THIRD CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Held at the Church of Our Father, Washington, D. C., Thursday, February 22, 1894.

MORNING SESSION.

President-General in the Chair.

The Congress was called to order at 10:10 A. M., by the President-General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson.

Prayer by the Ch'plain-General, Mrs. E. T. Bullock.

O great and glorious God! when we consider that the Heavens are not pure in Thy sight, and that the angels, when they come into Thy presence veil their faces and cast their crowns at Thy feet, and unceasingly cry, Holy, Holy, Holy is the Lord God of Hosts. And yet we are permitted to come into Thy holy presence, "just as we are," to beg for mercy, knowing that whatsoever we ask in Thy name, believing, we shall receive—for prayer is the cry of faith to the bar of mercy. Since our last Congress we have been called upon to mourn the loss of some of our members, and our sympathy goes out to those crushed by this terrible blow, and we pray Thee, our Heavenly Father, to give consolation to the afflicted, and bind up their wounded hearts with the cords of Thy love. And in Thy name, O God! we meet together this morning for guidance, and pray that Thou wilt direct and govern us in all things, and grant that all our work may be done unto Thee,
and in Thy presence, agreeably to Thy commandments—that even our leaves may not wither, and whatsoever we do in Thy name may prosper and abide forever. O God! we pray Thee to forgive us our sins, and drive from us all strange and erroneous doctrines contrary to Thy holy word, and may we be an example of good works unto others. May our Society, founded on justice and guarded by constitutional limits, with religion pure and undefiled, secure to us a perpetual heritage of unity, prosperity, and peace. Bless, O Lord, we pray Thee, all the members of this Society, especially those from their distant homes, with the blessing which maketh rich, and bringeth no sorrow, and may we all have that ambition which ennobles life, to make it our aim to be accepted of Christ; and unto Him, who is able to do all that we ask or think, be all the honor and glory, forever and ever. Amen.

Music by the Marine Band, Star Spangled Banner.
Address of welcome by the President-General:
Ladies of the Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution:
It is not as strangers, but as friends, that I welcome the Congress assembled to-day to the Nation's capital, which bears the honored name of him who was "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," and whose natal day we have adopted as the date for the annual meeting of the Continental Congress.
It is a matter of very great regret that the Colonial Home or "House Beautiful," which in imagination looms up in such magnificent proportions, is as yet a castle in the air, but, however, with hope of full fruition.
Taking hastily a retrospective view, and glancing through the long vista of years, imagination pictures many a blood-bought battlefield upon which your ancestors and mine stood side by side and shoulder to shoulder in the dread conflict. And just here it is with no small degree of pride and pleasure that I recall the fact that it was to my maternal ancestor, Colonel Joshua Fry, that the struggling Colonies turned in their dire distress; that from the Colonial Governor and Royal Council he received the commission of colonel of the regi-
ment raised in 1754 to move against Fort Duquesne (Pittsburg), and that it was after Colonel Fry's sudden death on this march that the young and daring Lieutenant-Colonel George Washington took command of the Colonial forces. And again I find it authoritatively stated that on October 16, 1752, Colonel Joshua Fry met with a severe accident, and was attended by his friend and family physician, Dr. William C. Cabell. [Applause.] Are there not, then, stronger ties than those of mere friendship in these hurrying days, hastily made and as quickly forgotten, which bind together this band of noble women now assembled in convention? The spirit of '76 still lives in the descendants of the patriots, "who as soldier, sailor, or civil officer, served in one of the several Colonies or States," forming part of our indissoluble Union.

The wonderful history of progress and enterprise, and the establishment of a republican form of government, which has borne the test of more than a century, affirm the fact that American men, no less than women, have cherished the inherited gifts of loyalty and fidelity to country, home, and fireside, which have made our beloved land the dwelling-place of every high and noble aspiration, and the refuge of all the persecuted upon the face of the earth. [Applause.]

Upon this year, an epoch in the annals of our country, women have not failed to make their indelible impress. [Applause.] The World's Columbian Exposition was said to have been a "Women's Fair." It has also been said that the Fair was a great army of educators being educated. Altogether the largest assemblages were at the Woman's Congress. For the first time women had their own building, of their own creation, and they had a separate display of their ability in art and literature." [Applause.] "Hereafter there will be no question," says the same writer, "of the energy and executive ability of women to accomplish anything that they may set their hearts upon."

To the Daughters of the American Revolution, the greatest interest centered around the Woman's Congress, which was held in the Art Institute in Chicago, on May 19. The National Society is especially indebted to Mrs. Cabell for having in the closing moments of the last Congress secured
this day. In an exhaustive report, Mrs. Cabell gives a graphic account of the enthusiastic assemblage, thoughtful addresses on subjects of especial interest to the Society, and of the beautiful courtesy extended to the visiting Daughters by the Chicago Chapter. [Applause.] This meeting demonstrated the fact that the spirit of patriotism is abroad in the land, and that the women North, South, East, and West are eager to hear and learn the objects of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In an article read in the Woman's Building, Chicago Daily, by Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, in paying a beautiful and just tribute to so-called "home women," she says: "These so-called 'home women' have the greatest influence, and they should be able to use it intelligently. Everybody feels the corruption of the state. Now, if these 'home women' cared very much for the state, if they could be taught love of country, as the mothers of the Revolution learned it, do you not think it would be improving to the politicians?"

Ladies, while I am not altogether ready to join in the hue and cry against politicians, having known some of them well enough to assert without fear of contradiction that they are the best sons, husbands, fathers, and friends upon the face of the earth, yet I do think that they can be helped immensely by these so-called "home women" in the discharge of many serious, omnipresent and ever-pressing duties. I should be pained to think that among this large, representative audience there were no so-called "home women." To many of us arises at this moment a picture of the tenderest interest, of the little ones committed to our guiding care, of the unformed and impressionable characters that we are to do most in molting for weal or for woe. Committed to us by Divine appointment, we can not, if we would, shirk the grave responsibilities. We would not, if we could, yield our right to direct to highest and noblest aims these immortal souls. It is true to-day, as it was years ago, that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." Are there, then, no duties, no responsibilities: in the highest and noblest sense, that we owe our children, in connection with this Society, of the Daughters of the American Revolution? It is from your lips and from mine that they
will learn facts and draw their earliest impressions of the character, aims, and objects of this Society. Each day your history is being made. The record of each meeting of the National Board of Management, and of every recurring Congress, tells its story of faithful performance of duty, loyalty to the cause, fidelity to truth, or, if otherwise, still the history is nevertheless being made. We owe it to our posterity that we present to them as clean a page to emulate and revere as that handed down to us from the mothers of the Revolutionary times.

The increase and progress of the National Society during the past year has been most encouraging. The membership roll of 4,710 shows an increase of 1,962. [Applause.]

This membership is distributed over forty States and Territories, with a few members in France, England, and Canada. There are 92 organized Chapters, 26 State Regents, and 151 Chapter Regents.

The Society has lost by resignation some of its most valued officers. Mrs. Cabell, President-General Presiding, resigned October 5, 1893. At her earnest request her resignation was at length accepted by both the President-General and the National Board of Management. As this office of President-General Presiding has not been filled, I now return it to your hands vacant. The office of the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, then filled by Mrs. Boynton, was declared vacant by the National Board of Management October 5, 1893, and filled by Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.

Mrs. J. C. Breckinridge, Kentucky, Vice-President-General, also resigned October 5, 1893, and her resignation was accepted by the Board. Mrs. MacDonald, Virginia, Vice-President-General, resigned in November, and her resignation was accepted by the Board at the December meeting. There have been other resignations, of which I have not been officially informed.

The Angel of Death has not forgotten to enter our fold, and has removed from our councils many valued and cherished members to the "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." To the families so greatly bereaved the National Society extend their heartfelt sympa-
thy, and are sharers in their grief. It is with deep personal sorrow that I refer especially to Mrs. Cockrell, State Regent of Missouri. Her sudden death in the early days of the new year brought grief to the hearts of many friends in Washington and all over the country. From a close acquaintance, I know her interest and deep concern for the welfare of the National Society, and her oft-expressed assurance of its ultimate success. These do rest from their labors, and He hath given His beloved sleep.

In the conduct of affairs it has been my pleasure to extend to the humblest clerk in your employ the same courtesy I have ever accorded the highest officer on your Board. [Applause.] It has always been my effort to look with a spirit of perfect fairness and impartiality upon all matters presented to me for consideration. It was my highest aim, and has been my earnest endeavor, to extend the olive branch and pour oil upon the troubled waters which were turbulent when I accepted, with very great hesitation, the high office of President-General.

Ladies, in all seriousness, I believe this to be the crucial moment in the history of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is within your power, and, no doubt, it is your desire, to place this Society upon the highest plane known to any patriotic organization. It is your right by inheritance to occupy the vantage ground, and to brook no successful competitor. To-day you hold in your hand the material and the power to lay the corner-stone of a building which shall stand an enduring monument of your love of country and faithfulness to the principles for which your Revolutionary fathers left their homes, and for which they fought, bled, and died, and left to you as a sacred legacy, this free and republican form of government. [Applause.] To-day you are in the broadest, highest sense, the architects and master-workmen on this great edifice. Let the structure be grand and imposing, and based upon a sure foundation so firm that neither time nor tide can destroy or undermine its steadfast growth.

In closing, allow me to congratulate you upon the assured success, as I believe, of the National Society of the Daugh-
ters of the American Revolution. There will doubtless be differences of opinion as to many minor matters. But between ladies these should always be considered calmly, and, with due regard to the rights of all, adjusted in a dignified manner.

Surely with the blood of the Cavalier, the Puritan, the Huguenot, and the Scotch-Irish coursing through our veins, with every incentive to earnest and successful effort, with countless examples as our heritage, with unfailing faith to pursue and succeed, and with ancestral record which we are in honor bound to transmit to our children untarnished, may not all personal differences be buried on this opening day, and all, with one accord, and with one aim, unite in the effort to advance the highest interests of the beloved Society?

To all the Daughters of the American Revolution now in the city I extend, without further notice, a cordial invitation to meet me from four to six o'clock to-morrow afternoon, at La Normandie.

With many pleasant memories, and with warm friendships formed, and with but few regrets, I now return to your keeping the high office of President-General. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT-GENERAL. Ladies, I now have the pleasure of introducing to you Mrs. James S. Peck, the State Regent of Wisconsin, who will make the response.

Mrs. PECK. Madame President, the pleasant duty of responding to your gracious words of welcome to the Third Continental Congress having been assigned to me, I cannot refrain from expressing my appreciation of the honor thus conferred.

The allusion to the environment of the Congress at the Nation's capital, and the selection of a time-honored day for its date, emphasize an important factor in the growth of our organization, and one that has given it a prestige not otherwise attainable. The wish for a speedy realization of the prospective "House Beautiful" finds an echo in every heart, and who can doubt, when heart and hand are united, that all obstacles in the way of progress will vanish, and in the fulfillment of its hopes our organization will realize a gain in dignity, in usefulness and influence; and in furnishing a center for the garnering up of Revolutionary treasures, will materially aid in developing historical research.
The retrospective view of hallowed scenes of the past suggests a foundation principle of our organization, for the enumeration of Revolutionary incidents incites the patriotism and quickens the interest of members in a general way, while notable instances of heroic bravery or self-sacrifice become object lessons, as in a lesser degree the qualities that inspired the Revolutionary ancestor are needed for the building up of our noble cause. [Applause.] It is also a pleasant reflection that every member has some share in this old treasure house, for the soldier, alike with the officer, risked his life in the conflict, and bore an honored, if humble, part in the struggle for the Nation's independence. This groundwork of story and association, as has been intimated, should form a tie equal to that of friendship, and this coming together of representatives from many sections of our country is an open guaranty that the claim of the past is being recognized, and notably so, in deeds as well as words. And if the wonderful material prosperity of our land has somewhat dulled the perception of the honored sentiment of love of country and its institutions, what more appropriate work for the Daughters of the American Revolution than to seek to revivify the old truths until they take on such a new measure of strength as to compel respect, even from the somewhat indifferent younger generation [applause], not to speak of the many from other lands, some of whom fail fully to realize the inestimable blessings of a home in "the land of the free," or that for this they are indebted to the old time Revolutionary struggle.

The value of the Continental Congress can hardly be estimated, as regards its far-reaching results, for the reflex influence of its decisions will be felt by the Chapters, however remote, and this interdependence is of itself an anchor of strength. The importance of conferences in general has been made prominent by the never-to-be-forgotten Congresses of the Columbian Exposition (certainly the spiritual expression of that great event), and if we in our deliberations can not claim the intellectual life and alertness of vision of a world-wide convocation, we can aim to secure a clear insight and broad interpretation of the questions that come before us, and thus appropriately drop the curtain on a year which has furnished so marked an increase in membership and influence.
That sorrow has invaded our ranks calls forth our heartfelt sympathy, for are we not all members of one sisterhood, and subject to the same laws of bereavement and change?

Madame President, your expressions of interest in our field of work, as well as sympathy for each and every coworker, and your fidelity to the traditions of your office, are alike appreciated. And the Congress here assembled would express its loyal support, its interest in measures for the common good, its desire to encourage efforts for future usefulness, and lastly its realization of the benefits to be derived by this claspings of hands by the representatives of the North and the South, the East and the West.

In conclusion, it is the earnest hope of all that rectitude of purpose, a broad sympathy, quick intelligence, wise methods and beneficent harmony may characterize the proceedings of the Third Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT-GENERAL. The roll will now be called by the Recording Secretary-General, and if the ladies will kindly rise as their names are called they will be given their badges.

RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL. Madam President, the Committee on Credentials has the honor to report that the Continental Congress by law is composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one State Regent from each State, and the Regents and Delegates of each organized Chapter in the United States. Each Chapter which has more than fifty members may elect a Delegate to the Continental Congress, in addition to its Regent, for each fifty members or fraction of twenty-five (Constitution, Article V). Under these rules the Committee report the following National Officers, State Regents, Chapter Regents, and Delegates. I have arranged all officers of the Board resident in the city of Washington first, the Vice-Presidents-General, Chapter Regents, and Delegates according to States, alphabetically as follows:

President-General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson.
Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.
Vice-Presidents-General, Mrs. A. C. Geer, Mrs. A. G. Brackett, Mrs. D. R. Barclay, Mrs. Harry Heth, Miss Ella.
Loraine Dorsey, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Benj. Butterworth, Mrs. C. C. Snyder, Miss Virginia Miller, Mrs. O. H. Tittmann. Treasurer-General, Mrs. F. W. Dickins; Recording Secretary-General, Miss Eugenia Washington; Corresponding Secretary-General, Mrs. A. Howard Clarke; Registrars-General, Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, Mrs. Charles S. Johnson; Historian-General, Mrs. Henry F. Blount; Chaplain-General, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Bullock; Surgeon-General, Miss Mary Desha.

CALIFORNIA.

State Regent, Mrs. Virginia K. Maddox.

Sequoia Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Fanny W. Bancroft; Alternate, Mrs. Henry Weatherbee; Delegate, Mrs. A. S. Hubbard; Alternate, Mrs. Lizzie W. Tripp.

CONNECTICUT.

State Regent, Mrs. deB. R. Keim.

Fanny Ledyard Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. H. C. Denison; Alternate, Mrs. Horace Wheeler.

Lucretia Shaw Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. W. S. Chappell; Alternate, Miss Alice Chew.

Mary Wooster Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Ella D. Wildman; Alternate, Mrs. Martina Griffing; Delegate, Miss Helen Meeker; Alternate, Mrs. Eliza B. Bacon.

Norwalk Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. E. J. Hill; Alternate, Mrs. Thos. K. Noble.

Rogers Sherman Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Nancy Faxon Mygatt.

Ruth Hart Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Levi E. Coe; Alternate, Mrs. H. Wales Lines.

Ruth Wyllys Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. John M. Holcombe; Alternate, Mrs. Francis C. Palmer; Delegate, Miss Mary K. Talcott; Alternate, Miss Mabel W. Wainwright; Delegate, Miss Caroline D. Bissell; Alternate, Mrs. John H. Brocklesly; Delegate, Mrs. Charles E. Gross.

The Millicent Porter Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Stephen W. Kellogg; Delegate, Mrs. Henry C. Griggs.

Eunice Burr Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. H. T. Bulkley.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Abigail Phelps Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Charles P. Croft.

Faith Trumbull Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Richard H. Nelson; Delegate, Mrs. William Pierce.

Bridgeport Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Joseph Torry; Alternate, Miss Anna S. Mallett.

Bristol Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Adrian J. Muzzy.

Seymour Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Lewis A. Camp.

Birmingham and Derby Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. A. W. Phillips.

Clinton and Guilford Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. D. Holbrook.

Groton and Stonington Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. C. H. Slocomb.

Lyme Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. A. Griffin.

General James Wadsworth Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Miss Susan C. Clarke; Delegate, Mrs. J. H. Bunce; Alternate, Mrs. W. T. Elmer.

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. M. F. Tyler; Delegate, Mrs. C. Berry Peets.

Pomfret Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. J. T. Ripley.

Stamford Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. K. S. H. Brooks.

West Cornwall and Cannan Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. T. S. Gold.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

District Regent, Mrs. T. H. Alexander.

Mary Washington Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. E. B. Lee; Alternate, Miss Kate Foote; Delegate, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry; Alternate, Mrs. Mary O. S. Yeatman; Delegate, Mrs. Mary Hoge; Alternate, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee; Delegate, Miss Janet E. H. Richards; Alternate, Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue; Delegate, Mrs. Mary Lee Mann; Alternate, Mrs. D. S. Lamb; Delegate at Large, Mrs. Mary E. Wysong.

Dolly Madison Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Amos G. Draper; Alternate, Mrs. Mary Morris Hallowell.

Martha Washington Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Miss Lilian Pike; Alternate, Miss Virginia E. Dade.
GEORGIA.

State Regent, Mrs. T. S. Morgan.
Vice-President-General, Mrs. A. H. Cox.

Atlanta Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Wm. M. Dickson; Alternate, Mrs. Leyden; Delegate, Mrs. W. L. Peel; Alternate Mrs. Krug; Delegate, Mrs. Porter King; Alternate, Miss Lillie Orme.

Augusta Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. George Gray MacWhorter; Delegate, Mrs. Hattie G. Jeffries.

Athens Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. E. A. Crawford; Delegate, Mrs. Lamar Cobb.

Columbus Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Miss A. C. Benning; Alternate, Mrs. Samuel Spencer; Alternate, Mrs. Reese Crawford.

Pulaski Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. E. Andrew Hill.

Mann Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Mary A. Washington.

Xavier Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. M. A. Nevins.

Savannah Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Ella Beckwith Lawton; Delegate, Mrs. Frances Casey Meldrim.

ILLINOIS.

State Regent, Mrs. Samuel Kerfoot.

Chicago Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. John M. Jewett; Delegate, Mrs. Henry M. Shepard; Delegate, Mrs. V. C. Turner; Delegate, Miss Laura Hayes; Delegate, Mrs. William D. Marsh; Delegate, Mrs. I. K. Boyesen.

North Shore Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. B. A. Fessenden, Mrs. William Egan.

Moline Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. M. L. Deere.

INDIANA.

State Regent, Mrs. C. C. Foster.
Vice-President-General, Mrs. James A. McKee.

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter—Chapter Regent, Mrs. M. E. Vinton.

IOWA.

State Regent, Mrs. M. L. D. Putnam.

Abigail Adams Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. L. F. Andrews.
KENTUCKY.

State Regent, Mrs. S. M. E. Pope.
Vice-President-General, Mrs. S. B. Buckner.

John Marshall Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. P. T. Allin;
Delegate, Mrs. N. G. Gray.

Issa Desha Breckinridge Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Miss E. S. Kinkead; Alternate, Mrs. Lavinia H. Morgan

LOUISIANA.

State Regent, Mrs. E. C. Ferguson.

MARYLAND.

State Regent, Mrs. A. Leo Knott.

Baltimore Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Miss Alice K. Blunt; Alternate, Mrs. Esther G. Jackson; Delegate, Miss Mary S. Hall; Alternate, Miss Maria D. Williams.

Frederick Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Bettie H. M. Ritchie.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State Regent, Mrs. Charles M. Green.

Mercy Warren Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Adelaide A. Calkins; Alternate, Mrs. Jane Eaton Wright; Delegate, Mrs. Maria S. Waterman; Alternate, Mrs. Lucy E. Fuller.

Warren and Prescott Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Samuel Elliot; Alternate, Mrs. T. F. Richardson; Delegate, Mrs. Winslow Warren; Delegate, Mrs. Alexander Whiteside.

Hingham Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Mary C. Robbins.

MICHIGAN.

Vice-President-General, Mrs. James McMillan.

Louisa St. Clair Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Fitzlugh Edwards; Alternate, Mrs. Henry F. Thurber; Delegate, Mrs. H. M. Duffield; Alternate, Mrs. O. M. Poe.

MINNESOTA.

State Regent, Mrs. R. M. Newport.

St. Paul Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Frances K. Mason; Delegate, Mrs. Katherine R. L. Alden; Alternate, Miss Alice W. Alden; Delegate, Mrs. Martha M. L. Foster; Alternate, Mrs. Jennie I. Gribben.
Minneapolis Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Mary Burr Lewis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State Regent, Mrs. A. E. Clarke.

Manchester Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. G. B. Chandler; Delegate, Mrs. Josiah Carpenter.

NEW JERSEY.

State Regent, Mrs. W. W. Shippen.

Vice-President-General, Mrs. A. S. McGill.

Princeton Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Josephine T. Swann.

Boudinot Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. E. G. Putnam.

Camp Middlebrook Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Olendorf.

Nova Caesarea Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. David A. DePue; Alternate, Mrs. Charles Borchesling; Delegate, Mrs. Edward H. Wright; Alternate, Mrs. Wm. S. Stryker; Delegate, Mrs. Charles Dahlgren; Alternate, Miss Mary S. Clark; Delegate, Mrs. Leroy H. Anderson; Alternate, Miss Dora Smith.

Jersey Blue Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Kate Deshler; Alternate, Mrs. DeWitt C. Mather.

Buff and Blue Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. K. S. Roosevelt; Alternate, Miss Edith Herbert Mathes.

NEW YORK.

State Regent, Miss Louise W. McAllister.

Vice-President-General, Mrs. S. T. Stranahan and Mrs. Charles Burhans.

New York Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. James P. Kerrochan; Delegate, Miss M. Van B. Vanderpool; Alternate, Miss E. G. Lathrop; Delegate, Mrs. Donald McLean; Alternate, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc; Delegate, Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr.; Alternate, Mrs. J. Herman Crossman; Delegate, Mrs. A. G. Mills; Alternate, Mrs. John Russell Young.

Buffalo Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Mary N. Thompson; Alternate, Miss Alice L. Wyckoff; Delegate, Miss Harriet O. Putnam.
\textit{Willzyck Chapter}.—Chapter Regent, Miss Isabelle Forsyth; Delegate, Mrs. Jas. D. Wynkoop; Alternate, Mrs. H. C. Soope.

\textit{Quassaick Chapter}.—Chapter Regent, Miss Marian H. Hasbrouck; Alternate, Mrs. Hector Craig.

\textit{Oneida Chapter}.—Chapter Regent, Miss A. H. Sheffield; Alternate, Miss Blandina D. Miller.

\textit{Seneca Chapter}.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. A. E. S. Martin.

\textit{Irondequoit Chapter}.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Wm. S. Little.

\textit{Poughkeepsie Chapter}.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Atwater.

\textbf{OHIO.}

State Regent, Mrs. A. H. Hinkle.

\textit{Cincinnati Chapter}.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Arnold; Delegate, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Groesbeck; Alternate, Mrs. Juliet G. Wilson; Alternate, Mrs. Margaret C. Morehead.

\textit{Western Reserve Chapter}.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. E. M. Avery; Delegate, Mrs. F. A. Kendall; Alternate, Mrs. L. J. Talbott; Alternate, Mrs. Charles H. Smith.

\textit{Mahoning Chapter}.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Rachel W. Taylor; Alternate, Mrs. Ella Blaine Botsford.

\textit{Muskingum Chapter}.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Edmund C. Brush.

\textit{Conneaut Chapter}.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Clarissa K. Lyon; Alternate, Miss Minnie H. Burrington.

\textbf{OREGON.}

State Regent, Mrs. J. B. Montgomery.

\textbf{PENNSYLVANIA.}

State Regent, Mrs. N. B. Hogg.

Vice-President-General, Mrs. Richard Hays.

\textit{Pittsburg Chapter}.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Ellie Guthrie Painter; Alternate, Miss Matilda W. Denny; Delegate, Mrs. Mary H. Moorhead; Alternate, Mrs. Maria I. Holdship; Delegate, Miss Julia M. Harding; Alternate, Mrs. Sarah Scott; Delegate, Miss Kate C. McKnight; Alternate, Mrs. W. G. Hawkins; Delegate, Miss Mary E. McCandless; Alternate, Mrs. Rachel I. Mellon.
Wyoming Valley Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Wm. H. M.?Cartney; Alternate, Mrs. Stanley Woodward; Delegate, Mrs. Murray Reynolds; Alternate, Miss Mary Sharpe.

DyagelChapter.—Chapter Regent, Miss Lilian S. Evans.

Burlington Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. W. Murray Weidman; Delegate, Mrs. Daniel Ermentrout.

Goshen Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Matilda W. Hipper; Delegate, Mrs. Lucy W. Hazlett.

Philadelphia Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Edward I. Smith; Alternate, Miss Helen Hubbell; Delegate, Mrs. Ho0l Gilpin; Alternate, Mrs. George M. Coates; Delegate, Mrs. Hermia Hoopes; Alternate, Miss Magee.

Shikellimo Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Martha E. M. Wolfe; Alternate, Mrs. Mary W. Bacher.

Liberty Bell Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Miss Minnie F. Mickley; Alternate, Mrs. Alfred G. Saeger.

Crawford County Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Miss Frances I. Divis; Alternate, Miss Frances L. Brawley.

Montour County Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. E. N. Lightner.

Sanbury Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Miss Mary Shuman.

Chester County Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Abner Hoopes.

Lucy Hay Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Lois A. Scott.

RHODE ISLAND.

State Regent, Mrs. A. S. Knight.

Vice-President-General, Mrs. Joshua Wilbur.

Bristol Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Miss Anna B. Manchester; Alternate, Mrs. Sylvia DeWolf Ostrander; Delegate, Mrs. Leonora F. Wardwell.

Gaspee Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard; Delegate, Mrs. A. G. Durfee; Alternate, Miss Elizabeth B. Dexter; Delegate, Mrs. D. Russell Brown; Alternate, Mrs. Maxwell Greene; Delegate, Miss A. W. Stockbridge; Alternate, Miss M. S. Stockbridge.

Pawtucket Chapter.—Chapter Regent Mrs. Edith C. Thornton; Alternate, Mrs. Mary E. Conant.

Woonsocket Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Anna Metca'f; Delegate, Miss Anne Lucy Bosworth.
SOUTH CAROLINA.

State Regent, Mrs. J. E. Bacon.
_Columbia Chapter._—Chapter Regent, Mrs. C. Waring; Alternate, Mrs. George Croft.

TENNESSEE.

State Regent, Mrs. M. S. Mathes.
_Dolly Madison Chapter, No. 2._—Chapter Regent, Mrs. A. S. Buchanan; Alternate, Miss Woods.
_Knoxville Chapter._—Chapter Regent, Miss M. B. Temple.
_Nashville Chapter._—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Ida T. East.

VERMONT.

State Regent, Mrs. Jesse Burdett.
_Arlington Chapter._—Chapter Regent, Mrs. E. D. Stone.
_Green Mountain Chapter No. 1._—Chapter Regent, Miss Mary E. Arthur.
_Green Mountain Chapter, No. 2._—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Nellie Lathrop Stone; Alternate, Mrs. Minerva Buck McKee.
_Ann Story Chapter._—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Sarah S. Clements; Alternate, Mrs. Margaret H. Francisco.
_Marquis de Lafayette Chapter._—Chapter Regent, Mrs. A. T. Newcomb.
_Bennington Chapter._—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Norton; Alternate, Mrs. H. Dyer.

VIRGINIA.

State Regent, Mrs. Wm. Wirt Henry; Vice-President-General, Mrs. Lucy P. Beale.
_Old Dominion Chapter._—Chapter Regent, Mrs. B. L. Purcell; Alternate, Miss Winston or Miss Lewis; Delegate, Mrs. Stephen Putney; Alternate, Mrs. Theodore Whitfield; Delegate, Mrs. Mary Mann Page Newton; Alternate, Miss Bell Perkins.
_Albemarle Chapter._—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Mary Stuart Smith.
_Mt. Vernon Chapter._—Chapter Regent, Miss Sue R. Hetzel.
_Beverly Manor Chapter._—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Alexander F. Robertson.
Great Bridge Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State Regent, Mrs. E. H. Goff.

WISCONSIN.

State Regent, Mrs. James S. Peck.

Milwaukee Chapter.—Chapter Regent, Mrs. T. W. Yates.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL (when Connecticut was reached in the roll call). There has been a request presented that I should ask the Connecticut delegation with their State Regent to rise in a body. They are the banner State this year, and we would like to see them. (The delegation arose, as requested, amid great applause.)

Mrs. T. H. Alexander. Madame President, I rise to a question of privilege: "Whereas, the names of Mrs. Mary C. Wysong, Mrs. Louisa D. Breckinridge and Mrs. Diana K. Powell are upon the roll of membership of this Congress as the lawful representatives from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, District of Columbia, are present and claim to be the lawful representatives from the District of Columbia; therefore,

"Resolved, That a Congressional Committee on Credentials, consisting of three members, be appointed by the President-General, and that this contest be referred to said committee, which is instructed to report to the Congress at the earliest time practicable."

PRESIDENT-GENERAL. You have heard the resolution, ladies. All in favor of it say "ay,"—opposed, "no."

A division was called for.

Mrs. McLean. I rise to a point of order. I do not think that the resolution can be voted upon, unless a question of privilege. May we have the resolution read so that it can be heard?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Secretary will please read the resolution.

RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL. "Whereas, the names of—"

Several Members. We can not hear.
MRS. ALEXANDER. It seems to me necessary to say a word in explanation, Madame President. Ladies, you will find in the Constitution a clause which says that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Large, in the District of Columbia, are entitled to the same ratio of representation as the Chapters are. These ladies were elected by that Society at Large. That is the ground upon which this resolution is presented: "Whereas the names of Mrs. Mary C. Wysong, Mrs. L. D. Breckinridge, and Mrs. Diana K. Powell are upon the roll of membership of this Congress as the lawful representatives from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Large, District of Columbia, are present and claim to be the lawful representatives from the District of Columbia; therefore,

"Resolved, That a Congressional Committee on Credentials, consisting of three members, be appointed by the President-General, and that this contest be referred to said Committee, which is instructed to report to the Congress at the earliest time practicable."

PRESIDENT-GENERAL. The motion is before the Congress. Those in favor of this motion will say "aye"—opposed, "no."

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madame President, I would like to speak to the motion a moment. When they voted it down I do not think they quite understood what it meant. They are in that way putting out the representation of a great many Daughters here who ought to be represented.

RECORDING-SECRETARY-GENERAL. There are 118 members who have paid their dues.

Mrs. DRAPER. Will the Regent for the District please state how many were present at the meeting which nominated the three delegates to represent the 150.

