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

Held at the Church of Our Father, Washington, D. C., Friday, February 23, 1891.

EVENING SESSION.

Mrs. JAMES S. PECK, of Wisconsin, presiding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, I shall now call the Congress to order, and it is with sincere sorrow that I announce that, owing to the fatigue of the day, Mrs. Stevenson is unable to be with you. According to her request of this morning I preside. Believing that it will facilitate business, it has been suggested that the roll be called to-night, and I will, therefore, now ask the Recording Secretary-General to call the roll.

The Recording Secretary-General called the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, in conformity with the rule established last evening, the Alternates are requested to retire to the rear portion of the House and leave the Delegates to themselves. This is the rule of last evening, I understand.
The regular business of the evening, of course, is the continuation of the adjourned business this morning. The Recording Secretary-General is requested to read the telegrams received.

The Recording Secretary-General read as follows:

"INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 23, 1894.

"To Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth:

"Please express to the President-General and the members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution my sincere regret that I could not attend this Congress, and my deep appreciation of the beautiful tribute paid at last night's meeting to the memory of my mother, Mrs. Harrison. In this my father joins me.

"MARY HARRISON MCKEE."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We will now proceed to the reading of the reports of the State Regents.

Mrs. J. BURDETT, State Regent of Vermont, read the following report:

Madam President, and Ladies of the Continental Congress, Vermont greets her big sisters here to-day, and wishes to say to them, especially to her sister Connecticut, who is taking the honors for numbers, we have a way up in Vermont when we want to do great things, ever since the days of Ethan Allen we work in the name of "Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." You may recall the effect of these magic words at Ticonderoga, and we hope they will prove as effective in working for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

When I was appointed Regent, February 22, 1893, there were but 2 Chapters in the State—Green Mountain Chapter, Burlington, and the Brownson Chapter, Arlington, organized August 11, 1892, with 16 great-great-grandchildren of Gideon Brownson, who went into Ticonderoga with Ethan Allen. We have 2 members whose father fought in the battle of Bennington, and his niece, Mrs. McKie, represents our Chapter here to-day. We also have one member who had 4 great-grandfathers in the war. All voted unanimously for lineal descent.

Within the last year I have organized 7 Chapters—1 in Rutland, the Ann Story Chapter, organized May 13, 1893, with
22 members, Mrs. Margaret Holmes Francisco representing the Chapter.

The Bennington Chapter, organized August 16, 1893, on the anniversary of the battle of Bennington, with 23 members, Mrs. H. Dyer representing the Chapter, voted unanimously for lineal descent.

The Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, Montpelier, Vermont, organized December, 1893, with 16 members, not represented, but which voted unanimously for lineal descent.

The Brattleboro Chapter, organized January 16, 1894, with 16 members, which also voted unanimously for lineal descent.

The St. Johnsbury Chapter, Miss Frances Bissell, Regent.

The Brandon Chapter, Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee, Regent.

The St. Albans Chapter, Mrs. E. C. Smith, Regent.

These Chapters are all in working order, and I hope very soon to have their charters. They all voted for lineal descent.

We have sent historic soil to the Sequoia Chapter, California, for the Liberty Tree from Fort Ticonderoga—from the graves of Ethan Allen, Gideon Brownson, and William French. We also contributed for the Liberty Bell and the portrait of Mrs. Harrison.

In conclusion, I would say that the spirit of '76 still animates the descendants of Molly Stark, Ann Story, and other uncrowned heroes of the Revolution. The very pines on our green hillsides are redolent of freedom, and we, who love and represent our native State to-day in this Congress, hope to do our part in furthering the spirit and aims of this patriotic organization in Congress here assembled. Respectfully submitted,

Cornelia C. Burdett,
State Regent.

[Applause.]

The Presiding Officer. This report is approved unless exception is taken. [After a pause.] It is approved. Mrs. J. E. Bacon, of South Carolina, will now read her report.

Mrs. Bacon. Madam President, and Ladies of the Continental Congress, just one year ago I received my commission as State Regent for South Carolina of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and attended the Continental Congress, and also the meetings of the National Board as a neophyte, to be instructed in the aims and objects and to learn the ways and modes of con-
ducting this noble Society. As a result, I returned home greatly enthused with the high purposes and unselfish spirit which animated and controlled this honorable body. After some unavoidable delay, I entered upon my work with energy, determined to infuse some of my own enthusiasm into the women of my native State and to excite a general interest in the patriotic organization I represented. Among the thirteen original States none can furnish a grander Revolutionary record or more illustrious names distinguished in war and the councils of state, and none can boast of more brilliant victories won upon American soil than South Carolina. Of this we have just cause to be proud. But, notwithstanding the rich historical and genealogical material that I have to draw upon, there are obstacles that have confronted me which have impeded my progress thus far.

Our people are, by nature, extremely conservative and slow to grasp a new movement. From Revolutionary date they have shown an independent spirit and a disposition to direct their own affairs and localize their efforts within State borders. There exists now in Charleston a large and flourishing order of Colonial Dames, which stands on its own basis, quite independent of the National Society of that name. Again, our State has been afflicted by unprecedented misfortunes—riven by earthquakes, swept by floods and hurricanes, and oppressed by an irresponsible local government—she is depressed, both spiritually and financially, more than at any other period. Her brave and indomitable people, however, have risen superior to every discouragement, and the more fortunate have given liberally to relieve the sufferers from disasters by land and sea, which leaves but little surplus for external demands. Even the paltry sum of $3, in the face of so many calls for charity, deters many from joining the Society. They express profound sympathy and admiration for the cause, but put off for a more convenient season. Others, again, who really cherish Revolutionary traditions with enthusiasm, place themselves upon a high though selfish plane, and profess to be content to rest upon the records and pages accorded in history to their illustrious forefathers. Many are indifferent and lack patriotism.

The new year has opened more hopefully for us, and gives promise of a full harvest which I hope to gather in time from the good seed sowed on rich historical ground.
From the small number of 6 members in our State a year ago we have increased to 54, in addition to other applicants not yet approved by the National Board. I have appointed 10 Chapter Regents in various portions of the State, who have begun work and promise to form Chapters if given sufficient time.

A flourishing Chapter is well established and growing steadily in Columbia, the capital of the State; it is called the Columbia Chapter. It was organized May 15, 1893, with the following officers: Chapter Regent, Mrs. Clark Waring; Secretary, Mrs. E. W. Screven; Treasurer, Mrs. Frances Kendall; Registrar, Mrs. Donald McQueen; Historian, Miss E. Elmore.

Another Chapter has just been formed in Columbia by Miss May Capes, but is not thoroughly organized yet—the Francis Marion Chapter, named for one of our most distinguished generals.

A Chapter has been recently organized in Aiken, with the following officers: Chapter Regent, Mrs. George Croft; Secretary, Mrs. Dwight; Treasurer, Mrs. Gammell; Registrar, Mrs. Woolsey; Historian, Miss Julia Carroll. This Chapter is called for Rebecca Calhoun, a Revolutionary hero, the wife of Gen. Andrew Pickens, who stood nobly by her husband while fighting the battles of his country.

Three other Chapters in the State are well under way, and will soon be completed when their application papers are filled out and approved by the National Board. Ere another year rolls by, I trust that, in spite of disasters severe enough to crush any people, we may rally sufficiently to present a long list of Daughters to the National Society. South Carolina, conscious of her glorious history, will doubtless stand by her colors and not be found a laggard in the ranks of patriotic representatives from other States who assemble annually at Washington to commemorate the services of our Revolutionary heroes and to do honor to our illustrious ancestors—the dead but sceptred sovereigns who still rule our spirits from their urns. Respectfully submitted,

R. L. Bacon,
State Regent for South Carolina.

[Applause at the close of the reading.]
The Presiding Officer. This report stands approved unless exception be taken.

It was approved.

The Recording Secretary-General. Mrs. Wm. Wirt Henry, State Regent of Virginia, is next on the list. Mrs. Putney reads the report.

