MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

HO CELEBRATES HER 84TH BIRTHDAY TO-MORROW. FROM HER LATEST PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ESPECIALLY FOR THE HERALD.
Susan B. Anthony, Great Suffrage Pioneér,
Was a Woman Of Unaffected Simplicity

SUNDAY IS
CENTENNIAL OF
HER BIRTH

 Came to Rochester in 1846
and From This City Carried
on Her Work for Temperance,
Abolition and Equal Rights for Women.

"One hundred years ago next Sun-
day, on February 15, 1820, Susan Brown-
ell Anthony made her first public speech,
asserting in no uncertain voice
her claim to the same right to life,
liberty and the pursuit of happiness
as would have been accorded to the
boy baby for whom her parents had
tentatively prepared a welcome.

On that day the great suffragist and
the still greater woman was born in
the Anthony homestead at South Ad-
ams, Mass., which had been built by
her father, Daniel Anthony, from tim-
bber hewn with his own hands from
the forests of the Green mountains
which lay above it. Six years later
the family moved to Washington
county, where Mr. Anthony conducted
a cotton factory, and in 1846 another
move was made to Rochester, the city
which, in the intervals between her
lecturing and campaign tours, was
Miss Anthony's home until her death
on March 13, 1906.

Never was a child more true to its
heritage than Miss Anthony. Her fa-
thor was a Quaker, a descendant of
the famous English physician, Dr.
Francis Anthony, whose monument
still stands in the Church on St. Bar-
tholomew the Great, London, and
whose son came to America in 1634,
thus founding the American branch
of the family. From her father Susan
inherited her open mind, breadth of
vision, indomitable courage and deter-
mination.

From the gentle mother,
whose birthday was always observed
as a family holyday long years after
her death, she received the "gifts of
sweetness, generosity and action
which effectually safeguarded her
from any blight of bitterness that
might have come to a less well-bala-
ced woman as a result of the trials
of inventive poured out against her by
individuals and the press in the early
days of her campaigns for temperance,
abolition and equal suffrage.

In 1846 Miss Anthony became head
of the "female department" of the
Academy at Canajoharie and in 1847
she made her first platform address
before a women's society. "The Daugh-
ters' Union" of that place. At this
time Miss Anthony's chief interest was
in the temperance cause, but in 1850,
when she was denied the right of the
floor at a temperance convention on
the ground that she was a woman, her
mind was turned to the many existing
barriers to women's progress. She
still was not convinced that the vote
was required for the removal of these
barriers but in 1854 after many at-
ttempts to secure hearing at conven-
tions offered and managed by men she
formally allied herself with the "Wo-
men's Rights" or suffrage cause for
which she labored to the end.
Only once did she turn to another task. This was in 1857 when she undertook a lecture tour in the interests of abolition. The experience was a stormy one, for the combination of a woman speaking from the platform on the vexed subject of abolition was too much for the equanimity of New York state audiences and even in her own home town she was hissed and derided while in other places she was welcomed with rotten eggs and driven from the platform. It is recorded that on the night of her address in Albany the mayor of the city took a place on the platform beside Miss Anthony with a large horse-pistol, laid conspicuously across his knees. This gentle hint, together with the presence of policeman in the audience, so soothed the rowdies that Miss Anthony was enabled to give her lecture uninterrupted.

The following 10 years were devoted to lectures and what would now be known as "propaganda" work which culminated in the organization of the National Woman Suffrage Association by Miss Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton in May 1869. The story of the development of that organization and of the change in public opinion toward Miss Anthony has been told in the "History of Woman's Suffrage," written by Mrs. Stanton and Matilda J. Gage and published by Miss Anthony at the expense of untold sacrifices, and in the biography of Miss Anthony written by Ida Husted Harper.

Today Miss Anthony is an historical figure whose achievements are known to men and women all over the civilized world, but there is another side of the great suffrage leader recognized by all who came in close contact with her, but best known to a few personal friends. In 1899, when Miss Anthony visited London, Lady Henry Somerset said to her: "She was the true sign of greatness in that she is absolutely without pretension. No woman of fame has ever so thoroughly made this impression of modesty and unselfishness on my mind."

"Aunt Susan was so simple and unaffected," said one Rochester woman who knew her intimately. "She was much in my home when my children were little and one of my dearest recollections of her is as she sat before the fireplace rocking my baby to sleep while we talked of home problems or of her plans for her next campaign. I remember, too, meeting a woman in a western city, who had agreed to entertain Miss Anthony on the occasion of one of her early campaign lectures.

"Do not speak of my sacrifices," she said, one day, to a friend. "I have made none. I have done always the things that I wished to do and Mary and the others of my family have stood behind me and made sacrifices that I might carry forward my work unhindered."

Today Mary Anthony lies beside her more famous sister in the little plot in Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester, and the Anthony homestead, 17 Madison street, the scene of some of the first temperance meetings in Rochester, a station on the "Underground Railroad" over which many a slave made his way to freedom, and the place where the call for the first Woman's Rights Convention was held, is now in other hands. It was Mary Anthony's decision, and perhaps the greatest sacrifice of her life, that the old homestead should be sold and the money turned into the suffrage fund instead of the house being kept up its original furnishings as a memorial to her sister.

"Susan would have wished it so," she said. And those to whom she spoke felt that her words beautifully typified the life-long sacrifices made by both sisters to the suffrage cause to which each was zealously devoted.

Mary S. Anthony's Tax Protest Now a Historical Relic

One of the tax protests which for many years were filed by Mary S. Anthony, sister of Susan B. Anthony, with checks for the taxes paid on the Anthony home at 17 Madison street, has been sent to Edward R. Foreman, city historian. This is the only one of the protests known to have been preserved. It reads:

"Not a man in the state, ever so poor, ever so ignorant, ever so drunk, ever so debased in any form, outside of prison doors, who is not a taxpayer, but welcomed and urged to cast his ballot towards the making of laws as suit him best. Every woman in the state, be she ever so intelligent, ever so sober, ever so moral, ever so large a taxpayer, is denied that right.

"I pay the enclosed county tax, $15.38, for 1902, under protest. Please so record it."

"Payment of taxes," the check reads, "is a tax, and is a protest against the oppressive laws of the state that tax women who are not permitted to vote on such matters."

"The only thing comparable to a tax that I can think of is slavery. Is any tax collector going to arrest me?"

"Or else the government can do the better thing and tax the men who are doing the getting."

"We are not to be treated like sub-human beings."

"The first volume of Susan B. Anthony's biography is dedicated to my youngest sister, to whom I am faithful and constant home making there could have been no freedom for the outgoing of her grateful and affectionate sister."

"This love and appreciation for her sister was not the least beautiful thing in Susan Anthony's life. Again and again is there testimony to the part that Mary Anthony had played in the cause of equal suffrage by her quiet, unselfish abnegation."
Charles Hynes of 23 North Washington Street, reports that he delivered at the birthplace of the great suffrage leader the framed portrait of Susan B. Anthony, that recently was displayed in the front window of The Democrat and Chronicle.