MRS. ALEXANDER. Madame President, I sent 172 postal cards to the membership of this Society. We met, and 25 were present. We met again, and 17 were present. I was told that every meeting made its own quorum. We considered the subject—I was not one of them, except as an official—and at that meeting I think three delegates were elected previous to the 1st of December.

A MEMBER. How many delegates were there?
Mrs. ALEXANDER. There are 182 on the rolls. There is a paid membership of 118. Since that account was made I have learned of six or eight that could be added to that list.

A MEMBER. Have they paid?

Mrs. ALEXANDER. They have all paid.

A MEMBER. I have understood that there were only 118.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. There are 118. The others have paid because they have just resigned from the Chapter.

A MEMBER. Was the 17 regarded as a quorum of 118?

Mrs. ALEXANDER. It is in proportion to the quorum which has been recognized by some of our most popular and successful Chapters. It is as large as others in proportion to their number.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL. The question, ladies, is on the resolution. It is a privileged question.

Miss RICHARDS. May I say, ladies, that it seems to me the simplest thing to be done in this connection is not for us to discuss it, but refer it to the Committee of three that could deliberate upon it and report to the Congress. It would save all this time which is being used in discussion. I think the ladies understand that there is no decision to be made by the Committee. They are merely to consider the matter and report back to the Congress.

Mrs. MCLEAN. I merely wish to rise to a parliamentary point—a question of privilege. This does not admit of discussion unless the Chair so decides. Does the Chair so decide?

PRESIDENT-GENERAL. The Chair decides that this is a question of privilege, and that it may be referred to a Committee or laid on the table, or may have any other subsidiary motion applied to it.

Miss HAYES. I do not wish to discuss the question, but as representing an outside Chapter, and not understanding the situation, I think it would be wise if we understood a little more about it before acting. I move that it be laid on the table. (Seconded.)

Mrs. ALEXANDER. May we have the section of the Constitution which has been referred to read so that it may be understood?
PRESIDENT-GENERAL. The motion is to lay the question on the table. Those in favor of so doing will say "ay,"—opposed, "no." [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it, and it is laid on the table.

We will now hear the report of the Committee on Programme, by Mrs. Blount.

Mrs. BLOUNT. I have the honor to present to the Congress the result of the work of the Programme Committee, as approved by the Board of Management. Copies of it have been distributed, so that it is not necessary for me to read it. I would respectfully ask its acceptance by the Congress.

The programme is as follows:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

Informal reception to the Continental Congress at the Ebbitt House, from 8 to 11 P. M. Guests received by the President-General, Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, assisted by the Honorary Vice-Presidents-General.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22—9.30 A. M.

Congress called to order—By the President-General.
Music—By the Marine Band.
Roll Call, presenting of credentials, and issuing of badges.
Report of Committee on Programme.
Address of Welcome—By the President-General.
Response—By Mrs. Jas. S. Peck, State Regent of Wisconsin.
Report of National Officers:
Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization.
Recording Secretary-General.
Corresponding Secretary-General.
Registrars-General.
Treasurer-General.
Historian-General.
Mrs. D. R. Barclay, Vice-President-General, as Business Manager of The American Monthly Magazine.
Report of Auditing Committee.
Adjournment.

7.30 P. M.

Unveiling of Mrs. Harrison's portrait, with appropriate ceremonies.
Congress resolves itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of reports of the officers.

Reports of the State Regents. (Papers limited to ten minutes.)

Adjournment at 10.30 o'clock P. M.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23—9.30 A. M.

Congress called to order.

Prayer.
Music—"Hail Columbia"—Sung by the Society.

Reading of Minutes.
Reports of State Regents continued.

Consideration of Amendments.

Adjournment.

Reception to the Congress by Mrs. Stevenson, President-General, at "La Normandie," from 4 to 6 P. M.

7.30 P. M.

Congress called to order.
Announcement of election of State Regents.

Discussion for the good of the Society.

Adjournment at 10.30 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24—9.30 A. M.

Congress called to order.

Prayer.

Music—National Hymn.

Election of officers in the following order: President-General, Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization, Eight Vice-Presidents-General, Recording Secretary-General, Corresponding Secretary-General, Treasurer-General, Two Registrars-General, Historian-General, Chaplain-General, and Surgeon-General.

Adjournment.

Informal meeting of the new Board of Management.

COMMITTEES.

Arrangements, Mrs. Brackett, Chairman.

Decoration and Music, Miss Dorsey, Chairman.

Credentials, Miss Eugenia Washington, Chairman,
House, Mrs. Johnson, Chairman.
Programme, Mrs. Blount, Chairman.
Badges, Mrs. Beale, Chairman.
Press and Publication, Mrs. Dickins, Chairman.
Hotel and Railroads, Mrs. Geer, Chairman.
Reception, Mrs. Heth, Chairman.

State Regents, National Officers, honorary and ex-officers of the National Society will receive their badges at the reception at the Ebbitt House, on Wednesday evening, February 21, 1894.

Members of the Society can obtain badges at the office, room 50, 1416 F street northwest, on Monday and Tuesday, February 19 and 20, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Visiting members will receive their badges at the door of the church, corner Thirteenth and I. streets, northwest.

Chapter Regents and Delegates will receive badges from the Credential Committee at the Congress, Thursday morning, February 22.

State Regents and National Officers will wear Red, White, and Blue badges.
Honorary and ex-Officers, White badges.
Chapter Regents, Red and White badges.
Delegates, Red badges.
Other members of the Society, Blue badges.
Ushers, Blue and White badges.

None but members of the Congress will be admitted to the floor of the House. Ushers will see that this rule is implicitly obeyed. This rule is necessary in order to avoid confusion and expedite business.

Motions and resolutions must be reduced to writing, and, after the reading, placed in the hands of the Recording Secretary.

No one will be entitled to address the Congress unless a member thereof.

Please preserve programmes for use during the meeting of Congress.

Robert's Rules of Order will be accepted authority on parliamentary law.
PRESIDENT-GENERAL. The question is on the adoption of the report of the Committee on the Programme. Those in favor of accepting the report will say "ay,"—opposed, "no." [After taking the vote.] The report is accepted. We will now proceed to hear the report of the National Officers. The first is the report of the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization.

Mrs. WALWORTH. The work of organization in the Society has kept pace throughout the year with its remarkable growth and prosperity in every direction, Mrs. Boynton carrying it forward with her accustomed earnestness and ability from the meeting of the last Congress to the summer months, when Mrs. Alexander was appointed Acting Vice-President in Charge of Organization during the summer, and the present officer took up the work on October 7. An improved standard of organization has been gradually acquired through the year, which may be seen by a reference to reports of Chapters in the magazine. Vagueness and confusion is superseded by better methods of business, and parliamentary rules are more generally used; historical study is more universally pursued, and more energetic measures are adopted in the first organization of Chapters. One instance of this may be mentioned where a newly-appointed Chapter Regent within three weeks had obtained members for her Chapter, appointed her officers, obtained her charter, and was ready for regular work. She was a woman of delicate health; her friends warned the Regent's husband of the danger of overwork for his wife. He replied: "Let her go on. Since she became a Daughter of the American Revolution she has forgotten she ever had a pain or an ache."

In another case a Chapter Regent secured her 12 members and carefully organized her Chapter within ten days. You may be sure there was some telegraphing done to accomplish that [laughter], for the usual process is necessarily slow under the obstacles of musty records and hidden history. According to the report, before the Congress of 1893, there were 24 State Regents. During the year death has deprived us of one of these Regents and one has resigned. We now have 26 State Regents. Last year we had 21
Honorary State Regents, we now have 30 Honorary State Regents. Last year there were 51 organized Chapters, we have now 92 organized Chapters. The last Chapter organized was completed yesterday, as I was informed by telegram, under the new State Regent of Indiana, and was in Indianapolis, and is named the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter. [Applause.] The membership of the Society last year, as reported to the Congress, was 2,700, now it is 4,709.

It is not possible to state at this time the number organized in Chapters as distinguished from those who are simply members of the National Society. Immediately on taking up this work I felt the need of accurate lists of all Chapters. Such lists have recently been sent from 28 Chapters. I have prepared a form to be printed for this purpose. This work is now inaugurated and, when completed, will greatly facilitate the general work of the National Office. There are some perplexing questions regarding the unorganized members of the Society which are worth your consideration.

The by-laws of Chapters, also belonging to the work of organization, have been taken in hand, and the work of comparison with the National Constitution and with each other is under way. I find 11 Chapters have printed by-laws, and 18 have sent them in manuscript, but usually in good form. While there should be no interference with the perfect freedom of Chapters in regard to their by-laws, certain parts might easily be made uniform, and an arrangement by which the National Society would print them for all Chapters would secure economy and be a source of mutual assistance between the National Board and the Chapters, to be conducted through the State Regents. This office requires duplicate books of record for the Vice-President of Organization (which means for the National Board), and for the State Regents; the peculiarity and strength of our organization will soon show a development in the work of State Regents; already it is becoming necessary to localize some of the work, for its accumulation in the National Board will overburden it into confusion as the Society increases; for you already have the statement of overwork for your active officers; the relief for that should be found in localizing work, and this through the co-
The commissions prepared by the Organizer I found were of a very inferior quality. While our Charter and even our certificates of membership are struck from an engraved plate, the commissions of officers, which will in time become heirlooms in our families, were poorly printed. The Board have now authorized a steel plate to be prepared for these commissions. Allow me to call your attention to the fact that in the early part of 1891 a resolution was passed by the Board of Management whereby a commission should be given to every National officer as well as Regent, yet I think I am the only officer who ever received such a commission, which was probably sent to me because I had introduced the resolution. If these commissions were given to officers it would save all doubt in regard to the time when they entered on the service of the Society.

I would be glad if I could convey to you an idea of the far-reaching influences of the organizing work of this Society. It is only one who stands in the center, as it were, of our great population of 63,000,000 and holds communication with its palpitating limits, who can realize the extent and power of our labors. There are now several States waiting, and I may say asking, for organization—Maine and Missouri, Montana and Washington, Kansas and Colorado, Florida, Texas—all say we have among our citizens many who should be Daughters of the American Revolution.

ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH,
Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL. This report will be referred to the Committee of the Whole. We will now hear the report of the Recording Secretary-General, Eugenia Washington.

RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution:

In submitting my first and last annual report to the Continental Congress, as its Recording Secretary-General, it gives me great pleasure and happiness to report the great progress which the Society has made during the past year,
which has been so marked and so highly satisfactory that we have great cause for mutual congratulations upon the success which we have achieved. We can now safely look forward to an organization which will be commemorative of the heroic valor and great sacrifices of the fathers and mothers in their hard and long struggle for independence. I will only give a summary statement of the proceedings of the Board in my report, as through The American Monthly Magazine, so ably edited by Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, the members of this Congress have had ample opportunity to know substantially what has been done by the Board of Management up to February 14, 1894, since February 24, 1893. During the year 1,962 members have been admitted to the Society, 6 State Regents, 8 Honorary State Regents, 83 Chapter Regents appointed and confirmed by the Board, and 23 charters issued, as follows:

March, 1893, Dolly Madison, No. 2, Memphis, Tennessee.
April, 1893, Lucerita Shaw, New London, Connecticut; Athens, Athens, Georgia; Savannah, Savannah, Georgia.
May, 1893, Mount Vernon, Mount Vernon, Virginia.
July, 1893, Ann Story, Rutland, Vermont.
September, 1893, Walter Deane, Conneaut, Ohio; Mary Clap Wooster, New Haven, Connecticut.
October, 1893, Ruth Hart, Meriden, Connecticut; Waterbury, Waterbury, Connecticut; Abigail Adams, Des Moines, Iowa; Beverly Manor, Staunton, Virginia; Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio; Crawford County, Meadville, Pennsylvania; Quassaick, Newburg, New York; Muskingum, Zanesville, Ohio; Oneida, Utica, New York; Seneca, Geneva, New York.
November, 1893, Marquis de Lafayette, Montpelier, Vermont.
February, 1894, Mahoning, Youngstown, Ohio.

1,962 application papers signed, 1,962 duplicates, and 3,092 certificates of membership. All of these papers had to be signed by at least three officers of the Board, the majority by two, which will give you some idea of the large amount of work done during the past year. Also, I have written 1,380 letters in connection with the work of the Recording Secretary-General. There have been during the year several changes.
made in the by-laws, and three amendments offered to the Constitution. The most important of these was offered April 12, 1893, by Mrs. Julia K. Hogg, State Regent of Pennsylvania, seconded by Mrs. Lucy Gray Henry, State Regent of Virginia, eliminating from the Constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution the phrase, "Mother of a Patriot." This amendment was almost unanimously adopted, carrying out the instructions of the Congress of 1893. This action of the Board, when confirmed by the Congress, will prevent the admission of some people we would gladly welcome, but it is believed that it will place the Society on a broader and firmer basis and be a more fitting recognition of woman as an individual and a patriot. I can not close this report without mentioning the valuable gifts to the Society during the year. A rare book of pension rolls of private soldiers was presented by Mrs. Mary M. Barclay, Vice-President-General. This generous gift to the Board has lightened the labors of the Registrars and is a valuable addition to the Library of the Daughters of the American Revolution (the nucleus of which is already formed), which will some day fill the room in the Continental Hall, which is now the hope of every Daughter. Through the efforts of Mrs. Alice M. Clarke, who has been ceaseless in her efforts for the good of the order, and has made it her special work to obtain the official records of the States, the following books have been presented: Six volumes of "Wharton's Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution," by Mr. Jonathan Trumbull, President of the Sons of the American Revolution for Connecticut; "Year Book of 1892," by Mr. Edwin Shepard Barrett, President of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, with the "National and State Constitution of 1893." Dr. J. L. Watson, of Brooklyn, New York. List of Prisoners on Board the Ship Jersey During the Revolution. By Mr. Henry Burrage, Portland, Maine, the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Proceedings 1892–1893. These books were all gratefully received, with many thanks tendered the donors. The Registrars-General, Mrs. Rosa W. Smith and Mrs. Mary Katharine Johnson, deserve the highest commendation for the efficient work they have
performed in proving the records. Every one of the 2,000 application papers admitted during this year have been carefully examined and thoroughly proved before being presented to the Board. No paper has been returned while there was the slightest chance of its authentication. When you understand that this involved a search among the books of the Congressional Library, the War Department, State Department, and the rolls of the Pension Bureau, you can form some idea of the immense labor. It could only have been done by women of ceaseless energy, whose hearts were filled with patriotic desire to honor the heroic dead and place membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution on equality with the oldest and best of genealogical societies of America.

One of the fundamental principles of parliamentary law is that the Recording Secretary-General shall report what is done, not what is said. I feel that every officer has faithfully tried to perform the duties confided to her by the Congress. There have been errors of judgment, some mistakes, but, through it all, a steady effort to carry out the purposes of the Society, to honor the patriotic men and women, and prove themselves worthy of their ancestry.

In reviewing the twelve months of my administration as Recording Secretary-General, I am unconscious of intentional error. I am, however, too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I devoutly implore Divine interposition to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that the Society will view them with kindness and charity, and that after giving three years and more of my life to its service, with deep and sincere interest in its success, the faults of my incompetent abilities will be forever consigned to the stream of oblivion. In concluding, I commend to your remembrance the injunction of Washington, that you cherish, maintain, and help to extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and aid in securing for mankind and womankind all the blessings of liberty. Respectfully submitted,

EUGENIA WASHINGTON,
Recording Secretary-General.
President-General. This report, ladies, will be referred to the Committee of the Whole which is to consider all reports of National Officers. We will now hear the report of the Corresponding Secretary-General, Mrs. Clark.

Corresponding Secretary-General. Madame President and Ladies of the Third Continental Congress, in fulfilling the duties of this office your Corresponding Secretary-General has during the past year answered several hundred letters from Chapter officers and members making general inquiries concerning the working methods and history of the organization, and has submitted many important questions for decision of the National Board. Under instructions of the Board resolutions on various matters have been transmitted to the State and Chapter Regents. Very many letters from persons interested in the Society have also been promptly answered, and every means taken in this manner to further the general welfare of the organization. The whole correspondence has aggregated about 1,600 letters answered.

I regret to inform you that on account of illness I was obliged during five months of the year to depend upon assistance of others, and to those ladies of the Board who from a kindly spirit added my work to their own I shall ever feel deeply grateful.

It has required a very large supply of application blanks, circulars, and constitutions to meet the constantly increasing demands from Chapters and others interested in our patriotic work. By reason of great expense it has been found impossible to supply official stationery to all the National officers and committees, so that the privilege of free stationery has been limited to the few officers whose duties seem to absolutely require it. About 600 rosettes have been purchased since the last Congress, and most of them sold and the proceeds transmitted to the Treasurer-General. It is a singular fact that American manufacturers seem unable to make our rosettes, and that we are therefore obliged to import them from France, yet we surely must not begrudge our sister Republic, the home of Lafayette, the honor of making decorations to be worn by patriotic American women. [Applause.]

Your Corresponding Secretary-General, having been authorized by the Board of Management has arranged with one of
the large paper mills of New England for the special manufacture of letter paper and envelopes bearing in water-mark an enlargement of the Society badge. The paper is intended for the use of all members, and will be furnished at a slight advance above cost, either with or without the customary printed or stamped heading. The "dandy" or design used in making the water-mark is the property of the Society, and, of course, can not be used by the manufacturers except upon order of the Society. For our special stationery it seemed best to me to select from the many samples furnished the parchment linen which most closely corresponds with the paper used at the time of the American Revolution. The paper will be ready for sale by the Corresponding Secretary-General in a few weeks, and it is hoped that it will meet the approval of our Chapters and members. The water-mark may be used, if desired, in manufacture of paper for the application blanks, and I would recommend that my successor present this matter to the Board for consideration.

There is a branch of work as yet assigned to no special officer, which I wish to present to this Congress. I refer to a historical library. While serving you as Registrar-General for two years the great need of authentic records and other books of reference was continually impressed upon me, and it was then that I commenced our little collection of books, most of which was donated, although twenty-five dollars in all have been appropriated by the National Board for the purchase of specially needed publications. The books now in the library are: State Papers of New Hampshire, four volumes of Revolutionary Rolls, the gift of Dr. Huntton. Spirit of '76 in Rhode Island, gift of Mrs. T. H. Alexander. Record of Connecticut Men in the Revolution, gift of ex-Governor Bulkeley, through Mrs. Keim. Frothingham's "Siege of Boston," gift of Mr. W. H. Lowdermilk. Archives of the State of New York, Revolutionary Rolls, vol. 1. Second Series of Pennsylvania Archives, seven volumes, comprising Records of the Revolution, lent by Mrs. Howard Clark. Record of New Jersey men in the Revolution, by Adjutant-General W. S. Stryker. Old Churches and Families of Virginia, by Bishop

The collection of books represents a present value of about $150, and is rapidly becoming more valuable with the increasing demand for this class of literature, a demand created in great measure by the interest aroused in historical matters by the influence of our own and kindred patriotic societies. I would therefore earnestly urge members of the Society to take a personal and practical interest in the growth of our library, by gifts of books on American Genealogy or local history to be placed in our Memorial building where we hope at no distant day to have one of the finest historical libraries in the country. [Applause.] Respectfully submitted,

ALICE M. CLARK,
Corresponding-Secretary-General.
PRESIDENT-GENERAL. I believe it is understood now that all these reports ought to be referred to the Committee of the Whole to be considered this evening.

Mrs. MCLEAN. Madam President, I rise to a question of privilege. I wish to say that the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution desires to give several historical volumes to the library of the National Society. In doing this we hope we set an example which will be followed by every Chapter in this country. [Applause.] The Society will soon have a large library if every Chapter responds within the year to the example we New Yorkers wish to set.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL. In behalf of the National Society I will accept these volumes with thanks. I hope this precedent which has been established will be followed by many other Chapters. We will now hear the joint report of the Registrars-General, Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson and Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith. Mrs. Johnson has been very ill so Mrs. Smith will read the report.

Mrs. SMITH. Madam President and Ladies of the Third Continental Congress, it is with great pride and pleasure that the Registrars-General submit the following report: The increasing interest that seems to be taken in the Society, as evinced by its unexpectedly large growth during the past year, must be a source of profound gratification to the members and well wishes of the organization. Since their election the officers now retiring have received 2,033 applications for membership, of which 1,962 have been verified, leaving 71 that could not be approved, and which have been referred back to the applicants for further information. Among the applications approved there are some few in which the entire claim set forth was not susceptible of verification, but in which there was sufficient to justify the admission of the applicant under the Constitution of the Society. With the exception of the papers before mentioned as returned, and those received since the last meeting of the Board, on the 14th inst., all application papers which have reached the Registrars have been examined and approved by them, and upon their recommendation accepted by the National Board of Management. Duplicate
papers, properly signed by the National officers, have been returned to the Chapter Registrars in all cases where the applicant had entered the Society through an organized Chapter. In cases in which entry had been into the Society direct, that is, through no Chapter, the duplicate paper has been returned to the applicant, to be retained by her, or deposited with the Registrar of any Chapter with which she might subsequently become connected.

Those who have joined the Society since the last Congress are residents respectively of the following States:

New Hampshire, 6; Vermont, 70; Massachusetts, 87; Rhode Island, 31; Connecticut, 485; [Applause] New York, 240; New Jersey, 91; Pennsylvania, 200; Maryland, 36; Virginia, 50; West Virginia, 3; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 25; Georgia, 70; [Applause] Florida, 5; Mississippi, 4; Louisiana, 3; Minnesota, 24; Wisconsin, 20; Tennessee, 50; Kentucky, 28; Ohio, 137; [Applause] Illinois, 140; [Applause] Michigan 20; Indiana, 25; Iowa, 25; Missouri, 3; Arkansas, 16; Colorado, 1; Wyoming, 1; California, 9; State of Washington, 7. Last, but not least, the District of Columbia, 47. [Applause.] Showing an increase in the past year of 1,952 members, giving us a Roll Call of 4,710 members.

The application papers bear each its National number with the dates of approval of the Registrars and acceptance by the National Board of Management. They are bound in large volumes, 200 applications to each volume.

The Registrars deeply regret to report the death, during the past year, of the following members of the Society:

Mrs. Annie Ewing Cockrell, National No. 196; Mrs. Milli- cent Washington McPherson, National No. 1899; Mrs. Emily P. Rider, National No. 2759; Mrs. Julia Seymour Conkling, National No. 3221; Mrs. G. S. Clark, National No. 172; Mrs. J. H. Underwood, National No. 548; Miss Mary P. Halsted, National No. 720; Mrs. J. M. Reynolds, National No. 3290; Mrs. Frances Danforth Goodrich, National N. 1121; Mrs. Eliza Carter Harrison, National No. 1184; Mrs. G. S. Kenly, National No. 1692; Mrs. Leila B. Clapp, National No. 2569; Mrs. Martha M. Burrough,
National No. 1380; Miss Martha F. Sayles, National No. 1488; Mrs. Mary A. Sherwood, National No. 4005; Mrs. Elizabeth G. Vredenbergh, National No. 4011; Miss Agnes J. Robinson, National No. 37; Mrs. Sarah Farley Van Nostrand, National No. 3726; Mrs. Anne Gholson Glasgow, National No. 1774; Mrs. Myrtia H. Robertson, National No. 951.

From the organization of the Society up to date permits for the Insignia of the Society have been issued, on the application of members, to the number of 1,147. Three thousand and ninety-two Certificates of Membership have been issued by the Registrars. These embrace the certificates of 1,492 of the members admitted during the past year, and in addition 1,600 certificates of members admitted prior to the Congress of 1893. As the delay in the issuing of these certificates has been the cause of no little dissatisfaction throughout the Society, the Registrars deem it due to themselves to offer some explanation of the cause. On assuming their duties the present officers found that 1600 certificates of members admitted prior to February 22, 1893, had not been issued. These, it was thought should in justice to the members concerned, be issued with as little further delay as possible. It was not until these back numbers had all been sent out that work was begun on certificates of the members entering the Society during the term of the officers now retiring. The labor attendant upon the issuing of any number of certificates, preceded as it must be by a proper verification of the applications for membership, can not well be appreciated by those who have not experienced the task. It is with the greatest satisfaction, however, that the Registrars are able to report that a certificate of membership has at last been issued to every member of the Society admitted prior to the meeting held on the first of February, 1894. [Applause.] Certificates of members admitted on that date, and also those who were admitted on the 14 instant, are now ready, and would have been sent out but for the illness of one of the Registrars, and the inability of the other to accomplish the entire work alone.

The certificates will be issued immediately after the Congress, with those, about fifteen in number, which have been
returned for correction. Quite a number have come back to us marked "Unclaimed"—members having changed their addresses without notifying the officers in charge of the National work. Our successors in office will be able to enter upon the discharge of their duties without other trammel than the slight one of taking charge of the application papers received since the last business meeting of the National Board of Management on the 14th inst. [Applause.]

In view of the question at issue in the present Congress, it may be of interest to the members to know that of the 1,962 applications for membership approved during the past year, with the exception of the comparatively small number of fifty-five, the claims are all based upon lineal descent. [Applause.]

The experience of the retiring officers has led them to the inevitable conclusion that the duties entrusted to the Registrars-General can only be efficiently performed by ladies who are able and willing to devote their entire time to the work of the office. The Society at large is entitled to regard a paper endorsed by a Registrar-General as unquestionably establishing a claim sufficient to justify the admission of the applicant into the Society. If applicants be admitted on insufficient ground, or of they be rejected when in anyway entitled to admission, the chief aims of the Society are frustrated. Now, the determination of the eligibility is never an easy, and is often a very difficult matter, and one which requires not only hard work but time, more time, perhaps, than most members of the Society are able to give, without neglecting the duties of their homes, or wearing themselves down in health. In the opinion of the present officers, one of two things must be done, either the position of Registrar-General must be that of a mere figure-head, responsible only theoretically for the accuracy of the verification of papers, verification done by a paid clerk, or the number of Registrars-General must be doubled. The first course is open to the objection of increasing the already heavy expenses of the Society; the second, of increasing still further the members of the Board of Management. The suggestion, however, is prompted by a sincere wish for the welfare of the Society, whose interests during the past twelve months the Registrars have endeavored to advance by the conscientious
performance of the duty intrusted to their hands. With the earnest hope that one of the above plans may receive the sanction of the Congress, the preceding report is respectfully submitted.

ROSA WRIGHT SMITH,  
MARY KATHARINE JOHNSON,  
Registrars-General.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL. The report of the Treasurer-General is now in order.

TREASURER-GENERAL. Madam Chairman and Members of the Congress, I have to report that from the time I took charge of the office of Treasurer-General up to the day upon which I closed my books for audit I received from all sources $7,856.69. I have paid out, as shown by vouchers, $6,496.74, leaving a balance to your credit at Riggs & Co. of $1,359.95. Besides the account with Riggs & Co. you have a permanent fund account with the American Security and Trust Company of $1,123.84 deposited to your credit. Then you are the owners of a six per cent. guaranteed bond of the value of $1,000.

This permanent fund and bond are intended to be eventually used in the construction of a Home for us. Our motto is Home and Country. The men and women we honor gave us the Country, let us strive to give ourselves a Home.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGUERITE DICKINS,  
Treasurer-General Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President, I also wish, in the name of some of the members of the Kingston Chapter, to present to the library of the Society, a history of Kingston, a most interesting work, which they have presented to us. It is covered with the colors of Kingston, which are orange, as I think almost every member there belongs to the Highland Society.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL. In the name of the Society I shall be very glad to receive this book.

Mrs. MORAN. I wish to make a few remarks in regard to a donation from the Mount Vernon Chapter.
PRESIDENT-GENERAL. I think we had better go on with the regular order of the day and then close with this.

Mrs. SHIPPEN. May I ask if we are going to have an itemized statement of our account? We do not know how much has been expended.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL. I have no doubt that the Treasurer-General can give an itemized account to any who may desire it.

Mrs. SHIPPEN. We do not know how much has been spent on our Magazine—

Mrs. DICKINS. I will thank any lady to ask any questions she may desire to have answered.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL. All these will be in order this evening, when the Congress resolves itself into a Committee of the Whole. We will now hear the report of the Historian-General, Mrs. Blount.

Mrs. BLOUNT. Madam President and Ladies of the Continental Congress, to be a good historian in a Society like ours one needs to possess a taste for genealogical research—a love for detail—"a capacity for taking infinite pains." Given these qualities there is still demanded the materials with which to work—some data, some clue by which facts long hidden under the accumulation of years may be brought to light and forever fixed in their appropriate niche.

In preparing the Year Book I have taken for my model the Year Book of the Sons of the American Revolution for the District of Columbia, for I learned from the Historian-General of the National Society that each State prepared its own Year Book and publishes it; the number of copies issued depending upon the number of subscribers. The expense is thus borne by those who secure copies of the book. It may become a question for us to consider whether, in view of the rapid increase in our Society, one historian will be able to keep up with all the records, and also whether the National Society should be at the expense of their publication. There is much to be said on both sides of this question.

While in general obeying my instructions to give only the genealogical record of each member as far back as the ancestor who assisted in achieving independence, I have, in some cases, given brief accounts of facts that would be of
interest to the general reader. Especially have I sought to preserve every item concerning the work of women of the Revolution, for, unfortunately, a hundred years ago the work and sacrifices of women were very seldom mentioned unless they were so far out of the line of woman's daily life as to be recorded for that reason.

To my mind the only valid reason for our existence as a separate organization is that we are to do a work that would not be attempted by the Sons. Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh, and I feel these things so intensely, and think them of so much importance that I can not refrain from laying them before the Society, even at the risk of repeating what I have said in the past.

It is not too much to say that we will confer a benefit upon posterity if we can rescue from oblivion facts concerning the heroic deeds of our mothers, which will serve not only to fire our own zeal and patriotism, but, while shedding a glory over the deeds of our ancestors, will illumine the path of duty for coming generations.

To this end, and in the interest of my successor in office, I venture to make a practical suggestion. Let each applicant who finds herself eligible through her male ancestors, consider herself in honor bound to seek in every direction (even family tradition, well authenticated, is valuable) for anything of interest concerning her female ancestors. I would also suggest a like search on the part of those already members—while to those who are only collaterals there remains the possibility of becoming a lineal at the same time that she contributes valuable information for our records.

From this year's experience I can say that once begin the search you will be surprised to find how fascinating the work will become, and how much of interest you can discover where, at first, everything seemed blank and unpromising. To many the search may seem hopeless, but that is only because you don't know how to begin. It is the first step that counts.

If we have the right feeling we will greatly desire to know what manner of men and women our ancestors were in their daily lives; how they bravely struggled with poverty and endured privations that are inevitable in a new country in
order to build up such a Government as the world has never known. A single glance into the everyday life of a Revolutionary family will give a better idea of the people than whole chapters about battles, marches, etc. No subject can be truly seen in its just proportions until viewed from the standpoint of both men and women; and if we, as women, fail to give the home touch to the picture, how can we blame men for making the whole story of the Revolution one of battles, victories, or defeats? It was because the wife of John Adams was the woman she was that he could say in one of his letters to her: "By the accounts in your last letter it seems the women in Boston begin to think themselves able to serve their country. What a pity it is that our generals in the Northern districts had not Aspasias for their wives! I believe the two Howes have not very great women for wives. If they had we should suffer more from their exertions than we do. [Laughter.] This is our good fortune. A woman of sense would not let her husband spend five weeks at sea in such a season of the year. A smart wife would have put Howe in possession of Philadelphia long ago." [Laughter.]

