interview by President McKinley this afternoon. Mrs. Stevens, on behalf of 300,000 members of the W. C. T. U., expressed what she declared was the general dissatisfaction of the people at the decision of Attorney-General Griggs, regarding the sale of liquor in the army canteen. She appealed to the president as commander-in-chief of the army to "right this great wrong." Mrs. Ellis then presented to the president 200 letters received since January 1, and addressed to his excellency, protesting against the interpretation of the law given by the attorney-general.

While the reply of the president was most courteous, and he expressed his appreciation of the work of the W. C. T. U., he stated in response to a direct question from Mrs. Stevens that the opinion of the attorney-general must be accepted as final. He wanted it understood, he added, that, after the temperance committee waited on him in July asking for a reconsideration of the attorney-general's decision, he again referred the subject to that official, who, after such reconsideration, replied that he felt that he must adhere to his first interpretation of the law. The president further stated that "whenever congress shall speak in plain terms on this subject, his part of the government stands ready to execute the law."

GERMANY'S SAMOAN TREATY

Von Bulow Explained Its Provisions in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—In introducing in the reichstag today the draft of a law authorizing the abrogation of the treaties with the Tonga islands of 1876, Samoa of 1879, and a portion of the Zanzibar treaty of 1885, the minister of foreign affairs, Count von Bulow, made a speech, during which he said the legislation was necessitated by the recent Anglo-German and German-Anglo-American agreements dividing the islands. So far as Tutuila was concerned, the minister said, Germany never contested the American claims that the United States possessed the right of a port and settlement there. Since 1878 Upola and Savaii had formed an economic whole, and therefore could not be separated from each other, but could easily be severed from Tutuila. Continuing, the minister said:

"I have pleasure in stating that the Americans did not hinder, but rather furthered, this clear severance. We hope the relations of Germany with the United States and Samoa will remain friendly, even as the relations of the German and American members of the Samoan commission have been thoroughly friendly."

Count von Bulow then dealt at length with the Tonga, Solomon, Togoland and Zanzibar questions, and the benefits accruing to Germany by the treaties recently concluded. He next referred to the special agreement to arbitrate the claims arising from the troubles in Samoa. He explained that the troubles in German claims were estimated at about 400,000 marks. This, the foreign minister said, is now before the American senate. "It is proposed that the king of Sweden shall be arbitrator, and I think we may anticipate that his decision will be in accordance with the principles of fairness and justice." After reviewing the advantages to both Germany and Samoa from the new conditions, Count von Bulow concluded by expressing the hope that all parties would be satisfied. The bill then passed its first and second reading.

CHINA'S NEW POLICY.

Will Resist Foreign Territorial Aggrandizement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Decrees issued by the empress-dowager of China, which have just reached the state department, show that a new policy of defense against foreign territorial aggrandizement has been adopted by the Peking government. These decrees further show that, though it was not generally known here, the relations between China and France several months ago were so strained that the empress dowager apprehended hostilities with the latter power.

Those acquainted with Chinese affairs are disposed to regard the decrees as significant of the belief of the empress and her advisers that China is sufficiently prepared to resist by force of arms all further aggressions of foreign powers upon Chinese territory, and that her future policy will be in line with this view. In fact, one decree goes to the extent of empowering officials to declare war upon any foreign power attempting to seize territory belonging to the jurisdiction under their control. Issued by the tsung-li-yamen, in compliance with the empress' instructions, the first decree is communicated to the viceroys and governors of the maritime and Yang-tse provinces. It reads:

"As the Italians have not had their ambitions gratified in respect to the cession of San Mun bay to them, it is apprehended that they may try to find opportunity for seizing other portions of our coast. Moreover, the arbitrary and aggressive actions of the French at Kwang Chou, where they are stirring up disturbances in order to obtain further pretexts for demanding concessions from the imperial government, may lead to actual hostilities between China and France.

"It behooves us, therefore, to exercise the utmost vigilance and watchfulness to guard against sudden aggression and to be always prepared to resist an enemy. Your excellency is therefore urged to enjoin all this upon the generals and commanders of troops garrisoning important points within your jurisdiction; and not only this, but to be prepared also to give aid to your brother viceroys and governors whose territories adjoin your own."

General Chang was in command of the Tsing Tao forts when the German fleet seized Kiao Chou bay, and was beheaded for his action in surrendering them to the invaders.

Emperor's New Year Audience.

PEKING, Feb. 12.—A notification has been sent by the tsung-li-yamen to the foreign legations that the emperor will hold the customary New Year audience February 15. This is regarded as an important indication of the desire of the dowager empress and the authorities to reassure the foreign representatives.

Disinfecting Spokane Mail.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The postal authorities have directed that mail passing through Sumas, Wash., be disinfected before it is sent into Vancouver and Victoria. This action was taken because the officials of British Columbia feared that mail from Spokane might enter their territory by way of Sumas. The authorities here do not believe that smallpox exists at Spokane, but, in order to allay the fears of the officials across the border, they have decided to comply with their request.

To Survey British North America.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 12.—The Canadian government is equipping a large survey party for an examination of the immediate territory lying between the Great Slave lake and Hudson's bay. This stretches from the Rockies to the Atlantic. It is 2000 miles wide, and is supposed to contain rich mineral stores.

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