This portrait will be hung by the Friends' Society of North Adams in the room in which Miss Anthony was born. Mr. Hynes is founder of the Susan B. Anthony Little Girls' Club of Rochester, which made the presentation of the portrait in response to requests from the Friends' Society for articles of historical interest to be used in the Susan B. Anthony memorial shrine, now nearly completed in the old house at North Adams. The portrait is a three-quarter length presentation of Miss Anthony in a characteristic pose, and is enhanced by a rich, old-style carved frame.
Thinks Rochester Women Forget Susan B. Anthony

To the Editor of The Herald:

The Susan B. Anthony Little Girls' Club, of which I am the founder, requests me to write this article to wake up the women in Susan's home town. They claim she is forgotten.

In 1872 the first voting of women in Rochester at the polls made Susan B. Anthony and others in the Eighth Ward. The following women voted with her: Mrs. Hannah Anthony Mosher, Mrs. Mary E. Hibbard, Mrs. Nancy M. Chapman, Mrs. Jane M. Cogswell, Mrs. Martha N. French, Mrs. Margaret Leyden, Mrs. Lottie Bolles Anthony, Mrs. Hannah Chatfield, Mrs. Susan M. Hough, Mrs. Sarah Trueald, Mrs. Mary Pulver, Mrs. Anna De Grasse, Mrs. Ada Anthony McLean, Miss Mary S. Anthony, Miss Ellen F. Baker.

Those women offered their votes to the inspectors of election, claiming the right to vote in a democratic way and Vice President and Members of Congress, as among privileges and immunities secured to them as citizens by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The inspectors of the Eighth Ward, now the Eleventh Ward, Beverley M. Jones, William B. Hall and Edward L. March, by a majority decided in favor of receiving the offered votes, and they were received and deposited in the ballot box. For this act, the women, fourteen in number, were arrested and held to bail, indictment were found against severally under the nineteenth section of the Act of Congress, May 29, 1876, charging them with the offense of knowingly voting without having a lawful right to vote. The three inspectors were also arrested, but only two of the three were held to bail. Hall having been discharged by the commissioner on whose warrant they were arrested. All three, however, were jointly indicted under the same statute, for having knowingly and willfully received the votes of persons not entitled to vote. Of the women voters, the case of Susan B. Anthony alone was brought to trial.

The court held that the defendant had no right to vote and that good faith constituted no defense, and there was nothing in the case for the jury to decide and directed to find a verdict of guilty.

This case was tried in the United States Circuit Court, Northern District of New York, the United States vs. Susan B. Anthony, Ward Hunt presiding.

Appearances for the United States, Richard Crowley, United States District Attorney; for the defendant, Henry R. Seldon, John Van Voorhis. Tried at Canandaigua, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 17 and 18, 1876.

Upon receiving the sentence of the court, Susan B. Anthony, the prisoner, said: "May it please your Honor. I shall never pay a dollar of your unjust penalty. All the stock in trade I possess $10,000 debt incurred by publishing my paper, The Revolution, four years ago, the sole object of which was to educate all women to do justice as I have always done and shall always do, an innocent, unconstitutuional form of laws, that, tax fine, imprison and hang women, while they deny them the rights of representation in the government, and, I shall work with the might and main to pay every dollar of that honest debt, but not a penny will go to this unjust claim."

"And I shall earnestly and persistently continue to urge all women to the practical recognition of the old revolutionary maxim that allegiance to tyranny is obedience to God.

"Judge Hunt: "Madame, the Court will not order you committed till the fine is paid." The fine was finally remitted.

The three inspectors, $25 each, and costs, in default of payment were thrown in jail where the best of dinners were furnished them by the fourteen women voters of the Eighth Ward, now the Eleventh Ward.

"I would not pay", if I were they," wrote Ben F. Butler to Susan B. Anthony, "but allow any process to be served. I have no doubt the President will remit the fine if they are pressed too hard." Which the President did in due season, and so ended this assertion of Rochester women of their right to the ballot.

CHARLES HYNES.
Rochester, March 22.

Women's Clubs To Place Marker On Old Home of Susan B. Anthony

The Rochester Federation of Women's Clubs are working on plans to place a marker on the house of the Susan B. Anthony, noted suffrage leader, at 17 Madison Street, in connection with the 106th anniversary of her birth, which will be observed Monday. This year will also mark the 30th anniversary of her death in her little home on Madison Street on March 13, 1906.

Given Dinner.
Her last birthday was spent in Baltimore, where she was attending a dinner of the Women's National Suffrage Convention that was given in her honor. From Baltimore she was to go to New York to attend another dinner in her honor, but three days after her birth she suffered a bad cold and neuralgia and decided to return to her home in this city.

This illness later developed into pneumonia. She refused to consider her illness serious and talked constantly with the doctors who were attending her and her niece, Miss Lucy Anthony, on the work that was being carried on in the suffrage ranks. This was at the time when the suffrage fight was going on the Oregon.

Everything seemed to point to an early recovery until Sunday, March 11, when Miss Anthony suffered a heart attack from which she never rallied. Relatives were hastily summoned to her bedside. Between periods of coma and delirium she realized that the end was near. She told Dr. Shaw that her only regret was she could not live to see the realization of the thing to which she had devoted the larger part of her life.

She was born in South Adams, Mass., in 1820, and moved to this state with her parents two years later, settling first in Washington County. In 1846 she came to Rochester with her parents. In this year she became head of the Canajoharie Academy and the following year she made her first platform speech before a women's society. At that time she was an ardent worker for temperance. It was in 1853 when the peace of the floor at a temperance movement was decided, she was to serve her. She then turned her attention to suffrage.
As Monday will be the 106th anniversary of the birth of Susan B. Anthony, woman students of the University of Rochester will observe the anniversary to-day, this being the only day of the week on which there is chapel at noon. Shortly after 12 o'clock the students will gather in Catharine Strong Hall, Prince street. They will be addressed by Mrs. Emma B. Sweet, of No. 29 Harper street, who once was Miss Anthony's secretary. Mrs. Sweet will speak on the great suffragist, telling especially about her efforts at the last moment to open the University, formerly only a men's college, to women.

Mrs. Sweet was permitted to know much of Miss Anthony, both in daily life and public work. At one time, she accompanied the suffragist to the West. She had opportunity to see many acts of personal kindness done by Miss Anthony in private life, some never recorded in the volumes that have been written about her.
When I was in Portland several years ago I visited the house which was the birthplace of Thomas Bailey Aldrich. It had been beautifully restored and expenses of maintaining it were supplied through the small fees exacted from the thousand of visitors who came. Rochester is becoming an important center, and I am sure that many thousand of people would want to visit the house in which Susan B. Anthony did her heroic and fruitful work.

I wish to merely start the ball rolling and I hope that Susan B. Anthony's friends take up the matter and push it through to a successful issue.

HELEN B. MONTGOMERY.

If Susan B. Anthony were alive today she would be 104 years old. As long as the Political Equality Club existed it took note of this anniversary. Many persons outside its membership joined in remembering the day. Miss Anthony's name in the struggle for equal suffrage carried her name over the civilized world, but to the people of Rochester she was more even than the champion of a cause.

In the minds of her fellow towns people she has "not the applause of the street that comes and goes, but the pride of those who loved her."

It would seem that about all anecdotes which Rochester people had of Miss Anthony would have told by this time. Yet, not so many years ago, it was learned that Mrs. Edwin T. Marsh, of No. 196 Goodman street, has some interesting records. Her husband, who died little more than a year ago, was one of the then young men who permitted Miss Anthony to vote for General Grant, in November, 1872, and for this extension of the voting privilege was sent to jail.