Mrs. Putney. My Regent, Mrs. Henry, not being able to be present, requested me to read her report, which is as follows:

Greetings from Virginia to the Congress of 1894.

Again I begin my annual report with an apology. I have been necessarily absent from Virginia for many months during the year that has just elapsed. This has interfered greatly in my work as State Regent, and I can only report to this Congress 7 organized Chapters, the Albemarle, the Old Dominion, the Mount Vernon, the Beverley Manor, the Roanoke, the Danville, and Great Bridge Chapters.

In my report to the last Congress I gave an account of the Albemarle and the Old Dominion Chapters. These Chapters have the pleasure of knowing that they have greatly assisted the Virginia Historical Society during the year by the funds raised to furnish the house now occupied by the Society. The Old Dominion Chapter received a cordial invitation from the Historical Society to use their rooms for the place of the monthly meetings of the Chapter. These two Chapters have also made large contributions to the Mount Vernon building in Chicago; the Albemarle Chapter gave the proceeds of a musical entertainment; and the play, gotten up by the Old Dominion for the benefit of the Historical Society, was repeated for the benefit of the Mount Vernon building. The reports of my Virginia Chapters show that they have met regularly during the year, and that there is an increasing interest in the study of Virginia history. Two members of the Old Dominion Chapter, Miss Mary Mann Page Newton, and Miss Nannie B. Winston, have published contributions to Virginia history which are valuable in themselves, and are a striking proof of the inspiration derived from an association like this.

The Mount Vernon Chapter, of Alexandria, promises to be a valuable addition to our list. It organized with 5 charter members, who were the five daughters of John Augustine
Washington, the last Washington of Mount Vernon, and the name seems peculiarly appropriate. The well known historical tastes of their Regent gives assurance that this Chapter will be diligent in preserving the records of the Revolutionary war.

The Beverley Manor Chapter, of Staunton, takes its name from that of the home of William Beverley, son of Robert Beverley, the historian, to whom the original grant of land upon which the town of Staunton was built was made by George II, September 6, 1736. The record of the ancestors of these Chapters shows the most distinguished names in Virginia history. Both of these Chapters have a regular plan for the study of Virginia history.

The Roanoke and Danville Chapters have been so recently formed that they have not submitted reports to me.

From the reports of my Virginia Chapters I learn that they are unanimously in favor of the amendments to the Constitution offered by the Regent of the State of Pennsylvania, and they have also passed resolutions in support of the National Board of Management in their right, under the National Constitution, to declare a vacancy at the expiration of two years' term of service on the part of a National officer.

In conclusion, let me speak a word from Virginia to the Regents of the other States. We meet, I trust, this year to place the Society upon the honorable basis of lineal descent. The unfortunate clause in our Constitution which permits the descendants of the Tory son of the "mother of a patriot" to have equal representation with the descendants of her patriot son, and which threatened such danger to the integrity of our Society, will, I hope, be eliminated from it by this Congress. For this result so many of us have worked together. Friendships have been formed under the influence of a common danger. We have been led to love our Society better, and to draw nearer to each other in our struggle to keep its records pure. Let us form an unalterable determination to preserve this lineal basis for all time, as we would guard the principles for which our forefathers fought. They formed a Government not for themselves alone, but as an inspiring example for mankind. Freedom and independence elevated and ennobled those upon whom they were bestowed. Let us, in honoring their memory,
learn to elevate our hearts and minds, and may we grow each year more worthy to be known to the world as the lineal descendants of the "men and women who achieved American Independence."

LUCY GRAY HENRY,
Regent of the State of Virginia.

[Applause after the completion of the report.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This report stands approved unless exception be taken. (Approved.)

The RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL. Mrs. E. H. Goff, of West Virginia, being absent, Mrs. Peck, of Wisconsin, is next on the list.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will you kindly take the chair, Miss Washington, while I read my report?

Mrs. PECK. This is not a very important report, but may as well go on file.

In presenting the last report on the programme, one feels slightly dismayed at following such a plenitude of riches, particularly when her own contribution is a meager one. For, alas! the Revolutionary ancestors of Wisconsin's daughters seem very remote and intangible to those who can easily establish their claims to membership, and this condition gives at least the appearance of indifference. But there are tangible reasons why Wisconsin is not as yet a promising field—first, remoteness from our center, as well as from historical spots: next, every thrifty community in the State is alive to literary, scientific, charitable, and philanthropic interests, so there has been a struggle to gain even a foothold for our organization—the above statement applying in a general way. But the year just closing has presented exceptional conditions; first, there was a needed concession of delay granted to the several Chapter Regents until the close of the Columbian Exposition, for aside from the time and strength given to attendance, our homes opened wide their doors to relatives and friends from every corner of our land, and such a revelation of hospitality ought to atone for some shortcomings on other lines.

The financial crisis came in midsummer, and before the close of the Fair even, there were appeals for aid for the suf-
fering and unemployed, and need I add another diversion of interest from the claims of the Revolutionary ancestors. And taking counsel with those who had pledged some service in our cause, the effort to secure the necessary members for several Chapters was postponed until the season of '94-'95. So the status of affairs at present is this: One flourishing Chapter at the metropolis of the State, Milwaukee; 3 accepted Chapter Regents, Mrs. Angus Cameron, La Crosse; Mrs. E. P. Sawyer, Oshkosh; Miss Minnie Atwood, Madison, with Chapter Regents appointed in the following eight places: Green Bay, Chippewa Falls, Beloit, Beaver Dam, Fox Lake, Whitewater, Menasha, Kenosha. This as a means of securing an entering wedge. The Milwaukee Chapter was formed a year ago, with 16 members, and, with all the obstacles enumerated, the growth has been slow; but the foundation has been well laid, and there is almost a certainty that the 40 present members will be trebled within the year.

The year opened with the following officers: Mrs. Theo. Yates, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Hamilton Townsend, Secretary; Mrs. D. J. Whittemore, Treasurer; Mrs. William L. Mason, Registrar.

Mrs. Yates has recently resigned, and the lady elected Vice-Regent, Mrs. Edward P. Vilas, became her successor.

Until November the monthly meetings were held at the residence of the State Regent, and the latter had hoped that several of the National officers would digress from the Fair as her guests and thus meet the members of the Chapter. Only one informal Daughters of the American Revolution reception was thus held, for Mrs. Cabell, in June last. Mrs. Beale, of Virginia, would have been similarly favored had she not desired a quiet visit.

The Chapter, however, sent delegates to the May 19 meeting, held in connection with the Woman's Congress, and also to the June 17 reunion in honor of Bunker Hill, under the auspices of the Chicago Chapter. The Chapter also contributed to the portrait fund, also to the Columbia Liberty Bell; so, in various ways, has come in touch with the outside interests of the Society. In November last a new departure was inaugurated by the arranging of a regular literary programme.
(papers on Colonial times) and the decision that the meetings should occur monthly from November to May, and be held as they are—club classes, etc., at our beautiful woman's building, "The Athæneum."

There have been hints of adding social features as a means of enticing membership, believing that once enlisted the patriotic spirit will be cultivated, and the Chapter, in common with previously formed organizations, having once "become the fashion" all else will follow. And is not the statement true even in the thirteen original States?

An optimist by temperament and conviction, I can not but feel that the seed which has been sown will yet bear good fruit,' and, if so, the lesson in patience and "hope deferred" which has been learned as State Regent, will not have been unavailing. Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN M. H. PECK,
State Regent of Wisconsin.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This report is approved, unless exception is taken.

Miss Washington surrendered the chair to Mrs. Peck after the reading of her report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. Peck). Ladies, I believe the next thing on the programme is the result of the election of State Regents.

Mrs. SHIELDS. Madam President, I would like to have the report of the Regent of St. Paul, Minnesota, read again. I have letters from there this morning, and I understand that the whole of the report was not read. I therefore beg it be read now, and with the accompanying resolutions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It was read.