By such unquestioned authority as this must we believe that the success of our arms was due primarily to the fact that the fighters were inspired and sustained all through the struggle by the unbounded courage and enthusiasm of their wives and mothers.

Few of us but have had occasion to regret that this Society was not formed twenty years earlier, when we might have secured accounts of Revolutionary times from aged relatives who had the stories direct from the mouths of the actors, and whose memory would have been the thread upon which might have slipped to us precious beads of history, now, alas! lost to us forever. Let us make haste to secure what may yet remain before it is too late.

Miss Wharton, in her charming little book, "Through Colonial Doorways," expressed the idea so much better than I can that I can not forbear giving the quotation. She says: "There being many old letters and diaries still unread and unpublished, it seems a task not unworthy of the later historian to gather together such records in order to present to this gener-
ation more characteristic pictures of their grandfathers and grandmothers, drawn with a freer hand and touched with the familiar light of everyday intercourse. The records that have come down to us are, after all, only a few out of the great mass written. Many, perhaps equally interesting, have, in some garret, fallen a prey to mold, decay, and the book lizard; or have found their way to the fireplace, impelled thither by some family iconoclast possessed with a rage for cleaning up; or, still more ignoble fate, have been torn up for curl papers! [Laughter.]

"A narrator of veracity tells how a bevy of gay young girls, gathered together in the roomy old Hopkinson House in Bordentown, appropriated some letters found in a garret, to this purpose, and lighting on some interesting passages, amused themselves by reading aloud, at what Macaulay names the 'curling hour.' Reports of these nocturnal revels being carried downstairs, a member of the family interested herself in the preservation of the letters, which proved a historical treasure trove. Such treasures will be less likely to be discovered as the years go on, and those who would find love letters like Esther Wynn's under the cellar stairs had better set about looking for them before mold and dampness have utterly obliterated the characters traced in the long ago." The importance of this work to me lies entirely in the glimpses of the home life of the people that we may discover. Of what interest is it to you or me that Mrs. So-and-So is lineally descended from a Major-General, Governor, or Signer of the Declaration of Independence? We should scarcely remember the particulars five minutes after reading them, but when we hear that a brave woman sent her husband, to the war, and then kept the household together, acting the part of father and mother, plowing and planting, spinning and weaving, cooking and teaching the children at the same time that she sent cheering words to the absent husband, that touches a spring to which we all respond with a feeling of pride, for it means a courage and patriotism in which we all share to a greater or less degree, and not the accident of birth or rank, which for one to possess means the shutting out of others equally brave perhaps. Let me not be understood as deprecat-
ing or undervaluing pride in one's ancestors—it is perfectly legitimate and proper, but the Sons have seen to it that the valorous deeds of our fathers are recorded. I plead only for a recognition and record of the services of their "silent partners." [Applause.]

Let us meet, then, on the broad plane of patriotism, as they did in the Revolutionary times. We have other organizations where we can boast of titles, let us here boast of our mother's courage, a song that has so far remained unsung. It is left for us, Daughters to give it voice. [Applause.]

I am glad to see there is a society which now celebrates Foremother's Day. It is time! The world takes us at our own valuation. Therefore, let us from now on stand by our sex, following the example of our brothers. I believe in women. I know we have qualities that make for peace and righteousness, but our education in the past has been such as cultivated some good qualities at the expense of others. We are beginning now to come before the public in a way that would have caused our grandmothers to gasp with horror, and, as we must necessarily, whether we like it or not, exhibit our weakness as well as our strong points to the public, who can not and will not make the allowance for us that we feel that we should receive, let us be wise enough to be guided by the rules that our brothers have found by years of experience are best and wisest to insure fair play to all. I will never allow that men are better and wiser than women, but they have had many generations of experience in the art of self-government, and while they sometimes so far forget themselves as to indulge in personalities in debate it is no uncommon sight to see combatants walking arm in arm after the tussle is over [laughter] when we, in our ignorance, had supposed they never would speak to each other again. We have been taught that consideration for the feelings of others was of greater importance than anything else, and so carrying the idea into our business meeting we are often afraid to express our honest conviction for fear it may hurt somebody's feelings; and by that habit of repression we at last find ourselves in the position of either sanctioning what we believe to be an unwise measure, or expressing our disapproval and thereby running the risk of being called "no lady" and marked for social ostracism.
When we differ as people must and always will if they have brains and use them, let us give each other the right to differ, and insist that each shall express her opinion fearlessly and without criticism from each other because of it. Especially ought we to refrain from imputing motives.

Men neither respect nor love women better when they are disloyal to each other and turn with unfailing devotion to them. Men like to see justice and fair play and good fellowship, not only among themselves but among their sisters. The world will respect us tenfold more if we settle our differences among ourselves and without an appeal to outsiders.

Let us learn to stand alone, to do what seems right in our own eyes; to stand by our colors, and in time we will be found marching side by side with our brothers in the procession which in ever-increasing numbers the world over is marching onward toward true liberty, equality, and fraternity. [Applause.]

Respectfully submitted, 

LUCIA E. BLOUNT,

Historian-General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL. We will now hear the report of the business manager of The American Monthly Magazine, Mrs. Barclay.

MRS. BARCLAY. To the President-General and Ladies of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress assembled: Ladies, I have the honor to present the following report on the management of the business department of The American Monthly Magazine from the time of my appointment as manager July 1, 1893, until now, a period of nearly eight months. It has been a time of peculiar perplexity and extreme embarrassment and discouragement, although marked in a few respects by some degree of success.

Before offering a financial statement, it seems proper that an explanation should be made of the difficulties which have arisen to prevent us from giving the satisfaction we so much desire, and some facts presented which may be of general interest. On accepting the position of business manager, I particularly desire the accomplishment of three objects; First, a return of the publication of the Magazine to this city, believing as I did then, and do still, that a first-class Magazine can
be printed in the best manner as issued in proper time at our National Headquarters, Washington City. Second, to secure an earlier issue of the Magazine each month, and its prompt delivery to all subscribers. Third, by a reduction in its expenses and increase of its income, to place it on a sound financial basis.

To accomplish its publication in this city at least expense to the Society, estimates were solicited and received from various printing firms, and the one which seemed most desirable accepted. A contract was entered into with "The Capital Publishing Company," a copy of which is presented herewith. With this contract in force, I hoped to secure by its guarantees and penalties the second purpose—the prompt issue and faithful delivery of the magazine. I regret to state my disappointment in these respects, and can only console myself in the fact that the failure of the printers to fulfill their contract has not occasioned any absolute loss to the treasury of the National Society, inasmuch as rebates have been made for the same to the extent of about $70. The most sincere regret is, however, the delay and disappointment occasioned thereby to our subscribers, and that I have been compelled by these misfortunes to claim from them, in my behalf, so great an exercise of the virtues of patience and charity. A change in our printing arrangements seemed absolutely necessary and was seriously contemplated. But as it involved much additional labor to both editor and manager, at a time when both were already overtaxed, and as the management was destined soon to pass into other hands, upon whom these responsibilities would rest, it seemed expedient to leave the selection of other printers to my successor.

Much effort has been made to increase the number of advertisers and advance the rates of advertising, but not with the encouraging results that had been anticipated. Meantime the discovery was made that our mail was being rifled of letters containing orders for magazines, money, postal notes, money orders, checks, and other valuable inclosures, some of which could not be duplicated and were entirely lost. These losses were reported to the post-office authorities, who wished the mail to remain as before at our office (1416 F street) in order
to aid, if possible, in the detection of the offender. But the funds being mine only in trust, I declined to risk a perhaps larger amount for that purpose, and, therefore, changed the delivery of the magazine mail to my residence, without other authority than my own judgment. There are letters still unaccounted for, and doubtless many have been sent which were never received. I trust this will be sufficient explanation to many for seeming neglect of their orders, silence in responding to their requests, and apparent discourtesy or indifference to correspondents in general. The robbing of the mail at the main office has given deep concern and deserves serious consideration and immediate attention, as the present condition of affairs involves to your officers much extra correspondence and often loss and inconvenience to the subscribers.

I desire also to call your attention to some facts in connection with the magazine before and since July 1, 1893, as these will doubtless be brought into comparison when its future interests are the subject of consideration and discussion.

During the past eight months there has been, as all must have observed, an increase in the number of pages, and also in the number of plates or engravings in the magazine, which increase may have enhanced its value as a periodical, and certainly has increased the expense of publication. The average increase in number of pages for each month has been twenty-seven, and the increase of expense because of plates or engravings has been not only the original cost of the plates, but the addition of about $110 to the printers' bill, for printing them. The original cost of the engravings has, however, been fully covered by contributions from Regents, made for this especial purpose. This is here noted because it has changed the relative proportion of the receipts to the expenditures during the two periods named, and should be regarded when making estimates for future expense of publication. Under the previous management there were published for a number of months 1,000 copies each month, but this number was found insufficient to supply the demand for extra back numbers, and a larger issue became necessary?

Since July 1, 1893, 1,500 copies have been printed every month, except November last, when, by a mistake of the
printers, the number was reduced to only 1,300, and that issue unfortunately seemed to be the one in greatest demand. We are, therefore, soliciting the return of November numbers and offering to purchase them at full rates, in order to supply the continued demand for them.

Besides the regular monthly issue of the magazine, there have been published 2,000 copies of a "Supplement" to the December number, containing a "Chapter Directory and List of Members of the National Society." In this also we have been greatly disappointed by the printers, who have made such failures that a revision will be required before these lists can be called complete.

In November last, the names of every Chapter of the National Society were added to the mailing list, hoping the magazine would thus be preserved by each Chapter as a valuable addition to its archives. Recently, this has been authorized by the Board of Management, and will hereafter be a permanent management. To those Chapters who have already paid subscriptions, we will here state the amount of same will be returned in due time. July 1, 1893, there were on the list the names of 909 subscribers. There are now, February 22, 1894, on the list of subscribers 723 names. Of these 541 have subscribed or renewed since July 1. Whether the decrease in number of subscribers is due to the increase of price from $1 to $2, which change was made in March, 1893, four months before my term of office began; or whether to the general depression of business, which has more or less affected every enterprise; or to dissatisfaction with the management of either or both departments, or from some unknown cause, others must determine. The entire expenses of the magazine for the months of August, September, half of October, and all of December were paid out of the proceeds of the magazine, also the expenses of the editor's office in New York, the manager's office in this city, and all incidental expenses from July 1, 1893, until February 15, 1894, when my accounts were audited.

I have received directly from the Treasurer-General, by order of the Board of Management, $343.11, and she has paid bills of my contracting for the magazine during the term of my
management to the amount of $684.46, making a total of $1,027.57, received from the treasury of the National Society. There remain but two unpaid bills, one of $50, due the editor for New York office expenses for February, 1894, and the printer's bill for February, 1894, which has not yet been presented.

As a summary of the detailed statements previously submitted to and approved by the National Board of Management, properly audited and filed herewith, I submit the following as showing the amounts actually received and expended by me from July 1, 1893, to February 15, 1894, exhibiting a balance of $42.39 to the credit of The American Monthly Magazine, and now on deposit in the Washington Loan and Trust Company, bank of this city.

**SUMMARY OF ACCOUNT.**

*From July 1, 1893, to February 15, 1894.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions</td>
<td>$1,182.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertisements</td>
<td>206.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions from Regents</td>
<td>180.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale extra magazines</td>
<td>105.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer General's checks</td>
<td>343.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$2,016.74</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditures</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Printer's bills</td>
<td>$1,316.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plates and engravings</td>
<td>171.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses editor's office in New York</td>
<td>305.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manager's office and all incidental expenses</td>
<td>180.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$1,974.35</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Balance                      | **$42.39** |

| Cr. Check of Mrs. B. C. Wilbnr received | **$50.00** |
| Cr. Check of M. M. Barclay to E. H. Walworth | 90.00 |

*For portrait fund, see magazine.*

"What does the magazine cost?" is a question asked so often that we will give some facts and figures which may satisfy many, whom we believe have made the inquiry— not from idle curiosity, but from a sincere interest in its success.
The total expense of the magazine for the last seven months has been $2,542.53. Printers' bill amounting to $1,846.70. Plates or engravings: 171.80. Plates or engravings: 38.25. Expenses of editor's office in New York: $305.75. Same of manager's with all incidentals included: $180.03. Total: $2,542.53. An average of $363.31 each month since last July.

The amounts above stated have not in every instance been paid, because of compromises, rebates, and other means used to reduce them; but the magazine, as it has appeared in size and illustrations, could scarcely be published for less than this amount. If its number of pages were limited, say to about 120 pages and fewer engravings in each issue, its publication, and still it might appear equally attractive and desirable, as the official organ of the National Society. The experience of these months confirms the manager in the opinion that, with a resident editor, upon whom there should be certain limitations as to number of pages and engravings and extra work on copy, and with an efficient manager, of whom there should also be certain requirements in order to increase income from subscriptions and advertisements, and with reliable printers to execute and deliver the work in proper manner and time, the magazine (when business returns to its normal condition) can be made self-supporting and in every way a success, a source of pride, and in time a source of income rather than a burden to the National Society.

I take this occasion to express publicly my thanks to the members of the Committee on Magazine, Mrs. H. S. Heth and Mrs. A. G. Wilkinson, and my greatful appreciation of their efficient services during my absence from the city; and the same also to Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Mrs. T. H. Alexander, and Mrs. E. L. McClelland for their valuable assistance in the general work of the magazine.

While it is well known that the editor and manager have not been in accord in much that relates to the contents and management of the magazine, these differences have not inter-
ferred with its general interests, and their official connection has remained entirely harmonious.

Wishing success to the magazine and the National Society, this, my last report as business manager of The American Monthly Magazine, is respectfully submitted.

MARY M. BARCLAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February, 1894.

Mrs. Barclay also presented the contract with the Capital Publishing Company, and her financial statement, as follows:

FIRST REPORT.

American Monthly Magazine per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Mary M. Barclay, Business Manager.

Receipts.

1893, July 1 to October 1.
To subscriptions as per bills on file from July 1 to October 1, 1893. (237 at $2.00 each) ................................................................. $474.00
" advertisements to date ......................................................... 36.00
" sale extra magazines .............................................................. 27.00
" contributions from Regents .................................................... 49.00
" same from Mrs. Wight ........................................................... 6.00

Total Receipts ................................................................. $592.00

Expenditures.

1893, to October 1.
To Washington office to date, viz: Letter box .......... $2.50
" lettering box ................................................................. 75.00
" binding two vols. magazine ................................................. 2.50
" current expenses (as per Miss Ball’s bill) ....................... 10.08
" check to Miss Ball for expenses as stated ............... 10.00
" postage for August .......................................................... 8.85
" wrappers for magazine July .............................................. 2.10
" " August ................................................................. 2.10
" freight on books, etc., from New York. E. H. W. .... 46.00

Total ................................................................. $39.34

To expenses for space, 22, World’s Fair, Chicago, in printing circulars ................................................................. 3.50
" postage on same ............................................................ 2.30

Total ................................................................. $5.80

To expenses editorial dept’ New York city. E. H. W., three month’s rent office to October 1 ........................................ 62.50
" postage, July and August .............................................. 7.30
" telegrams ................................................................. 3.25
" express, etc. .............................................................. 1.30

Total ................................................................. $74.35
SECOND REPORT.

Board of Management Daughters of the American Revolution in account with Mary M. Barclay, Business Manager.

Receipts.

1893, October 1 to November 1.

To balance on hand.................................................. $200 80

" subscriptions, advertisements, contributions from Regents sate of extra Magazines, from Sept. 19 to Nov. 1.......................... 266 45

$467 25

Expenditures.

To stationery .......................................................... $5 00

" wrappers ............................................................ 2 10

" clerical services for July and August for editing .......... 40 00

" plates for magazine, September.................................. 16 00

" postage and stationery, editor.................................. 7 70

" Capital Publishing Co. for September magazine ............ 232 71

" Capital Publishing Co. for October magazine on account ...... 100 00

" deposit in office, W........................................... 2 00

" postage W. office.................................................. 8 85

$414 36

To check, Mrs. Wilbur, Portrait Fund.......................... 90 00

$504 36

Receipts................................................................. 467 25

$37 11

To check for postage for New York office, to E. H. W., Novem-

ber 2, 1893............................................................. $6 00

Due Mary M. Barclay.................................................. $43 00

Respectfully submitted,

MARY M. BARCLAY,
Business Manager.

Read by Mrs. Heth. Accepted by the Board November 2, 1893.
THIRD REPORT.

1893.

Nov. 2 Balance due from last account rendered.............................. $43 11
to Canceled by check from Treasurer-General.............................. 43 11

Receipts.

Nov. To Subscriptions.................................................. $86 00
" Sale of extra magazines.............................................. 14 65
" Return by Miss Ball from office deposit........................... 8 83
" Contributions from Regents......................................... 20 00
" My check of Treasurer-General per order
  Board of Management............................................... $300 00

Total.............................................................................. $429 48

Expenses.

Nov. 9. To Typewriting in Subs. list (Brandenburg)... $4 02
" 28. " Typewriting on Subs. list (per R. Johnson) 5 40
" " Postage for Nov......................................................... 10 73
" " Wrappers for magazine............................................... 1 15
" " Stationery, bands, fasteners...................................... 75
" " Memorandum books................................................... 50
" " Clerical work on wrappers....................................... 1 50
" " Sale of extra magazines............................................. 1 40
" " Express on magazines per N. Y................................... 45
" " Stationery bill (Roberts)............................................ 7 25
" " Expenses of N. Y. office, rent, clerical services, postage, stationery, etc........ 50 00
" " Cuts for magazine per Rand. McNally & Co.............. 7 80
" " Capital Pub. Co. for supplies................................... 228 40

Balance................................................................. 318.55

Respectfully submitted,

MARY M. BARCLAY.

Approved and accepted by the Board of Management, December 7, 1893.

Audited February 19, 1894.

FOURTH REPORT.

1893.

Dec. 1 To Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1893, as per account to rendered.............................. $110 93

Jan. 1, " Subscriptions received........................................ $312 00
1894. " Advertisements (Gunther)....................................... 25 00
" Contributions (E. H. W.)........................................... 77 80
" Sale extra magazines................................................ 12 34

Total.............................................................................. $427 14

Approved and accepted by the Board of Management, December 7, 1893.
### Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To 2 File rests</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Charges on box from N. Y.</td>
<td>$0.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Freight on box from space 22, World's Fair, Chicago.</td>
<td>$2.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Commissions for sale of magazine</td>
<td>$2.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Printing postals (Cap. Pub. Co.)</td>
<td>$0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Printing Subs. blanks (Cooper)</td>
<td>$0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Wrappers for magazines</td>
<td>$1.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Addressing wrappers</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Expenses for N. Y. office, Edit. Dep't, rent, clerk, etc.</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Clerical services N. Y. office for Oct. omitted</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Postage for N. Y. office, Sept. omitted</td>
<td>$7.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Illustrated Am. electrotyes</td>
<td>$11.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Cuts for magazine (H. S. Broner)</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Postage, telegrams, etc., W. office</td>
<td>$8.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Illustrated American cuts</td>
<td>$18.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Capital Publishing Co. on acct. Dec.–May</td>
<td>$178.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Balance**

Respectfully submitted,

MARY M. BARCLAY, **Business Manager**

Presented and accepted by the Board, January 4, 1894. Audited February 19, 1894.

**FIFTH REPORT.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Jan. 1</td>
<td>$259.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Feb. 1</td>
<td>$472.91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Expenditures to February 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 5</td>
<td>To wrappers for magazine</td>
<td>$1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot; Ill. Am. plates for December</td>
<td>$24.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot; N. Y. Engraving Co. for December</td>
<td>$7.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot; Ill. Am. plates for December</td>
<td>$15.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot; Express on magazines to New York</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot; Commissions to agents at different times</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1894.
Jan. 23. To Back numbers magazine to supply orders. $3 00
  " Stationery W. office.... 65
  " Addressing wrappers... 1 50
  " 13. " Cap. Pub. Co. on act... 100 00
  " 25. " Cap. Pub. Co. on act... 100 00
  " Expenses N. Y. office, rent, clerical serv-
   ices, editorial... 50 00
  " Postage and postals.... 12 97
---  $321 65

Balance........................................ $151 26
Respectfully submitted, MARY M. BARCLAY,
Business Manager.

Accepted by the Board of Management February 1, 1894.
Audited February 19, 1894.

SIXTH REPORT.

1894.
Feb. 1 to To balance on hand February 1, 1894... $151 26
Feb. 15. " advertisements received........... $27 50
  " subscriptions Feb. 1................. 98 00
  " sale extra magazines and supplement. 9 75
--- 135 25

Total........................................ $286 51

Expenditures.

To Wrappers for magazines...................... $1 25
  " Stationery............................. 65
  " Addressing wrappers................... 1 50
  " Telegrams (43 and 32 cents)............ 75
  " Express on magazines.................. 60
  " Express on die (Memod, J. & Co.)..... 30
  " Paper, twine, etc., at office........ 90
  " Magazines bought...................... 84
  " Commissions to agents in full........ 8 40
  " Postage on Magazines and Constitutions. 16 88
  " Engraving Co. for Feb................. 7 80
  " Cap. Pub. Co. for supplies, printer's bill. 204 25
--- $244 12

Balance........................................ $42 39
Feb. 15. Deposited in Washington Loan and Trust Company.
Respectfully submitted, MARY M. BARCLAY,
Business Manager.

Audited February 19, 1894.
PRESIDENT-GENERAL. By a little inadvertence the report of the Auditing or Finance Committee has been overlooked. Mrs. Alexander will now read the report.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. The Auditing Committee beg leave to report that in the discharge of the duty assigned them by the National Board of Management they have examined the accounts of the Treasurer-General up to and through the date of January 6, 1894, and they find as follows:

They compared the entries in the day book with the amounts deposited at the bank of Riggs & Co. to the credit of the Society, in the name of the Treasurer-General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and find the amounts agree. They compared the canceled checks paid by the bank with the vouchers held by the Treasurer-General, and find the payments were duly authorized.

They find that the difference between receipts and disbursements corresponds with the balance to the credit of the Society at the bank of Riggs & Co. up to and including January 6, 1894, namely, $1,541.18. They find that the funds set apart as a "permanent fund" are deposited at the American Security and Trust Company, Washington, D. C.

Of this fund $1,000 are invested at 6 per cent in notes secured by deed of trust and guaranteed by said company. The deed of trust and guaranty have been in the hands of the committee.

The committee has also examined and audited the account of the Business Manager of THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for the period beginning July 1, 1893, and ending February 15, 1894, and find it correct.

Also the account of the editor of THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, covering the period from February 1, 1893, to July 10, 1893, and find it correct.

Also the account of the Treasurer of the Mrs. Harrison Portrait Fund, and find it correct.

SALLIE KENNEDY ALEXANDER, Chairman.

AUGUSTA DANFORTH GERR,

ROSE F. BRACKETT.

WASHINGTON, February, 1894.
PRESIDENT-GENERAL. An opportunity will now be given Mrs. Moran, Vice-Regent of the Mount Vernon Chapter, and Alternate from the Chapter, to present her report in connection with a volume which is a gift to the Society.

Mrs. MORAN. Madam President, and Daughters of the American Revolution, I have the honor to make the following report in regard to the publication and sale of my little gift book to your Society. This little novelette was presented to the Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution through Mrs. Mary Lockwood, and accepted by a unanimous vote. A committee was appointed which met at Mrs. McDonald's house, and the following report was sent to me through your Corresponding Secretary-General:

"Your committee reports as follows: That they deem it desirable and proper to assure Mrs. Moran of their high appreciation of her generous wish to serve the Society in the offer of her book, 'Miss Washington, of Virginia,' and to tender thanks therefor; also to state to her the well-known fact that the financial condition of the Society does not warrant the printing of any book at this time, and in no case could the Board recommend the contraction of debts, however tempting an offer it may have. But if by some other management, this book could be published under the name and auspices of the author, without any expense to them, the Society would gladly avail itself of the privilege of presenting it at the Chicago Fair on its table, to be sold there and elsewhere for the benefit of the Society. [Signed] Maria Devereux, Mary L. Shields, Helen M. Boynton, Eugenia Washington, Mrs. Cilley."

Under these conditions the book was published, handsomely bound and illustrated throughout, by the J. B. Lippincott Company, of Philadelphia. As Miss Floride Cunningham, the World's Fair Lady Manager from South Carolina, was the niece of our honored first Regent of the Mount Vernon Association, I thought it best to place 750 volumes of the edition of 1,000 books on the table of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to be sold by this distinguished lady for the benefit of the Memorial Hall to be built in Washington, D. C., by the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. The books were
sent on the 1st of April to Chicago and received by Miss Cunning-
ham, but, through some misunderstanding existing
between Mrs. Potter Palmer and Miss Cunningham, the books
were not put on sale until the closing days of the Fair. Mrs.
Palmer had granted the space for the table on the opening of
the Fair, provided 25 per cent of the proceeds be given to the
World’s Fair Commissioners. Miss Cunningham notified me
of this offer, and I begged her to grant the concession and put
the books on sale. I did not know that it had not been done
until the last month of the Fair. Two hundred and fifty copies
were disposed of from that table, and the net proceeds, amount-
ing to $240.40, have been turned over by Miss Cunningham,
att my request, to Mrs. S. B. Blackburn, Treasurer of the
Mount Vernon Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolu-
tion, to be held by said Chapter, in trust, for the Building
Committee of the Memorial Hall to be built in Washington
City for the use of the Sons and Daughters of the American
Revolution. Five hundred volumes were turned over in Chi-
cago to the famous author, Mrs. Katharine Hodges (Grace
Greenwood), who will sell them, free of cost to this Society.
As the business management of this book had been left to me,
I turned over the copyright, plates, etc., to the American Pro-
tective Society of Authors, at Chicago, with a clause in our
memorandum of agreement that a royalty of 10 per cent
should be paid to the Society of the Daughters of the Ameri-
can Revolution on all books of other editions issued by them.
I left with Lippincott the remainder of the 1,000 copies (250),
200 of which were sold to pay the $190 still owed him on the
publication of the book, and to defray all other expenses, viz,
$10.75 for boxing and expressage on 750 books to Chicago,
$1.25 for renewed copyright, while 50 copies were sent to Mrs.
Hugh Hagan, of Atlanta, to be sold there. I have no report
as yet from the sale in Chicago or Atlanta. I went on to Chi-
cago and was most graciously received by Mrs. Potter Palmer,
who, at my request, returned the 25 per cent charged on the
sales of “Miss Washington” at the World’s Fair. The Society
of the Daughters of the American Revolution may feel
easy about the future management of this little book, now in
the hands of a splendid publishing house, and it will be adver-
tised and sold through the newspapers and the trade without any moneyed responsibility of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. I hold the receipt for this book from the Librarian in the Woman's Building, and also from Mrs. Paul, the Virginia World's Fair Manager for the Virginia Library in the Mount Vernon Home. Mr. George W. Childs gave a column to the book in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, and so did other papers.

I feel sure that the many Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout our land will aid the accomplished "Grace Greenwood" in the sale of her future editions of this book in order to enlarge our contributions towards the building of a suitable monument to the memory of our uncrowned ancestors.

Mrs. Lockwood. I wish to make a correction in regard to the report which has just been presented. Katherine Hodges is not "Grace Greenwood."

Mrs. Moran. I thought she was. I sold the book to Mrs. Katherine Hodges, the President of the American Authors' Protective Society, and she sent me afterwards a statement of "Grace Greenwood." I thought that was her nom de plume.

Mrs. Lockwood. "Grace Greenwood" is Mrs. Lippincott.

Mrs. Moran. I did not know it. I hope you will excuse me, Mrs. Lockwood. I thought "Grace Greenwood" was her nom de plume.

Miss Hayes. Madam President, I wish to make a correction.

President-General. Do you yield to the lady who wishes to speak?

Mrs. Moran. Yes.

Miss Hayes. I merely wish to correct a mistake. I think Mrs. Moran said there was a misunderstanding between Mrs. Palmer and Miss Cunningham in regard to placing the book on sale at the Fair. As I was Mrs. Palmer's secretary I feel called upon to state at this time and in this public way that this was a misapprehension. As soon as Miss Cunningham was willing to comply with the ordinary regulations governing exhibitors the book was placed on sale with unusual——

Mrs. Moran. Mrs. Potter Palmer is one of my best friends——

Miss Pike. I am afraid I shall have to contradict the secre-
tary of Mrs. Palmer, because I have the statement from Miss Cunningham's own lips—

PRESIDENT-GENERAL. We will hear nothing but the report.

MRS. MCLEAN. If I may have the floor for a moment I would like to offer a resolution of thanks to Mrs. Moran for this donation. I think that would be a gracious thing under the circumstances.

MRS. MORAN. The net receipts from the various sales of the books amounting to $240.40, have been turned over by Mrs. Moran to the Treasurer of the Mount Vernon Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to be held by that Chapter in trust, and finally turned over to the Building Committee of the Memorial Hall to be built in Washington City. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT-GENERAL. Mrs. Keim, who has won a very deserved distinction through her State, has informed me that she has an interesting communication to make to you, which she will now please read.

MRS. KEIM. Madam President, and Ladies of the Continental Congress, I have in my hand a note from the Executive Mansion in reference to an informal reception which Mrs. Cleveland will accord the members of this Continental Congress. In order to give this invitation its official character, I will read the note as it comes from the hands of Mrs. Cleveland: "In answer to Mrs. Keim's note, Mrs. Cleveland desires to say she will be pleased to see the Delegates and Regents of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution on Friday, February 23, at a quarter to one." In order that there shall be no misunderstanding, it will be necessary for the Delegates and officers of the Continental Congress to arrive promptly at the Executive Mansion at the time named. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT-GENERAL. We have only one more matter of business, I believe, ladies, and that is—

A MEMBER. Madam President, may I ask if the invitation has been accepted?

PRESIDENT-GENERAL. All who are in favor of accepting this invitation which has just been read, will please say "ay,"—opposed, "no." [After taking the vote.] The invitation is accepted. An invitation has been extended by Mr. Brady, the
photographer; he requests that the ladies of the Congress, all Delegates, Chapter Regents, and State Regents, with the other officers, shall meet at his studio to-morrow morning, promptly at 9, to have their pictures taken. All those in favor of accepting this invitation will say "ay;" opposed, "no." [After taking the vote.] It is accepted.

Mrs. Lockwood. I think it will interfere very much with the business of the Congress. I think it had better be postponed.

Mrs. Barclay. I was about to make the motion that we decline the invitation, in view of the fact that we have so much important business to transact. I make that motion. (Seconded.)

President-General. You hear the motion, ladies. Those in favor will say "ay;" opposed "no." [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it and the invitation is declined. There is no further business before the Congress.