Readers of 'The History of Woman Suffrage' or 'Life and Works of Susan B. Anthony' are familiar with the story of how Miss Anthony and thirteen other women went to the polls in the Eighth ward and voted when General Grant was Republican candidate for President.

Mrs. Marsh has the pardon which General Grant, after he became President, granted for the release of the inspectors. It is written by Hamilton Fish, then Secretary of State, and signed by "Ulysses Grant."

Another souvenir which is more full of information is the "inspectors' register," a book kept at the jail while the men were serving their time behind the bars. It gives the names of persons who called on the prisoners, and not only their signatures, but in many cases their comments.

Two other men, also young at that time, acted as inspectors with Mr. Marsh in the Eighth ward. Beverly W. Jones and William B. Hall. Miss Anthony wanted to make a "test" case of this voting, to see how the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments affected the franchise. She explained her purpose to the inspectors, and they sought legal advice as to accepting the women's votes, from the late John Van Voorhis. He told the men that if they refused to accept these votes they would be liable. Mr. Marsh and Mr. Jones were in sympathy with the women. They lived in the neighborhood of the Anthony home. They were young and they regarded equal suffrage as a progressive step. The other inspector was a Democrat, and was not in favor of the votes for General Grant.

After election had decided that Grant was to be President, these men received notice that they were to appear in court. They were given the choice of fine, $25 each, or jail. One paid his fine. The other two refused. They were assigned apartments in the old Blue Eagle Jail, "on the island." This building was then on a small island in the Genesee river. Miss Anthony wanted to go to jail, instead of paying the fine, but she was not permitted. On the first day recorded in the register Miss Anthony called on the men, and wrote this beneath her signature:

"In an American bastile for practically recognizing the right of consent by the governed. So, be of good cheer."

Three times her name is in this register. Another who called was Amy Post, well-known abolitionist of these days, as well as E. A. Marsh, father of the inspector by that name, and also an abolitionist.

The last writing in the register was by Edwin T. Marsh when he learned that the inspectors were to be released.

"By the tireless efforts of our council, John Van Voorhis, we can walk the streets of Rochester (on the limits) free men again. The powers that be' of the district-attorney's office were farsighted in their efforts to protect it, but 'Honest John' knew too much for them, and took us out over their heads."
INSPIRING LIFE RECALLED TO-DAY

PASSAGE OF YEARS FAILS TO DULL CITY'S MEMORY

Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony Remain as Highlight in Women's Progress.

When men and women who worked for equal suffrage glance at their calendars to-day, the date February 15th, will mean to them the birthday of Susan B. Anthony. This date was celebrated in Rochester every year a long time before the suffragist passed away, and it has been commemorated in various ways since her death. The anniversary this year has a double significance because it is the twentieth since her passing. March 13, 1906, and also because it marks the same period since her last appearance on the platform.

Miss Anthony's 80th birthday, February 15, 1906, was her last. Shortly before, she went to Baltimore to attend the annual convention of the National Suffrage Association. After this closed, she made the trip from there to Washington, where Congress was to have a hearing on what is now the Nineteenth amendment to the Constitution, then the Susan B. Anthony Bill. She had a severe cold and when she reached Washington was unable to attend the hearing. However, after staying indoors for a time she was somewhat better, and was able to attend a celebration of her birthday arranged to take place in the Church of Our Father, that city. Owing to the nearness of Baltimore to Washington, many of the women who had been to the convention in the former city, came over to Washington for the hearing, and were at the birthday celebration.

"Failure Is Impossible."

After hearing a number of them speak in the church, Miss Anthony turned and looked from one to another with an expression of marked tenderness on her strong face, telling the audience that "others have done just as much for the cause as I have." She added the twit with such women "failure is impossible." These words became the motto, the watchwords of the suffragists from her death until the adoption of the Nineteenth amendment, their organization became unnecessary.

Returning to Rochester, Miss Anthony was taken with pneumonia. Dr. Marcena Sherman Ricker, a personal friend as well as her physician, was constant in her attendances. News of Miss Anthony's condition was daily looked after by the Associated Press. She had met persons from practically every civilized country in the world at the gatherings, national and international, she had attended on both sides of the water. It is safe to venture that, with the possible exception of Frances E. Willard, then president of the World's W.C.T.U., and Queen Alexandra, wife of Edward VII, then on the English throne, Miss Anthony was the best known woman in the world.

After her pneumonia attack, she partially recovered, and her complete return to health was looked for, when her heart became weak. This was unexpected, for she had rarely had any illness. Her remarkable constitution began to give way; friends and relatives at a distance were summoned.

Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, M.D., minister, physician and, later, prominent suffrage worker, was at her bedside, as well as Miss Anthony's niece, Miss Lucy M. Anthony. Mary S. Anthony, devoted as she had been for thirty or more years, was still mistress of the home at No. 17 Madison street. While Miss Anthony was conscious, she lamented the fact to her friends that after her life of work for the cause of women, she had accomplished nothing. In so doing, she told them that she had changed life for women everywhere, and then she was comforted. Later, she lapsed into coma. The end came shortly after midnight, the morning of March 13th. That day the mayor of Rochester ordered all the flags at half mast—an honor never before accorded to a woman in this city.

While Miss Anthony had been a member of the First Unitarian Church, the edifice was not large

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Susan B. Anthony Honored At Chapel

Mrs. Emma B. Sweet, Secretary to Miss Anthony, Tells Circumstances Surrounding Campaign of Suffragist To Open University to Women Students.

But for the energy and determination of Susan B. Anthony, the opening of the University of Rochester to women might have been deferred for many years. It was said, today, by Mrs. Emma B. Sweet in an address at the chapel exercises of the women's college, in Catherine Strong Hall.

Mrs. Sweet was closely associated with Miss Anthony for many years and accompanied her on her trip to the coast at the time she was so feted by California suffragists.

The decisive campaigning to open the college to women began in 1898, Mrs. Sweet said. At that time the trustees were in favor of the move though there was a strong undercurrent of opposition on the part of the alumni. The board of trustees finally agreed to permit the official enrollment of women as students providing an endowment fund of $100,000 was raised within a year. The money came very slowly, Mrs. Sweet said, and at the end of the year the goal was still far out of sight. The trustees then showed their good faith by reducing the endowment fund to $50,000 and extending the time limit for one year.

Miss Anthony Takes Hold.

In September, 1900, Miss Anthony, who had been absent from the city during the greater part of the summer, returned to find the meeting of the board of trustees impending and the fund still $5,000 short. With the assistance of Mrs. Emma B. Wilder, Miss Anthony started out on an intensive campaign to raise the deficit. She began operations at home, persuading her sister, Mary, who had agreed to leave $5,000 in her will for a woman's scholarship, that it would be much better to make an immediate gift.

She next secured a pledge of $2,000 from Dr. and Mrs. William Gannett and another for $2,000 from Mrs. Sara Ward, who, Mrs. Sweet said, consumed the whole of a hot September afternoon and at its end Miss Anthony found herself still with $2,000 to be accounted for. She wrote to raise the money on her life insurance but because she did not wish to embarrass the cause of women in the university by any connection with the suffrage movement, she prevailed upon Samuel Wilder to allow her to use his name as guarantor for the money.