Mrs. SHIELDS. The whole of it was not.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This, of course, has not come within my cognizance, and I think I will have to ask the will of the Congress on it. Is the lady who read it present?

Mrs. SHIELDS. Miss Richards read it, Madam President.

Miss RICHARDS. What is it?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The request has been sent from St. Paul that the report which you read be reread. It is stated that the whole of the report was not read.
Miss Richards. I read all that was handed to me. If there was an appendix to it I have not seen it.

Mrs. Shields. Excuse me, may I ask Miss Richards a question? Did you read the whole of it, skipping nothing, Miss Richards?

Miss Richards. I think I skipped one sentence, perhaps two or three sentences, which referred to the papers read in the Chapter by local persons, as time pressed and they were unimportant.

Mrs. Shields. I think the part you skipped was very important, and the Congress would like to hear it, and the letter from St. Paul stated that she hoped every word would be read.

Miss Richards. I am not aware of skipping anything except what I have referred to.

Miss Pike. May I inquire if the letter was received from the State Regent of Minnesota?

Mrs. Shields. It was.

Mrs. Clifton Breckinridge. We would like to inquire, Madam President, why it was not read or given to Miss Richards with the rest of the report. It was all sent here.

Miss Hayes. Order of the day, Madam President.

Miss Pike. From whom did you receive the report?

The Presiding Officer. Ladies, this is entirely exceptional, but I agree with the President presiding this morning in one opinion, and that is, common sense sometimes has to guide us. If the Regent of the State of Minnesota, Mrs. Newport, who has done most valuable work, requests this privilege, I feel, as President presiding, that it ought to be granted as a matter of courtesy. [Applause.]

Miss Richards. I hope the Congress understands, Madam President, that I did not skip anything important in that report. I had nothing handed me of the kind referred to by Mrs. Shields. I skipped the names of a few ladies who took part in local programmes at home, thinking it was of no importance.

Mrs. Shippen. May we ask who handed it to Miss Richards?

Mrs. Shields. Where is the report now?

The Presiding Officer. Ladies, I have just been informed that the report is not here, and the reading will have to be left until to-morrow.
Mrs. McLean. Who has the part not handed to Miss Richards?

Mrs. Shields. May I make the motion to have the rest of the report here to-morrow? I have no right to make a motion, being an ex-officer, without permission. Will some lady make the motion?

Mrs. Barclay. I make the motion.

Mrs. Shippen seconds it.

The Presiding Officer. It has been moved and seconded that the report be read to-morrow with the resolutions.

Miss Hayes. I would like to amend the motion by adding that the part of the report omitted be read, in order to avoid the reading of the whole report.

The Presiding Officer. I think that would be hardly just, because you take a detached portion of the report, and it would be entirely unintelligible.

Miss Hayes. I simply made a suggestion.

Mrs. Barclay. I move that the whole of the report be read with the appendix. (Seconded.)

The Presiding Officer. Ladies, it has been moved and seconded that the whole of the report be read to-morrow, with the appendix, as requested by the State Regent of Minnesota, Mrs. Newport. The question is before you. Those in favor of the motion will please say "ay,"—contrary, "no." [After taking the vote.] The motion is carried. I made a mistake in my announcement to the order of the day. The amendments come before the report of the election of State Regents; that is the business of the evening, but we have an adjourned programme from the morning. The amendments are now in order. Will the ladies please keep very quiet in the back of the House. The Recording Secretary-General will please read the first amendment.

The Recording Secretary-General. Resolved, that Section 1, Article III, of the Constitution be changed to read as follows:

"Section 1. Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of 18, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of Independence; from a recognized patriot, a soldier
or sailor, or a civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States; provided, that the applicant be acceptable to the Society."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, the amendment is before you.

Mrs. Hogg. Madam President, that is the first section of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, that is what I meant. I am instructed that it is to be taken in sections.

Mrs. McLean. Madam President, I move that the discussion of this amendment be proceeded to at once; but that a limit be placed on the discussion; that no member speaking may speak more than five minutes upon a question; and that the same member may not speak twice upon a question.

The motion is seconded.

A MEMBER. I move that we limit the discussion to half an hour. (Seconded.)

Mrs. McLean. I am willing that the discussion should be limited to three-quarters of an hour, if it meets with the approbation of the Congress.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. No.

Mrs. McLean. I move that this body proceed with the discussion of this amendment at once, and that the time limit be three-quarters of an hour; that every member speaking be limited to five minutes; that the same member can not speak twice upon the question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. You have heard the motion, ladies. It has been moved and seconded. If there is to be any discussion now is the time to speak.

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

Miss Richards. May I say a word? Madam President, I rise to say a word in behalf of the hopeless minority.

Miss Hayes. I rise to a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This is a resolution, not with regard to the amendment, but as to the method of procedure in regard to it.

Miss Hayes. I rise to a point of order.

Miss Richards. Is there no discussion of the proposed amendment?
Mrs. McLean. My resolution calls for that.

Miss Richards. I beg pardon; I misunderstood the motion.

The Presiding Officer. Are you ready for the question? Those in favor of the motion say "ay,"—contrary "no."

The motion was carried.

Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania. Madam President and Members of the Third Continental Congress, there are many members of the Daughters of the American Revolution who, having joined the Society within the past two and a half years, have not seen, and possibly never heard of, the "ancestors' service" under which the first application papers were made. As it has been asserted that this amendment has been the origin of trouble in this Society, I will read the eligibility clause under which I made application for membership. This is the verbatim copy taken from the book in the office of the Society. "Any woman may be eligible to membership in the Society who is above the age of 18 years, and who is descended from an ancestor who assisted in establishing American Independence during the War of the Revolution, either as a military or naval officer, a soldier, or a sailor, and officially in the service of any of the thirteen original Colonies or of the United Colonies or States, or of Vermont—a member of the Committee of Correspondence or Public Safety, or a recognized patriot who rendered material service in the cause of American Independence." You see from this that I entered the Society when the rule was strictly lineal.

In preparing this amendment I had several objects in view. One was, I desired a common recognition to the women of the Revolution not as the mothers and sisters of patriot sons and brothers, but for material aid rendered in loving service. "Let their own works praise them." [Applause.] I desired to leave out the possibility of the recognition, through the mother of the patriot, of the descendants of the Tory brothers and sisters of possibly one patriot son. I desire also to confine our admission to strictly lineal lines. Those words "collateral descendants," so often used here, are confusing and misleading. There are none such; there can not be a collateral descendant. Descendants must be lineal, and I think it is not fair to force upon the descendants the recognition of the collateral relations on an equal claim with their own.
Most of all, perhaps, I desire to promote historic research. When the whole household enters on the line of one patriot son, through his mother, there is little need for us to dive into musty records and to delve through long lists of names to find other claims than his. A commissioned officer's papers would be preserved as an heirloom, where the record of a private soldier, brother, or the dispatch-bearing sister would be lost. A search for it would require too much time if all could come under the claim of the officer brother. [Applause.]

Ladies of the Congress, I urge upon you to relieve our Constitution of the evils which lurk in this present eligibility clause. Descendants of men and women who achieved American Independence, I ask your votes in the name of justice—honor for your ancestors, justice for ourselves! Daughters, I ask your votes in the cause of truth, that our name may mean something, and that when we wear our badges we can claim that we are in very truth Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

The Presiding Officer. The question is before you. Is there further discussion?