Mrs. Blount. The ladies in the back of the hall did not hear what was said. Will you please repeat it, Madam President?

Mrs. Barclay. I think it was misunderstood. I moved that the invitation should be respectfully declined in view of the fact that we have so much business before us.

President-General. I think the ladies so understood, and voted upon it in that light. It was respectfully declined, because we have important business to transact. There is no further business before the Congress for the morning session, I believe, and it is therefore adjourned until this evening at 7.30.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1894.

EVENING SESSION.

PROGRAMME OF THE UNVEILING OF THE PORTRAIT OF MRS. HARRISON.

Caroline Scott Harrison.

We hail thee, leader of our band!
First, sweetest lady of the land,
No crown we place on thy fair brow,
No laurel wreath on thee bestow,
But pure and simple like thy life
As daughter, sister, mother, wife,
The love we bring; and here proclaim
Thy highest praise,
A woman's ways.
A woman, gentle, tender, strong,
Who stood for right, and battled wrong;
Not Home alone, but Country too,
From sea to sea the wide land through
Held her allegiance, effort, pride,
From years when as a winsome bride,
With lifted head and higher view,
She looked afar,
Beyond the war.

With steadfast patience, calm reserve,
The soldier's wife with faith and nerve,
The statesman's mate, from camp to hall,
She stepped unspoiled through rout and ball,
And still the wine of wisdom pressed,
From each experience, sad or blessed,
Until the Model Matron stood,
On height supreme,
An uncrowned Queen.

E. H. W.

Introductory remarks by the President-General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson.

Music by the Marine Band. Mrs. Harrison favorite song, "Love's Old Sweet Song."

Report of the Treasurer of the Portrait Fund, Mrs. Elle:: Hardin Walworth.

Poem by Miss Belle Ward. Written for the occasion. Recited by Miss Lizzie Hardin Field, Charter Member, Daughters of the American Revolution.


Unveiling by Mrs. John Risley Putnam, Chairman National Committee, Mrs. Charles Burhans, Secretary.

Music. Miss Maud Morgan, Harpist.

President-General in the Chair.

The Congress was called to order at 7.45 by the President-General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL. The Congress will now be in order, and we will have music by the choir.

Music by the choir—"My Country 'Tis of Thee."

PRESIDENT-GENERAL. Ladies and Gentlemen; it is eminently meet, as their first free-will offering, that the Daughters
of the American Revolution should present to the country the portrait of their first, honored, and beloved President-General, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, to be placed upon the walls of the Executive Mansion. Having presided with ease, grace, and dignity over the social life of the White House, it is but a gracious act to perpetuate the memory of her quiet, womanly worth, and beautiful example, by placing before the Nation this finished work of art. Mrs. Harrison's character was pre-eminent in those traits of heart and mind which challenge admiration. It is especially in her rounded womanhood, beloved, and honored in the most sacred relations of life, as daughter, wife, mother, and friend, that we gather to-night once more to do honor to her memory. In selecting their first gift, the National Society wisely began within their own order. They thus hope to establish a precedent, which will lead to the preservation of the portraits of all women, whose fortune it may be to preside over the hospitalities of the historic old mansion dear to every American heart.

The committee having in charge the execution of Mrs. Harrison's portrait are entitled to greatest credit. It has been a labor of love, and the success with which their labors have been crowned prove that their purpose was no mere idle boast, but an avowed object, carried to happy completion.

The history of public men in America is so linked with their social and domestic life that women have become factors in the land. The words and deeds of the mistress of the White House are heralded, and are of as much, if not greater, interest than those of the Chief Executive. America may well be proud of the women who have and who do give bias and tone to public opinion by their own high bearing, and who present to the world the highest types of American womanhood.

Into your trustworthy hands, Daughters of the American Revolution, is committed the pleasing task of perpetuating in a tangible and practical manner the lives of men and women illustrious in the annals of our Nation's history. It is your privilege to carry to successful accomplishment this great ambition. With such incentives to high achievement can not both work and thought be raised above petty desire and personalities, and in your high ideal find union, strength, and renewed inspiration for historic and patriotic endeavor? [Applause.]
PRESIDENT-GENERAL. We will now have music by the Marine Band. The selection is Mrs. Harrison's favorite song. [The Marine Band plays in its accustomed beautiful manner "Love's Old Sweet Song."]

PRESIDENT-GENERAL. We will now have the report of the Treasurer of the Portrait Fund, by Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.

Mrs. WALWORTH. Madam President and Ladies of the Continental Congress, three years and a half ago, in August, 1890, Mrs. Harrison had the ideas embodied in our Society first presented to her mind by the originators of the Society, who then invited her to become its leader and first President. Her thoughtful and sympathetic response was one of the early inspirations to active work. At the first meeting held for formal organization on October 11, 1890, when the fifteen or twenty original members voted for the Constitution, Mrs. Harrison was elected President-General. In the difficulties of the summer of 1891 which threatened to wreck the new organization, although Mrs. Harrison's anxieties and a measure of her sympathy was with the rebellious element, yet she stood unalteringly by the Constitution, the law, and the constituted authorities, never uttering a word that was harsh or unjust, showing an unbounded charity for all, and finally by her invitation, that carried with it a command, she brought together the wavering and doubtful officers with those who were loyal, and in the conference of October, 1891, over which she presided she placed the Society on a firm foundation, from which it has grown into its present proportions.

In those early days we thought that we would obtain the portraits of the wives of all the Presidents of the United States and have them placed beside the Presidents in the White House. This was considered too large an undertaking. The idea of perpetuating the memory and influence of women in the Executive Mansion is in part crystallized in the works of art that now represent women in the White House. Martha Washington is there, the wife of the first President of the United States. She represents that ideal which is the lode-star of our existence as a Society. Martha Washington represents the woman of the Revolution. Dolly Madison is there. She typi-
fies; by her individual characteristics, the brilliant and heroic period of the war of 1812. Mrs. Polk is there. She represents that era of conquest which brought to us an empire in extent and an El Dorado in wealth—the period of the Mexican war. Mrs. Hayes is there, representing that moral warfare which the women of this country have waged against the vice of intemperance. [Applause.] She represents the triumph of man over himself when assisted by woman. She represents the purity and courage of American women. [Applause.]

And now we bring our offering, the portrait of Mrs. Harrison, who represents home and country, love and patriotism. She represents them not only in a general way, but as a type of the ideal American woman of the future. Mrs. Harrison believed in the ideal woman of the future. A woman unlike those on the one side who are radical, aggressive, and mannish, or those on the other side who are pining, sentimental, and clinging, but a woman self-reliant, intelligent, and modest, active and independent, a competent citizen of the United States, yet womanly and gentle.

She believed that the basis for a class of such women was to be found among women of American ancestry, among daughters of the founders of this Republic.

The artist selected to paint this portrait was Daniel Huntington, whose fame is world-wide, and several of whose works already decorate the walls of the White House. Doubtless some of you, like myself, had your early interest and curiosity aroused in the direction of American history by a view of his great work, the Republican Court, a large painting representing the first reception given by President and Mrs. Washington. The figures are all historic and accurate likenesses. He is our great American artist, and he has thrown the whole fervor of his enthusiasm and his genius into this work of art for us; it has received the highest commendation from the President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York and other critics. It has been warmly approved by ex-President Harrison and Mrs. McKee, and President Cleveland has accepted it for a place in the White House.

Just here, allow me to refer you to the plan made by Mrs. Harrison for the enlargement of the White House. It is a
plan, beautiful, grand and simple. It is yet in a Committee of Congress, and has been highly approved by many Senators and Members. We may look forward to the time when that plan will be adopted. Think, then, Daughters of the American Revolution, of the great value that will be attached to our portrait of Mrs. Harrison.

In collecting the fund for this portrait, I am fortunate in being able to say that it is a free-will offering from the members of this Society. No fairs, entertainments, or other devices have been used for this object, but the amount I will name has been the voluntary gift of the Daughters. The moneyed value of the picture is $3,800. Mr. Huntington's regular price for full-length portraits is $3,500. In consideration of the historic character of this work and of the objects of this Society, Mr. Huntington contributed $1,000, by reducing his price to $2,500. The frame for the picture, with boxing, transportation, etc., will cost $200. Incidental expenses of the whole period of the collection of the fund until the picture is deposited in the White House, will be $100, making the whole amount, $2,800.

Subscriptions received ........................................ $1,777 50
Paid to the artist ........................................ $1,300 00
Paid for frame and boxing .............................. 189 00
Paid expenses two private views ........................ 21 00
Paid printing, postage, stationery, etc., from Nov. 1893 to Feb. 16, 1894........................... 27 00

  Total paid out ........................................ $1,537 00

Subscriptions not yet paid ................................... 415 30
Balance in bank ........................................ $240 00

Total balance, Feb. 16, 1894 ............................... $415 30
Yet to be paid to artist .................................... $1,200 00
Incidental expenses yet to pay .......................... 65 00

  Total ................................................ $1,265 00
Deduct balance on hand and subscribed ................ 415 50

  Required to complete the fund ...................... $849 50

Sent to the Auditing Committee, February 16, 1894.
Approved by the Auditing Committee, February 16, 1894.

It is unnecessary to appeal to you for this amount. It would, indeed, be a most gratifying fact if this Congress would pledge
itself to raise the required sum. We leave it for your consideration.

We have asked you to pause momentarily in your business and yield to the influence of music, poetry, oratory, and art. We believe this will not divert your attention from the important business before you, but will afford that inspiration that makes business the means towards a noble end. In the onward sweep of any great movement, there is seen the evolution from principles—hard, inflexible, permanent principles, such as are necessary to every great movement—the evolution from these into the broad, high light of the fine arts. There is the labor, the struggle, the contention to plant the hardy seed that suddenly bursts forth in the beauty of blossom and perfume. So our Society has grown into a sturdy tree, upon which blossom the flowers of poetry, music, oratory, and art.

In music we bring to you an original National hymn, the words written at the request of a Chapter in the historic State of Rhode Island by a young and gifted writer; the music composed by a Daughter of the American Revolution of brilliant talent, from the historic State of Massachusetts, composed at the request of an officer of this Society. This hymn will be rendered by the celebrated Miss Maud Morgan, who, with the Lenox Choral Society, came from New York, and gratuitously, to do honor to this occasion.

By request of an officer of this Society an original poem has been written by a graduate of that institution of higher education, Vassar College, and it will be recited by one who is probably the youngest charter member of this Society, who comes all the way from Colorado and the city of Denver for this purpose. These arts of poetry and music are this evening but the handmaidens of the great art of painting, through which the committee in charge now present to you the portrait of Mrs. Harrison, our first President-General. [Prolonged applause.]

PRESIDENT-GENERAL. We will now have a song rendered by Miss Maud Morgan, the celebrated harpist, and the Lenox Choral Society.

Miss MAUD MORGAN. Ladies, at the request of Mrs. Stevenson I give you the name of our selection, which will be, "Sleep, Noble Child," by Carrie Bebee.
The song was rendered by Miss Maud Morgan and the Lenox Choral Society, and its close was greeted with prolonged applause.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL. The poem prepared for the occasion by Miss Belle Ward, will now be recited by Miss Lizzie Hardin Field, the youngest charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MISS LIZZIE HARDIN FIELD:

Fain would I sing for you a simple lay,
A melody oft borne from far away
On evening breezes in the twilight low,
Soft strains that tell me of the long ago.
Listening, at first I hear them near, then higher,
Sung from afar as by some magic choir,
Till, in a wondrous voice, they seem to soar
Far into silence, and I hear no more.
I wonder, sometimes, if the strains are real,
If 'tis not more than memory's strong appeal;
I know not, yet I hear them oft and oft,
Sweet, soothing accents low and soft.
Not mine the measures, then, though mine to sing
The thoughts that from the past they bring;
Thoughts linked each one to each in an unbroken chain,
Till present days and past are gone again.
So, if I may, I'll sing for you the song;
I pray you listen, for it is not long.
First, hear the story of a maiden's birth,
Of how a little girl once came to earth,
Far off, within an humble Western town,
Unknown like its great sister of renown.
No mighty towers, nor lofty, glittering dome
Sheltered her cradle; simple was her home,
A gentle cottage, far removed from strife,
Beneath whose wholesome warmth the maid began her life.
Over the bygone years, before she came,
There rang full many a great and noble name
Of ancestors, who fought and died,
Leaving to her their well-earned pride;
Leaving to her the noblest part
Of all that's best—an honest heart.
A gentle maid she was and very fair,
Dark were her quiet eyes, and dark her hair;
Her mouth gave sweetness to her sunny face,
And every smile proved Nature's truest grace.
Taught by a father's love, in love she grew,
Learning the best of life—in kindly deeds to do.
Thus, was she schooled in this home, for another,
In which she proved how great may be a wife and mother.
Years pass, we see her now, no longer as she stood,
Upon the brink of dawning maidenhood.
She is a helpmeet rare to find, indeed,
A hope and aid in every passing need.
Throughout her husband's struggles at the bar,
Throughout the weary trials of the war,
Always she showed her dauntless energy
Of what a noble's wife could do and be,
And no one guessed the longing and the pain,
That crossed her loving heart and tired brain,
While thick the air with blinding battle smoke,
And clash of arms full heavy, stroke on stroke,
She knew not if for her 'twere gain or loss,
And all alone she bore the heavy cross,
Holding to faith, which crowned her throughout life,
By which she rose above each care and strife.
Then, when her husband turned to affairs of State,
Again she proved his great help-mate.
Here, let me pause, before I strive to tell,
The part of this great life we all know well.
Here let each one some humble tribute bring,
Let every heart with loving praises ring.
O Daughters, more than faint our strongest praise,
That our most loyal hearts can ever raise;
Most weak, each tender throbbing note,
That memory breathes from time remote.
And you, O Lady, whose great name,
From us most gratitude can claim,
Patience, we beg, if our rude powers
Fall far below the love that's ours.
We list, and hear the measures low,
That memory brings, and yet we know
That though our wishes all are caught,
Within the cadences thus wrought,
We have no power e'en to repeat
The strains so soft and low and sweet;
Patience we therefore of you pray,
To hear from us loved memory's lay.
Gracious you were and ever kind,
To any griefs you chanced to find;
Helpful your ways for every wrong,
Ah, lady, great should be the song,
For you, first lady of the land,
Who ruled her home with gentle hand,
Yet one that very gentleness,
Made strong to comfort, aid, and bless.
Daughters, a moment listen! Do you hear
The melody so soft and wondrous clear?
Look! Do you see a picture that you know,
In softened minor tones and low?
See there, a sloping hill of summer green,
A river at its feet, in glittering sheen,
And o'er its summit, bathed in purest light,
A stately mansion rises calm and white.
Ah, she who entered in it yet awhile,
And left it lighted by her sunny smile,
Why tarried she not longer there to reign,
'Mong family, friends, and guests to entertain?
Over the stream in sparkling silver bathed,
Over the lawn in warm light softly swathed,
The elms their mighty branches firmly hold,
Proud as the distant shaft so white and cold;
Beyond the shores of fair Virginia rise,
And Maryland's wooded hill-tops met the skies;
A picture, softly drawn in Nature's books,
And over which an open casement looks.
Through this we see a room, soft clothed in blue,
Flecked with bright spars of silver, dancing through,
Lighting the pictures on the dainty wall,
A loved hand visible in each and all,
This was her home—her's, whom to-day we praise,
And once again I pause that we may raise
Tributes to her, with low and tender voice,
That for a woman such as she we may rejoice!
Praise to the daughter, mother, and the wife,
Each one of us is better having known her perfect life,
'Twas she who first taught to restore
Relics long hidden in the dust of yore,
'Twas she who drew, with artist's skill and care,
Plans for a mansion larger and as fair
As is the one our Presidents so long have known;
When this is done, when this tribute is shown
To her, who worked for others while yet here,
Then let this portrait held by us so dear,
Drawn by a master's hand, both firm and true,
Let this loved portrait, as it e'er must do,
Hold the first place within the palace white,
The place she held herself, won by her every right,
Within each heart, within each loyal breast
That wears America's proud, honored crest!
How can we, truest daughters of our race,
E'er find another one to fill her place?
Our first great captain, of our ranks the head,
'Twas she who first our slender columns led:
Gathering a mighty force to win the fight,
Keeping our country's flag always in sight;
'Twas she who worked with us in our great cause,
And now from every heart let our applause
Ring forth, afar, O Daughters, fair and proud!
But hush! Hush ye, sing ye no longer loud;
Soft be your sounded praises, like memory's minor lay,
For she of whom we sing to-night, has gently passed away,
Only the great example of her life, so great and true,
Like a whispered benediction rests on me and rests on you.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL. We will have now "Our Western
Land." It is offered as a National hymn for the Daughters of
the American Revolution. It is sung for the first time in pub-
lic. The music is by Mrs. J. B. Peet, the words by Miss Caro-
line Hazard, and it is to be rendered by Miss Maud Morgan
and the Lenox Choral Society.

"Our Western Land" was sung by the Choral Society.

MISS MAUD MORGAN. Ladies, Mrs. Stevenson asks me to
announce that, as I did not bring my harp, we will sing the "Star
Spangled Banner," and all are requested to join in the chorus.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL. The portrait will now be unveiled by
Mrs. John R. Putnam, Chairman of the National Portrait Com-
mittee, that will be immediately followed by the singing of the
"Star Spangled Banner" by the Lenox Choral Society, and
we will ask the audience to rise and join in the chorus.

The portrait was unveiled. [Great applause.]

(The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the Lenox Choral
Society, the audience joining in the chorus as requested.)

PRESIDENT-GENERAL. I am requested by the officers of this
Society to express to this large audience their gratification at
its attendance, and their appreciation of the courtesy it has
shown. We feel now that we are indeed factors in the land,
and that we hold a good deal of power in our hands. The
Congress will now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole,
and we are very sorry to say good-night to the rest of our
friends. [Laughter.] Mrs. Stranahan, will you kindly take
the chair?
(Mrs. Stranahan in the chair.)

Mrs. McLEAN. I would suggest, and I think I voice the sentiments of the entire Congress, that a resolution of thanks be tendered Miss Maud Morgan and the Lenox Choral Society of New York for the great addition they have been to the ceremonies this evening.

[Resolution carried amid great applause.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The House is, by the President, resolved into a Committee of the Whole, and I, acting for the President, will call upon Mrs. Lockwood to act as chairman of the Committee of the Whole. Before the committee begins discussion I am requested to ask that the friends who have been sitting upon the floor to witness the unveiling of the portrait and the attending ceremonies will please retire from the floor. This request is made by the State Regents, in order that the Delegates may sit together. While this is being done I will ask whether it is the judgment of the Congress that the time of the Committee of the Whole should be limited to this one session. Shall the time allowed the committee be limited or unlimited? Of course, we have business after that—the hearing of the reports of the State Regents.

Miss RICHARDS. Madam Chairman, in looking over this list I find that there are seven reports to be considered. If we give fifteen minutes to each report it will be one hour and three-quarters, which will take us to a quarter after 10. As we wish to hear the State Regents' reports in addition, I move that discussion be limited to ten minutes on each report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does some one second that motion? The motion is made that each report be limited to ten minutes. As there are seven reports it will make it after 10 o'clock when we finish. We then come to the reports of the State Regents.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Make it five minutes.

Miss HAYES. I wish to amend the motion, and move that we limit the discussion on each report to five minutes. (Seconded.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Shall I put the question, ladies?

A MEMBER. I think the reports were remarkably clear, and it seems to me that we have very little to do except to approve them. Five minutes is certainly sufficient.
Miss Richards. Limiting discussion to ten minutes does not necessarily mean that the report should be discussed for ten minutes. We may discuss it for only two minutes. My suggestion was that the discussion of reports should not exceed ten minutes. There are some reports, however, which I know will necessitate a ten minutes' discussion, I do not accept the amendment.

Miss Pike. By parliamentary law, whether the first mover of a resolution accepts or not, it can be voted upon.

A Member. I seconded the first motion; is it not in order to vote on that.

Miss Pike. Madam President, the amendments are to be voted upon also.

The Presiding Officer. Ladies, shall the discussion of the reports be limited in time to five minutes each? That motion is made and seconded; those in favor of the motion please signify by saying "ay,"—contrary, "no." [After taking the vote.] I think the ayes have it.

A division was called for.

The Presiding Officer. Those in favor of limiting the time to five minutes will please rise. [After counting.] Those opposed will please rise. [After counting.] The ayes have it. As Presiding Officer, and substitute for Mrs. Stevenson, I now yield the chair to Mrs. Lockwood as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

(Mrs. Lockwood took the chair as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.)

The Chairman. We will take the reports of officers in the order in which they were given this morning. The first is that of the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization.

Mrs. Mathes. May I inquire what right Mrs. Walworth had to make a report about the organization of Chapters?

The Chairman. The lady asks by what right Mrs. Walworth made her report. I suppose because she was in charge of organization.

Mrs. Mathes. I beg pardon. The Congress elected Mrs. Boynton last year as Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization. They rejected Mrs. Walworth.

The Chairman. I suppose all that those ladies have to do, if they are in doubt, is to refer to the Constitution. The Con-
stitution, as I understand it, provides that when an office is vacant the Board has the right to fill that office until the Congress convenes.

Mrs. MATHES. Madam Chairman, has the Board a right to create vacancies? Is that in the Constitution?

The CHAIRMAN. As a general rule, the Board has not a right to create vacancies. It has done it once in our history, and was sustained by the Congress; we need not go back to that. I do not understand whether I am going to rule on this subject, or what the condition is. I only give the decision of the Board, that the office was vacant by limitation.

Mrs. SHIPPEN. The place was declared vacant, and the election was placed on the list; the person had not resigned, but our Constitution says that the place shall be filled—it does not even provide for a resignation in such a case. She could not resign.

The CHAIRMAN. Not if her term was out.

Mrs. SHIPPEN. When you come here to elect for a year, and nothing but a year, and after you have elected for that time, and at the end of the year we find officers we have put in turned out, and their places filled by people that were rejected——

The CHAIRMAN. Madam, you will please address the Chair.

Mrs. SHIPPEN. I was addressing you.

Mrs. HAYES. Madam Chairman, there is nothing before the House.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a report before the Congress for consideration; is there any motion in regard to it?

Mrs. DICKINS. I move that the report of the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization be accepted. (Seconded.)

The CHAIRMAN. The motion has been made and seconded that the report of the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters be accepted. Are there any remarks on this.

[Cries of "Question!" "Question!"]

Mrs. SHIPPEN. If it is in order to make remarks, I wish to repeat what I said before. We do not feel that we came here last year to elect all our officers and have them turned out
afterwards. And we do not want to come back next year and find our officers turned out illegally and their places filled. On that account, I do not think that we ought to accept this report.

A MEMBER. I have no personal feeling in the matter, but from the reading of the Constitution it seems to me that a mistake has been made. On the 22d of February, 1893, Mrs. Boynton had held the office of Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters one year and four and a half months. Now, Section 1, Article IV of the Constitution says no one shall be eligible for the same office for more than two years consecutively. She had not held the office for two years, and therefore she was eligible for re-election, and being eligible she was elected by the Congress. and the Constitution says that the officers elected shall hold office for one year. I see nothing in the Constitution authorizing the Congress to elect an officer for less than a year. Do the records of the last Congress show that she was elected for a shorter period?

Miss PIKE. No; they do not.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I move that the time be extended for a few moments. I have an opinion of Judge Bristow on the point, and I know you would all be glad to hear it.

Mrs. PUTNEY. There is a motion before the House which has been seconded. We should vote upon it.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. Shall I read the opinion, Madam Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. You could not, without permission, Madam, and the time is now up.

Mrs. WALWORTH. Madam Chairman and ladies, I wish to ask that this discussion be deferred to some other occasion. Without entering the least into the question of the constitutionality of the subject there is one important fact which must be taken into consideration, that the duties of Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization, as I stated in my report this morning, were performed by Mrs. Boynton up to June or July, I do not know the exact date, and from that time until about the 1st of October by Mrs. Alexander. The duties have been performed from the 7th of October by Mrs. Walworth.
Now, here are three persons who have occupied this position, and it is quite immaterial whether they were constitutionally elected or not; each one has been a Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization for a certain period. When I assumed the duties of the office the books and insignia pertaining to it were handed over to me. There was no appeal to any tribunal, and consequently I must be admitted to be the de facto Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization without any reference to the constitutionality of the question. You are merely asked to accept the report.

(Cries of "Question!" "Question!"")

**Mrs. Alexander.** Ladies, I have here the opinion of a very eminent lawyer—

**The Chairman.** These opinions will have to be put aside, on both sides, because the time is up. Ladies, are you ready for the question?

**Miss Pike.** Madam Chairman, the question was on the extension of time.

**Mrs. McLean.** The question is on the acceptance of the report.

**The Chairman.** The question is on the acceptance of the report.

**Miss Pike.** Madam President, you said a vote must be taken.

**The Chairman.** I said the time was up.

(Cries of "Question!")

**A Member.** The question has been put.

**The Chairman.** We were interrupted, so I will again put the question. All in favor of the acceptance of this report will signify it by saying "ay,"—contrary, "no." [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it by a large majority, and the report is approved. We will now consider the next report.

**Miss Richards.** Madam Chairman, I wish to call the attention of the Congress to the fact that the discussion of that report took just eleven minutes. I just wanted it to be noticed how we are getting along.

**The Chairman.** Ladies, Miss Richards says we used eleven minutes on that report, which is one minute over time.

**Miss Richards.** No, Madam Chairman, the limit was five minutes.
The CHAIRMAN. The next report to be considered is that of the Recording Secretary-General, Miss Eugenia Washington.

Mrs. McLEAN. I move that report be accepted *in toto*. (Seconded.)

The CHAIRMAN. The motion is made and seconded that the report of the Recording Secretary-General be accepted. All in favor of that motion will signify by saying "*ay,*"—contrary "*no.*" [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it, and the report is accepted.

The CHAIRMAN. The next report to be considered is that of the Corresponding Secretary-General, Mrs. A. Howard Clarke. What will you do with this report?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Accept it.

The CHAIRMAN. All in favor of accepting this report will signify by saying "*ay,*"—contrary "*no.*" [After taking the vote.] It is accepted.

The next report is that of the Treasurer-General, Mrs. Dickins. What is your pleasure in regard to it?

A MEMBER. I move that it be accepted. (Seconded.)

The CHAIRMAN. All in favor of accepting this report will say "*ay,*"—contrary "*no.*" [After taking the vote.] It is accepted.

The next is the report of the Registrars-General, Mrs. Smith's report, which of course you know was the combined report of the two Registrars.

Mrs. BARCLAY. I move that that report be accepted, and a vote of thanks be tendered the Registrars; they have done a great deal of extra work in connection with their office. (Seconded.)

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Barclay makes a motion that the report be accepted, with a vote of thanks for the efficient and extra work they have done. All in favor of this motion will signify by saying "*ay,*"—contrary "*no.*" [After taking the vote.] It is carried.

The CHAIRMAN. The next in order is the report of the Historian-General.

Miss RICHARDS. I move that this report be accepted.

The CHAIRMAN. All in favor of accepting this report signify by saying "*ay,*"—contrary "*no.*" [After taking the vote.] It is accepted.
The CHAIRMAN. Madam President, I have to inform you that the reports of National Officers have been accepted.

Mrs BARCLAY. Madam Chairman, will you have my report accepted also? It did not come up. We have the business manager's report of the magazine.

Miss PIKE. I move that that report be accepted with an especial vote of thanks. (Seconded.)

The CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion, ladies, those in favor will say "ay,"—contrary "no." (Carried.)

The CHAIRMAN. I will now ask the committee if it is ready to report to the Congress; is there any more business?

Miss HETZEL. I ask that the report of Mrs. Moran be accepted.

Mrs. McLEAN. I had a resolution before this Congress this morning, and on the request of the President-General I deferred action on it until to-night. It was a resolution of thanks to Mrs. Moran for the sum which she donated to the fund for forming a National Home for the Society.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. Is it necessary to accept the Auditing Committee's report? If so, I move that it be accepted. (Seconded.)

The CHAIRMAN. All in favor of accepting the report of the Auditing Committee will say "ay,"—contrary "no." [After taking the vote.] It is carried. Is there anything else before the committee?

Miss HARDING. I move that we rise and report to the Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The motion is made that the committee rise and report to the Congress. All in favor of this will say "ay,"—contrary, "no." (Carried). Madam President, I have to inform you that the reports have been accepted by the Committee of the Whole.

(Mrs. Stranahan takes the chair as Presiding Officer.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I report to the Congress that the chairman of the Committee of the Whole has stated that the reports have all been accepted. This stands approved if there is no objection. We will now proceed to the business next in order, which is the reports of State Regents. The reports will be called for by the Recording Secretary-General in their order. The papers will be limited to ten minutes each.
RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL. California: Mrs. Virginia Knox Maddox is the first on the list.

MRS. WALWORTH. Madam President, I wish to say that Mrs. Maddox's report is not here, and it is not convenient to get it to-night, if you will allow it to be deferred until the other reports are made.

RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL. The next report on the list is that of Connecticut, Mrs. deB. R. Keim, Regent.

Mrs. KEIM. To the President-General and Daughters of the American Revolution, it is highly gratifying in behalf of the State of Connecticut, of which I have the honor to be Regent, and my associates, the Chapter Regents and Delegates of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to welcome the Regents and Delegates of other States, the National Board, and visiting Daughters to the Third Annual Continental Congress with a most encouraging report of progress in State organizations and members.

I had the honor to report to the Second Continental Congress that the State of Connecticut represented 7 organized Chapters, 11 Regents and 210 members, in an aggregate National membership of about 2,000. I have the honor to report to the Third Continental Congress now sitting, 17 organized Chapters, 23 Regents, and on February 1, 585 members, to which number since that date have been added from one city alone upward of 40 additional members, or a total of 625 to February 22, 1894. This gives an increase in the State of Connecticut during the past year of 10 organized Chapters, 12 Regents and 415 members. In accomplishing these results since the adjournment of the Second Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, February 25, 1893, I made our tours of my native State of Connecticut in the organizing work of this Society. At every point I was most cordially welcomed by the ladies interested in our patriotic cause, who desired to honor the services of their Revolutionary ancestors by affiliating with their sisters in this noble commemorative movement.

Starting from Washington in April, 1893, I visited the central and northern counties in the State. At New Haven, Meriden, Hartford, and Danbury large and enthusiastic meet-
ings were held and the greatest interest in the Society was manifested. Following the suggestions of the State Regent, the ladies began the use for their Chapter designations of the names of the mothers or wives of the heroic men who represented those localities in the struggle for independence.

In June, during the second tour, my attention was devoted to the counties of Litchfield, Hartford, New Haven, and New London, visiting Lakeville, Winsted, Canaan, Simsbury, New Hartford, 4 of the 7 Cornwalls, Litchfield, New Milford, Hartford, New Haven, Lyme, Clinton, New London, Groton, Stonington, Noank, Pequonnoc.

It may be recalled from my report, read before the Second Continental Congress, that my intention would be to secure within the year Chapters or members representing the 48 towns which contributed men and money to the Lexington Alarm. This has been realized to the extent of enrolling members from more than one-half of these towns as they existed in 1775.