This was on Saturday and at the board meeting on the following Monday the trustees accepted the three pledges, but refused that of Mr. Wilder in the ground that it had not been placed in writing and that Mr. Wilder was of advanced age and it would be difficult to secure the money from his estate unless all formalities were complied with.

Miss Anthony then declared the pledge as her own and made a vigorous plea for favorable action by the board.

In Miss Anthony's diary for that day there appears an entry, made in a weak and staggering hand very unlike her usual bold caligraph:

"They'll let the girls in. He (the secretary) said there was no alternative."

Spent Herself In Cause.

That night, Miss Anthony exhausted by the physical labors and mental stress of the past days, suffered a slight stroke following which she was ill at her home for several weeks.
From this she recovered, at length, to resume her suffrage work which she carried on for nearly six more years during which she followed with great interest the progress of the first woman's class through the university. It was believed by those who knew her best, however, that she had her best sympathies, gentleness, and a deep love of the simple things of life, and her enjoyment of the few intervals of leisure.

When Mrs. Margaret L. Leyden of N. Reynolds street goes to the polls on November 7, as she fully intends to do, despite her 82 years and a recent illness, she will wear upon her breast a badge bearing a picture of Susan B. Anthony, the noted pioneer for women's rights and equal suffrage. Many other admirers of the great suffragist will perhaps pay her memory the same tribute, but in Mrs. Leyden's case the wearing of the badge will have a still greater significance for she says: "The first time I voted I went with Susan B. Anthony to the polls. This time I shall take her with me, on my breast and in my heart."

Mrs. Leyden is the only one left of those 15 brave, convention-defying women of the Eighth Ward who went with Miss Anthony on November 1, 1872, to register as potential voters. This action was taken not merely as a protest against the existing condition of things under which only males were allowed to vote, but was designed by Miss Anthony as a test of the right of women to vote under the Fourteenth Amendment which had been adopted following the Civil War for the purpose of securing voting and other citizenship rights to the freed slaves. Miss Anthony had received advice from Judge Henry R. Selden that the wording of this amendment: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," opened the way to the ballot box for women citizens, and she was determined to make the test which, if successful, would mean that women in every part of the United States might claim the right which she had always believed to be theirs.

On the morning of November 1, 1872, Mrs. Leyden's father came to her home and told her daughter that he had heard that Miss Anthony intended to register and that she would be glad to have other women of the ward take the same step. Both Mrs. Leyden and her husband, the late Major Maurice Leyden, were firm believers in the cause of women's suffrage and Major Leyden not only encouraged his wife to go to the place of registration with Miss Anthony, but himself accompanied her. In the party were Susan B. Anthony, Lottie Bowles Anthony, Daniel Anthony and Major and Mrs. Leyden.

"Miss Anthony read the Fourteenth amendment to the inspectors and told them that she had come to register in order to vote at the coming election," said Mrs. Leyden in telling of the scene which is still vivid in her memory. "Beverly W. Jones and Edwin T. Marsh, the Republican inspectors, accepted our registrations but William B. Hall, the Democratic inspector, protested. However, the other Democratic inspector was not at the booth so there were two to one in our favor and we were allowed to register."

Later in the day Mary S. Anthony, Guila Anthony McLean, Hannah Anthony Mosher, Rhoda De Garmo, Sarah Truesdale, Mary Pulver, Nancy M. Chapman, Susan M. Hough, Hannah Chatfield, Mary Culver, Ellen S. Baker and Mary L. Hibbard registered in the Eighth ward. In several other wards women were allowed to register and over 50 such registrations were received in various parts of the city.

On election day only the Eighth ward allowed the women registered to vote, and then only after they had sworn in their ballots. Sylvester Lewis, acting for the Democratic central committee, challenged the women's votes and on November 18 Deputy United States Marshal E. J. Keeney served papers on Miss Anthony and her 14 sister-voters directing them to appear on December 9 before United States Commissioners.
A second hearing was held in the Common Council Chamber on December 23, Judge Selden and Attorney Van Voorhis appearing for the women. But the $500 was imposed in each case. The other 14 women fled, but Miss Anthony refused to do so and, instead, applied for a writ of habeas corpus from United States District Judge N. K. Hall. She appeared on January 21, 1873, at Albany before Judge Solden and Attorney John Voorhis, who was authorized to grant the writ and raise the bail to $1,000 which, again Miss Anthony refused to supply. Undoubtedly she would have been sent to jail at this time had not Judge Selden, to save his face, help her, with her bond, which was granted. Indictment by the grand jury followed and on June 17, 1873, the trial came on at Camaduagua, with United States District Attorney Richard and Crowley presiding and Associate Justice Ward Hunt on the bench.

One of the most pertinent documents of Mrs. Leyden is a copy of the proceedings of this trial presented to her by Miss Anthony. It bears the following inscription in Miss Anthony's firm, delicate hand:

"Margaret L. Leyden, with kind regards from her fellow-voter Susan B. Anthony."

Undoubtedly the trial had been shifted from Rochester because of the knowledge that no Rochester jury could be selected that would bring in a verdict against Miss Anthony on the charge of illegal voting for which she was indicted. The judge and the lawyers had the day freely criticised the court and questions of the verdict of guilt which was given by the jury at the direct instruction of Judge Hunt, who had delivered his opinion, prepared before the trial, without leaving his seat. Speaking of the trial in 1896 John Van Voorhis said:

"If Miss Anthony had won her case on the merits it would have revolutionised the suffrage of the country and enfranchised every woman in the United States. There was a pre-arranged determination to convict her."

A fine of $100 was imposed on Miss Anthony together with the costs of the trial. The fine she refused to pay and it stands against her name today.

The cases against the other 14 women were dropped but the three inspectors: B. W. Jones, E. T. Marsh and W. B. Hall, were tried, convicted, fined and sentenced to imprisonment. They were sent to jail in February, 1874, and remained there for a week when pardons were forwarded by President Grant whose interest had been enlisted in the case. "No prisoners ever had so pleasant a imprisonment," said Mrs. Leyden. "We women whose votes they had received baked them cakes and pies, filled their cell with flowers and sent them books and papers, and in fact they were feted for the entire week." Mrs. Leyden was in the court room at Canandaigua throughout the entire trial and, much to her surprise, was called to the witness stand one day by the attorney for the prosecution. Her testimony certainly did not damage Miss Anthony's cause and she still smiles gleefully over the fact that the prosecution, by calling her as a witness for their side, made themselves liable for her expenses in attending the trial.

From this time until Miss Anthony's death there was a growing companionship and sympathy between the great suffragist and her sister Mary and Major and Mrs. Leyden. Many a time Miss Anthony stole away to the Leyden home after a hard day of writing and study to talk over problems with her friends. She was fond of praising Mrs. Leyden's cooking, and pointed to her as one of the many examples of suffragists who were as accomplished housewives as they were politicians.

Mrs. Leyden played an active part in the campaign for equal suffrage and was the first secretary of the First Political Equality Club to be formed in the United States. Many prominent suffragists including Matilda Joslyn Gage and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were her friends and were entertained at the home where there were many parties and whose walls bear many a picture and document recalling the fighting days of the equal suffrage campaign.
By Augusta S. Anderson

Names of twenty-three women who aided the cause of equal suffrage that brought about the Nineteenth Amendment have been put on a partial roll of honor to be a national memorial to them, in Washington, and the name of Susan B. Anthony leads all the rest. This roll is being prepared by the League of Women Voters, which is celebrating the tenth anniversary of the amendment’s existence, in all parts of this country. Individual states are having lists made out for their own memorials. New York State cannot fail to place at the head of its list the name of Miss Anthony, who as a world celebrity, came to be the most distinguished woman in Rochester’s history. Born in North Adams, Mass., she came here in early womanhood with her parents, and remained until the end of her life, at the age of 86 years.