Miss Richards. Madam President, I was very stupid in mistaking the last motion. I apologize to the House for doing so. As I said before, I rise to speak for the hopeless minority, as I feel from the unanimous instructions—almost unanimous instructions—that have been sent to this Congress, and the frequent applause with which the arguments on the other side are met, that the minority is hopeless, and I wish to say in advance that when this vote has been carried, and the Constitution has been amended, no one will be more loyal to it than I. [Applause.] But in the mean time I think it only fair that I should present my reasons and go on record why I propose to vote with the collaterals, if I am the only one. [Laughter.] I wish to say briefly that I should be cordially in favor of accepting the proposed amendment, which is certainly very clear and apparently very satisfactory in its wording, had all the loyal women of the American Revolution left records duly signed and attested of their various services in the cause of the Colonies, but I wish to go on record as opposing the amendment, because I believe in my heart that it
would be prejudicial to the future good of the Society, as well as unjust to many people of good Revolutionary families, because, in the absence of records to prove the patriotism of many thousands of Revolutionary women who were doubtless devoted to the cause, and did great service in its behalf, our Society will lose the coöperation of their descendants, who might otherwise get in through the records of the brothers of those women, thereby reducing our number and impairing by just so much the power and usefulness of our Society as a body of Americans. If necessary some day to oppose foreignism in this country we would have the 50 collaterals on our rolls. I submit that the Society would suffer by just so much had it lost the coöperation of these 50 members, and I believe it will continue to lose, even if its entire history exists five hundred years, and it only took in 50 more women. I, for one, would not want to lose the coöperation of that 100 women. And this I say on broadest grounds, in view of the fact that I am myself eligible to this Society through five lines of lineal ancestry. [Applause.]

Miss Pike. Madam President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Miss Pike is recognized.

Miss Pike. I wish to state to the Congress and any members of the Society that every one, almost every one, who supports the collateral side is herself a lineal by descent. And this can be proven by the record. Not more than two or three of those who have achieved any prominence in these discussions have come in through collateral lines. I myself am a lineal, my father's grandfather fought in the Revolution, and if I have supported this side it is only because I thought justice was due to the sisters and to the small children and nieces and nephews of the great men whose names will live in history when ours are forgotten. Moreover, I think the cause is a very poor one that has to be supported by misrepresentation and by oppression. In the circular letter to the Regents of the States there is a clause "We, therefore, recommend the unqualified confirmation of this amendment by the votes of your Delegates and Regents in the Continental Congress of 1894." Has the National Board, has a State Regent, has this Congress the right to tell a Chapter how to vote? Has anybody the right to tell a
Chapter how to vote? I deny it. You can not find anything in the Constitution or in the law of the land, or anywhere, that has the right to say how a Chapter shall vote! And those State Regents who have ordered, who have commanded their Chapters—not their Chapters but the Chapters of their States—that have commanded those Chapters to instruct their Regents and Delegates to vote for this amendment have not only overpassed their own powers, but they have done an illegal and unconstitutional thing. [Applause.]

Mrs. Hill, of Connecticut. In reply to the remark which was just made in regard to the word "recommend," I think I received the recommendation in just those terms, and I did not consult the dictionary either, but I did not read it as a command and I do not believe that Webster or Worcester would define it in that way. Recommend seems to me the mildest form of placing before anyone the question and leaving it entirely open to them. In their judgment they would recommend it, not command it. [Applause.]

Miss Pike. Madam President—

Mrs. Barclay. I have nothing to say in the matter of an argument, and know nothing about it and am not capable of making an argument of any force; at the same time I would like to have the ladies who vote on the lineal side inquire of themselves whether, if the heritage that was left them was in money or landed estates, they would wish to exclude these, or be excluded from anything that was collateral. Am I understood? I have stated it in a queer way, but you know what I mean?

The Presiding Officer. I think you are.

Mrs. Mills. I simply wish to reply to one point in Miss Richards' able address. She speaks of the 40 or 50 collaterals now within our ranks, and says that she would not care to lose one from the association, and also in the next few years if 50 more be added, she would not wish to lose them.

Miss Richards. I said in the next five hundred years.

Mrs. Mills. I want to ask her if she has thought of the number of lineals now kept out of the Society by the collateral clause in the Constitution. [Applause.] I think they reach away beyond the 50, and surely if it is a question between lineal and collateral, we should be for the lineal.
Miss Richards. May I answer that.
[cries of "No!" "No!"]

Miss Desha. Madam President, I put the "mother of a patriot" into the Constitution, and I believe in her yet. But I hope I will never hear the word collateral again as long as I live. [Laughter.] I was going through an office the other day and heard several gentlemen talking, and heard one say, "collateral, collateral." I turned to see if they were talking about me. [Laughter.] But I found they were talking about collateral securities. There are two reasons why I approve of this amendment, the first is this: it recognizes woman as an individual; she doesn't have to be anybody's wife or anybody's mother, and that is what I am trying to live to prove, that a woman is an individual.

The second reason is because, when I put that into the Constitution, I was thinking that the gentlemen, the "Sons of the American Revolution," would take care of the men, and that we would remember the women. But I have known the Sons of the American Revolution for three solid years, and the only work that they have ever done that I know of is to have banquets. [Laughter and applause.] They celebrate the starvation of Valley Forge by a banquet. [Laughter.] And they celebrate the battle of Cowpens by a dissertation on Shay's Rebellion, or something like that. So I think they are decidedly mixed and not doing a thing for the patriot fathers, and I think we had better take them up. [Laughter.]

Now, in regard to the way I am going to vote tonight, I believe what I believed in the beginning, that it is well to leave "the mother of a patriot" in, as it brought in the descendants of the unrecognized women, but that I have a vote here tonight at all I owe to the lineals. The lineals on the Board from the beginning have supported me; they have stood by me royally, every one of them, and I will not go back on my friends. I will not vote against them, nor will I vote against the mother of a patriot. I have expressed my opinion that I believed it was right to put that clause in the Constitution, and believe that it ought to be left in the Constitution, but that I submit, and will always submit, to the will of the majority. [Applause; great applause.]
Mrs. BURHANS. I am not going to make an argument; I merely wish to ask if Mrs. McLean's motion has been put to the House and carried.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Oh, yes; it was carried.

Mrs. GILPIN. Madam President, I wish to say—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are you ready for the question, ladies? There is still another section to be taken up. I understand that we vote on this first. Is this your resolution, Mrs. Hogg?

Mrs. HOGG. I did not present any resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I had understood this was presented by you.

Mrs. HOGG. I thought it would be better to have the discussion limited to a short time, so that we could get through, but I did not present any resolution. If you mean to ask if this was my amendment, it is.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I believe that, according to Robert's Rules of Order, persons who present resolutions have the privilege of speaking at the beginning and the end.

Mrs. HOGG. I am perfectly willing to waive the right of speaking at the end, and would rather hear from some of others.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President, if there is no further discussion at this point, I wish to offer another resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I think I must put the motion on this question first.

Mrs. HOGG. I think there would be permission to present a resolution in reference to the way a vote is taken, before it is taken, would there not?

Mrs. McLEAN. May I present my resolution to the Chair to rule whether it is in order? Resolved, That the vote upon the first section of the amendment to the Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution be upon roll-call. (Seconded.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is entirely in order. You have heard the motion, ladies, that the vote on the first section of the amendment to the Constitution be upon roll-call. Those in favor signify by saying "ay,"—contrary, "no." [After taking the vote.] It is carried. The valuable suggestion has
been made to me that it was the order of last year, and, of course, our Congress was very beautifully conducted last year; that two tellers be appointed and that they take account of the vote. Of course, I am new to this kind of thing. I will appoint Mrs. McLean and Miss Richards.

Mrs. Alexander. Will you kindly have the Recording Secretary-General read the amendment, so that we may all clearly understand what it is.

The Presiding Officer. The Recording Secretary-General will please read the amendment.

The Recording Secretary-General. "Resolved, That Section 1, Article III, of the Constitution be changed to read as follows:

"Section 1. Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of 18, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of Independence; from a recognized patriot, a soldier, or sailor, or a civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States, provided that the applicant be acceptable to the Society."

The Presiding Officer. Now we will proceed with the roll call, voting "yes," or "no."

Mrs. Lockwood. I want to know, Madam President, first, how many on this floor are entitled to a vote. It must be told how many are entitled to a vote, and what constitutes a majority.

The Presiding Officer. That is true. Who will count the vote by the roll call?