In the third tour, during the months of November and December, I also revisited Chapters where my presence was requested, which took me to the towns of Stonington, Norwich, New Haven, Derby, Waterbury, Meriden, Seymour, Ansonia, Shelton, Middletown, Hartford, and Simsbury. During these visits I addressed 7 different Chapters in 9 successive days.

My fourth tour, in January, 1894, included Norwalk, Danbury, Ridgefield, Redding, Bethel, Fairfield, Southport, Bridgeport, Stamford, Stratford, and Greenwich. The work thus far has been accomplished in 5 out of the 8 counties of the State, Windham and Tolland being entirely untrodden ground, while Litchfield still remains a comparatively new field.

The State of Connecticut, which furnished 42,831 troops to the war for American Independence, 1775–83, and was third in the order of the four great military States—Massachusetts, Virginia, Connecticut and Pennsylvania—in that momentous struggle, in these days of reminiscent reorganization among the descendants of the patriots of that conflict, stands in advance in the numbers of her Daughters, as well as in the numbers of her Sons of the American Revolution.
Of these foremost military States, the roll of honor of this commemorative Society, Connecticut, in 1894, leads with 23 Chapters and Regents and 625 members; Pennsylvania stands second, with 19 Chapters and Regents and 545 members, and New York third, with 10 Chapters and Regents and 508 members. The first military Commonwealth of 1775-’83, Massachusetts, is represented by 2 Chapters and Regents and 150 members, and Virginia, then second in the numbers of her military sons, has 7 Chapters and Regents and about 156 members. In proportion to the entire organization of this Society, Connecticut has 23 out of 143 Chapters and Regents, or about one-sixth, and 625 out of 4,496, or about one-seventh of the whole membership.

I found myself much embarrassed by extensive correspondence of inquiry occasioned by the contentions which have sprung up in the Society on purely controversial questions. In some cases the work of continued organization and increase of members wavered under the astonishment which the consequent war of circulars occasioned. Happily, owing to the firm stand taken by our honored President-General, serious consequences were averted. In the interests of those who have the arduous, and sometimes perplexing and even hazardous, labor of organization in the field as their most important and dominant share in the work of this Society, it is to be hoped that these questions will be determined by the present Congress.

The splendid results which so highly honor the women of Connecticut, in connection with the labors of this Society, could not have been accomplished without their most zealous, constant, and untiring cooperation. Therefore I desire to express to them in this presence and through the official records of this Congress my sincere appreciation of the universal and unbounded hospitality which was extended to me during my visits in their midst.

I also desire to extend to them, as portion of this report and as the sentiment of this Congress, thanks for the noble and patriotic services which they have rendered in furthering the objects of the organization and in actual commemorative work, in the care of historical burial grounds, the placing of suitable tablets upon historic homes, sites and trees, the recording of
reminiscences taken from the lips of daughters of Revolutionary patriots, the erection of flagpoles on battlefields, and the collection of Revolutionary letters, papers, books, commissions, garments, warlike implements, and other relics. In addition to this the Chapters of Connecticut contributed generously to the funds for the Mary Washington monument at Fredericksburg, Virginia; the portrait of Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, first President-General, Daughters of the American Revolution, placed in the Executive Mansion at Washington; and the Columbian Liberty Bell. They also sent soil from their own historic places to the Sequoia Chapter in California.

It can be safely predicted that, within another year, "the tight little State of Connecticut" will have on the roll of Daughters of the American Revolution over 1,000 names as her quota of the personnel of that patriotic organization.

It is my sad duty to announce during the past year the deaths of Mrs. John Clapp, of "Ruth Wyllys" Chapter, Hartford; Mrs. Emily Perry Rider, of Wooster Chapter, Danbury; and Mrs. Helen E. Dunbar, of "Sarah Riggs Humphreys" Chapter, Derby. Respectfully submitted,*

MRS. DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM,
Regent of the State of Connecticut.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This report of the State Regent of Connecticut has suggested to us the reasons of Connecticut's being the banner State in this Congress.

Mrs. BURHANS. I move that the report be accepted. (Seconded.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Those in favor of accepting this report say "ay," —contrary, "no." [After taking the vote.] It is accepted. The invitation that was given to the Congress this morning was repeated this afternoon by the photographer, Mr. Brady. He writes: "Dear Madam: I beg leave to state that I am desirous and fully prepared to photograph a group of your ladies on Saturday, at such hour as you may suggest, the morning preferred. Having taken a group of the Sons of the Amer-

*The very interesting appendix to this report will be printed in the July number of the magazine.
ican Revolution, I shall take great pleasure in making one of your organization to match it. Trusting you will kindly give me notice of the hour selected by you, as the most convenient for all, I remain, sincerely yours, BRADY.” I will say that Mrs. Stevenson can go at any hour on Saturday but 2 o’clock. Shall we act on this now, or take a little time to think it over and decide upon the best hour? What is your pleasure, ladies?

Mrs. MCLEAN. Madam President, Mr. Brady took the First Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Harrison’s photograph was one of the very best she ever had taken. I move that we accept his offer with thanks for the courtesy shown us, and fix upon some hour to be announced to-morrow. (Seconded.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Those in favor of this motion say “ay,”—contrary, “no.” [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it. The Recording Secretary-General will read a telegram in which you are all interested.


The PRESIDING OFFICER. We will now have the report of the next Regent, Mrs. Alexander, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. Madam President and ladies of the Continental Congress of 1894, I have the honor to submit the reports of the Chapters of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the District of Columbia. No additional Chapter has been formed since the meeting of the last Congress. However, the ones previously organized have increased in membership and influence. There are three, the Mary Washington, the Dolly Madison, and Martha Washington. The Mary Washington Chapter reports as follows:

The Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia, the largest and one of the most active Chapters in the Society, now numbers 215 members in good standing, including six officers and a local Board of Management, consisting of the said officers and five additional members elected from and by the Chapter.
Its present officers and local board are as follows: Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee; Recording Secretary, Miss Janet E. Hosmer Richards; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue; Treasurer, Mrs. L. S. Lamb; Registrar, Mrs. Violet Blair Janin. The five additional members of the local board are Mrs. Mary S. Foote, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, Miss Elizabeth Lee Washington, Miss Nannie Randolph Ball, Miss Pearre.

The Chapter is at present (and for the first time since its organization) without a Vice-Regent, the late incumbent, Miss Virginia Miller, having been appointed during the past week to fill a vacancy on the National Board of Management, leaving a vacancy in the ranks of the Chapter officers, which will be filled at the next regular meeting of the Chapter. According to the by-laws of the Chapter, it holds regular meetings on the third Tuesday of each month, from October to June, inclusive.

Owing to the great size of the Chapter no attempt is made at social meetings in private houses, it being deemed more convenient, as well as more in harmony with the true spirit of the Society, to hold its meetings in a small hall engaged for the purpose, where the business of the Chapter is first transacted, followed by a literary and musical programme, the chief features of which are short historical papers pertaining to Colonial days and the early struggles of our country, followed by the singing of patriotic songs. During the past year five of these historical reunions have been held, the first commemorative of the part Massachusetts took in the Revolution, the orator of the evening being the Hon. Ainsworth R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, followed by a paper by Miss Minnie Mickley, on the "Liberty Bell," and a patriotic recitation by Miss Richards; the second, in honor of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, (held on April 13) with Hon. John E. Mason, of Virginia, the great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson, as the evening's orator, followed by an original patriotic poem, by Mrs. Marian Longfellow Morris; the third, to listen to a delightful paper from Mr. Charles W. Coleman, of Virginia, on the early colonial history of Williamsburg, Virginia, one of the oldest and most interesting towns in the Old Dominion; the fourth, commemorative of the battle of Cowpens, South Carolina, with
brilliant papers from Miss Ida Beall and Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey, and a recitation by Miss Newcomb (all Chapter members); and, lastly, an evening on Valley Forge, with papers from Mrs. Yeatman and Miss Richards, and an original poem on Valley Forge by Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue, all of these also members of the Chapter, it being the special desire of the committee in charge to have the programmes made up entirely of contributions from members, thereby stimulating all to historical research, and feeling that it may depend for support upon the talent of the Chapter. The great interest manifested in these meetings, and the large attendance, both of Chapter members and guests, testified to their attractiveness, as well as usefulness, and encourage the committee to persevere in their arrangement, believing that, by so doing, they subserve one of the real and higher purposes of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH BLAIR LEE,
Regent Mary Washington Chapter.

JANET E. H. RICHARDS,
Recording-Secretary.

The Dolly Madison Chapter reports as follows:

During the year ending February 1, 1894, the membership of the Dolly Madison Chapter has increased from 29 to 45, with 7 applications pending, thus having nearly reached 60, the maximum number allowed by its by-laws.

The objects of the Chapter, as stated in its by-laws, are twofold: First, "To bring together congenial members of the National Society." How successful it has been in accomplishing this object may be judged from the fact that, although owing to the cosmopolitan character of Washington, the Chapter embraces among its members former residents of many States, extending from New Hampshire to South Carolina, Maine to Dakota, its meetings are characterized by the utmost harmony; and it unanimously agreed to forego the privilege of having a delegate at the ensuing Congress, rather than to admit members without due deliberation.

The second object of the Chapter is to carry out the purposes specified in the Constitution of the National Society. With this object in view, a class was formed last winter, meeting
once a week, for the study of parliamentary law, and this winter the women of the Revolution have been the subject for study at the regular monthly meetings. At the close of the business session an “open meeting” is held, and papers prepared by the historian and other members of the Chapter, recitations, music, conversation and light refreshments enable the members and their friends to pass a pleasant and not unprofitable evening.

At the regular annual meeting held in October, 1893, the following named officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Amos G. Draper; Vice-Regent, Mrs. M. M. Hallowell; Recording Secretary, Miss Antoinette Van Hook; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Francis Smith Nash; Registrar, Miss Sarah B. Maclay; Treasurer, Miss K. L. Carhart; Historian, Mrs. William Ross Brown.

These officers, together with seven others, Mrs. Benjamin F. Snyder, Mrs. H. H. D. K. Horstmann, Mrs. Maria Devereux, Mrs. William H. Webster, Mrs. Edgar Z. Steever, Mrs. Tarleton H. Bean, and Mrs. Henry Gannett, constitute the local Board of Management, which considers all applications for membership, and in general superintends the interests of the Chapter. Respectfully submitted,

BELLE M. DRAPER,
Regent Dolly Madison Chapter.
ANTOINETTE VAN HOOK,
Recording Secretary.

The Martha Washington Chapter reports as follows:

Early in December, 1892, Miss Lilian Pike, having resigned from the Mary Washington Chapter, commenced to recruit members for a new Chapter, to be called the Martha Washington Chapter. On February 17, 1893, she notified the National Board of Management that she had secured twelve new members to the Society, as had been required of her, who would form the Chapter as soon as their papers were accepted. Two of these were withdrawn, leaving only ten. She secured two others by the 21st of February, but no applications could then be received. On February 18, the National Board authorized her formally to form the Chapter (with the
understanding that she was to be Regent), and complimented her on her energy. On Thursday, February 23, having already secured the eleventh member, she finally gained the twelfth also from the members at large. On Friday, February 24, 1893, she notified the National officers that the Martha Washington Chapter was formed, subject to the approval of the National Board. In the afternoon of that day the Board passed upon the case and finally approved it; and gave her formal notice in the evening that she was confirmed as Regent. She took her seat in the Continental Congress on Saturday, February 25, and participated in the debate on the eligibility clause.

When the Chapter was formed Miss Pike told the twelve members that she did not desire to be Regent against their wishes, and would leave them free to elect another Regent if they chose. They disclaimed any such intention or wish, and voted unanimously for her. At the first business meeting of the Chapter the Regent was authorized to invite four ladies of high character and standing to become honorary members. These were Miss Hartley Graham, whose father served in the Revolution; Miss Emily Hopkinson Smith, whose grandfather signed the Declaration of Independence; Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple, daughter of President Tyler, whose grandfather commanded a troop with Patrick Henry; and Miss Fanny Lee Jones, daughter of General Walter Jones, and great granddaughter of Richard Henry Lee.

In March, 1893, Mrs. Senator Butler, of South Carolina, who had been absent, returned and declared herself a member of the Chapter, having expressed her intention of joining early in January. This made the number of members fourteen. In May, Mrs. Crouch and her daughter, Mrs. Coyle, joined the Chapter, making the membership sixteen. At the June meeting the Regent made a personal appeal to some of the members to accept office, and won their consent. She appointed Miss Dade, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Katharine Costigan Dorsey, Corresponding Secretary; and Mrs. Clement, Treasurer. The Chapter then adjourned until the fall.

At the December meeting the Regent laid before the Chapter the circular of the National Board calling upon the
Chapters to instruct their Regents and Delegates as to their vote in the Continental Congress of 1894, on the eligibility clause. She expressed her views clearly, and after consideration the Chapter decided not to instruct her, but to leave her free to exercise her own judgment.

About twenty ladies have expressed their intention of joining the Chapter, and there is every reason to believe that it will make rapid progress during this second year of its existence.

With sincere regret I report the death, on January 7, 1894, of Miss Emily Hopkinson Smith, honorary member of the Martha Washington Chapter, at the advanced age of eighty-nine.

LILIAN PIKE, Regent.
KATHERINE COSTIGAN DORSEY, Secretary.

From the facts embodied in these reports we learn that the Chapter membership is 314. The Society at Large in the District, which exists by authority of the National Constitution (see last clause of section 2, Article V), and has a right to representation in this Congress, has a total membership of 182—a paid membership of 118—making the entire membership in the District 487. A total of which the District of Columbia has reason to be proud. Respectfully submitted,

SALLIE KENNEDY ALEXANDER,
Regent District of Columbia.

[Applause.]
The PRESIDING OFFICER. What is your pleasure, ladies, in regard to this report?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Accept it.

Miss HAYES. Before that question is put, I would like to ask if this last remark about the 118 members at large reopens the question of this morning? In other words, if we accept this report, does it simply leave the matter as it was this morning?

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I hardly think there is a question. It certainly does not bring the matter before you.

Miss HAYES. Thank you, very much.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Those in favor of accepting this report signify it by saying “ay”—contrary, “no.” [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Samuel Kerfoot, State Regent of Illinois, will now read her report.

Miss KERFOOT. Madam President and ladies of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I have the honor to represent in your Council the State of Illinois, whose existence as a Commonwealth became possible when Maryland took her spirited stand for the National possession of the Western lands, and Virginia generously donated to the General Government the territory a portion of which is now Illinois. With these two glorious old States as the authors of her being, if there is anything in heredity—and surely the Daughters of the American Revolution believe that there is—what may we not expect from the offspring of such a union? My ambition as her State Regent is to establish a Chapter of our patriotic Society in every considerable town within her borders; but to the accomplishment of this purpose there are many hindrances and drawbacks not shared in by our more favored sisters in "the thirteen original Colonies and Vermont," which were Revolutionary ground, and whose records of ancestry and service are preserved within their own limits. With us, many families have lived generations, far removed from the native State of their Revolutionary sires.

Family records have been left behind in the immigration to a new home. Tradition even, has become vague and uncertain; in many instances the very subject has been unthought of until our Society, with its muster-roll of patriots and its recital of their fame, has awakened interest and pride among their descendants. With us, proof of eligibility must be gathered through remote and unfamiliar channels, and to unravel or reunite the often tangled or broken line of descent, time and patience are necessary, while proof of ancestor's service must be sought at equal disadvantage.

Under these adverse circumstances, I feel that the record made during the first year, now closing, of my Regency is a hopeful one. The Chicago Chapter, organized on the 20th of March, 1891, was, in February, 1893, the only Illinois Chapter. It had grown from its original membership of 30 to one of 106, and in addition to its able Regent, Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, it sent two Delegates to the Congress of 1893. During the past
year, under Mrs. Shepard's regency, and stimulated by her untiring devotion to its interests, to further which no personal exertion or self-sacrifice on her part seemed too great, and with an active and faithful Board of Management, this Chapter has doubled its numbers and representation in the National Congress, has liberally contributed to the Liberty Bell, hospitably entertained at the Columbian Exposition the sister Chapters of the United States, and exhibited to an assembled world the work and aims of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Its literary programme for the present year is one of unusual excellence, and it has in its newly elected Chapter Regent, Mrs. Jno. M. Jewett, an officer of wide experience and great ability. The North Shore Chapter, Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden, Regent, organized April 20, 1893, has 20 accepted members. Its meetings, held once in two weeks at the houses of its members, are opened by prayer and by singing "America." Its Chaplain, the Rev. Peter Wolcott, of the Episcopal Church, is a son of the Revolution. The literary work of this Chapter is to be a study of American history illustrated by essays written by its members. The course was inaugurated on Saturday, February 3, by a most interesting paper by Professor Judson, of the Chicago University.

Having no Revolutionary historic spots within our State upon which to erect monuments, no Revolutionary graves to mark with a recording stone, no anniversaries save those common to our Nation to celebrate, the local work which presents itself to us is that of so influencing and educating the children of the foreign people who throng to our busy towns and fertile prairies, that they may develop into patriotic American citizens, loving our country as their own and understanding and upholding her institutions. [Applause.] To this great work, the North Shore Chapter has devoted itself. A suitable building in which the children may be gathered is under consideration, and a committee has been appointed to formulate a programme for the immediate prosecution of this praiseworthy purpose.

The Moline Chapter, Mrs. Mary Little Deere, Regent, was organized on January 7, 1894, with a full corps of officers and
an efficient Board of Management. Its Regent reports steady growth in Moline, with the prospect of additional members from Rock Island, its closely allied neighbor.

Mrs. Dr. James B. Taylor, Chapter Regent of Bloomington, has 15 applicants for membership engaged in the preparation of their proofs of eligibility.

I am greatly indebted to our honored President-General, Mrs. Adlai Ewing Stevenson, for her influence and assistance in the work of this Chapter.

In Springfield, the Regent, Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, is vigorously at work, and an influence radiating from this center is already perceptible in neighboring towns.

In Freeport, where the foreign element is very large, the Regent, Miss Harriet J. Hawes, states that much interest has been awakened among resident Americans. She hopes to form a Chapter whose intelligent devotion to their country's institutions and government may stimulate similar sentiments among citizens of foreign birth.

Miss Cornelia Gray Lunt has been appointed Regent of Evanston.

For Streator and for Champaign, Regents have been selected, who are looking over the ground, and whose report is encouraging.

With the work in Illinois thus propitiously begun, and with the one absorbing interest of its people during the past year, the Columbian Exposition no longer existing, I look for a fuller appreciation of the privilege of membership in our Society, and for a growth commensurate with my efforts for its advancement. [Applause.] Respectfully submitted.

ANNIE WARFIELD LAWRENCE KERFOOT,
State Regent of Illinois.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Those in favor of accepting this report will say "ay,"—contrary, "no." (Carried.)

RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL. Mrs. C. C. Foster, State Regent of Indiana, is next on the list.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. She is reported to be absent.

RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL. Mrs. M. M. D. Putnam, State Regent of Iowa.
The Presiding Officer. She is also absent.

Recording Secretary-General. Mrs. S. M. Pope, State Regent of Kentucky.

Mrs. Pope. I had no idea that we could get through with the unveiling of the picture so soon, so I did not bring my report to-night. Please excuse me. I will have it in the morning.

Mrs. Walworth. I would state for Iowa, Madam Chairman, that there has been one very active Chapter started and is in a prosperous condition, and another just started in the city of Dubuque, so that the work is now fairly inaugurated in the State of Iowa.

Mrs. L. F. Andrews. I would like to say a few words in regard to the work done in Iowa. The Abigail Adams Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution was formed during the summer months of 1893 through the efforts of Mrs. Carrie M. Ogilvie and others interested. On August 17 the Chapter Regent appointed by the National Society, Mrs. L. F. Andrews, called a meeting of those whose applications had been approved by the National Society to convene at her home, where a Chapter was completed with a charter membership of 16 ladies; among them Mrs. L. F. Andrews, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier and patriot who served through the war which secured to us this glorious country of which we are justly proud.

The Chapter adopted the name of the Abigail Adams, in honor of a woman who was loyal and true to our country through all its struggles; true as wife, as mother, being the wife of one of the Presidents of the United States of America and the mother of one. Let us honor her patriotism by carrying out the principles for which she endured privation with courage.

The Chapter is composed of ladies of culture, and they have a good degree of enthusiasm in their work. This Chapter was formed in June, 1893. In response to the call of Miss Carrie M. Ogilvie, of Des Moines, for those claiming lineal descent from Revolutionary patriots to meet at her home, about 15 ladies responded and made application for membership, and in this way the work was begun.
RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL. The Regent from Georgia asks to postpone the reading of her report until to-morrow. The Regent from Maryland, Mrs. A. Leo Knott, is the next on the list.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Knott will now read her report.

Mrs. KNOTT. As Regent of the State of Maryland, I have the honor to present the following report:

While there has been an increase in the membership of existing Chapters, I regret to say we have not added to the number of Chapters in our State during the past year. I have written to some ladies in several of the counties of the State, and have personally seen others. To these I have imparted full information of the Constitution and objects of the Society. In some cases Regents were appointed and authorized to enter upon the work of forming local Chapters, but up to the date of making this report I regret to say that the responses to these efforts to extend the operation and influence of the Society have not been as encouraging as I would wish to report. This is owing, it is said in some of the communications I have received, to the difficulty experienced in securing, in the neighborhood of the correspondents, the number of members requisite to form a Chapter. Copies of the Constitution and printed circulars, explanatory of the objects of the Society and urging the formation of Chapters, have been thoroughly distributed, and this good seed, it is believed, will in time produce fruitful results.

The Baltimore Chapter now numbers 85 members, and the Frederick Chapter 19. The officers of the Baltimore Chapter elected at the annual election in November, are Miss Alice Key Blunt, Regent; Miss Margaret Phelan Keenan, Registrar; Mrs. Edgar M. Lazarus, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Neilson Poe, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth Burnap, Treasurer; and Miss Marie J. McCay, Historian. Local Board of Management: Mrs. Jervis Spencer, Mrs. Clarence Cottman, Mrs. Nelson Perin, Mrs. John Tompkins, and Miss Elizabeth W. Hall. Delegates to the National Congress; Miss Alice Key Blunt, Regent, and Miss Mary S. Hall. Alternates, Miss Maria D. Williams and Mrs. J. J. Jackson.
The officers of the Frederick Chapter elected October 11, 1893, are Mrs. John Ritchie, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Ann G. Ross, Registrar; Miss Helen Young, Recording Secretary; Miss M. Janet Williams, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Margaret Washington McPherson, Treasurer; and Mrs. Henry Williams, Historian. Twenty-three dollars were contributed by the Baltimore Chapter and five dollars by the Frederick Chapter to the Society's portrait of our late President-General, Mrs. Harrison. Contributions were also sent by both Chapters to the Liberty Bell.

During the year our Society met with a loss in the deaths of two of its members, Mrs. Millissent Washington McPherson, of the Frederick Chapter, a great-granddaughter of Colonel Samuel Washington, and Mrs. Priscilla Agnes Kenly of the Baltimore Chapter. This venerable lady was a daughter of Colonel Gassaway Watkins, a distinguished officer of the Maryland Line in the Revolutionary War, and a president of the Cincinnati Society of Maryland. Regular and special meetings of both Chapters were held, which were well attended by the members.

In April the Baltimore Chapter assisted the Sons of the American Revolution in an exhibition of Revolutionary relics and works of art, for the purpose of raising a fund to aid in the erection of a monument to the memory of the heroes of the Maryland Line who perished in the defense of the liberties of our country. The exhibition was opened with an eloquent address by the Vice-President of the United States, Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, who came over from Washington for that purpose with a distinguished company. The Baltimore Chapter was represented by Miss Emma Knight at the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, held on the 17th of June last, under the auspices of the Chicago Chapter, at the World's Fair.

In response to an invitation from the Wyltwick Chapter in Kingston-on-Hudson, New York, as State Regent representing the Maryland Chapters, I attended, on the 16th of October, the celebration of the 116th anniversary of the burning of Kingston by British troops. This interesting celebration was attended by a large number of the members of our Society from various parts of the country.
On the 23d of November last, on the invitation of the Regent, I attended a notable celebration held in Frederick, under the auspices of the Frederick Chapter, in commemoration of the 128th anniversary of the declaration of the Frederick County court against the legality of the Stamp Act. This declaration, made in 1765, was the first deliverance by any tribunal in this country on this momentous subject, and greatly contributed to arouse and prepare the public mind for its subsequent and final decision by the stern arbitrament of arms. I append to this report a full account of this celebration, furnished by Mrs. John Ritchie, Regent of the Frederick Chapter.

On the 4th of January the Baltimore Chapter held a New Year’s reception at its rooms, East Eager street, which was very largely attended by the members and many invited guests. The rooms were handsomely decorated with the National and State flags, and with the emblems of our Society. The exercises were opened with singing by the members, of our anthem, “America,” and instrumental music during the afternoon, and a delightful collation contributed to the entertainment of the guests.

In compliance with the request of the Sequoia Chapter of San Francisco, I forwarded to Mrs A. S. Hubbard, State Regent of California, earth from the graves of some of the distinguished dead of our State of Revolutionary fame; from the tomb in the Chapel at Doughoregan Manor, in which repose the remains of the illustrious Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, for which contribution I am indebted to Mr. Harper Carroll, one of his great-grandsons; from the graves of Gen. Otho Holland Williams, of Col. John Eager Howard, the hero of Cowpens, and of Captain John Phelan of the Massachusetts line, a member of the Cincinnati Society, but for many years preceding his death in 1827, a resident of Baltimore City. From Frederick was sent by the Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. John Ritchie, earth from the last resting-place of Gen. Roger Nelson, a distinguished officer of the Revolution and the great-grandfather of the Regent of that Chapter; and also from the graves of Francis Scott Key and Roger Brooke Taney, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. These contri-
butions of soil from States born of the Revolution, made sacred by the remains of heroes and statesmen, rich with glorious memories of an heroic past, commingling with the gold-laden dust of California, are to nourish the Liberty Tree intended to be planted by the ladies of the Sequoia Chapter on the far-off shores of the Pacific, as a living memorial of our Society. The interchanges of cordial sentiments and of good offices between the Chapters and the Daughters of the American Revolution, Madam President, in furtherance of the noble and patriotic purposes for which we are associated together—the cultivation of an ardent love of country by bringing constantly before us examples of patriotic endeavor and heroic sacrifice—will strengthen the ties which bind us together in sisterly concord, and add another bond to our beloved and glorious Union.

I now present the report of the Frederick Chapter:

The Frederick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has held regular monthly meetings upon the second Tuesday of each month of the official year, from February 22, 1893, to February 22, 1894. Four new members have been added to its numbers. We had the great sorrow to lose by death one of our most valued charter members. The hand of death has indeed been busy in our midst, and many members have been prevented this winter, by their deep mourning, from taking the active part in the work of the Chapter that they have hitherto.

Sickness has not spared us either, and one of our most efficient officers has been detained from home for several months by a long and dangerous illness. We are thankful to report her entire recovery, however, and hope soon to welcome her to her own home.

Nevertheless, the Chapter has done what it could. In addition to the regular monthly meetings, a special meeting was held on the afternoon of June 17, 1893, to commemorate the determination of Frederick County that day, in the year 1776, to announce to her representatives in Annapolis, with directions to transmit the same to the Delegates in Congress assembled in Philadelphia, to throw in her fortunes with the cause of American Independence.
A telegram of greeting was sent by the assembled Chapter to the Chicago Chapter, on the same day celebrating, in the Woman's Building at the World's Fair, the battle of Bunker Hill. [Applause.]

On the morning of July 4, the Chapter attended in a body Divine service in All Saints Church, where the beloved rector had arranged a special service for the occasion, and when he delivered a most appropriate address. The National airs were finely executed by our accomplished organist, and the choir, with the kind assistance of some gifted friends, fittingly rendered the hymns and chants suitable to the day. We had the great pleasure of the presence of Miss Eugenia Washington, a National officer and member of the Board of Management, at this service. On the evening of July 4, the Chapter in a body attended, by invitation of the Philomathean Literary Society of this city, a public meeting held in honor of the day, at the City Opera House.

During the month of July the by-laws of the Chapter were formulated and submitted, and, with some slight corrections, ordered to be printed. They are now in force. A copy has been sent to the National Board and several copies distributed.

On October 11, 1873, the annual election for officers was held, when Mrs. John Ritchie was reelected Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Ann G. Ross was reelected Registrar, Miss Helen Young was elected Recording Secretary, Miss M. Janet Williams was reelected Corresponding Secretary, Miss Margaret Washington McPherson reelected Treasurer, and Mrs. Henry Williams reelected as Historian.

On the 23d of November the Chapter celebrated a most glorious anniversary in our country's annals, being the 128th anniversary of the action of the Frederick County court in refusing, November 23, 1765, to delay the business of the county for the want of British stamps upon legal papers, which was the first official act in the long contest for independence. A very large public meeting was held at the City Hall, donated us, free of charge for the purpose, by our municipal authorities, under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution. We were honored by the presence of the State Regent, and also of the Regent of Cumberland Chapter, as well as several Sons of
the American Revolution from Baltimore, and other visitors. Stirring and eloquent addresses were delivered, and two original poems were read. The Regent was presented by Dr. Edward Nelson with a beautiful gavel, made from wood of a wild cherry tree which grew over the grave of their grandfather, and ornamented with a silver plate containing this inscription: "From the grave of Gen. Roger Nelson, a Revolutionary officer." The entire community joined in celebrating the day, and we "Daughters" feel much encouraged at the amount of interest manifested. We now have a bill in the hands of the Senator from this county, asking the Legislature of Maryland to make the 23d of November a legal half-holiday, so as to impress upon the minds of the youth of the county the lessons of patriotism to be learned from their forefathers.

A box containing earth from eight historic spots in this city and vicinity was sent to Mrs. S. Isabelle Hubbard, San Francisco, California, for the planting of the Liberty Tree in that city. Thanks are due the Adams Express Company and their courteous agent here for sending the box without charge.

The Chapter contributed liberally, both in money and relics, to the Columbian Liberty Bell, and also collected for that object from others. To Mrs. Harrison's portrait fund the sum of five dollars has been sent and acknowledged. The Regent attended, by invitation of the Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, a charming reception given in Baltimore on the afternoon of January 4, 1894. The spacious rooms were brilliantly lighted and elaborately decorated, soft music filled the air, a delicious collation was served, and the scene was in every way worthy of the reputation for beauty and hospitality so long enjoyed by Baltimore City.

At one of their early autumn meetings the Frederick Chapter resolved to take up a course of historical reading. We decided upon "John Fiske's American Revolution," and have met every fortnight during the winter for an hour's reading of that most interesting work.

Owing to long-continued illness in her family, I regret to report that our late Treasurer feels herself no longer able to discharge the duties of her office, and has handed me her resignation. While we all deplore the necessity, and are
pained at the cause, under the circumstances we can but accept her judgment and relieve her, as much as possible, of all cares, save those filial ones she yields to no one. I have to-day filled the vacancy so occasioned, by the appointment as Treasurer of Mrs. F. Granville Thomas, who has accepted and will enter upon the duties of her position at once. We will find in her, I am sure, an officer whose promptness, accuracy and good judgment will be a cause for congratulation, not only to our own Chapter, but to the Society at large.