Quite in keeping with the anniversary of woman’s enfranchisement is a new book, by Rheta Childe Dorr, “Susan B. Anthony,” with the subtitle, the Woman Who Changed the Mind of a Nation.

As the writer says in her foreword, “for a biography of Susan B. Anthony there can never be much new material,” referring to the “History of Woman Suffrage,” and the biography of Miss Anthony printed in three volumes, by Ida Husted Harper, all familiar to Rochester people, as well as to many others throughout this country and England. In this state and this city, home of the suffragist for more than fifty years, there can be little new in what history would record as “chief facts.” But there is much to say about Susan Anthony that wouldn’t make a sketch for the biographical encyclopaedia for “Who’s Who.”

The biographer of Miss Anthony who would give that kind of description that deals with causes as well as effects; with motives as well as acts, must be like the portrait painter, not a photographer. The artist says he paints the subject not as he or she is at any one time; but that, after seeing the person time after time and getting many expressions, he embodies these all, if possible, in the likeness given permanent form on canvas. It is such an analysis that makes Mrs. Dorr’s work of interest, even after so much has been written and known about Miss Anthony.

Confidante of Miss Anthony

The writer tells of incidents and their relation to situations, laws, beliefs and prejudices in such a way that one feels she must have lived with Miss Anthony for about 70 years before she wrote this book. One is impressed that neither time nor effort has been spared to get at different sides of these public questions with which Miss Anthony’s life was so deeply related. Mrs. Dorr has written a large volume.

Her knowledge of the country’s conditions at different periods through which Miss Anthony lived are the vivid background for those personal details on which depends the “human” touch of a biography. Much that one has heard from parents and grandparents about the suffragist is here explained in its contemporary setting, as if by one who lived in the same generation.

There are not merely “side lights,” as the popular phrase goes. There are incidents in this book which turn an X-ray on the character of Miss Anthony, showing those depths that made her trusted and loved by those opposed to her views as well as by those in agreement.

For example, Mrs. Dorr tells how Miss Anthony came to be a confidante of the defendant in the greatest scandal that came to a court in this country in the nineteenth century. Newspaper correspondents besieged Miss Anthony at every railroad train she alighted from or boarded; hounded her path to every public gathering. She was besieged by lawyers as a witness. She was offered fabulous amounts if she would tell what she knew, and she needed money. Friends wrote to her that her future would be endangered if she failed to testify. Reporters went to see her with the instruction, “Make her talk.” Miss Anthony was loved by representatives of the press. She inspired the young women as they worked, and the “boys” found a response to their own enthusiasm in that wonderful forward look that kept Susan B. Anthony always young in spirit. But no flattering publicity or friendship could make her divulge what she had promised not to tell. As well might one stand before a marble figure and ask for the story of its creation.

“The New York Sun at this time, once without a peer in the press of that city, said:
"Miss Anthony is a lady whose word will everywhere be believed by those who know anything about her character."

Not Flattered

"She was not even flattered when the newspapers said that her slightest word in the matter would be more convincing than a volume of testimony from any one else," Mrs. Dorr adds.

The author tells how, had it not been for Miss Anthony, no woman would have been on the Board of Managers for the World's Fair in Chicago. None was on a single committee for the first great national exhibition, the Centennial conducted in 1876 in Philadelphia. Therefore, Miss Anthony petitioned Congress to have women appointed to serve in arrangements for the next great fair. The result was greater than she asked, when 115 women came to serve. Miss Anthony herself refused to accept any office in this connection. She had obtained the appointment for women, and that was reward enough.

There is one achievement Mrs. Dorr relates that was so many years ago it belonged to another generation; Miss Anthony's payment of a $10,000 debt she staggered under after publishing "The Revolution." She practised self-denial and lectured until in six years she had paid every dollar of the amount.

"All over the country the press, even that majority section which had fought her ideas, had to admit that in an age of graft and corruption, public and private, this feat of a woman was a reproach to the average business man," Mrs. Dorr writes.

Conspicuous at Congress

"When in May, 1893, there convened in Chicago the World's Congress of Representative Women, the first in the world to assemble, it was discovered that the most conspicuous woman there was Susan B. Anthony," the author says. "Twenty-seven countries took possession of the Art Palace for one week. And of the 150,000 who passed the gates not one but who demanded to see and hear the woman whose name was known—suspected by Americans—the world over, Susan B. Anthony. She could not enter a room as spectator without creating a sensation. When she rose to speak, men and women climbed on their seats, threw hats and handkerchiefs into the air, and cheered themselves hoarse before she could utter a word.

"After 50 years of poverty, hard and grudgingly required labor, misrepresentation, abuse, vilification, Susan, as poor at 73 as she had been at 30, the black-silk gown she wore a gift, was lifted into the ranks of the immortals."
For years, Feb. 15, birthday of Susan B. Anthony, was observed in Rochester with celebrations more or less elaborate. The date has often since been marked by groups of friends conducting exercises or by placing a wreath on her grave in Mount Hope. The last observance while she lived was in 1906, on her 86th anniversary, at the home of William Gleason and his daughter, Miss Kate Gleason, who were host and hostess to the Equal Suffrage Club, made up of men and women.

It was not long afterward that Miss Anthony went to Baltimore for the annual meeting of the National Woman's Suffrage Association and was heard on the platform for the last time. She returned with a cold, took her bed, and for a brief time hope and fear seemed raised alternately. The Associated Press, as well as Rochester newspapers, carried notices of her condition daily. Dr. Marcena S. Ricker attended her.

Sister Attended Her

Through this illness the younger sister, Miss Mary S. Anthony, only second in fame to the celebrated Susan, was constantly at her side, in the home, 17 Madison Street, now a historic landmark of this city. Two nurses who cared for Miss Anthony, one by day, the other by night, were given more or less distinction by suffrage organisations and the press. Miss Carrie Ball, who had done housework for the Anthony Sisters for years and had won their full con-
Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County · Historic Scrapbooks Collection

Admirers of Miss Anthony Aid Memorial

Story of Restoration Brings Gifts for Birthplace of Suffrage Leader

In March, 1929, the Democrat and Chronicle printed an account of an effort being made in Adams, Mass., to restore the birthplace of Susan B. Anthony to approximately its original appearance and furnish it in keeping with the period and family to which the champion of equal suffrage belonged. William B. Browne, register of Adams, wrote to this paper, asking if it would give some publicity to the plan, and said that gifts would be welcomed.

Yesterday, a letter was received from Mr. Browne, thanking this newspaper and referring to contributions that had come as a result. The Society of Friends of Adams has bought the homestead and refitted it. A special effort is being made now to have the furnishing of the house because many visitors are expected in Massachusetts this summer, in view of the celebration of that state's tercentenary observance of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Gifts for Old Home

"Last year, you generously gave publicity to the project of our local Friends Society, in our efforts to restore and preserve the birthplace of Susan B. Anthony, and through you we receive several gifts," Mr. Browne wrote. "I wish to report that this work is now being hastened, to have the house all ready for visitors during our state tercentenary observances. The house has been carefully repaired, is now being painted, and the large front hall, and the front room where Miss Anthony was born, are being carefully refitted. The rococo will be preserved in old-style design, suitable for a Quaker household, and the furniture and decorations will carefully keep this ideal in mind."