Mrs. Lockwood. The Recording Secretary-General should do that. Madam President, I understand that there are some Alternates who are not entitled to a vote, and some whose names do not appear on the roll, and as you come to these States they have the right to rise and have their names enrolled. That makes a correct vote.

The Presiding Officer. Certainly, if they have the right.

Mrs. Wysong. There are Alternates on the floor.

The Presiding Officer. Certainly no lady will retain her place on the floor if she has no right to vote. Ladies, you will please come to order.
Mrs. McLean. Madam President, I would suggest that as it was upon my resolution that the roll-call was decided upon, that the roll, as it is called here, would not be a strict account of the vote cast, because Alternates appear on the roll who have not the right to vote unless the person whom they represent is absent.

The Presiding Officer. That is true, but I suppose they are marked Alternates.

Mrs. Dickins. Opposite their names is entered "Alternates, etc." I will read the list of Delegates.

The Presiding Officer. Of course, if the Delegate is absent, her Alternate will respond for her.

Mrs. Lockwood. We want to know how many votes there are, and not merely how many make a majority.

The Presiding Officer. The roll-call will decide how many.

Mrs. Lockwood. You have got to announce that before you take the vote—the number of ladies on the floor.

The Presiding Officer. But then we have to call the roll twice.

Mrs. Lockwood. Before you announce the vote, not before it is cast.

The Presiding Officer. Mrs. Lockwood, I understand your objection is this—

Mrs. Lockwood. No objection at all.

The Presiding Officer. Well, your suggestion is that the roll be called first in order to decide how many are here.

Mrs. Lockwood. Certainly.

The Presiding Officer. We have had it called once.

Mrs. Lockwood. Then if you are ready to announce how many voters are here, that is all; but that must be announced.

The Presiding Officer. Ladies, it takes time, but of course we wish to do this in the best possible way. Will you call the roll?

Miss Richards. It will be no use to do so unless the Recording Secretary-General marks those present.

The Presiding Officer. She will do so. The tellers will please keep the number also.

The roll was called by Mrs. Dickins.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are 153 Delegates and Alternates present. The Secretary will now proceed to call the roll to take the vote.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Seventy-seven is a majority?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mrs. SHEPARD. We understand now that we are to respond to our names by giving our vote?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes; as soon as the roll is called. The Secretary is rearranging the list. You know, ladies, when you answer to your names, yes means in the affirmative, and no, negative. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Dickins called the roll for the vote to be taken.

Miss WOODS. Madam President, I would like to ask if it is in order now to discuss the way the vote shall be taken for the next amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No, not until the vote is announced.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President, the tellers have the honor to report to the Chair the number of votes cast.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The tellers report that 138 votes were cast in the affirmative, for lineal; 13 in the negative, for collateral. [Prolonged applause.]

Mrs. HOGG. Madam President, I move that the other section be voted for in the ordinary way, by voice, so as to save time. (Seconded.)

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Ayes and noes?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes. Ladies, the motion has been made and seconded.

Mrs. HINKLE. I amend the motion by moving that the next section be voted on by acclamation, to save time. (Seconded.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Those in favor of voting for the next section by acclamation will signify it by saying "ay,"—contrary, "no." [After taking the vote.] The motion is carried. The Secretary will now read the next amendment.

The RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL. Resolved, That Section 2, Article III, of the Constitution, Daughters of the American Revolution, be changed to read as follows:

"Section 2. Every applicant for membership must be endorsed by at least one member of the National Society, and
her application shall then be submitted to the Registrars-General, who shall report on the question of eligibility to the General Board of Management, when the question of admission shall be voted upon by the Board by ballot, and if a majority of said Board approve such application, the applicant, after payment of the initiation fee, shall be enrolled as a member of the National Society.

The Presiding Officer. Ladies, you have heard this Section 2 read, and it is open for discussion.

Mrs. Alexander. There seems to be a little weakening of that section by this change: "Every applicant for membership must be endorsed by at least one member of the National Society." Any member of the National Society can write a letter and endorse a friend. It takes from this clause the necessity of having the application and endorsement on a blank.

The Presiding Officer. There is a point before you.

Miss Richards. Madame President, as the Constitution reads at present, I think it assumes that you are acting merely upon a written application, and the point Mrs. Alexander has made, I think, is still taken if you say every applicant must be endorsed, it could be done through a letter, but this is entirely providing for the papers. It reads at present that "every application for membership must be endorsed by at least one member of the National Society and shall then be submitted to the Registrars-General"—of course you could not submit the applicant, but you can an application—who shall report on the question of eligibility to the Board of Management, etc. Change it to applicant, it can be done by letter, as has been said, and we would have no record.

The Presiding Officer. Did Mrs. Hogg recognize the technicality that the word "applicant" is a weakening of the original, which should be "application?"

Mrs. Hogg. Madam President, the application might be unobjectionable and the applicant might not be satisfactory. That was the reason of the change, as it was drawn up in the preamble.

Miss Richards. It is not the business of the Registrars to find out if the applicant is acceptable. Otherwise—-
Mrs. Hogg. It is impossible for the Registrars-General to find out in reference to an applicant living elsewhere in this country. It seems to me that the applicant's eligibility or requisites for membership, or desirability, would be known among her own people.

The Presiding Officer. That is a very good point. I recognize that as I have signed nearly every application blank in our State myself, and a stranger would not have known about the applicants.

Miss Richards. I asked for information.

The Presiding Officer. The Registrars-General do not judge of the character and standing of any applicant. The person who endorses her takes that into consideration.

Miss Richards. Does not the local board of each Chapter make it a point to investigate?

The Presiding Officer. It does.

Miss Pike. Could not the State Regent of Pennsylvania change the latter part of the section without changing the first part? She could put in “the applicants, if acceptable.”

Mrs. Lockwood. There can be no change in this proposed amendment until next year.

The Presiding Officer. That is my impression, that the amendment can not be changed now.

[Calls for the question.]

The Presiding Officer. A change in the amendment can come up any time during the year, and be acted on next year when the Congress meets. It is too late now to bring it up.

Mrs. Shippen. That does not interfere with the Chapters. It is simply in order that when the application goes on to Washington the ladies will see that it is signed by some other member of the Society; that is what Mrs. Hogg means, I think.

The Presiding Officer. It seems to me a little stronger if anything.

Mrs. Shippen. I think so, too.

The Presiding Officer. Of course, that is only my personal opinion.

Miss Richards. May I ask that the Recording Secretary will read the proposed amendment again so that we may understand it?
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Recording Secretary will read the proposed amendment again.

The RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL. Resolved, that Section 2, Article III, of the Constitution, Daughters of the American Revolution, be changed to read as follows: "Section 2. Every applicant for membership must be endorsed by at least one member of the National Society, and her application shall be submitted to the Registrars-General, who shall report on the question of eligibility to the General Board of Management, and the question of admission shall be voted upon by ballot, and if a majority of said Board approve such application, the applicant, after payment of the initiation fee shall be enrolled as a member of the National Society.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, I think you all understand it now. Are you ready for the question?

[Cries of "Question."]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It was decided that the vote was to be taken by acclamation; will you instruct the Secretary to cast the vote?

MRS. LOCKWOOD and others. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary is instructed to cast the vote.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. It has been voted to give unanimous vote, and there is only one way to do it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That was the motion, as I understood it. I think the majority so understood it.

MRS. ALEXANDER. I thought, Madam President, it was to be by acclamation, that is, by the voice, as I understand it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Did you so understand?

MRS. HOGG. I made the motion that the vote be taken by voice, and the State Regent of Ohio amended that by moving that it be by acclamation, and her motion was carried.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It makes very little difference.

MISS PIKE. Yes, it makes a great deal.

MISS RICHARDS. Will you please define the difference, as you understand it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. To end all discussion, I will put the question again. Those in favor of the amendment of Section 2 of the Constitution will say "ay,"—opposed,
It is carried. Ladies, there is very little time remaining, but still I think there is time for the report of the elections of State Regents.