While our Chapter does not increase very rapidly in membership, it is yet in a healthy, vigorous condition, perfectly harmonious, active, and interested in its work, and in the work of the general Society, and ready to respond to the suggestions you may offer.

With best wishes for the prosperity of the Society in our beloved Maryland, and indeed over the whole "Union," I respectfully submit this report.

B. H. M. Ritchie,
Regent, Frederick Chapter.

In retiring from the position of State Regent of Maryland, I desire to express my warm appreciation of the coöperation and intelligent labors of the officers and members of the Baltimore and Frederick Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

Regina M. Knott,
Regent of the State of Maryland.

The Presiding Officer. If there be no objection we will consider the report of the State Regent of Maryland approved, and proceed with the next in order.

Recording Secretary-General. Mrs. Charles M. Green, State Regent of Massachusetts.

The Presiding Officer. As Mrs. Green's report is not quite ready to be read, but will be in a few moments, will the Recording Secretary-General please call the next name.

Recording Secretary-General. Mrs. R. M. Newport, State Regent of Minnesota.

The Presiding Officer. Miss Richards, of Washington, D. C., is requested by the State Regent to read it.
Miss Richards (reading for the State Regent of Minnesota):

To the President-General, National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution: Ladies, it gives me pleasure to present to you my second annual report of the operations of our Society in the State of Minnesota.

The St. Paul Chapter has grown steadily, and is now a vigorous organization numbering nearly 100 members, one of whom it will interest you to know is the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. Interest in the meetings has been marked and well sustained. There has been great readiness on the part of the members to contribute papers on subjects germane to the spirit and aims of the Society. These papers have been of a high order of excellence, and greatly enjoyed. The subjects treated were as follows: Mrs. Mason, the present Regent of the Chapter, gave an able paper on "Plymouth and Duxbury," with interesting facts relating to her ancestry; Mrs. Davis, among whose ancestry are found the names of Gov. Wm. Bradford, John Alden, Peregrine White, and whose stepfather was Gov. Winslow, read a description of Plymouth, during the reading of which the open fires were furnished with driftwood from the old town; Mrs. Gribbens's paper on Massachusetts Bay was very interesting; Miss Greene, a descendant of Gov. Greene, gave a very able paper on Rhode Island and Roger Williams; Mrs. Alden, now of Washington, and one of the Delegates to this Congress, gave a most interesting sketch of an old New England colony. During a portion of the year their meetings have been interrupted by their proximity to the World's Fair, which, with its various congresses, attracted many of its members.

The Minneapolis Chapter, established in the year 1892, has had an encouraging growth, the interest at the meeting held on January 18 exceeding that of any preceding one.

The World's Fair proved to be here also a distracting element, diminishing the number of meetings and the attendance.

The lamented death, in July, 1893, of Mrs. Jacob Stone, one of the most enthusiastic, intelligent, and valuable members of the Minneapolis Chapter, was a distinct loss to that organization. Another member passed away during the autumn, in
the person of Mrs. Frances Danforth Goodrich, the revered and venerable mother of the present Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Mark M. Lewis.

It seems desirable to authorize the formation of a second Chapter in that city, and steps have been taken toward perfecting an organization. It was thought by those interested in the work that the effect of having two Chapters would be to stimulate a spirit of generous emulation, and create a wider and deeper interest. Twenty-two descendants of Revolutionary heroes have already signified their intention of joining the new Chapter.

Application has been made to the State Regent by women in Duluth for the establishment of a Chapter there, and it is believed that in the near future the ranks of the "Daughters" will be swelled by the addition of an interesting and flourishing Society in that city.

Taking advantage of the presence of the members of the National Board at the World's Fair, and with their concurrence and approval, arrangements were made for a meeting to be held in our State Capitol, in this city, early in July. The announcement of this meeting excited great interest throughout our entire State, and, if it could have been held, would undoubtedly have contributed largely to the growth and strength of the order in Minnesota. To our great regret and disappointment, owing to a variety of uncontrollable causes, it was found impracticable to consummate the arrangements.

During the summer the State Regent was invited to forward a contribution of earth from Morganza, the country seat of Col. George Morgan, her maternal great-grandfather, to be placed at the roots of a Liberty Tree to be planted in April by the Sequoia Chapter. The invitation was accepted, and the earth has been forwarded, and will mingle with that from the grave of Lafayette, who had been an honored guest at Morganza in olden days.

In pursuance of the instructions of the National Board the State Regent laid before the Minnesota Chapters for consideration and decision the question whether the words "the mother of a patriot," should be eliminated from the article of the Constitution known as the "eligibility clause." The subject
was fully discussed, with the utmost good feeling and harmony, in both Chapters, and the vote resulted, in the Minneapolis Chapter, unanimously in favor of the proposition, and in the St. Paul Chapter it was carried by a large majority.

I regret to record the fact that the closing months of the year have been clouded by the unhappy controversies and dissections in the National Board. The minds of our members have been diverted from their legitimate work, and the effect has been to arrest our progress and paralyze our activities.

At a meeting of the St. Paul Chapter, held on the 28th of December, it was deemed pertinent and wise and within the province of the Chapter to take cognizance of this matter, and they stated their position in the premises in a series of resolutions, which were forwarded to the National Board, with the request that they be spread upon its records and published in THE AMERICAN MONTHLY. We regret to state that, much to our surprise, the Board saw fit to table them.

I can not close without expressing the earnest hope that we may soon emerge from the dark clouds which seem to envelope us, and become stronger and move steadily forward in the work which our Society was designed to accomplish.

Let us in this crisis affirm anew our loyalty to our organization, and our unaltering determination to stand for those principles of moderation, self-effacement, justice, and devotion to its purposes which comport with the self-respect and dignity of its members, and guarantee its perpetuity, efficiency, and glory. Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA E. NEWPORT, State Regent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no objection, we will consider the report of the State Regent of Minnesota accepted. No objection. Is the report from Massachusetts ready now?

Mrs. WARREN. I have the honor to represent Mrs. Green, who is unable to be present. Her report is as follows:

Ladies of the Continental Congress: The officers of Massachusetts are as follows, Honorary State Regents, Miss Rebecca Warren Brown, Mrs. Mary Adams Quincy. Acting State Regent, Mrs. Charles M. Green. Warren and Prescott Chapter, Boston, Chapter Regent, Mrs. Samuel Eliot; Vice-Regent, Mrs. W. L. Fitz; Secretary, Mrs. J. E. Davis; Assistant Sec-
retary, Mrs. James H. Beal; Treasurer, Mrs. F. P. Sprague; Registrar, Miss A. B. Shaw.

In presenting her report of the Massachusetts society, the Acting State Regent feels much regret that she can give an account of but two Chapters, the Warren and Prescott Chapter of Boston and the Mercy Warren Chapter of Springfield. One other Chapter has been formed at Concord, but no specific report of their proceedings was forwarded. A Chapter in Cambridge and one in Williamstown are in process of formation.

The Warren and Prescott Chapter has 82 recorded members. Meetings have been held once every month, not including those from May to October; the attendance has been good, and the interest taken in the aims of the Society and in all subjects under discussion has been very encouraging. A simple set of by-laws has been framed and adopted during the past year, in which the membership of the Chapter has been limited to 110. Of these, 10 may be nonresidents of the State, but must possess a claim to membership in New England either by birth or family tradition. According to the by-laws, State officers who are members of the Chapter are honorary members of the Executive Board.

At the annual meeting in November, 1893, the election of officers took place. Miss Warren resigned as Chapter Regent and Mrs. Samuel Eliot was elected to fill her place, her term of office as State Regent having expired. The Executive Board was increased by the election of a Vice-Regent and an Assistant Secretary.

Mrs. Winslow Warren and Mrs. Alexander Whiteside were elected Delegates to represent the Chapter at the National Congress in February, 1894, with power to appoint substitutes in case of inability to attend.

A committee has been chosen to arrange for the delivery of short addresses by men or women interested in the purposes of the Society, also for the reading of patriotic letters dating back to the Revolutionary period, or for any form of instruction or entertainment tending to stimulate the zeal or awaken the interest of the Chapter.

The number of members in the Mercy Warren Chapter of Springfield, has increased this year from 35 to 82. The Board
of Management, with three exceptions, remains the same. The present Board is as follows: Chapter Regent, Mrs. Marshall Calkins; Vice-Regent, Mrs. A. K. Wright; Corresponding Secretary, Miss H. Stockton; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. H. Kirkham; Registrar, Mrs. M. J. Seymour; Treasurer, Mrs. W. L. Wilcox; Managers, Mrs. Maria M. Whitney, Mrs. Lucy E. E. Fuller, and Miss Ellen F. Palmer.

The retirement of these very efficient officers was simply for the reason that rotation in office is believed to be essential to the permanent good of this Chapter, according to whose by-laws an officer is ineligible for re-election more than twice consecutively. Therefore at each annual election there always remain several officers of experience with the newly-elected members on the Executive Board. This rotation of office was instituted at the second annual election.

The meetings have been held upon special and important anniversary days of the Revolutionary period, with the exception of one held upon the first Monday in February. The plan arranged in December, 1892, whereby the membership was divided into committees, each one of which had charge and responsibility of a specified meeting, has worked satisfactorily, and is to be repeated for the coming year. Prepared papers upon interesting subjects have been read, some of which have appeared later in the monthly magazine. The usual place of assembly has been the Historical Rooms, but in order to give a more social character to the meetings they have sometimes been held at the house of the chairman of the day, where, after the usual formal exercises, a reception and tea followed.

On these occasions the quaint costumes of our grandmothers were donned by those officiating at the tea tables, and the house furnishings were of "ye olden time," thus adding to the interest and enthusiasm of the occasion.

On the anniversary of the destruction of tea in Boston Harbor the social feature of the meetings is most marked. It is the one occasion where a precedent is being established, to invite the families, interested friends, and the local members of the Sons of the American Revolution to unite in commemorating the principles and undaunted courage of the patriots of Massachusetts—the men who, on December 16,
1773, dared to emphasize their convictions that British citizens on American soil were entitled to the same political rights as British citizens at home.

On this last anniversary an address was made by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, preceded by Rev. Dr. Buckingham, of Springfield, who gave a brief account of the life of Nathan Hale.

A representative of the Chapter was present at the patriotic gathering at Chicago, and gave a faithful report of the proceedings upon her return. Material for the Liberty Bell was given by several of the members. The request of the California Daughters of the American Revolution for especial soils in which to plant their tree, has been placed in the hands of a committee who will respond.

The contest developed in the National Assembly, and the subsequent enforced retirement of the faithful and efficient Vice-President in Charge of Organization, followed by the voluntary resignation of other esteemed officers, are matters, so far as expression is made, of extreme pain and humiliation.

There are no collaterals in this Chapter, and there have been no applications of such for admission. Hedged about as admissions are by the duties of the Registrar, applications of collaterals, if representatives of patriots without lineal descent, would meet with general favor.

The unfortunate question of lineal and collateral eligibility has been allowed no more than a subordinate place in the deliberations of this Chapter, having been discussed only so far as the requirements of the Congresses of 1892 and 1893 made it obligatory.

The work of raising the Old Concord Chapter is going on bravely under the Regent appointed, Mrs. D. Lothrop (Margaret Sidney), and the prospect of a large and enthusiastic Chapter in that patriotic town is assured.

Since the writing of the above report a Chapter has been formed in Hingham, consisting of 14 members, with Mrs. James H. Robbins as Chapter Regent, appointed by the National Society. [Applause.] Respectfully submitted.

HELEN L. GREEN,
Acting State Regent.
The Presiding Officer. We will assume that this report is accepted, if there be no objection. There is just time for one more report, which the Recording Secretary-General will now call.

Recording Secretary-General. Mrs. Eliza Cabell Garland Ferguson, of Louisiana; to be read by Miss Miller, of Washington.

Miss Miller. Madam President, and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I beg to submit the following report to your honorable body:

Since receiving my commission as State Regent of Louisiana, in July, 1893, I have forwarded one application for membership, which was accepted by your honorable Board.

On November 4, 1893, the following notices were inserted by me in the two most prominent New Orleans daily papers:

To the Editor of the Times-Democrat:

The following are the objects of the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution:

Article II of the Constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution—

1. To perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

2. To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

3. To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of
country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

Trusting that you will be as generous to the Daughters of the American Revolution, as you were to the Sons of the American Revolution and thanking you in advance, I am, yours, respectfully,

MRS JAMES M. FERGUSON,
Louisiana State Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, 150 Julia Street, New Orleans.

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.—Notice is hereby given that any information regarding this organization relative to its purposes, individual membership therein and formation of Chapters in Louisiana, can be had by applying in person, or by mail to,

MRS. JAMES M. FERGUSON,
Louisiana State Regent, 150 Julia Street, New Orleans, La.

The above notices were duplicated in the Picayune.

And again, in the Times-Democrat, of February 18, 1894, I duplicated the advertisement. The notices of November 4, 1893, brought me numerous inquiries from the country parishes regarding the purposes and requirements of the Society of the "Daughters of the American Revolution." To each I forwarded a copy of the Constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and wrote a personal letter. Each inquirer assured me that her lineage entitled her to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, but some could not pay the assessment; some thought the fee and dues too high; others desired to know what was done with the money collected by the National Society; while others did not respond to my letters or make further inquiries. In this city many inquiries have also been made, but as yet have not resulted in application for membership. I have mailed 50 copies of the Constitution to 50 different women, living in 50 different towns in Louisiana. It is too early yet to report results from this effort.

Your Louisiana State Regent had hoped to have been with your honorable body at this Congress, especially that she might learn the methods of work, not only of the National Management, but of other State Regents.
I beg for information on the following:

Are postage and stationery not furnished the State Regents? I mean, of course, a specified amount. If not, why not? As they are National officers, it seems only equity that the National Society should furnish at least some part of the pecuniary means necessary to carry on the National work. Inquirers always ask me, "What is done with the money forwarded to headquarters?" I do not answer this question, as I do not know. Please send me the information necessary to reply to such questions. To whom do I, State Regent, communicate during the year for information, advice, etc.?

If your honorable body will furnish your Louisiana State Regent with $3 per month for the months from November to April each year for the purpose of advertising on the first Sunday in those months in the New Orleans Times-Democrat and Picayune, it will, I think, prosper the Daughters of the American Revolution by keeping it before the public in a dignified way.

Louisiana is peculiar in her citizenship, many noble families being of Spanish and French, not American, descent. This largely accounts for the difficulty of securing membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It is with much regret that I forward so meager a result of several months' work, and can only assure your honorable body it has not been for lack of diligence on the part of their Louisiana representative.

Sincerely regretting my inability to be with you at this time, and with best wishes for the increase of good-fellowship and members in all our branches of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I am, respectfully and fraternally,

ELIZA CABELL GARLAND FERGUSON,
Louisiana State Regent.

[Applause.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We will assume that this report is accepted, if there be no objection.

A MEMBER. I move that we now adjourn. (Seconded.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion has been made and seconded that we adjourn, of course to meet at 9.30 A. M. to-morrow. Those in favor signify by saying "'ay,'"—opposed, "no." Carried.
The Congress was called to order by the President-General, Mrs. Stevenson, at 9.50 A. M.

Prayer by the Chaplain-General:

"O Lord God Almighty! the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. We come into Thy holy presence to make acknowledgment of our dependence upon Thee for life, for health, and for every blessing; and of our renewed obligation to love, honor, and obey Thee, our Creator, and our Preserver, and our Most Bountiful Benefactor, for Thy mercies are new to us every morning, and Thy faithfulness is continued every evening, and we are to-day the living monuments of Thy love and protecting care, for since last we met thousands have slept the sleep of death. Our Heavenly Father! grant that we may not displease Thee, but be faithful and obedient to Thy commandments, and may Thy law be written upon our hearts, not with ink, but with the Spirit of the Living God; and let us abide in Christ, our true vine, and always bring forth good fruit, living as persons professing godliness, showing that we are Christians indeed by love to each other, and keeping the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. Lord! we pray Thee to strengthen our faith, inflame our love, and enlarge our views; support us in our trials, and guide us by Thy counsel, and when we come to die receive us into glory, that we may all unite in singing the song of Redeeming Love. Unto Him who loved us, and washed us from our sins in His own blood be all the praise throughout all ages, world without end. Amen."

President-General. The Congress will please rise and unite in singing "Hail, Columbia."

This was done.

President-General. Ladies, Mrs. Stranahan has very kindly consented to occupy the Chair this morning, during my absence, and I therefore yield to her now.

The Presiding Officer (Mrs. Stranahan). The first thing in order this morning will be the reading of the Minutes of yesterday's session by the Recording Secretary-General. Before that, I wish to say a word. There is, necessarily, considerable
disturbance near the doors, which interferes with the hearing of the Delegates sitting in that locality, who have come a great distance for the purpose of hearing. I would request that the ushers preserve quiet as much as possible. The Recording Secretary-General will proceed with the Minutes.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were read by the Recording Secretary-General, Miss Eugenia Washington, as follows:

Third Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Session of Thursday, February 22, 1894, 9.30 A.M.

Congress called to order by the President-General.

Prayer.

Music by the Marine Band.

The address of welcome was delivered by the President-General, and responded to by Mrs. James F. Peck, State Regent of Wisconsin.

Mrs. T. H. Alexander, Regent of the District of Columbia, rose to a question of privilege, and presented a resolution regarding the claims of Mrs. Wysong, Mrs. Breckinridge, and Mrs. Powell for membership in the Congress as the lawful Representatives at Large of the District of Columbia, with the request that a Congressional committee of three be appointed by the President-General to consider the contest and report to the Congress. After some discussion the motion was laid on the table.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary-General, during which credentials were presented and the badges issued.

A report from the Committee on Programme was presented by Mrs. Henry Blount. The report was accepted and the programme adopted.

The report of the Vice-President in Charge of Organization, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, was then read. Its consideration was postponed until the evening session.

Miss Eugenia Washington, Recording Secretary-General, presented her report, the consideration of which was deferred until the evening session.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary-General, Mrs. A. Howard Clarke, was presented and its consideration also deferred until the evening session.
Mrs. Donald McLean rose to a question of privilege, and stated that she desired to present several historical volumes to the Library of the National Society, as a gift from the New York State Chapter. The volumes were accepted by the President-General in behalf of the National Society with thanks.

The report of the Registrars-General, Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith and Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson, was read by Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Johnson being ill.

The report of the Treasurer-General, Mrs. Marguerite Dickinson, was then presented. Miss Forsyth, in the name of the members of the Kingston Chapter, presented to the Library of the Society a History of Kingston, which was accepted with thanks by the President-General, in behalf of the Society.

The report of Mrs. Henry Blount, Historian-General, was presented, after which the report of Mrs. D. R. Barclay, Business Manager of The American Monthly Magazine was read.

The closing report, that of the Auditing Committee, was then read by Mrs. T. H. Alexander.

Mrs. F. B. Moran, Vice-Regent of the Mt. Vernon Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, read a report in regard to the publication and sale of her gift book to the Society.

Mrs. deB. R. Keim presented an invitation from Mrs. Cleveland to the members of the Congress to be present at an informal reception, to be held February 23, which was accepted.

The President-General stated that an invitation had been extended by Mr. Brady to the members of the Congress to be photographed, at 9 o'clock, February 23, which was declined after some discussion, as it interfered with business.

Adjournment at 1 o'clock P. M.

Evening session, February 22, 1894.

The meeting was called to order by the President-General at 7.45 P. M.

The ceremonies connected with the unveiling of the portrait of Mrs. Harrison were then carried out, in accordance with the programme.
Upon motion of Mrs. Donald McLean a resolution of thanks was tendered to Miss Maud Morgan and the Lenox Choral Society.

The Congress then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the reports of officers.

Mrs. Stevenson yielded the chair to Mrs. Stranahan. Mrs. Lockwood was designated as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

After some discussion it was decided that the time allowed for the consideration of each report should not exceed five minutes.

The report of the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization, was first considered; after a short discussion as to the constitutional right of Mrs. Walworth to make the report, it was accepted.

The reports of the other officers were considered in their order and were accepted.

The State Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. deB. R. Keim, then presented her report upon the growth of the organization in Connecticut. Accepted.

The Chair stated that a further invitation had been received from Mr. Brady for the Congress to be photographed at any hour they should designate on Saturday. Upon motion of Mrs. Donald McLean the invitation was accepted, the hour to be determined hereafter.

The Regent of the District, Mrs. T. H. Alexander, next presented her report. Accepted.

The State Regent from Illinois, Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, presented her report, which was accepted.

The State Regent of Iowa being absent, Mrs. Walworth made a few remarks as to the condition of the Society in Iowa. Mrs. L. F. Andrews also spoke of the work in Iowa.

Mrs. Knott, State Regent of Maryland, presented her report, which was accepted.

The report of Mrs. R. M. Newport, State Regent of Minnesota, was read by Miss Richards, and was accepted.

Mrs. Warren, Delegate from Massachusetts, presented the report of the State Regent, Mrs. Green, who was absent. The report was accepted.
The report of the State Regent of Louisiana, Mrs. Ferguson, was read by Miss Virginia Miller, of Washington, and was accepted.

Adjournment at 10.30 P. M., the Congress to meet at 9.30 A. M. on the 23d.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. What will you do with these Minutes, ladies?

A MEMBER. I move that they be accepted.

The motion was seconded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is made and seconded that the Minutes be approved. Those in favor of approving the Minutes signify it by saying "ay,"—contrary, "no." [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it, and the Minutes are approved. There are several items of business to be considered, this morning. First, we will read the telegrams received; the Recording Secretary-General will please read.

The Recording Secretary-General read as follows:

"CLEVELAND, OHIO, February 22, 1894.

"The Western Reserve Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in annual meeting assembled, sends greetings to Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, with best wishes for continued prosperity.

"ELROY M. AVERY, President."

"TACOMA, WASHINGTON, February 22, 1894.

"To Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, President-General, Washington, D. C.

"The Mary Ball Chapter send greetings to the Third Continental Congress.

"MRS. C. W. GRIGGS, Regent."

"MEADVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA, February 22, 1894.

"To Mrs. N. B. Hogg, Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution.

"Crawford County Chapter sends greetings to the Continental Congress.

"F. I. DAVIS, Regent."
"PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, February 22, 1891.
"Mrs. A. Howard Clarke, Corresponding Secretary-General, Daughters of the American Revolution.
"WILLIAM A. HERR, President.
"THOS. STEPHEN BROWN, Secretary."

"ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, February 22, 1891.
"To Mrs. Letitia Greene Stevenson, President-General, Daughters of the American Revolution.
"The Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, Loyal Legion, Sons of Veterans, and Grand Army of the Republic, now in session in commemoration of the birthday of Washington, in the Capitol of Minnesota, send kindly greeting and best wishes for a most successful meeting of your Congress.
"ALBERT EGERTON, President.
"EDWIN S. CHITTENDEN, Secretary.
"ELIZA E. NEWPORT, State Regent.
"FRANCES M. MASON, Regent."

[Applause.]

Mrs. ALEXANDER. Madam President, I rise to ask the permission of the House to take from the table a question of privilege which was laid upon it yesterday, and, if I may have an opportunity, to make a few remarks in explanation.

Miss HAYES. I submit to the Congress that we have a regular order of the day. This is not a question of privilege. It is a question which has been laid on the table and is not before the House.

Miss RICHARDS. I second Mrs. Alexander's motion to take it from the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A privileged question takes precedence.

Miss HAYES. My motion takes precedence. The motion to take from the table is not a question of privilege.

Mrs. CABELL. Permit me, Madam President, to trespass upon the patience of the Congress for a moment——
 Miss Hayes. Pardon me. There is nothing under debate.

The Presiding Officer. The order of the day has been called for, but it has not been voted upon.

Miss Pike. It has not been decided to proceed with the order of the day.

The Presiding Officer. The order of the day is in our programme, and the programme has been accepted for the entire session.

Mrs. Alexander. I was told that a privileged question regarding the membership of the House was never for a moment set aside, but either referred to a committee or disposed of at the time it was offered, and I am told that our method of proceeding yesterday was unique. Anything in connection with the membership of the body—

Miss Pike. Will the lady yield to me a moment?

Miss Hayes. May I have an opportunity to read my authority—

Miss Pike. "Questions relating to the rights and privileges of the assembly or any of its members take precedence of all other questions except the two preceding, to which they yield."

The Presiding Officer. I thought there were three.

Miss Pike. Previous question can be applied to this as to all other debatable questions.

Miss Hayes. May I read my authority, Madam President?

The Presiding Officer. Yes.

Miss Hayes. The authority is Robert's Rules of Order, page 34: "A call for the orders of the day takes precedence of every other motion, except to reconsider, and the three preceding, to which latter three it yields, and is not debatable, nor can it be amended."

Mrs. Alexander. A previous question is not considered.

A Member. There is nothing before the House.

Mrs. Clifton Breckinridge. Madam President, I wish to call attention to the fact that there is no question of privilege so high as the question of who shall be entitled to a vote upon the floor of the House; that is the first question of privilege at all times.

Miss Hayes. May I ask what State the lady represents?
Miss Pike. She represents Arkansas.
Miss Hayes. Has she a vote on the floor?
Miss Pike. She has a voice.
Miss Hayes. Is not she one of the ladies whose right to a seat upon this floor has been called in question?
Mrs. Alexander. No; she is not.
Miss Hayes. Thank you.
Mrs. Clifton Breckinridge. The question as to who should be entitled to vote on the floor of the House is the first thing to be considered. There has never been any question on that point, so far as I can learn. It seems to be the object of some ladies who are here to keep from the floor those entitled to vote upon it. The body should certainly decide at least whether they are entitled to vote or not. I do not know whether the ladies wish to delay action until the Congress is adjourned, when there will be no chance to decide the point, but that would be the ultimate result as matters are proceeding now.

Mrs. Juley. Madam President, I desire to ask if there is any time in which this question can properly come up and be considered. It seems to some of us only a matter of fair play that this resolution should be, as is asked, referred to a committee, and if there is any time in which it may properly come up we should be glad to know it.

The Presiding Officer. I would like the opinion of the Congress in regard to this. I have my own opinion quite firmly established. Here is a programme containing a regular order of the day, that has been accepted. This programme gives an opportunity for the consideration of all these things. It seems to me that this question should come up at another time and not in the midst of the presentation of the reports of the Regents, which is included in the regular order of the day.

Miss Pike. Madam President, I desire to read the following paragraph from Robert’s Rules of Order: “A call for the order of the day takes precedence of every other motion,” not of every other question. A question of privilege takes precedence of every other question except to adjourn or fix the time for adjournment, and can be called up at any time.

Mrs. Alexander. Madam President—
Miss Hayes. Robert’s Rules of Order says in regard to a
motion to lie on the table: “If carried, the whole matter is
laid aside until the assembly vote to take it from the table,
which latter motion is undebatable and possesses no privilege.”
It can be taken up by motion and vote at any time.

Mrs. Alexander. I answer for the vote, you know.

Miss Richards. The motion is being talked to.

Miss Harding. I move we proceed with the order of the
day.

Miss Richards. There is a motion before the House—Mrs.
Alexander’s motion, which I seconded—to take this from the
table.

The Presiding Officer. I did not hear the seconding.

Miss Richards. I seconded it.

The Presiding Officer. That motion being before the
House, we may consider it.

Miss Hayes. I call for the order of the day.

Miss Pike. Madam President, we know that the minority
have no rights that the majority considers, but the minority
in all assemblies has some rights.

Several Members. Question.

The Presiding Officer. My ruling in this case is accord-
ing to Robert’s Rules of Order. The question of privilege has
the floor. It is a very easy matter to vote upon it and it is for
you to decide whether there shall be discussion or not. Are
you ready for the vote?

Mrs. Alexander. Madam President, if I may say a word,
I might throw some light upon the question. I think there is
a great deal of misapprehension—

(Cries of “Question!” “Question!”)

Miss Richards. It seems unfair not to hear Mrs. Alex-
ander’s explanation.

Miss Hayes. The question is not debatable.

Mrs. Lockwood. If this privilege is granted, there will be
an opportunity for them to explain their position. I think
that is right and just. [Applause.]

Miss Hayes. We want to know whether we are going to
take the question from the table.

The Presiding Officer. Mrs. Alexander has the floor.
Miss HAYES. Pardon me; I do not see how she has the floor. The question is not debatable.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. Have I permission to say a word in explanation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I would like to say, Madam President, and ladies of the Congress, that however objectionable it may be, the clause is in the Constitution, and it must be given attention, that “each Chapter, which has more than fifty members, may elect a Delegate to the Continental Congress in addition to its Regent, for each fifty members or fraction of twenty-five. The members of the Society in Washington and vicinity may also elect Delegates in the same ratio of representation.” So that we feel under that clause we were admitted to the Society as members at large; and I would like to say that we elected three ladies, two of whom have been in this Congress, and a collateral was instructed by the Society at Large to cast the vote of the other.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I would say that there is a difference of opinion with regard to the election of the three members. If we admit the question of privilege and allow speaking on one side we would have to allow it on the other. That question was up yesterday and was laid on the table. We resume it to-day and the question is, were the three legally elected.

Miss RICHARDS. May I remind the Congress of one thing, Madam Chairman? Mrs. Alexander’s motion did not lay it before the Congress to decide immediately and discuss this question, but merely to refer it to a committee of three to inquire into the validity of the claims of these so-called Delegates. Now, I would like to call the attention of the ladies to a fact. I have been consulting our parliamentarian, Mr. Spencer, and have asked him what measures of procedure were adopted in our National Congress in the case of any Representative or Senator who knocks at the doors of Congress for the privilege of coming in, claiming to have been elected, and he says it is unheard of that anyone claiming an election to our National Congress has had his case laid on the table without the courtesy of an investigation.
[Applause.] We simply ask that these Delegates be referred to a committee to investigate their claims and to report them back to this Congress. If this committee decides that their claims are not valid, and that there was not a proper quorum to elect them, this Congress can turn them down, of course, but it is their right—not their privilege—to be investigated by this Congress. [Applause.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, the generous spirit of the Congress has been expressed by Mrs. Lockwood, and I approve of what she said, that these ladies should all have the opportunity for every consideration of their claims. It seems to me that Miss Richards’ statement of the case, that it should be referred to a committee, covers the whole ground. I will present this to you for your action.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President, I wish to ask whether that question has been taken from the table.

Miss HAYES. That is the question.

Mrs. DRAPER. That is the question we would like to know about. Is it a proper thing to discuss the question? I am waiting for an opportunity to discuss it when it is taken from the table.

Mrs. HOGG. That is the point I desire to make. Our time is so valuable and the Congress will adjourn so early today that I feel it is important to press matters. I want to make one remark which I would not have made a few moments ago, and that is that since I have come in I have been approached by eight ladies, I think, who have announced to me that I would lose three strong lineal votes. I told them that that question was not in consideration. We have been told that these Delegates have been unconstitutionally elected, that there was no quorum present when they were elected, and I made it a point to stand on constitutional law, and said the matter could come up and be decided by the Congress. I wish to say that it is not a question of lineal or collateral——

Mrs. Lockwood. I want to say that the question needed an explanation, or everyone would have voted it down and it would not have been before us now. I say it is right that this question be referred to a committee. If you did not want to be enlightened you would not have taken it from the table. I
am sure there is nobody who is not willing to have it referred to a committee, which is just and right.