"I wish to say that we need a fine portrait of Miss Anthony to hang in this room. Anyone who will make such a gift may have it suitably inscribed to that effect, and any other gift of old prints or simple pieces of old furniture will receive the same privilege. Some articles of the Anthony family are promised us, and some items which were personal possessions of Miss Anthony, we hope may finally be placed there. The front door, which is of a fine and unusual type, needs the restoration of the latch and knocker."

"We feel this account of our progress is due your readers."

Susan B. Anthony Birthplace

Bought by Quaker Society

Admirers of the late Susan B. Anthony, pioneer in woman suffrage, will be interested by a letter which The Democrat and Chronicle has received from William B. Browne, registrar of deeds of Adams, Mass., which was Miss Anthony's birthplace.

Mr. Browne is treasurer of the Adams Society of Friends Descendants, and he relates that the society has purchased the old house in which Miss Anthony was born, foreseeing that in a few years it "will be a shrine of patriotic interest." Mr. Browne's letter follows:

Adams, Mass., March 9, 1929.

The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester, N.Y., Gentlemen—

I have read with interest various items which you have printed about Susan B. Anthony, and my endeavors to preserve her memory and her furniture and such things which will properly remember her life and works. I am sure this ideal is one of mutual interest to all people of Adams. We have here a small society known as "The Adams Society of Friends Descendants," and we have tried to care for the old Friends Meeting House here, and to preserve the birthplace of Susan B. Anthony, which we know in a few years will be a shrine of patriotic interest.

As a matter of fact, we have purchased the birthplace, and paid for it with $300, and when this is paid for we hope to proceed with the work of restoration and the fitting up of the house with some of the original furnishings, which will require additional money.

It seemed to me that her birthplace was something which has a peculiar and special interest to all admirers of Susan B. Anthony, and is deserving of the support of her friends in the work which have been done, and which receives no support of any sort from the town of Adams, which usually is credited with the work of our society.

I say this, hoping it may appeal to some of your readers to assist us here.

The Quaker Meeting House where Susan and her ancestors worshipped still stands in its original setting nothing changed or altered, exactly as when built.

The town of Adams does assist in the care of this very unusual building, erected in 1746.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM B. BROWNE,
Treasurer, Adams Society of Friends Descendants.
Was Reared a Quaker

Miss Anthony, who for some years attended the First Unitarian Church of Rochester, was reared a Quaker, which accounts for that sect buying her birthplace. It is an interesting fact of her background that her father, Daniel Anthony, reared, an orthodox Friend, was much blamed for going so far afield from that group as to marry Lucy Read, daughter of a Baptist family, where the father had embraced Universalism. This young woman, as Mrs. Daniel Anthony, became the mother of Susan.

"Lucy, in her charming adolescence, was a pretty and coquettish young creature, fond of dress, dancing, beaux, and all the pleasures of life which a small community afforded," writes Rheta Childe Dorr, in her biography of Miss Anthony. What a wife for a godly young Friend! What a wife for any respectable man of that unworldly generation. However, Daniel, stubbornly insisted on marrying the girl he loved to infatuation, and it was only because his family was influential and he himself a man of importance in the community, that the meeting reluctantly decided not to turn him out.

"Lucy Anthony, to the relief of the congregation, developed into a model wife, according to their own standards."

These were the parents of Susan Brownell Anthony, and with them she came as a young woman to Rochester.

### TABLET IS DEDICATED TO ANTHONY SISTERS AT UNITARIAN CHURCH

Woman’s Alliance Unveils Memorial to Pioneers in Suffrage Cause.

A tablet was unveiled and dedicated to the memory of Susan B. Anthony and her sister, Mary S. Anthony, with impressive ceremonies yesterday morning at the Unitarian Church. The service, which was conducted by Rev. Frank C. Dean, Ph. D., minister of the church, opened with prayers and hymns, followed by addresses on the varied phases of the life and work of the two distinguished sisters. At the conclusion of the service the tablet was unveiled by Miss Marion Mosher, granddaughter of the Misses Anthony, and presented by the Woman’s Alliance of the church.

The tablet is bronze and simply ornamented, bearing an inscription, which also refers to the holding of the adjourned session of the first woman’s suffrage convention in the building of the Unitarian Church in North Fitzhugh street in 1848. The inscription was written by Rev. William C. Gannett, D. D., minister emeritus of the church.

### "Napoleon of Suffrage."

The opening memorial address, "Whom We Honor," was given by Miss Franc A. Reichenbach, chairman of the Memorial Committee. Miss Reichenbach referred to Susan B. Anthony as the “Napoleon of the cause of suffrage" and expressed the deep esteem and gratitude that the members of the Women’s Alliance of the church have for their distinguished associate. She said:

"We meet today to honor Susan B. Anthony, Mary Anthony and their followers who, by their insistent, untiring, courageous efforts, accomplished one of the greatest movements of modern times. "Miss Anthony was our friend and associate in church life. "Our beloved pastor emeritus who prepared the sentiment of this memorial called her: 'the first citizen of Rochester.' Channing named her 'the Napoleon of the cause of suffrage.'"
TRIBUTE IS PAID SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Friend of Great Leader Tells Reminiscences to D. A. R. Chapter.

P. E. 21123

HORIZON WAS WIDENED

CONTACT WITH NOTED WOMAN WAS EDUCATION, SAYS FRANC A. RIECHENBACH.

Because February 15th is the birthday anniversary of Susan B. Anthony the programme committee of Irondequoit chapter, D. A. R. thought it fitting that some tribute should be paid to that great woman of whom Rochester is so justly proud at its meeting on Wednesday. Franc A. Riechenbach, close friend of Miss Anthony for many years, gave a paper on her personal reminiscences. She said in part:

"My earliest recollections of Susan B. Anthony were when I was a girl in my 'teens,' and accompanied by my mother, I attended a meeting of the Eighth Ward Aid society, which was held at the home of Dr. Wanzer on Madison street. It was not about that Susan B. Anthony was at the meeting, and girls were soon in search of the renowned woman who later gained the name of the leading citizen of Rochester. I was impressed at once with her appearance, her shapely head, distinct profile, broad shoulders and fine poise.

"Miss Anthony's home, at that time, was at 17 Madison street, where she lived in the family of her sister, Mrs. McLean, together with her sister, Mary, and her aged mother. The McLean family, through death and marriage, finally was reduced to one member Mr. McLean, and the Anthony..."

"Miss Anthony was not only a suffragist. She was an abolitionist and an advocate of temperance. Miss Anthony was also much interested in the admission of women to our university and made financial sacrifices for the same."

"One of her regrets was that none of her nieces had college privileges, but she said: 'My grandnieces shall profit from this attempt, and they did.' Two of them are now graduates. Mrs. Marion Mosher, a grandniece, represents Miss Anthony today and will unveil our tribute to her most worthy guestmost.

"There is very little to add to the history of Susan B. Anthony's wonderful life, but our tribute expresses the deep esteem and gratitude that the Women's Alliance of the First Unitarian Church of Rochester hold for our most distinguished associate.