Mrs. Burhans. Madam President, will you kindly allow me to read a resolution; it will take but a moment?

The Presiding Officer. Yes.

Mrs. Burhans. Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of three to draft resolutions expressive of the loving thanks and appreciation of our Society to Mrs. Nathaniel B. Hogg, State Regent of Pennsylvania, who has stood at the helm and manned the ship that has sailed our Society into the safe harbor of lineal descent. [Applause.] Resolved, That the aforesaid resolution be presented to this Congress for its adoption; that an official copy be furnished to Mrs. Hogg, and that the action in full be spread upon the record book of our Society to stand as an enduring and recorded testimonial of our grateful appreciation. (Seconded.)

The Presiding Officer. Ladies, you have heard the motion, which has been seconded, and it is now open for discussion.

Mrs. Lockwood and others. Give us the question.

The Presiding Officer. Every motion is open for discussion, but of course you need not discuss it unless you desire to do so. You have heard the resolution, which has been seconded. Those in favor of the motion signify it by saying "ay,"—contrary, "no." [After taking the vote.] The motion is carried.

Mrs. McLean. Madam President—

Miss Pike. Madam President—

Mrs. Lockwood. I think it would be a good idea—

The Presiding Officer. Ladies, so many of you rise at one time that I can hardly decide who has the right to the floor. I think Mrs. McLean rose first.

Mrs. McLean. I merely wanted to make the motion that we do not adjourn promptly at 10.30, because of important business to be brought before the House. (Seconded.)

The Presiding Officer. Ladies, you have heard the motion that we do not adjourn promptly at 10.30, on account of business to be brought before the House. What is your pleasure in the matter?
Mrs. Shippen. Adjourn.

MRS. ALEXANDER. Madam President—

The Presiding Officer. The programme calls for the reports of the State Regents. We have not yet finished the amendments.

Miss Richards. The motion has been made and seconded that we do not adjourn at 10.30.

The Presiding Officer. There is a motion before the House, which has been seconded, that we do not adjourn at 10.30. Those in favor of this motion signify by saying "ay,"—opposed, "no." [After taking the vote.] It is carried. Now, that it has been decided not to adjourn at 10.30 I proceed with the next amendment.

Mrs. Alexander. Madam President, may I make a report from the committee—

Miss Eugenia Washington. Madam President, I have some flowers here which the friends of Mrs. N. B. Hogg desire to present to her as a mark of their friendship and a token of their appreciation of the magnificent work she has done in placing our Society on a firm lineal basis; they are presented with their best wishes and cordial congratulations. [Great applause.]

The Presiding Officer. Ladies, there is a report from the committee appointed this morning, which should have come in earlier in the evening, but is entirely in order now.

Mrs. Alexander. Your committee reports that, as there is evidently a difference of legal opinion as to the meaning of the last clause of Section 2, Article V, of the Constitution, the majority of your committee recommends that one Delegate from the District of Columbia be recognized by this House. We unanimously advise the elimination of said clause from the Constitution. Respectfully submitted, Sally K. Alexander, Chairman, Frances Willis Shepard, Belle Merrill Draper. The clause is "Each Chapter which has more than 50 members may elect a Delegate to the Continental Congress, in addition to its Regent, for each 50 members or fraction of 25. The members of the Society in Washington and vicinity may also elect Delegates in the same ratio of representation."

The Presiding Officer. My impression is, Mrs. Alexander, that your report is in order. We can consider that amendment this evening.
Mrs. Alexander. We just wish to express the sentiment.

Mrs. Dickins. I move the report be accepted. (Seconded.)

The Presiding Officer. Those in favor of accepting the report of the committee which has just been submitted, will signify it by saying "ay,"—opposed "no." [After taking the vote.] It is accepted.

Mrs. Dickins. May we not have the name of the one Delegate admitted of the three?

The Presiding Officer. Mrs. Alexander, will you please give the name of the Delegate?

Mrs. Alexander. Mrs. Mary C. Wysong.

Mrs. Shepard. Is it not in order for me to say anything in regard to the report, so far as the recommendation to eliminate this clause is concerned? It could not be done until another Congress, I know, but there were so many strange things that came up in the discussion, that it seemed to me possible that other members of the Congress did not understand all the facts any better than I did.

The Presiding Officer. I think it is quite in order to explain.

Mrs. Shepard. On page 7 of the Constitution, Article V, the first section states how the "the Continental Congress of the National Society shall be 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."

"Section 2. Each Chapter which has more than 50 members may elect a Delegate to the Continental Congress, in addition to its Regent, for each 50 members or fraction of 25. The members of the Society in Washington and vicinity may also elect Delegates in the same ratio of representation." This last clause, I am told, was put in the Constitution at a time when there were no Chapters in the District of Columbia, and, of course it was at that time a very small Society. At the First Continental Congress, without any question, there were 3 Delegates in the Congress—5, pardon me, I was misinformed. Since that date there have been three Chapters formed. At the time of the last Congress the matter seemed to have slipped from the minds of all, and there
were no Delegates from the District of Columbia excepting from the Chapters. There are now 118 members in good standing who are not allied with any Chapter, and I must confess it seems to me, from the distant State of Illinois, an extraordinary condition. I am told that it is absolutely necessary that there should be members at large in the District of Columbia. Of course, those of us from States feel the necessity of belonging to Chapters, having work carried on as you have all heard in the reports, and it seems a very strange condition that in the District of Columbia there should be 118 women who find no time (I was assured by one of the prominent members here that they have no time) to attend any Chapter meetings and did not choose to become members of a Chapter. I do not know why the District of Columbia should have so much more lax government than the States. We all have to abide by the rules of our Chapter, and there are, it seems to me, many good reasons why this clause should be eliminated now that the Society is on a different basis, though at the present time it has done no particular injury to the Society; yet it seems to me very easy to think of the Society for twenty-five or a hundred years going on and increasing; that the members who would not aid in connection with any Chapter might increase very largely and give most serious difficulty to this Society and to this Congress; therefore it seems to me that none of us from a distance properly understood the situation. I am very much obliged to you, ladies, for according the privilege of speaking to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This is an explanation. We accept it as such. Ladies, in pursuance of the resolution which has just been passed, I will appoint Mrs. Burhans, Miss Eugenia Washington, and Mrs. Hill, of Georgia; the committee to draw up the resolutions to be presented to Mrs. Hogg. We will now proceed with the amendments.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Let us hear the amendments.

The RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL. The following amendments were also passed by the National Board October 7, 1893, to be voted upon by the Continental Congress of 1894. (See Article IX, and Article IV, Section 2 of the Constitution) making that part of the section read: "Honorary Vice-Presi-
dents-General and Honorary State Regents may be elected by the Continental Congress, but all honorary and active officers shall possess the qualifications of members of the Society."

Article IX: "Amendments to this Constitution may be offered at any meeting of the Continental Congress, through any member of the body, to be voted on at next Congress, notification being given three months before the meeting of such Congress."

Miss Richards. Madam President, we could not hear the amendment.

Mrs. Shippen. Madam President, we did not hear the amendments at all.

The Presiding Officer. Mrs. Dickins will read the amendments for Miss Washingtons.

Mrs. Dickins. Article IV, Section 2: "Honorary Vice-Presidents-General and Honorary State Regents may be elected by the Continental Congress, but all honorary and active officers shall possess the qualifications of members of the Society.

Miss Desha. The only change is by the "Continental Congress" instead of by the "Board of Management."

The Presiding Officer. You have heard this amendment, and I am instructed to say that notice of this was sent to the Chapters three months ago.

Mrs. Lookwood. I call for the question.

The Presiding Officer. The question is called for. Ladies, are you ready for the question?

Mrs. Blount. May we hear the amendment read again?

Mrs. Dickins. Article IV, Section 2: "Honorary Vice-Presidents-General and Honorary State Regents may be elected by the Continental Congress, but all honorary and active officers shall possess the qualifications of members of the Society."