Miss Hayes. I am perfectly willing to waive my point. I do not think I am prejudiced, but I wish we could carry on these proceedings in a parliamentary way. If we are going to discuss the question and allow debate on it, it is proper that it should be taken from the table.

The Presiding Officer. Do you make that as a motion?

Miss Hayes. I make the motion that it shall be taken from the table.

Mrs. Alexander. I made the motion in the first instance that it should be taken from the table.

Miss Richards. I seconded the motion to take it from the table.

The Presiding Officer. The motion is made and seconded that the question be taken from the table. We can dispose of it in a very simple way after that. Are you ready for the question?

Several Members. Yes.

The Presiding Officer. The question is, Shall the motion in regard to the membership of the three ladies from the District of Columbia be taken from the table? It has been moved and seconded that this be done.

Miss Richards. Madam President, I—

Miss Pike. I have an amendment, Madam President—

The Presiding Officer. Will you state what your original motion was, Mrs. Alexander?

Mrs. Alexander. The motion was that the privileged question, which was laid on the table yesterday morning, be taken from the table.

The Presiding Officer. Please state what it was about, also, so that all may understand.

Mrs. Alexander. It was that the Delegates claiming representation in this body, elected by the Society at Large in the District of Columbia, should be allowed to take their seats as Representatives in this body, and the request was that it should be referred to a committee of three.

The Presiding Officer. Yes, that was the point.

Mrs. Alexander. It was to be referred to a committee of three, who were to return their decision to the Congress at the earliest practicable moment.
The P R ESIDING OFFICER. Are you ready for the question

Mrs. H OGG. Madam President, I wish to suggest that the question be taken from the table without any restrictions.

The P R ESIDING OFFICER. Shall that motion, which was laid on the table and which you all understand, be taken from the table? All those in favor of so doing will signify it by saying "ay,"—opposed "no." [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it.

Mrs. M CLE A N. I move that Mrs. Alexander's motion that this matter be referred to a committee of three be now accepted, and there be no further discussion. (Seconded.)

Miss D ORSEY. Madam Chairman, by whom will the committee be appointed? Mrs. McLean did not say.

Mrs. A LEXANDER. Will you kindly appoint the committee, Madam Chairman?

Mrs. D RAPER. Before the question is put may I say a word?

Mrs. M CLE A N. I made the motion that there be no discussion because I thought it would save the time of the Congress.

The P R ESIDING OFFICER. The motion is made and seconded and that motion is before the House. It provides that there be no discussion. Ladies, are you ready for the question?

Mrs. D RAPER. I wish to offer an amendment to it, that instead of a committee of three it be laid before all of the Delegates from the District of Columbia. It seems to me that is only fair; there are seven.

The P R ESIDING OFFICER. That would be like the case of a man who was judge and jury over his own actions. [Laughter.]

Mrs. D RAPER. We know what the questions are; we know how many there were at those meetings, and all the different points the Recording Secretary-General read.

The P R ESIDING OFFICER. I think you would be excellent witnesses. [Laughter.]

S EVERAL M EMBERS. Give us the question.

The P R ESIDING OFFICER. Is there a second to this amendment, that we leave the matter to the Delegates of the District of Columbia?

Mrs. A LEXANDER. Would it not make it clearer if I read the motion?
The Presiding Officer. I think it would; please read the motion.

Mrs. Alexander. This is the motion presented yesterday: "Whereas, the names of Mrs. Mary C. Wysong, and Mrs. Louisa D. Breckinridge, and Mrs. Diana K. Powell are upon the roll of membership of this Congress as the lawful Representatives from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Large, District of Columbia, are present, and claim to be the lawful Representatives from the District of Columbia; therefore,

Resolved, That a Congressional Committee on Credentials, consisting of three members, be appointed by the President-General, and that this contest be referred to said committee, which is instructed to report to the Congress at the earliest time practicable."

Mrs. McLean. I call for the question, Madam Chairman.

The Presiding Officer. Ladies, are you ready for the question? Mrs. McLean's motion is that the matter be referred to a committee of three, without any further discussion, and I think that needs the further statement of how the committee shall be appointed.

Several Members. By the Chair.

Mrs. McLean. The Chair, of course, has the appointment of the committee.

Miss Pike. I hope the Chair will consider the minority.

The Presiding Officer. I shall have to consult about it.

Mrs. Draper. Pardon me; the motion said President-General. Can we amend that motion?

Mrs. McLean. My resolution provided for no discussion of the question.

The Presiding Officer. The question has come up in regard to the technicality that I am not the President-General.

Miss Richards. You are her regularly constituted representative.

The Presiding Officer. I am, most decidedly. The amendment is that this motion being taken from the table, shall be referred to a committee appointed by the Presiding Officer, the President-General or the one representing her.
Those in favor of the amendment will signify it by saying "ay,"—contrary "no." [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it.

Mrs. RITCHIE. A question for information, Madam Chairman. By whom is this committee to be appointed?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has just been decided that the committee shall be appointed by the Chair.

Mrs. RITCHIE. Would it not depend upon who was occupying the Chair?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Not at all; the Chair is supposed to be properly occupied. [Laughter and applause.] Ladies, I do not mean necessarily at the present time, but at all times. [Laughter.] Ladies, I wish to say a few words. You can not conceive for a moment that I came to this Congress, it having been mentioned to me that I might be called upon to preside, without considering the great importance, and responsibility of the position. I threw myself back upon my resources and the chief one was what I had obtained from reading the transactions of the last Congress, and I thought: "What an able body of women; what knowledge they show on all points of parliamentary law, and what ability in all matters. I can certainly trust myself to preside over them, for they can direct the Congress themselves by their motions and their observance of parliamentary law." [Applause.] It was though this feeling alone that I thought myself able to undertake the task of presiding. I was impressed with the fact that seldom indeed is a woman called upon to preside over such an able body of women. [Applause.] You all know, if you stop to think, that without doubt we have some of the best women from every State—the most able and intellectual women; women able to consider any matter with fairness and justice. It was in consideration of all these things that I made the remark a few minutes ago, that the Chair would always be properly occupied. [Applause.]

Mrs. RITCHIE. We all consider, without its being stated, that the Chair is properly occupied; at the same time, I ask to know who would appoint the committee—whether it would be done by the present occupant of the Chair or by a subsequent one?
The PRESIDING OFFICER. That has been decided by a vote. The present occupant of the Chair is to appoint the committee. Am I not right, ladies?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

Miss RICHARDS. Is debate closed?

Mrs. BARCLAY. Before the appointments are made may I have a word to say? You have received the names, perhaps, for some of the National officers—of those who might be decided upon, and we would rather have you make the appointments without any suggestions, if agreeable.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, I would very much rather have this put to a vote. I suppose that is impossible, however; but I am new among you in a sense.

A MEMBER. I think the suggestion made is an insult to the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I can bear it. I became a member of this body, the Daughters of the American Revolution, by the special request of Mrs. Harrison. I told her at the time that my active membership in the body would have to be postponed for some time, as I already had so many responsibilities and duties resting upon me. So, although I have been a member of this body for some time, this is my first appearance among you. You would not, under the circumstances, have me appoint this important committee without advice?

Mrs. HOGG. I think you should proceed with the appointment of the committee. We have entire confidence in your judgment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. My desire is that all interests should be represented. I think this will be done by the appointment of Mrs. Shepard, of Illinois——

Mrs. McLEAN. The member who made the motion must, through courtesy, be appointed to the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. McLean——

Mrs. McLEAN. Pardon me, Madam Chairman, I meant person who made the original motion. My motion was simply supplementary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Shepard, of Illinois, and Mrs. Draper are appointed as the committee.
Certainly that is favoring the opposing side. Perhaps it is unfair, but it certainly is generous.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. That depends upon how it is used. We are quite even, for the two members from the District are opposites. [Laughter.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We will proceed with the regular business of the day.

Mrs. CABELL. Madam President, permit me to ask the indulgence of this House—the privilege of the House—before we proceed to the regular business of the day. I desire to make a few remarks to the Congress. I ask it as a personal favor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The consent of the Congress must be obtained.

Mrs. BARCLAY. I move the consent be given. (Secounded.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The consent of the Congress is asked that Mrs. Cabell be allowed to speak. Is it your wish, ladies, that this privilege be granted at this time? Those in favor of granting the privilege signify it by saying "ay,"—contrary, "no." [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it. [Applause.]

Mrs. CABELL. It is very pleasant to have approval, but time is precious, and I will proceed at once.

Mrs. BULKLEY. Madam President, I think a good many did not understand the question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I believe after the question has been decided, it is impossible to amend it.

Mrs. BULKLEY. Some of us could not hear it at all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Well, to be entirely fair, I will put the question again. Those in favor of granting the privilege to Mrs. Cabell to speak will please rise. [Cries of "No!" "No!"

SEVERAL MEMBERS. It is too late. It has already been decided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, I understand, of course, that it is too late, but all parliamentary law is based on justice and common sense. Any one who carries out justice and common sense will be sure to keep within the bounds of parliamentary law. [Applause.] Now, some ladies claim that something has transpired about which they know nothing—
that they did not hear it—and I think that, as the House has been so exceedingly fair in all other questions, it will be kind enough to allow them to be informed on this question. Will you not, ladies? [Cries of "Yes."] The question is, shall Mrs. Cabell be granted the privilege of speaking before the Congress at this time. Shall I put the question?

Several Members. No.

Mrs. Hogg. May I say a word?

Mrs. Blount. Would not the proper motion be to set aside the order of the day for the time being?

The Presiding Officer. Mrs. Cabell requested the privilege of speaking, and therefore it amounts to the same thing. I do not think it is necessary.

Mrs. Hogg. I suggest that the time be limited, as there is so much before us.

The Presiding Officer. I would suggest that if there be any limitation—

Mrs. Cabell. I submit, Madam President, that the House has decided, and that my remarks would not probably occupy as much time as is being occupied in discussion. [Laughter.]

The Presiding Officer. Mrs. Cabell is right; she has presided too often to make her remarks too lengthy.

Mrs. Cabell. This is a programme, ladies, these are not remarks. I feel the gigantic responsibility that I have assumed in asking this privilege. My fear is great that I may not prove equal to the occasion. My reason for asking this privilege is that according to the arrangement of this programme—a very well arranged and beautiful one—and according to the manner in which it has been carried out, it would be very difficult to bring the question that ought to be brought before you to your attention in time, and in a proper manner, except through this privilege which I have asked. I wish to say to you, ladies, with great pain, with deep sorrow, but with absolute candor, that you are here at present—please put a kind and generous construction upon my words, the obvious construction—actually sustaining and supporting, by your silence, a great wrong—a terrible wrong. You are submitting to and encouraging a great affront that has been offered your predecessor, the Congress of 1893. I wish to say to you, or rather
to remind you, ladies, that the body to which so eloquent and just a tribute has just been paid by your able and courteous Presiding Officer, proceeded, in due course of time, to the election of officers; that the names of certain officers were brought before it, that their names were properly presented, properly seconded, their claims were discussed, full opportunity was given to present objections to each officer, and that opportunity was taken advantage of, to a reasonable extent. After that discussion, upon a fair vote, the Congress of 1893 elected one officer and defeated another; rejected the claims of one officer, and pronounced valid and stamped with its approval the claims of the other. I ask you to look at the platform here, look at the beautiful picture to which your attention was attracted last night—a picture in which we all take pride and pleasure—and then look at another picture, that woman [turning and pointing to Mrs. Walworth] defeated, rejected by the Congress of the Society, occupying the platform. [Hisses, cries of "Shame," and considerable disorder in the hall.] I ask the courtesy of—[More disorder in the hall.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Congress will please come to order.

Mrs. CABELL. I ask the courtesy of the House. I say to you, ladies, that still you behold that picture, and there is your officer—in the corner, hidden away where she has been put by your Board of Management—there sits quietly [pointing to Mrs. Boynton] the woman for whom the votes of this Congress were given. Not one woman—[Cries of "No personalities!" "No personalities."] Personalities are necessary, ladies. I have asked the courtesy of the House—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The House asks your courtesy in return. [Cries of "Good," "Good," and applause.]

Mrs. CABELL. Courtesy, ladies, is a good thing—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Courtesy on both sides.

Mrs. CABELL. But it must be founded upon right. [Applause from the gallery.] I will not say that I did not expect anyone to say anything against what I have said, but I did not expect hisses. I can not speak against hisses or acclamations. I ask to be heard. What I desire, ladies, is an investigation.
And I ask, moreover, that before that investigation is made, that while the question is pending, the courtesy of that platform shall be extended to the lady elected to the office of Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters by the Representatives of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled in Congress in 1893.

[Slight applause.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Do you make that as a motion?

Mrs. CABELL. No, Madam President, I am not making a motion; I am addressing the House. I have violated all the ordinary rules by permission. I am making no motion. I am not standing on petty details of parliamentary law, which can be used, ladies, to violate the right as well as anything.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I shall have to make the ruling that it is not possible for the House to give permission to have its rules violated. [Great applause.] The House can give no such permission. [Great applause.]

Mrs. CABELL. I did not say—or I did not mean that. I am simply making a statement. I would not—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We will accept the amendment. If you did not mean to say violate the rules we will accept the correction; that was said, however.

Mrs. CABELL. I should not have made the statement, or risen in this way if, as I had expected and presumed, some lady from a distance had raised the question, but here we are going on, day after day, on this programme, and not one person has said, "Where is our Vice-President-General in Charge of Organizations of Chapters?" [Applause and expressions of disapproval].

[Mrs. Walworth rose and, coming forward, she was greeted with great applause.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Allow me to ask Mrs. Cabell if she was present last evening, and if the question was not asked then?

Mrs. CABELL. I do not remember. It will be very easy, ladies, to catch me on petty points; I do not wish to make petty statements now, but I wish to say to you, most solemnly, as your former presiding officer, that a stupendous wrong has been committed. I appeal to the women present...
to right that wrong. I appeal to them before they go on with the ordinary matters of business to investigate this great point, and to invite statements of fact and arguments. I am perfectly aware, ladies—

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Order of the day, Madam President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, we are not holding a court at present, but I think Mrs. Cabell’s appeal for an investigation is a just one, but it does not seem to me right for us to hear accusations before the court is held.

Miss McKnight. It will come this evening under the discussion for the good of the Society.

[Cries of “Order of the day.”]

Mrs. Putney. The order of the day can be called at any time, and takes precedence of all other orders.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. But not of a question of privilege.

Mrs. Putney. I think we should proceed with the order of the day, and not indulge in any personalities. All this can come under the discussion for the good of the Order, and is provided for on the programme. I therefore call for the order of the day.

Mrs. Cabell. I claim the privilege of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The privilege must be accorded, I think.

Mrs. McCartney. Madam President, I desire to make the motion that the President-General be authorized by this Congress to appoint a committee, to be selected by her, to decide upon this question after procuring such judicial advice as they may see fit, and let this amiable, glorious body of the Daughters of the American Revolution abide by that decision; that is the proper way to take all personalities out of this Congress. I beg this Congress that justice be shown by the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

The motion was seconded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is upon the motion of Mrs. McCartney.

Miss Desha. I do not think the motion is in order.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. What is the question?

Mrs. McCartney. May I be permitted to state my motion again, Madam Chairman?
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mrs. McCartney. My motion is that our President-General, Mrs. Stevenson, be permitted to appoint a committee, that she may select from the Congress of able women before you here, who shall be empowered, if necessary, to obtain such judicial advice as they shall see fit, and render a decision on this great and important question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That motion has been made and seconded.

Mrs. Draper. Did the Congress grant the privilege to that lady to speak?

Mrs. CABELL. I did not hear of its being granted to anyone else.

Mrs. McCartney. I had no permission but justice, Mrs. Draper; I only wanted justice.

Miss Hayes. I rise to a point of order. We have an order of the day, and it requires a two-thirds vote to waive that order.

Miss Desha. I do not see how any other question can be put.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The proper procedure now is the order of the day.

Miss Desha. It requires the unanimous vote to set aside the order of the day. I call for the order of the day. (Seconded.)

Several Members. That is right.

Mrs. Lockwood. There should be no discussion on this question. We should have the order of the day.

Miss Richards. Until we have appealed from the decision of the Chair, we must abide by it. We sustain the decision of the Chair.

Mrs. McCartney. Our Society is jeopardized for the second time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Please let me make an explanation and correct an error of my own. The question of privilege had the right, but the question of privilege did not have the consent of the House by being put to a vote; that was my fault.

Mrs. McCartney. Put it to a vote, then
Mrs. BARCLAY. Is there a motion before the House?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The order of the day has been called for. I think we do not cut short Mrs. Cabell in her expression, because she has expressed what she wishes, and has returned to the charge and states that she wishes an investigation. I certainly would approve of it myself.

Mrs. MATHER. I insist that Mrs. Cabell be allowed to finish her remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The order of the day is called for. We will have the report of State Regents.

Mrs. CLIFTON BRECKINRIDGE. As I understand it, Mrs. Cabell was given permission to speak by the House and still has the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The order of the day has been called for and the request has been seconded.

Mrs. CLIFTON BRECKINRIDGE. There has been no vote on the motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The House is the authority, but as there is a difference of opinion here I will put it to a vote. Those in favor of Mrs. Cabell continuing under the privilege granted her, after the order of the day has been called, will please signify it by saying "ay,"—contrary, "no."

Mrs. MATHER. Have we a right to take a vote when Mrs. Cabell has the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. She is not entitled to the floor after the order of the day has been asked.

Mrs. MATHER. She had the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, I will now put the question to a vote of the Congress. Shall we take up the order of the day? Those in favor of so doing will signify it by saying "ay,"—contrary, "no." [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it. We will take up the order of the day. [Applause.] I have appealed to the highest authority, and the question is decided.

Mrs. CABELL. It was entirely through the courtesy and consideration of the House that I was speaking. I take my seat under protest. [Expressions of disapproval.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The House will please come to order; the ladies in the aisles will please take their seats; there
is so much confusion that no one can be heard intelligibly. As it has been decided to proceed with the regular order of the day, the first thing to be taken up is the reports of Regents which have not been read.

Mrs. CABELL. Madam President——
[Cries of "Order of the day."
Mrs. CABELL. Upon this House rests the burden of this disgrace!

(Cries of "Shame!" "Shame!" "Shame!" and great confusion in the hall.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, I beg of you to preserve order. In the reports of Regents which we were considering last night, that of the Regent from Georgia was postponed until to-day. [Continued disorder of the House.] Ladies, remember I consider that you have a sense of justice and right and a sense of order. I ask the House please come to order. The Regent from Georgia will please come forward and read her report.

Mrs. T. S. MORGAN [State Regent of Georgia.] I have the honor, by virtue of my office as State Regent, to be the bearer of salutations to you, Madam President, as the esteemed head of our representative organization, and of greetings to our sisters in Congress assembled.

I respectfully beg to submit to the consideration of this body the standing of our Society in the State of Georgia as demonstrated by the reports of the various Chapter Regents. The same spirit of patriotism and of pride in our Order pervades them all; a community of interest draws them into a close bond of sisterhood; the past is reverenced, the present enjoyed, and the future stretching before us promises a rich harvest of success for our beloved Society. My visits among the Chapters have convinced me that we have builded upon a firm foundation, and as long as the sun shines in resplendent glory above our great nation, so long will love of country and pride of ancestry thrill the hearts and strengthen the purposes, and accomplish with lasting results, the work that is undertaken by the Daughters of the American Revolution in our State. The Athens Chapter, organized in 1893, reports itself working in perfect harmony and good will for the furtherance of the
objects set forth in our Constitution. Being a center of learning and culture in our State, Athens is expected by our State organization to furnish such reliable and interesting paper as have appeared in our monthly magazine from members of its Advisory Board. It especially petitions the Congress to assume as much control of business and appointment of its officers as is possible. It also expresses its hope that this Congress will ratify the vote of Congress of 1893 in favor of the Pennsylvania amendment.

The Atlanta Chapter, the first organized in our State, has a large membership, and is enthusiastic in all things that pertain to the best interests of our beloved Society. They have taken pleasure in contributing to the portrait fund of our first President-General. Several months since they requested the State Regent to furnish them with a line of study in United States history and governmental questions. They were kind enough to express themselves as pleased with the effort I made to comply with their expressed desire. The Liberty Bell Committee has accorded this Chapter the use of this beloved bell of ours at the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held in Atlanta in the fall of 1895, and I am requested by the Chapter and the city of Atlanta to extend a most earnest invitation to the Daughters of the American Revolution to attend this Exposition. Not only the city of Atlanta but the State of Georgia will warmly welcome you. When we meet there, if not before, I trust the peals of this bell will ring in an era of peace on earth and good will among all women who are members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Augusta Chapter was organized in 1892. It has an admirable corps of officers, whose working capacity is beyond all praise. Through the ceaseless activity and earnest enthusiasm of its capable Registrar, its membership has been greatly augmented since the last Congress. Its finances are in good condition, and it has contributed to the Mary Washington fund and other calls of our Society. By request of Sequoia Chapter of California, it has contributed historic earth to help grow the Liberty Tree that the Daughters of California propose to plant in the beautiful park of San Francisco. One of
most interesting meetings held by this Chapter was on the occasion of the presentation of a silver mounted gavel made of an oak tree that grew near the tomb of our beloved Washington, by Mrs. Governor Pickens, Vice-Regent of the Mount Vernon Association, of South Carolina, in memory of Mrs. Philvelea Edgeworth, etc., of Georgia (aunt of the State Regent), who was the first Vice-Regent of that historic association.

The Macon Chapter has been fully organized this congressional year. It hopes to do good work in the near future.

The Newman Chapter is young, but full of interest and ambition. I have to thank our honorary State Regent, Miss McKinly, of Atlanta, for the formation and perfect development of this Chapter.

The Pulaski Chapter of Griffin, Georgia, named in grateful memory of the noble Pole who gave his life for the establishment of American freedom, grows, under the able management of its Chapter Regent, in zeal and patriotism. Its study of Colonial and Revolutionary history accentuates its reverence for those ancestors from whom they are lineally descended.

The Oglethorpe Chapter, named in memory of the founder of the colony of Georgia, numbers 23 members, who are actively engaged in the study of the history of America from the founding of the first colony to the time when our beloved State became the theater of war. Its Regent is capable, energetic, and full of hope that the future will see her membership largely increased by the best material of her city.

The Xavier Chapter has done good work, admirable work, for our Society. Its membership is harmonious and patriotic, and takes a lively interest in any matter before the Society. It has given most pleasing and unique entertainments, and has contributed generously to the Mary Washington fund and to help defray the expenses of the portrait of our first President-General.

The Savannah Chapter was organized in 1891. Its members are deeply interested in the study of American history, especially that of their own State, and they feel a deep and reverent love for the historic dust that lies beneath the green sod of their beautiful city. The Chapter will join the Sons of the
Revolution in erecting a monument to Oglethorpe, that prince of English gentlemen, to whose generous heart and untiring efforts we owe the foundation of our great Commonwealth of Georgia.

I am instructed by my Chapters to declare that, with a single exception, Georgia marches with unbroken front and flying banners to cast its vote for the Pennsylvania amendment, which makes us, in word and in truth, the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no objection, we will consider the report of the Regent from Georgia accepted. [After taking the vote.] The report is accepted. I will ask the Recording Secretary-General to call for the State next to Kentucky.

RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL. California, Madam President, has not been heard from yet.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Regent from California will read her report next, after the report of the Regent from Kentucky has been heard. Ladies, there are two things to be decided by the Congress, which, I suppose, might as well be considered now. I think they will take but a moment. One is, what time on Saturday shall we go to the photographer to have our photographs taken? Mrs. Stevenson says she can go at any time except 2 o'clock, and, of course, after 2 o'clock. Will the ladies please consider this, so that we can decide it at this session?

Miss RICHARDS. Is it in order now to make a motion?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Miss RICHARDS. I would move that we refer the question to Mrs. Stevenson, and to go at whatever time will be most convenient to her.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We shall have to know to-day, so that all will be informed. It can be reported to-night. The motion is made that we refer the appointment of an hour to Mrs. Stevenson and adapt ourselves to her wishes in the matter, and that a report be made of the hour to-night.

A MEMBER. It is simply for the officers, is it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The invitation takes in the whole assembly—the Congress. We have sufficient time to consult
with Mrs. Stevenson this afternoon. There is also an invitation to the Congress to call upon Mrs. Cleveland, and I think there has been some mistake—certainly difference of opinion—in regard to it. It is Mrs. Stevenson’s opinion, without her claiming any special knowledge of it, and the opinion of the lady who brought the invitation as well as—my favorite authority—common sense [laughter] that the entire Congress is invited; the lady who brought the invitation said the entire Congress and their husbands. [Laughter.]

Miss Richards. May I ask if that includes visiting members not in the Congress? It would seem discourteous not to ask them to go, after they have come so far.

Miss Desha. With regard to the pictures and the visit to the White House, Mrs. Stevenson left a message as she went out that she would meet the ladies of the Congress at Brady’s photograph gallery at 4 o’clock Saturday afternoon, the only hour she could meet you. In regard to the invitation of Mrs. Cleveland, she requests you to be at the White House promptly at quarter of one, in order that she may have the pleasure of presenting you. The officers of the Congress, the Congress proper, and the visiting members are most cordially invited. I suppose their husbands are included, too. [Laughter.]

The Presiding Officer. Well, that settles that point. There is no further consideration necessary, and I think the Congress understands the matter. We will now proceed with the regular order of business. The report of the State Regent from Kentucky is next in order.

Mrs. Pope. Madam President, I wish, before I go on with my report, to express my thanks to you for the sweetness and amiability, and the strict impartiality with which you have presided. I wanted to make a motion of this kind, but I could not get the opportunity. [Cries of “Louder.”]

The Presiding Officer. Ladies, you need not mind that you did not hear what Mrs. Pope was saying, for it would make me blush.

Mrs. Pope. Furthermore, Madam President, I wish to say that, as it is customary for a State Regent to write a report, I write mine, feeling that I have accomplished very little in
Kentucky while doing much work. Since I became State Regent of Kentucky, in February, 1893, I have written letters to the Regents appointed by the National Board and Mrs. Buckner, and found that only one had a Chapter behind her, while two had not filed applications, and were not members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Laughter.]

I have tried in every way to straighten the affairs of my beloved Kentucky. The John Marshall Chapter, over which presides Mrs. Marie Lloyd Marshall Allin, great-granddaughter of Chief Justice John Marshall, has nearly 50 members. This Chapter has requested me to represent them at the Congress as being opposed decidedly to any lady holding more than one office at a time in the Society. Furthermore, they desire me to state that they are unanimously for lineal descent. [Applause.] In connection with this, I will acquaint the Society with an incident that occurred to me. A lady sent to me for application papers and did not return them. I hope no one will ask me who it was, for I shall not say. [Laughter.] When I was out walking one day I met her with her mother, through whom she intended to trace her descent. I inquired, "Why have you not returned your papers?" She said, "I do not think I am eligible." Her mother interrupted us and said, "Yes, you can trace through George Washington." I replied that George Washington had no children. [Laughter.] "His brother was my grandfather," she said. To this I answered, "the John Marshall Chapter only admits lineals." Angrily she replied, "All right; if my grandfather could have caught his brother George, he would have hung him to the nearest tree." [Great laughter,] Smilingly I bowed and left them. In connection with this I must say that I was deeply grieved when I received Mrs. Boynton's paper using the official "we," and stirring up again the question that I considered settled when the whole Congress of 1893, except 18, had voted for lineals. [Applause.]

The Issa Desha Breckinridge Chapter, of which Miss Elizabeth Shelby Kinkead is Regent, is doing good work in Lexington, Kentucky. Once a month the Regent receives the Chapter at her home and papers are read. Miss Kinkead is a woman of fine literary attainments, and has, with the cooperation of the members, built a strong and influential Chapter.
Miss Nannie Dupree Norris, who has been a Regent of Henderson, Kentucky, for two years, has no Chapter behind her. [Laughter.] I wrote to her—I knew there was much good blood in that city—and desired to know the cause. I had a lovely letter, informing me that she had failed signally in stirring up any interest, but did not despair of finally being successful. Several letters passed between us, and she sent me her resignation, adding that she had failed. I wrote again, requesting her to recommend some one for the place. She kindly and promptly answered, recommending Mrs. Helen McLain. I offered the place to her, and have brought her letter with me to read to the National Board. If they agree with me, I shall appoint her to the place. I followed the same course with Mrs. Ann Desha Lucas, but have had no reply from her. I also wrote to Mrs. Charles H. Todd, of Owensboro, and have had several charming letters from her, in which she traced that we were connected, by marriage, to my beautiful and lovely mother-in-law, Claudia Burwell Marshall. [Laughter.] My mother-in-law was beautiful. [Laughter.] Mrs. Todd thinks she can found a Chapter, as there is good blood in that city. The John Marshall and Issa Desha Breckinridge Chapter now boast of nearly 100 members, with a steadily increasing roll-call. Respectfully submitted,

SALLIE M. EWING POPE,
State Regent of Kentucky.

[Great applause.]

Mrs. PUTNEY. I move we give a vote of thanks to Mrs. Pope. The vote of thanks was tendered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We will now hear the report of the State Regent of California.

Mrs. CLARKE. I have a telegran from California, Madam Chairman, and I am informed that this is the proper time to read it. There is no representation here from California, and they send their vote for their State Regent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report of the State Regent is here.

Mrs. WALWORTH. This report was sent by the State Regent, Mrs. Maddox, to me to present to the President and the Congress.
REPORT OF THE STATE REGENT OF CALIFORNIA.

In presenting this report to the Congress, I regret that I am unable to announce a satisfactory growth of the Society in this State during the past year. This is not due, however, to a lack of interest, but mainly to the absence of so many of our people during the Columbian Exposition. The outlook for the present year is in every way encouraging, as I have received numerous letters from different parts of the State asking for information, and expressing the desire to become members of the Society.

Of Sequoia Chapter, San Francisco, it affords me pleasure to report a steady growth in its membership and a harmonious and prosperous condition. There are two difficulties to be met in forming Chapters here that can hardly be appreciated by members of the Society living in the older States. These are that many persons, undoubtedly eligible, who apply for membership, have until now contented themselves with family traditions, and require time to prove their eligibility, and that our distance from the places where historical records are kept and proof is to be had is so great that it takes months to organize a Chapter here, when a few weeks suffice for the same work in the Atlantic States. There are two Chapters forming here, which I had expected to report at this time, but delays of this kind have prevented my so doing. I hope, however, that it may be my pleasant duty to announce their successful organization, and perhaps that of other Chapters as well, to the next Congress. Respectfully submitted,

VIRGINIA KNOX MADDOX,
Regent of California.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We will assume that this report is accepted, unless there is objection. [After a pause.] It is accepted. Ladies, I would like to ask your advice as to the hour of adjournment. Shall we adjourn at 12 o'clock?