Women of Friendly Nature.

Mrs. Porter Farley, who was the second speaker on the program, spoke on "Susan B. Anthony, the Woman and the Friend." Mrs. Farley dwelt upon the womanliness of Susan B. Anthony and the sweetness of her nature. There was an innate gentleness about Miss Anthony which won and kept friends. Mrs. Farley said. She held strong convictions and was always ready to defend them, but never sought to thrust them upon her friends and associates whom she knew to be of a different opinion, the speaker added.

The equality of the sexes and of all classes was a creed to which Miss Anthony was always and unswervingly devoted. Mrs. Farley declared. Anthony home always maintained a mild, but visitors were expected to treat her as an equal, and she had her place at the family table when guests were present, as well as when the family was alone.

Mrs. Farley recalled the occasion when Rochester, suffragists and "antifolks," joined in the great demonstration in honor to Susan B. Anthony in the ballroom of the Powers Hotel.

The heroic courage and unswerving faith of Susan and Mary Anthony during their hard times of struggle was described by George Herbert Smith in his address on "Susan B. Anthony, the Pioneer." He said in part:

"Susan B. Anthony was a true pioneer. She, who loved friends and the reaching of little children and the quiet of her home, but all these behind her and set out upon a half century of struggle."

"The loneliness in which she found herself as she entered upon her work and as friends, neighbors and cultured people fell away from her or treated her with scorn was worse than the solitude of the prairie. The rudeness of people in audiences and the merciless satire of cartoonist and paragraphers we may liken to the assailants of pioneers, and the pretended friends who spoke fair words and worked secretly against her were like the poisoned vapors of the swamps.

"Whether her faith in the future sometimes wavered we can not tell, but we shall never falter, never for a moment cease to work for her causes, never lose sight of that vision of the future which grew in the children and grandchildren the reward of their pioneer ancestors' faith in the future of the new...."

"When we consider the lives of Susan and Mary Anthony, shall we not be encouraged to make some sacrifice and if we can evidence a little of what they endured, if thereby we may help to right wrongs and to make our city and our country better.

Gives Personal Recollections.

Personal recollections of the two sisters were given by Mrs. W. C. Gannett in an address on "Susan and Mary Anthony as Members of This Church." Mrs. Gannett declared that both sisters had a firm faith in the moral order of the universe and a clear vision of loyalty to that order which was the keynote of their success.

She gave just a few fragmentary recollections, she said. "When we came to this church in 1859, Susan and Mary Anthony were loyal and honored members of the congregation. Both were in the best sense of the word free-thinkers; no denominationalists, but steadfast firm supporters of that religion of the Spirit for which this church stands.

"Neither of the sisters was much given to discussing religious questions, but no one who knew them could fail to recognize in them a firm faith in the moral order if the universe, and a clear vision of loyalty to that order in standing fearlessly and faithfully for justice and brotherhood, for equality of opportunity for all, regardless of sex, race or color.

This was the keynote with both sisters, equally apparent in the one who took on herself the hazards and burdens of public service, and in the sister who kept the home, taught school and was ever at the door of the neighbor in need.

"Last July Rochester saw a dignified demonstration in honor of Susan B. Anthony. This came at the conclusion of a convention held at Seneca Falls to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the woman's declaration of independence.

Adjudged Meeting Held Here.

"Now we of this church, have a strong link with that original Seneca Falls convention, the convention that started the organized woman suffrage movement of the world, the movement that closed, six years ago, with the adoption of the Nineteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The original meeting in the little village of Seneca Falls adjudged to complete its brave task two weeks later in the larger city of Rochester, and the building in which it met was the Unitarian Church. Our tablet commemorates this fact. It was not in this little church on the west side of Fitzhugh street which burned down in 1859.

"It was at this adjourned meeting that our Mary Anthony with her mother and father, Lucy Reed and Daniel Anthony, signed woman's declaration of rights.

"Friends, the cause for which these noble women gave the main service of their lives for which we are honoring them to-day, the plea for equality of rights and duties for women, is largely won; but another cause for which they stood with the same loyalty, that of equal rights and opportunities for all men and women, regardless of race or color is not yet won. This task they have left for us to complete. May we be true to the spirit that was in them. May we 'carry on.'"

"Miss Mosher, grandniece of Miss Anthony, then unveiled the tablet. The memorial service was in charge of a committee composed of Miss Riechenbach, chairman; Mrs. Farley and Dr. Doan, pastor of the church..."
sister, Susan and Mary, and the aged mother assumed control of the household. It was about that time, that I became an occasional caller at the home.

Work Kept Her Away From Home.

"Miss Anthony's mission caused her absence from home nearly all of the time. Her sickness or death called her, did she remain more than a few days. Thus, after her mother's death she set forth on her weary round, leaving her sister, Mary, with the young nieces, Lucy Anthony and Louise Mosher.

"Miss Anthony remarked on leaving home at this time, 'My mother, like my father, if she could speak, would say, 'Go forward to greater and better work.'"

"The History of Women's Suffrage' and the 'Life and Works of Susan B. Anthony' record the numerous self-sacrificing campaigns that she held, as she traveled from state to state. Occasionally some of the great leaders in her wonderful cause were her guests and on many occasions I was honored by invitations to meet them. I recall meeting Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Anna Shaw, Mary Wright Sewall, Julia Ward Howe, and a host of others.

The first state to recognize suffrage was Wyoming and I well remember the evening at the Political Equality club meeting that the flag was unfurled by the President, Mary Anthony, in their home showing the one star in the field of blue.

Devoted to Cause.

"Miss Anthony's devotion to her sex is recalled by innumerable acts. One of the leading ones was her hard work and self-sacrifice that she made for the admission of women to our university.

During the winter that Ida Husted Harper was writing Miss Anthony's biography she was mud, at home and rarely frequent to visit her. She usually arrived at the door and was always attired in a queer gray gown with a white kerchief at her neck. She would draw the historic straight backed rocker up to the radiator, place her feet against it, and then say, 'Now then, what's the good news always anticipating much about school life and lastly a touch of social experiences. The chits were over, in less than an hour, and as I arose to go she usually said,

"Come again soon. Your visits are like a June breeze."

Miss Anthony was made an honorary member of Irondequoit church D. A. R. She was deeply interested in patriotism and on one occasion I remember a distinctive pleasure that she gave me.

"She was a guest of the reunion of the Armies of the Cumberland in our city and invited me to accompany her. 'First we will go to the Court house and attend the reception of the great generals,' she said.

"As we approached the receiving line General Logan spoke up and said, 'Well, here comes the great champion,' and greeted her heartily.

"But where is Sheridan?' she remarked.

"Oh, he is right there behind the door, feeling rather tired, was the answer. But he, too, soon extended a hearty greeting to us.

Sheridan Weary of Poem.

"Then we proceeded to Corinth hall, where the exercises were held. We were shown to reserved seats, accompanied by the speaker of the House of Representatives and General French. Never in all my experience did I see or hear such manifestations of honor to heroes and distinguished people.

"Of course, 'Sheridan's Ride' was recited by some young orator, and I heard that Sheridan became so weary of the demonstration as he heard it time after time that he would only promise to address an audience if the particular poem was eliminated from the programme.