Mrs. Shepard. May I ask what this means? I know in certain States that there have been Honorary Regents who have not had in any way the qualifications for membership, and never possessed them. Does this mean that they must be qualified to be members, or they can not be elected at all, and, if elected, shall be elected by this Congress instead of by the Board? Is that it? We want to understand the point very clearly.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Some lady familiar with the amendment please explain.

Mrs. WALWORTH. The qualification called for is that Honorary Regents or Honorary Vice-Presidents shall have the qualifications of eligibility and be members of the Society. In a few instances, in the beginning of the Society, there were honorary officers who had not these qualifications, but I think they have been dropped from the rolls, and this amendment refers only to the power in the Board of Management or in the Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is that explanation satisfactory?

Mrs. SHEPARD. I asked for others. I understood it myself.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, are you ready for the question.

[Cries of "Question."]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Those in favor of the amendment signify it by saying "ay,"—contrary, "no." [After taking the vote.] It is carried, and the amendment is adopted. The next amendment will now be read.

Mrs. DICKINS. Article IX: "Amendments to this Constitution may be offered at any meeting of the Continental Congress, through any member of the body, to be voted on at the next Congress, notification being given three months before the meeting of such Congress."

Mrs. SHIPPEN. By the Board, or Congress?

Mrs. DICKINS. The regular motion, Madam President, for this amendment is before the House, and I would like to speak on it. This amendment was made because, as the Constitution is at present, a member of the Society, or any officer of the Society, sends a request to the Board of Management; the Board of Management may report it to the Congress or not, or they may turn it down. This amendment is to make it possible for any member of the body politic, through her recognized officer, to present to this body any question that may interest her, or that she may think for the good of the Society. It is to allow you to come here without any Board between you, and present to the Congress whatever you think is of interest and for the welfare of the Society.

Miss RICHARDS. May I ask, in further elucidation of this amendment, to whom we are to give this notice of three months?
Mrs. DICKINS. The regular three months' notice now sent out —

Miss RICHARDS. But I meant, to whom do you report it? Do you propose it in this Congress?

Mrs. DICKINS. Yes.

Miss RICHARDS. Three months' notice before the next Congress. If that is passed, it is in order for us to go on and propose amendments in this Congress, is it not?

Mrs. DICKINS. I do not see anything that bars it. It would, of course, have to be put in writing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes; it would have to be proposed in writing; that is all. Ladies, do you wish this amendment read again before the vote is taken?

Miss DESHA. Madam Chairman, when this matter came up before the Board of Management the effort was to give the power back to the Congress that it ought to have in controlling the Society, instead of having the Board of Management have so much power, and I thought we could get any amendment into the Congress and then amend the amendment, but I have been informed by the parliamentarian that we cannot do it. This was not entirely approved by the Board of Management when they passed it, but I was responsible for saying, "Let us vote on something and get it to the Congress, and the Congress will decide." So it was not entirely approved of by the Board of Management, because we discussed whether we would present it at one Congress and vote upon it at the next, and to whom the notice would be sent. Before we pass it we should settle how that three months' notice is to be sent.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I approve these things going through and letting them come to the Congress and letting it work them out for itself and see how it likes it.

Mrs. BLOUNT. I may say the fact of these matters having to come to the Board of Management for consideration prevented this question coming up last year, and it struck me that any member of the Society ought to have a chance to express any idea before the Congress in some shape and not be turned down by the Board.

Mrs. BUCHANS. I wish to say a word, please, Madam President. I feel very anxious to hear a variety of views on the
subject of this amendment. I am in sympathy with the wish to throw more power into the Congress and less into the Board. In a general way I approve of all these amendments, but at the same time it seems to me that we might, perhaps, be inundated with a great quantity of amendments, and I do not see how we would manage them in the open Congress. It seems to me that it is better to have an amendment first go before a smaller body of people and receive their recommendation or rejection, as it were; not in any way to prevent it coming before Congress, but so as to simplify matters. I really would like to hear a little more said about it.

Mrs. Barclay. Would not the rejection by the Board prevent it being brought before the Congress?

Mrs. Burhans. It does so now.

Mrs. Barclay. My impression is now that one of the duties we had before us is to put more power in the Congress and less in the Board of Management. I have been one of the Board, but at the same time I would have been glad, many times, if we had had less power.

Mrs. Burhans. That is considered by this amendment.

Mrs. Stranahan. It is understood that the necessity of giving three months' notice will be a "restrainer," which will prevent an inundation of amendments.

Mrs. Boynton. I simply wish to give to this Assembly the experience of the Chicago Woman's Club, numbering 600 members, where we permitted the same thing to be done, the motions to be brought directly before the Association. We experimented for three years with this method, setting apart one or two days for the special consideration of amendments, but in spite of everything we could do the meetings were inundated with the pet schemes of the different members. Each had an ax to grind, and we found that we simply could not carry on any business at all. Of course this three months' qualification makes a vast difference. At the same time, I tell you, we tried many methods, but we found there were always many schemes which came in collision—one would suggest one thing and one another, and nothing could be accomplished. Now, by taking them through the Board, the Board has time to assimilate and digest the different propositions, and decide
which are for the best interests of the Society. I simply wished to give this experience, thinking that it might possibly be helpful, although I don’t know that it will be of any use.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I think everything in the nature of discussion from a practical standpoint is helpful.

Mrs. BULKLEY. I was going to ask if it would not be possible in the case of these amendments to have them referred to a committee, to have a standing committee for that purpose?

Mrs. BURHANS. That is a good point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I think it would amount to the same thing.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. No.

Mrs. BULKLEY. Referring it to a committee would prevent the inundation of amendments.

Mrs. HILL. Would it not be best for the Congress to understand that when such a committee, having considered an amendment, refers it back to this Congress, we would not necessarily have to vote that way?

A MEMBER. If there are so many amendments to be made to the Constitution, why not have a new Constitution? I find it extremely difficult to have it understood; one clause contradicts the other constantly, and it has been the work of many months for me to master it, and since coming here I have heard nothing but amendments, amendments, amendments. I do not see why we should not have a new Constitution if it is necessary that there should be so many amendments?

Miss PIKE. I just wished to state, Madam President, that the lady did not state my words correctly awhile ago. I did not say that the Board had commanded the Chapters to vote for the amendment. I said that the State Regents had commanded it.

Mrs. STRANAHAN. I would like to suggest that making the Constitution over again would not be any easier than to consider all these amendments. [Laughter.]

Miss FORSYTH. It seems to me certainly a rather extraordinary circumstance that the Congress should hesitate to accept an offer, as we may call it, that has just been made by the Board of Management. If the Board of Management wishes to hand over to the Congress a power which they have found
greater than they felt it was wise for them to retain, why should the Congress hesitate to try the experiment, at least, of taking the power offered, which in one sense is certainly due to the Congress? It would be a very simple matter for the Congress at any time to listen to an amendment, and have it laid on the table or referred to a committee that should be appointed to consider it. It seems to me that we would be very foolish, after having such an amendment before us, to throw it aside. [Applause.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are you ready for the question?

Miss HAYES. Yes. Only one question, Madam President. If the Congress assumes this responsibility and has the amendments come before it, will it not necessitate a standing committee, and will not that committee have to be composed largely of Washington people, which will simply be another way of getting at the same thing? In other words, now we refer it to the Board of Management, and if it were referred to a standing committee it would amount to practically the same thing.

Miss FORSYTH. I did not mean a standing committee at all.

Miss HAYES. Would not that be necessary?

Miss FORSYTH. I should think not, because that would be practically the same thing, as you say. It seems to me that anybody should have the right to bring forward an amendment, and that this Congress should have enough common sense and discretion to know how to deal with it when it is presented. If it is referred to any committee, it should be referred to a committee appointed then and there.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would like to ask what the Board of Management is expected to do. Is it to be a sort of a safe deposit for these things? [Laughter.]