Miss RICHARDS. I should think 12.30 would be time enough to get to the White House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is suggested that 12.30 be the hour of adjournment; is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and 12.30 is agreed upon. We will now hear the report of the State Regent of New Jersey.
Mrs. SHIPPEN. I beg to report continued progress in our State, and a constantly increasing interest in the Society. There are now 6 Chapters in the State, and in all 203 members, the membership having nearly doubled since last year.

The Nova Caesarea Chapter, Mrs. Depue, Regent, numbers 100 members. A few members have been transferred from this Chapter to Chapters which have been formed in their respective towns. Through the kind exertions of the members of the Nova Caesarea Chapter several delightful entertainments have been given during the past year.

The Princeton Chapter, Mrs. Swann, Regent, numbers 29 members. A charming meeting of all the New Jersey members was arranged by this Chapter and held in Princeton.

The Buff and Blue Chapter, Mrs. Roosevelt, Regent, numbers 31 members, and its membership roll is rapidly increasing. The Chapter lately held a reception at which they had the pleasure of entertaining some sister members from New York as well as the members from their own State.

The Boudinot Chapter, Mrs. Putnam, Regent; has 20 members, and promises to be a most interesting and flourishing Chapter.

The Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Mrs. Ollendorf, Regent, contains 14 members, and has held several interesting meetings, at which historical papers have been read.

The Jersey Blue Chapter, Miss Deshler, Regent, has just been organized, and numbers 12 members. We hope to see this Chapter largely increased before the next Congress.

Owing to the energetic exertion of the ladies of Trenton who are members of the Society, an interesting and exceedingly pleasant meeting of all the New Jersey Chapters was held about a month ago.

The members of the Chapters of Nova Caesarea, Buff and Blue, Boudinot, Camp Middlebrook, Princeton, and Jersey Blue, comprising all the Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution organized or in process of organization in the State, wish me to embody in my report their protest against the arbitrary acts of the outgoing National Board of Management in violation of the Constitution of our Society: First, in removing or attempting to remove officers elected by
the last Congress to serve for one year, and substituting in
their places persons not elected to those offices. Article IV,
Section 1, of the Constitution states: "These officers shall be
elected by ballot, by a vote of the majority of the members
present at the annual meeting of the Continental Congress of
the Society, and shall hold office for one year or until their
successors shall be elected. No officer shall be eligible to
the same office for more than two years consecutively." Their
removal was attempted under the latter clause, but the word
"eligible," which means "fit to be chosen," "that may be
elected," by Worcester's dictionary, does in no measure imply
that officers who have been duly elected can be turned out by
the Board of Management after serving two years. We claim
that they can under this clause in the Constitution serve ten
years unless their successors are duly elected. Second, we
assert that the Constitution gives them no power to override
the acts of the Congress, who is their creator.

I have no further special report to make, beyond mentioning
the fact that the Regents, officers, and members of the various
New Jersey Chapters work in excellent accord, and are always
willing to sacrifice their personal views and convenience for
the general good of the Society. In this I beg to cordially
thank them. Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. W. W. Shippren,
State Regent of New Jersey.

The Presiding Officer. Without objection, this report
will be accepted. [After a pause.] It is accepted. We will
next hear the report of the Regent from New York.

Miss Louise Ward McAllister. In bringing my report
before you as New York State Regent for the Daughters of the
American Revolution, I wish to say that, having been pre-
vented last year from attending the Congress, I have made an
effort this year to be present that I might give you some idea
of the work that has been done in our State since then. I am
pleased to say that its membership has nearly doubled.

There are at present 13 commissioned Chapter Regents
and 8 organized and growing Chapters. As the Regents
and Delegates in New York State were so kind as to reelect
me last year, as soon as my health permitted, in May last, I
gave myself to the work of organization, with the following results, namely, that Mrs. Roscoe Conkling was commissioned Regent for a Chapter in Utica that month—an appointment upon which I have been largely congratulated and on July 19, 1893, at her house there, the "Oneida Chapter was organized, with a very gratifying number of eligible applicants, full of zeal and patriotism." I quote from *The American Monthly Magazine* of January, 1894 (Historian of the Oneida Chapter.) Alas, death has removed Mrs. Conkling, but that Chapter is now large and flourishing, and has been represented at this Congress by its present Regent, Miss Amelia H. Sheffield.

In June last I went in person to Poughkeepsie, to endeavor there to organize a Chapter, with the result that the Mawennawasigh Chapter has just been formed on February 19, 1894, whose Regent, Mrs. Edward S. Atwater, is present today. On July 4, 1893, was organized in Geneva, at the house of the Regent, Mrs. J. W. Martin, the Seneca Chapter. They have had several meetings, one of much interest, when papers were read by the Vice-Regent, Mrs. C. Cleveland Cox, and the historian, Miss Butts, on the settlement of Geneva, Sullivan’s raid, and the visit of General Lafayette to the village.

Also, during the summer, Mrs. William S. Little consented to become Regent of a Chapter in Rochester, now known as Irondequoit, and received her commission on July 7. This Chapter was organized on February 15, 1894, and has already contributed to the portrait fund.

On the 30th of May last I went to Newburg for the purpose of adding to the Chapters of the Society, and with the view of inducing Miss Maria Hazard Hasbrouck to become the Regent there. It resulted in the formal organization of Quassaick Chapter on December 27, 1893, at Washington’s headquarters, the officers of the Historical Society of Newburg Bay and the Highlands being present, as well as the trustees of the headquarters, and in that historic little place, surrounded by relics of Washington and his time, and sitting in his chair, I, as State Regent, presented to them their charter and certificates of membership.

Miss Forsyth, the Regent of Wiltwyck Chapter in Kingston, was there also.
This Chapter in Kingston, the Wiltwyck, is one of which I think we should be proud. Organized October 11, 1892, it began active work at once. Has had a meeting once a month. Many papers of historic interest have been read. It subscribed to Mrs. Harrison's portrait fund, even doubling its subscription, and to the Liberty Bell, as well.

At the old Senate House, at which was convened in Kingston, in 1777, the first Senate of the State, it, on July 4, 1892-93, gave afternoon teas to which all the citizens of Kingston were invited as guests of the Chapter. On September 10, 1892, it celebrated this first meeting of the State Senate by a public meeting on the grounds of the old Senate House, when the meeting was addressed by leading citizens. October 16, 1777, as the date of the burning of the then State capital of the British, has been twice celebrated by the Wiltwyck Chapter. In 1893 the occasion was made one of general interest.

I have not the time to go into details as I would like to, but the Chapter was most generous in its invitations, inviting the officers of the National Society, State Regents, all Chapters and members in the State, the Governor's staff, when all guests were entertained at luncheon by Miss Forsyth, the Regent, afterwards at the historic house of Mrs. Wynkoop, now a Delegate to the Congress; driven to Hurley, also a house of historic memories, and in the evening a large public meeting was held, at which addresses were made by Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, and Gen. A. W. Greely. The next day in the old town, which was dressed with bunting for the occasion, many buildings of interest were visited.

Washington's Birthday, 1893, was celebrated by services in the Dutch Church, on the site of the former one burned by the British. The clergy of the city took part in the exercises. A letter from Washington to the Church of Consistory was read, and a hymn was sung, written for the occasion by the Regent of the Chapter. Public schools were given a holiday, at the request of the Chapter, and flags were raised.

Other Chapters are now being formed in the cities of Syracuse, Ithaca, Cooperstown, Saratoga, and Little Falls, where Regents have been appointed.

The chapter in Buffalo still continues, I understand, to grow, and the New York City Chapter numbers now between 200 and
300. It has contributed several hundred dollars respectively to the Mary Washington fund and the statue of Washington to be given to France. It has celebrated every year, on the 19th of April, the battle of Lexington and General Washington's wedding day.

I am at present interested in securing Regents and Chapters in Albany, Brooklyn, Elmira, and Binghamton, and, with a view to keeping alive the old Indian names of localities, I have suggested to the Regents in New York State that they call their Chapters by Indian names.

Thus we have the "Oneida" in Utica; the "Mawenchaugh" of Poughkeepsie; the "Seneca" of Geneva; the "Irondequoit" in Rochester, and the "Quassaick" in Newburg. Syracuse has chosen "Onondaga" and "Sar-ah-to-gah," the old Indian spelling of that name.

Though my work has been slow, I think that I have made no mistakes in the selection of the Chapter Regents. I have in every instance endeavored to consult the interests of the whole Society as well as those of the State, acting under the advice of men of influence and ability as well as of members of the National Board of the Society. Time alone will show if I have done wisely. [Applause.] Respectfully submitted,

LOUISE WARD McALLISTER,
State Regent of New York.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I assume that there is no question but that Miss McAllister's report is accepted.

Mrs. BURHANS. It may be out of order or good taste for me to make a little statement as supplementary to the report of our honored State Regent, Miss McAllister, but, as I am a charter member of the Chapter, and have been closely identified with the Chapter in its work of organization, I feel that I would like to make this statement, that on the 17th of January, at a special meeting of the Wiltwyck Chapter, called for the express purpose, the Chapter, by a vote of 31 to 30, being a majority of its entire membership—I beg pardon, I meant to say a majority of the vote of its entire membership—declared itself for the amendment to the eligibility clause of the National Constitution, and instructed its Regent and Delegate, the lawful Representative of the Chapter in this Congress,
who are present with us to-day, to cast the vote of the Wiltwyck Chapter for the amendment to the eligibility clause of the National Constitution. [Applause.]

The Presiding Officer. I dare say that many of these ladies have had the same experience in many things which have led them to the conclusion which I have heard expressed here, "Oh, we women have no voices!" I think, however, there is a counter-conclusion to be arrived at to-day—that we women have voices. [Laughter.] I think the two conclusions will conflict. The question is, which kind of voice should be heard? I wish to say again, ladies, what I have said before, that this is probably the wisest and best informed body of women that anyone was ever called upon to preside over. I do not know that I need limit it to women, either. [Applause.] And, ladies, I hope you will try and subdue the multiplicity of low voices, so that the voices of the speakers can be easily heard. We will now hear the next report, that of the Regent of New Hampshire. It will be read by Mrs. Carpenter.

Mrs. Carpenter. Madam President, and Ladies of the Continental Congress, New Hampshire sends her heartfelt greetings and congratulations to this notable assemblage of representative women, the descendants of every honored and illustrious name of American Revolutionary times, on this the Third Annual Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. And our hearts may well throb with exulting pride as we recognize with delight the strong character, the intellectual force, and the glorious enthusiasm which animate each countenance in this brilliant audience, for this noble organization, with the marvelous work it has already accomplished, and the large purposes it will accomplish, is the achievement of woman.

Madam President and ladies, through all the centuries the truth that most impresses itself upon the consciousness of the student of history is that, underlying every potent and enduring movement of humanity, we may clearly discern the steadfast, controlling influence of woman. It was but a handful of loyal-hearted women who associated themselves together in Washington on the 11th day of October, four years ago, but these few have become indeed a thousand, and the hitherto
dormant fires of love of country and reverence for the memory of our patriot forefathers have been kindled in thousands of hearts. To-day, from Maine to California and from Winnepesaukee and Champlain to the Gulf of Mexico, the title Daughters of the American Revolution, is a synonym of patriotic fervor and zeal for the state, a strong impelling power, teaching in a multitude of ways veneration for our country, love of our National flag—that holy emblem that henceforth, without earnest and determined protest, no Daughter will ever see subjected to careless or indifferent usage—and respect for our forefathers and mothers, those intrepid men and women who gave the Old World so impressive a lesson in self-sacrifice, and whose courage, wisdom, and virtue achieved glory for our arms and liberty for our United States. It is that we may unfold to the light of the present day the memory of their faithful lives that we search patiently and eagerly through dusty archives and mildewed manuscripts, and, with glowing sentiments of pride and satisfaction—far greater than any personal trappings of wealth and luxury could afford—cherish the rusty flintlock and the old Queen Anne which our yeomen ancestors tramped through weary roads to bear to Lexington and Bunker Hill. It is the Daughters of the American Revolution who stoop to tear away the ancient lichens from broken grave stones in the village churchyard that they may read with glowing hearts the record of the valiant spirit who, a hundred and twenty years ago, gave his life for his country's cause.

Another glorious work which this Society daily accomplishes is the arousing of women to more intensity of purpose and more thoughtfulness regarding the large political movements and events in our own land. In all leading questions of statesmanship our interest is deepening. We are learning that, to properly fulfill the duties incident to the various branches of our Society, a comprehensive study of parliamentary law is most essential. The words and music of the old songs our patriotic sires sang are no longer unfamiliar to our lips. Most of the Daughters of the American Revolution are to-day conversant with that colossal masterpiece of human thought, the Constitution of the United States, and each and every one of these ennobling influences is yielding its natural fruit of greater freedom of thought
and clearer and more vivid comprehension of the duties and obligations of a consecrated life. We are awakening, and the splendid aspirations which inflamed the hearts of our illustrious fathers are struggling for expression and utterance. We long to assist in maintaining in their entirety the superb principles of duty, piety, and honor which their self-abnegation and unflagging devotion to truth and justice have bequeathed to us. Year after year myriads of strangers gather to our opulent land, attracted hither by glowing visions of easily acquired fortunes; arduously they labor while ever before them is the thought of that hour when they may hasten back over the sea to the beloved fatherland, the home of their hearts, for here they desire no continuing city, no constant abiding place. We are the children of men, who, fired by love of liberty and religious flame, left, un murmuringly, kindred and friend and ancestral roof-tree far behind, and through awful trials and terrors fastened to these inhospitable shores to which through all coming generations their allegiance was due—the country for which they battled, whose institutions should be pure, whose laws just, whose government upright, where simplicity and honesty should walk hand in hand with fortune and honor. Thus built our sires and went to their rest, and we, their sons and daughters, are just beginning to comprehend that to faithfully hold our sublime inheritance we must untiringly strive to keep alive, in every town and city and village of this wonderful land of ours, the germs which they implanted of loyalty and devotion to principle and of love and respect for religion and its obligations.

The work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in New Hampshire is steadily gaining strength. Chapter Regents have been appointed in eight of our principal cities and towns. The largest Chapter was organized in Manchester, on the 20th day of October, 1892. The Honorary Regent, Mrs. ex-Governor Person C. Cheney, filled the drawing-room of her spacious mansion with a large assemblage of interested ladies, whom I had the pleasure of addressing upon the objects, hopes, and aims of our National organization. Of this number 41 immediately filed their application papers, and received their charter from the National Board. Among this number were the
descendants of three major-generals of Revolutionary times, of colonels, majors, and captains, of two of General Washington's personal staff, of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, of noted landholders and statesmen of colonial days, families who traced back their descent in this country nine and ten generations. Relationships were discovered between many of the members where none had been surmised, and the Chapter promises to be one of great usefulness and benefit to the National Society. It now numbers over 60 members.

Its officers are, Regent, Mrs. George Byron Chandler; Vice-Regents, Mrs. Josiah Carpenter and Miss Elizabeth Stark; Secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Manning; Treasurer, Mrs. Leonard Melville French.

The other Regents appointed by me, but whose Chapters are not yet fully organized, are: Mrs. ex-Governor Charles H. Sawyer, Dover; Mrs. Bradbury Longfellow Cilley, Exeter; Mrs. Charles H. Pearson, Concord; Mrs. Elizabeth Morrison, Portsmouth; Mrs. Cilley Waldron, Farmington; Mrs. Warren F. Daniell, Franklin; Mrs. Barrett-Jenness, Deerfield; Mrs. Bartlett Shepard, Londonderry.

During the past year our State organization has suffered a great bereavement in the death of our revered and beloved Honorary Regent, Mrs. Edward H. Rollins, whose sweet and inspiring influence is sadly missed.

The early volumes of the New Hampshire Provincial Papers, compiled by her late historian, the Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, LL. D., are replete with interesting facts and incidents of loyal deeds performed, not alone by New Hampshire men, but by her women also. Many a family in our ancient Commonwealth possesses venerated treasures in relics, letters, and manuscripts belonging to colonial times, and our beautiful New Hampshire rejoices in the remembrance that she was one of the earliest settled and most devotedly loyal of the thirteen original States, and that her children—true Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution—are the rightful inheritors of the sterling qualities of love of freedom and justice, of truth and virtue, which made their ancestors strong and their State powerful. Respectfully submitted,

MARTHA CILLEY BOUTON CLARKE,

[Applause.] State Regent of New Hampshire.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. We will assume that this report is accepted unless there be objection. [After a pause.] It is accepted.

Miss PIKE. I rise to a question of privilege.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The lady will state it.

Miss PIKE. I wish to inquire whether or not the whole Congress and ex-Delegates to the last Continental Congress and the regular officers of the Chapters of the District are invited to Mrs. Cleveland's and Mrs. Stevenson's.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I will answer that question. I am empowered to do so, having just received word from a good authority that Mrs. Cleveland did not make any limitation to her invitation, she invited the whole Congress, their visitors, and friends, and she will be happy to see you all. I think Mrs. Stevenson is a little limited, she does not invite gentlemen. And, ladies, I wish also to state that word has been sent up by one of the National officers that Mrs. Stevenson requests that we all be at the White House promptly at 12.45, so that she may have the pleasure of presenting all to Mrs. Cleveland. She asks that we proceed in a kind of order, and the order suggested is that the National officers shall go first, then the banner State of Connecticut, with its Regent; shall follow [applause], and the other States, with their Regents, follow as States. You can see that this will be a very desirable arrangement.

Miss PIKE. Will you kindly announce from the chair that the ex-Delegates and the officers of the Washington Chapters may be permitted to go?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Well, as you desire it, I will be quite sure and get the permission of the House. I think that this is a case where we should appeal to the highest authority, justice, and common sense. Ladies, am I authorized to give the permission?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I will make the announcement, then, that the ex-Delegates of preceding Congresses—

Miss PIKE. And the Alternates of the present Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes; are included in the invitation; all our friends, and all who are allied to this Congress.
I do not think this can be doubted after the warm invitation which Mrs. Cleveland has given.

Miss Pike. Does that include the officers of all the Chapters in the District of Columbia?

The Presiding Officer. Yes, it includes them all. [Laughter.] I have been quite anxious about the visiting Delegates, however, but I will make the announcement that they are all included in the invitation, if there be no objection by the Congress. [There was no objection.] We will proceed with the reports of State Regents. Mrs. Hinkle, State Regent of Ohio, will please read her report.

Mrs. Hinkle. To the President and National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution. Ladies, it gives me great pleasure to extend to this Third Continental Congress the best wishes of the State of Ohio.

Appointed to the honorable position of State Regent of Ohio only a short time before the last Congress assembled, I was a quiet observer of its deliberations. I returned home, however, with the earnest purpose of doing a work in my State which would place it where it belonged—foremost among the Commonwealths of our great country. I hoped to be able to vie with the Regents of such States as Massachusetts, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Connecticut, but illness overtook me, for the first time in my life, and my work languished. Still, I have to report the formation of the following Chapters.

The first Chapter in Ohio was formed in Cleveland in 1891 and called the "Western Reserve." Under the wise direction of its able Regent, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, it has grown to be a power for the promotion of all that is patriotic and in the spirit of the work and objects of our Society. The Western Reserve Chapter now contains 52 members, and has present at this Congress its Regent, Mrs. Avery, and Delegate and Alternates.

The second Chapter formed was in Cincinnati, April 27, 1893, Mrs. Brent Arnold, Regent. The name given was that of the "Cincinnati Chapter." To-day it contains 65 members, among them a lineal descendant of Josiah Bartlett, first signer of the Declaration of Independence, and sends to this Congress a representative of the Regent and Delegate.
The third Chapter in Ohio is that of Youngstown, called the "Mahoning Chapter," numbering 20 members. This Chapter organized in a log cabin on the land of the patriot ancestor of twelve members of the Chapter—one grand-daughter, three great-granddaughters, seven great-great-granddaughters, and one great-great-great-granddaughter—four generations of one patriot.

The next work to record is that of Zanesville, Ohio, the "Muskingum Chapter;" this numbers 14 members; its Regent, Mrs. Fanny Russell Brush, is with us to-day.

Following this comes Conneat, theirs being being called the "Walter Deane Chapter," Mrs. Clarissa Kellogg Lyon, Regent. This is another case where the incentive to organize arose from there being enough descendants of one Revolutionary hero to form a Chapter.

Chillicothe has a Regent, Miss McClintock, and the work there is progressing.

A Regent has been appointed for Toledo, Mrs. W. H. H. Smith, who is present at this Congress.

Eaton also has a Regent, Mrs. Roddie Reynolds. As the sites of the fort and stockade of Gen. St. Clair are here, the name chosen is the "St. Clair Chapter."

In Hamilton, Mrs. E. G. Rathbone, of the "Dolly Madison Chapter," has been made Regent, and has undertaken the work of organization.

Letters have been written to all parts of the State, and members of the National Society have been secured from its various small towns. The enthusiasm of the women of Ohio is aroused, and under wise and just leaders in the National Board of Management, as well as competent local officers, the Society must grow to wield great power in fostering love of country and the perpetuation of the memory and spirit of our ancestors of Revolutionary fame. The country at large feels an unrest because of the resignation from the National Board of some of the women of acknowledged ability and patriotism.

In the State of Ohio I can speak of what I know, and let me beg the present Congress to calm the doubts of those who would join us but fear to do so. Let us not forget the watch-
word of our country, "United we stand, divided we fall."
Respectfully submitted,

MRS. A. HOWARD HINKLE,
Regent of the State of Ohio.

[Applause.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, this report will be approved. [After a pause.] It is approved. Ladies, I wish to ask your advice as to the way we shall proceed this morning. It is very desirous that we should finish this branch of the work this morning, as we wish to hear the reports of the elections of State Regents this evening. In order to elect the Regents, it will be necessary for us all to get together.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President, I rise to ask if we can change the arrangements and close at 12.15, so as to give us fifteen minutes to decide upon our arrangements for to-night.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Shall it be changed to 12.15? It seems to be the best thing.
[Cries of "Yes."]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, we will consider the hour of adjournment 12.15.

Miss RICHARDS. Will it be in order that the reports of State Regents be limited to five minutes?
Mrs. HAMILTON. We need those fifteen minutes, from 12 to a quarter past, to elect our Regents.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Instead of spending any time in discussion as to the question of time, let us proceed at once with the next report—the report of the State Regent of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. HOGG. [Greeted with applause.] Madam President and members of the Third Continental Congress, it gives me pleasure to state that in Pennsylvania there is continual interest and steady growth in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. There are now upward of 500 members in the State. Two honorary State Regents have recently been appointed, and it is a pleasing coincidence that they are descendants of the two United States Senators who represented Pennsylvania in the First Continental Congress when Washington was inaugurated. There are 20 Chapter Regents representing as many counties; 12 have organized
Chapters, and others are gathering in members, hoping before long to have the required number.

Reports come to me of pleasant and profitable hours passed at the monthly and bimonthly meetings of the Chapters, where carefully-prepared papers are read, and much interest is aroused in the history, oftentimes local, of men and women and events of the great Revolutionary struggle in our country's early existence.

There are suggestions which arise, as the work goes on, for its, perhaps, more methodic arrangement, but these can better be referred to when the time for discussion for the good of the Society occurs.

Julia K. Hogg,
State Regent of Pennsylvania.

[Applause.]

The Presiding Officer. We will assume that the report is approved, if there is no objection. We will take the report of the Regent of Tennessee, in the absence of the Regent from South Carolina.

Mrs. Mathes. Madam President and Daughters of the Third Continental Congress, I have the honor to make my report as Chapter and State Regent, as follows:

My commission as Chapter Regent of the city of Memphis was issued the 2d of December, 1892. On January 20, 1893, I called the first meeting ever held in the interest of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Tennessee. By February 15 I had secured my charter members and had appointed the officers of the Chapter; the charter was granted before the Congress of 1893. April 12, 1893, I was appointed State Regent, leaving Dolly Madison Chapter, No. 2, with 45 accepted members. I was deeply interested in the work of the Chapter, and only left it for what I thought to be a higher duty in a broader field. I left the Chapter in charge of Mrs. Annah Robinson Watson and Florence Torrington as Regent and Vice-Regent. My State work has, unfortunately, not been attended with the success for which I had hoped. My only explanations for this are that the organization being a new one in Tennessee, required time for a full comprehension of its merits, and that the financial depression, together with the Columbian Exposition, retarded the progress of the work.
I can only report three organized Chapters—the one in Memphis, now consisting of 54 accepted members, with Mrs. Elizabeth Looney Buchanan as Regent, Mrs. Minnie Myers as Vice-Regent; the Cumberland Chapter, of Nashville, with Mrs. Ida T. East as Regent; and the Bonnie Kate Chapter, in Knoxville, with Miss Mary Temple as Regent. All three Chapters seem assured of a speedy and permanent growth, and all are heartily enthusiastic in their work. Mrs. Mary Polk Winn is a member of the National Chapter. The Memphis Chapter has adopted a profitable course of study, which will probably be soon introduced into the younger Chapters.

I am in communication with active women in Chattanooga, Jackson, Clarksville, Columbia, Brownsville, and Paris, and other leading towns in the State, and the prospects are that there will be many new Chapters organized in Tennessee before the next Congress, and that before Tennessee shall have celebrated the centennial of her admission into the Union she shall have proved, by her large membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, that her women are worthy of the in rank which the men have made by placing their State third record of distinction, in heroism, and statesmanship of this Nation.

Through the liberality of the National Board of Management I have been enabled to circulate the literature of the Society very freely through the State, which has resulted in an increased interest in and an understanding of the nature and purposes of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MILDRED SPOTTSWOOD MATHES,
State Regent of Tennessee.

[Applause.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We will assume that the report is accepted. [After a pause.] The report is accepted.

Mrs. MATHES. I would beg indulgence for a moment. The report of my Chapter is not embodied in my report, and the privilege is requested that our Delegate be allowed to read the report. It is very brief.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Very well.
Miss Woods. The Dolly Madison Chapter submits the following report:

One year ago we were in a state of organization, and no report could be made save that we had applied for a charter. The great success and growth of the Chapter has been chiefly due to the enthusiasm and untiring efforts of our organizing Regent, Mrs. Mathes, who has been wisely promoted to the State Regency. Her promotion has not lessened her interest in the local Society, and we are proud to state that she has never been absent from any regular or called meeting, but has always lent her encouragement and enthusiasm to the work. We now number 50 members, besides the 4 honorary names on our list. Twenty-nine additional application papers have been approved by the local officers and forwarded to the Registrars-General, so we feel we can soon claim a membership of over 80. Four other ladies have united with the Society through the influence of our Chapter, and have been created Regents in their respective States—Mrs. East, of Nashville, and Miss Temple, of Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. Buchanan, of Grenada, Miss., and Miss Slocumb, of Brinkley, Ark.

We have been enthusiastic in the study of American history and principles, and an interesting programme for '94 has been arranged by our Chapter historian, Miss Mildred Mathes.

Our celebrations of the different anniversaries have aroused general interest in our community, and the reception held in honor of the battle of King's Mountain gave especial evidence of the same patriotic spirit which actuated our fathers.

Contributions have been sent to the Liberty Bell and to Mrs. Harrison's portrait; also, historic earth to the Sequoia Chapter, of California, for the Liberty Tree to be planted in San Francisco.

The spirit of patriotism has been our only inspiration, and we have pledged ourselves to extend our sympathy and encouragement to those who by right of ancestry are entitled to become members of our organization, regardless of their wealth or station in life.

During the past year our gatherings have been held in private residences, but the increasing membership has necessitated our securing a regular place of meeting, and we will
hereafter have our headquarters in the Memphis Art School, a courtesy extended us by the director, Miss Mary Solari.

The most pleasant social event of the year was the reception tendered General and Mrs. Boynton, who honored us with their presence during the month of April. A like courtesy we would be most happy to extend, with true Southern hospitality, to any members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, feeling that much good may be accomplished by social intercourse of the Daughters from the different sections of our country.

It is with deep regret that we record the death of a beloved member, Mrs. Lucy Bills Armistead. Respectfully submitted,

EMMA B. WOOD,
Delegate Dolly Madison Chapter, No. 2.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We will assume that this report of the Dolly Madison Chapter No. 2 is accepted. We have just five minutes, and we will have the report from the State Regent of Rhode Island, of which we make an exception, as it has been omitted. As there are still a number of reports to be read, it will be necessary to take up the business this evening just where it is left off this morning. That will, of course, be expected. The State Regent of Rhode Island will now read her report.

Miss KNIGHT. Madam President, and members of the Continental Congress, in making my first report, after taking up the work so thoroughly and ably inaugurated in Rhode Island by Mrs. Wilbour, I am very glad to say that interest in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is increasing constantly, both in the locality of Chapters already established as well as in other towns where new Chapters are in process of formation.

There has been a lively interest in the work, and a steady increase in the membership of the four existing Chapters, Woonsocket having the unusual privilege of receiving the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier among those added to its number during the past year. All of the Chapters have regular meetings, at which the affairs of the National Society, as well as those pertaining to themselves, are discussed with
much spirit. The Gaspee and Bristol Chapters have been following a course of work, according to plans laid out at the beginning of the season, in which events of especial interest in Rhode Island history are treated, while in all the social side of life is not lost sight of; the Pawtucket Chapter in particular combining most delightful social features with its very bright and interesting meetings.

Through the efforts of a member of the Bristol Chapter, a Rhode Island woman was induced to write the hymn which has been adopted as the national hymn of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Early in March the Gaspee Chapter will unite with the Sons of the American Revolution in Rhode Island in erecting a bronze tablet in commemoration of the burning of tea in the Market Place, which will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. This will be the first memorial raised by either Society in the State, and it seems eminently fitting that both should join in inaugurating this most important branch of the work which every Son and Daughter is pledged to.

Though one Chapter differs from the others in its decision in regard to the amendment which is proposed to the Constitution, the right of everyone to his or her individual belief, which was the fundamental principle of the settlement of Rhode Island, still prevails, and there is the utmost harmony and good feeling existing among all the Chapters, and in the work in the State. Respectfully submitted,

AMELIA SUMNER KNIGHT,
State Regent.

[Applause.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We will assume that this report from Rhode Island is accepted. It having been agreed that we adjourn at 12.15, and that hour now having arrived, the Congress stands adjourned until 7.30 this evening.
NATIONAL HYMN
FOR THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

WORDS BY CAROLINE HAZZARD  MUSIC BY MRS. J. B. FEET D. A. R.

OUR WESTERN LAND.

Great Western Land, whose mighty breast
Between two oceans finds its rest,
Begirt with storm on either side,
And washed by strong Pacific tide.
The knowledge of thy wondrous birth
Gave balance to the rounded earth;
In sea of darkness thou didst stand,
Now first in light, my Western Land.

In thee the olive and the vine
Unite with hemlock and with pine;
In purest white the Southern rose
Repeats the spotless Northern snows;
Around thy zone the belt of maize
Rejoices in the sun's hot rays,
And all that Nature could command
She heaped on thee, my Western Land.

My Western Land, whose touch makes free
Advance to perfect liberty!
Till right shall make thy sovereign might
And every wrong be crushed from sight.
Behold thy day, thy time is here,
Thy people great, with naught to fear;
God hold thee in His strong right hand,
My well-beloved Western Land.

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