"Miss Anthony was a neighbor of mine and spent many pleasant hours in my home. On one occasion when mother invited Susan and Mary to luncheon, Susan arrived arrayed in her best brocade, and Mary came in a quiet Quaker gown. Mary remarked, 'I was told you would dress up for a neighborly visit.'

"Susan replied, 'Well, there is nothing too good for France.'

The brocade was probably the one that was spun and woven by the women of Utah and presented to her.

"The citizens of Rochester were rather slow to do honor to the great leader in their midst, but finally the recognition culminated in a grand reception tendered her by the leading women's clubs of the city. It was held in the spacious hall of Powers building. Susan was arrayed in her garnet velvet robe and pointed lace bertha, and looked regal. She was also at her best, for the occasion was the climax after all the years of social apathy.

Many Render Tribute.

"The hall was thronged with the best people of both sexes during the entire evening, and no more satisfying tribute to Miss Anthony was ever paid by the citizens of Rochester.

"Miss Anthony had several birthday celebrations. The eighty-first was held at the home of her minister, Rev. William G. Gannett. Tributes on that occasion were paid her by Dorothy Osborne, Master Lewis Gannett, now on the editorial staff of the 'Nation,' Dr. Rush Rhees, Mr. Gannett and other friends.

"I recall the words of Miss Anthony when we were strolling together one evening and she opened her heart to me in regard to her devoted sister Mary. Mary was not quite well at the time and Miss Susan was deeply soliciting about her condition. 'What would I do without dear Mary?' she said. 'This is my financial, in fact she is everything to me.'

"I tried to comfort her, telling of the many relatives and friends who would be ever ready to help her, but she replied, 'No one can take Mary's place.'

Loved the Beautiful.

"Someone has said, 'Was Miss Anthony at all worldly?' Well, I can relate here just one little instance that recalls her love for the beautiful.

"It was a few days previous to her departure for her last trip to Europe. After the alphabet was prepared by skilful artists, and displayed on the 'spare bed' in the 'spare chamber.' I came in accidentally on that occasion and Miss Susan said, 'Would you like to see my pretty things?'

"'Certainly,' I replied, and at once proceeded to the dressing room where Miss Anthony said, 'Well, do they meet with your approval?' I could readily answer 'Yes' as they were all appropriate and elegant. This pleased her very much, but Sister Mary replied, 'Why Susie, I am surprised at your vanity.'

The February preceding Miss Anthony's death, she placed her name on a fine photograph of herself, probably the last one taken, handed it to me and said, 'Here France, if I go over the river before you do, you will have this to remember me by.' I treasure it among my most valuable keepsakes. That was my last remembrance of any conversation with her as she passed away the following month, March 13, 1886.

"Miss Anthony caused a great widening of my mental horizon. There was always an atmosphere of cordiality about her. She was a kind woman, infinitely generous, considerate and good about money. The rarest combination is to find humbleness, freedom from self, courage and the power to love. When you find these you are in the presence of greatness.'

WOMEN DEDICATE TREE TO MEMORY OF THEIR LEADER

Oak in Park Designated as Monument to Work of Susan B. Anthony.

Drawing a parallel between the life of the sturdy oak tree and the life work of Susan B. Anthony, William B. Boothby, president of Rochester Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, presented a red oak tree in Genesee Valley Park on behalf of the Department of Parks to the Federation of Women's Clubs of Rochester yesterday afternoon. Accepted by Mrs. Francesca S. See, president of the federation, the tree was dedicated to the woman who is known as the greatest champion of equal rights for women, and marked to her memory by a bronze tablet.

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Another great emancipator's birthday will be observed Sunday. It is the 106th anniversary of the birth of Susan B. Anthony, pioneer suffragist, whose grave in Mount Hope Cemetery is the scene of an annual pilgrimage in honor of her work in improving the status of women.

Rochester men and women who are interested in developing the ideals for which Miss Anthony worked expressed the hope today that the house where she lived for many years in this city may soon be bought and set aside as memorial, as has been done with the one in which she was born in North Adams, Mass.

The house is in Madison street, near Main street west. It is a brick structure, New England like in architecture.

Charles Hynes of No. 38 North Washington street, who has made a study of Miss Anthony's life and work, urged wider interest in the memorial movement here, and suggested that Rochesterians honor Miss Anthony's memory by a pilgrimage to the grave Sunday.
ROCHESTERIANS WILL HONOR SUFFRAGIST

Many Favor Purchase of Susan B. Anthony Home for Memorial

Home of the late Susan B. Anthony in Madison Street, which it is proposed to purchase for a memorial to the great women's suffrage leader.
Many individuals are formulating plans to commemorate the principles and accomplishments of Susan B. Anthony and feel the 105th anniversary of her birth, which will be observed tomorrow, an opportune time for further action, inquiries reveal.

The house in Madison Street in which Miss Anthony lived, laid plans, wrote books and finally died, still remains in good condition and the announcement of the purchase of her birthplace in North Adams, Mass., has given rise to sentiment in this city regarding the purchase of her home here. Many persons interested in the project feel that no better memorial could be erected than this house.

Furniture Needed.

There are those who differ with this idea and feel a more useful, practical memorial could be erected. "Without the furnishings with which the house was equipped when Miss Anthony lived in Madison Street, the true atmosphere and memories of the little old lady, who so carefully laid and executed her plans, could never be brought back," Mrs. William C. Gannett said yesterday. "Just as Washington's former home in Mt. Vernon must contain a writing desk in such a position and a chair in another position to make visitors see and feel his presence, so would Miss Anthony's furniture and personal belongings, most of which are now privately owned, need to be present for true atmosphere and inspiration. Then too, the house is too far to one side of the city to form a good meeting place and is in a foreign section."

"While I am heartily in favor of some action being taken to commemorate the deeds of Susan B. Anthony," Mrs. Gannett continued, "I feel certain that it would be the desire of Miss Anthony herself that it be to some more practical and useful purpose," Mrs. Gannett then suggested the starting of a library fund by means of small subscriptions from every one interested, to be used for the purchase of books for the women's college of the University of Rochester, when it shall have moved to the present site of the men's campus. Mrs. Gannett has been invited to speak informally before a gathering of Susan B. Anthony's friends and admirers at the Women's City Club at 4 o'clock tomorrow. It is thought possible the library fund plan may be suggested and action taken.

Visit to Grave Suggested.

The gathering at the Women's City Club will be of an informal nature. Tea will be served and memories of Miss Anthony will be revived by informal discussions and talks by Mrs. William C. Gannett and Mrs. Helen Probst Abbott. It has also been suggested by Charles Hynes of North Washington Street and others, that the memory of this pioneer in the women's suffrage movement be observed by all Rochesterians and that all her admirers go in pilgrimage to her grave in Mt. Hope Cemetery and place flowers there.

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley Miss Adelaide Johnson

The 111th anniversary of the birth of a Rochester woman, Susan B. Anthony, was observed at services at the Anthony Memorial in Washington. Mrs. Wiley is chairman of the National Women's Party and Miss Johnson sculptress of the statue, which also is a memorial to Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, co-leaders with Miss Anthony in the suffrage movement.
TRADITION OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY LIVES AGAIN

Namesake of the most famous of women's rights pioneers donned hat and cape worn by her great-aunt in days of long ago. She appeared in that attire at gathering of League of Women Voters in Memorial Art Gallery last night. With her were the Misses Mosher, all great-nieces of the original Susan B. Anthony, and all residents of Rochester.