Mrs. BARCLAY. If this authority is to be surrendered by the Board of Management to the Congress, why not try the experiment and see whether we will be inundated with amendments or not. Perhaps there will be no trouble in this direction.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I would like to call the attention of the Congress to a fact which was mentioned by Mrs. Dickins, that no provision is made in this amendment for the way in which a possible amendment may be presented to the Society. I think it absolutely necessary that you should insert a clause
saying that the Board of Management, or some other power, shall send this out. There is no provision of this kind in the amendment, and I think this insertion should be made.

Miss Richards. Is it not in order for the lady who presented the amendment to proceed to amend it herself, so that we may act upon it to-night?

The Presiding Officer. I think so.

Mrs. Shepard. Take, for instance, a possible case. If any State has any desire to come before the Congress, if it had certain wishes that it desired to present, do we understand that such wishes would be sent on to the Board of Management, printed by the Board of Management, and sent to the various States, with the intelligence that such requests had come from such another State, and would they properly come before the Congress? Is that what all this means?

The Presiding Officer. I did not so understand it. I should think it would be reasonable to suppose that each Chapter or State which proposed an amendment should be responsible for sending out the notices.

Mrs. Shepard. We only want to be very sure about any more circulars, that is all. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Brush. I am in favor of any movement which will make it possible for any members of this Congress, who come here to represent a large constituency—a constituency of thousands of women—to express their views freely. There are many of us who have come here to this Congress with things to say who have not had an opportunity to present their views, as has been evidenced by the fact that there have been many women who have risen on this floor who have been put down by others determined not to hear them. Now, I have not expected to say anything to-night, but I have been disappointed that other women who have things to say have not been allowed an opportunity to do so. I say that the women in this Congress, representing 4,700 women, who are sent here for the express purpose of finding out what is being done in general for the good of the Society, have the right, and should demand it, to express themselves in a proper way, according to parliamentary rules, and they should not be put down and ruled out in this Congress, as quite a number have been during the last two or three days.
Mrs. Lockwood. I would like a statement of the time.

The Presiding Officer. Mrs. Brush, some of the ladies seem to object to your saying two or three days, as we have not been convened so long.

Mrs. Brush. I will correct it, then.

The Presiding Officer. Ladies, you can discuss the resolution, and act on it, but if you amend it nothing can be done with it to-night, because it is necessary to have more time.

Mrs. Hill. The question is, are we willing to have a session which will last twice, or three times, or four times the length of this one, as will be necessary if all these things come before the Congress? Are members willing to spend two or three times the length of time in Washington that they expected for this purpose? If that amendment is passed, and everything comes to us instead of to the Board of Management, we certainly shall have to take time to consider the different matters presented, and I wanted to ask if the members of the Congress are willing to take that time?

[Cries of "Good." ]

Miss Pike. If this amendment were passed just as it is, why could not the future amendments be referred to a special committee at the time of the meeting of the Congress? Special committees usually report very promptly, and the notification could be settled upon afterwards.

The Presiding Officer. I think that, in the way of a suggestion, it is too late, ladies, for it is now 11 o'clock. Ladies, are you ready for the question?

Miss Richards. I move we defer action on it until morning, and that we now adjourn. (Seconded.)

The Presiding Officer. It is moved and seconded that action on this amendment be deferred until morning. All in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "ay,"—contrary, "no." Ladies, I must leave the Chair—

Miss Woods. I rise to a question of privilege. I come as a Delegate from a Chapter that is very desirous of hearing and learning what has been done during the past year, and they have no means of knowing through a simple circular; and they are very desirous that the legality of the Board's action in regard to Mrs. Boynton should be discussed in this Congress,
and I desire to ask if it is not possible that the question be discussed in the morning before anything else is taken up.

[Cries of "Regular order.""]

The Presiding Officer. It has been moved and seconded that we adjourn, and that question is now before the House.

Mrs. Cabell. I request the privilege of the House——

The Presiding Officer. The privilege of the House is requested.

Miss Woods. I have not been allowed to finish.

The Presiding Officer. Perhaps you did not understand that before you spoke there was a motion to adjourn before the House, which had been seconded.

Miss Woods. I beg pardon; I did not——

The Presiding Officer. Perhaps you did not hear it, but the motion was made. Will you not bring up your question of privilege in the morning? It is now after 11 o'clock, and the motion has been made that we adjourn.

Mrs. Cabell. Madam President, did you not state the motion to adjourn.

The Presiding Officer. The motion to adjourn was——

Mrs. Cabell. A question of privilege is in order. I ask for the privilege of this House.

The Presiding Officer. Those in favor of the motion to adjourn will signify it by saying "ay,"—opposed, "no."

The motion was carried, and the Congress adjourned at 11:05 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1894.

Called to order at 10:05 A. M., Mrs. McLean in the Chair.

The Presiding Officer. The Congress will now come to order. Your President-General, Mrs. Stevenson, who has won the admiring loyalty of this Congress assembled, at her first official appearance before it, has requested me personally and in writing to preside at this meeting. [Applause.] I will read her note to me:

"My dear Mrs. McLean: I regret that I am unable to be present at the Continental Congress this morning. It is my desire that you preside at the session to-day. Sincerely yours, Letitia Greene Stevenson, President-General. Saturday."
It had been Mrs. Stevenson's intention to open the Congress this morning and then retire from the Chair, calling me to it, which she would have a perfectly constitutional right to do. In her absence—unavoidable because of illness—there arises a technicality. The Constitution calls for the election of a Presiding Officer, in the absence of the President-General, from one of the Vice-Presidents. I now wish to state that in my great desire to promote harmony in this Congress, I retire in favor of the Congress electing its own Presiding Officer.

Miss Richards. If nominations are in order, I should like to nominate Mrs. Donald McLean to the Chair.

The motion is seconded.

Mrs. Lockwood. I wish to state that although nothing would please this Convention more than to have Mrs. McLean in the Chair if she were eligible, the Constitution says that, "In the absence of the President-General one of the Vice-Presidents-General shall be elected to preside;" therefore, she, not being a Vice-President, could not be elected, and I wish to nominate Mrs. Stranahan to the Chair.

This motion is also seconded.

Miss Richards. Were the others Vice-Presidents?

The Presiding Officer (Mrs. McLean). The Chair would like to rule that, in the absence of the President-General, it is true that this Congress elects from its list of Vice-Presidents General. It is also true that this Congress waived its right last night, and established a precedent by having, as its Presiding Officer, Mrs. Peck, State Regent of Wisconsin. However, I am not only willing, but anxious to yield to the constitutional right. The Chair, therefore, rules that this Congress should elect from its list of Vice-Presidents-General, unless it waives this right.

Mrs. Mathes. I move we make Mrs. McLean a Vice-President-General. [Laughter and applause.]

Mrs. Lockwood. There is a motion before the House.

Mrs. Stranahan. I nominate Mrs. McLean as Presiding Officer. (Seconded.)

Miss Richards. She has already been nominated and seconded.

Mrs. Lockwood. There is a motion before the House that will have to be put before this one; there are two motions before the House.
A DELEGATE. I move that we waive the right to appoint from Vice-Presidents-General.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. McLean). Though feeling the compliment deeply, I must, however, consider that the Constitution does not allow the nomination of anyone save Vice-Presidents-General, no resolution having been put to waive it.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I now ask that my motion be put. My motion was that Mrs. Stranahan be made Presiding Officer of this meeting.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move that Mrs. Stranahan be made Presiding Officer, with the understanding that as soon as the opening exercises are over she will yield the Chair to Mrs. McLean, which she would have a perfect right to do under the Constitution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is a resolution before the house, presented by Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Not a resolution, but a motion.

Mrs. DRAPER. My amendment to the motion is that Mrs. Stranahan, being a Vice-President-General, open the Congress, and as soon as it is opened, and the opening exercises over, she yield the Chair to Mrs. McLean. (Seconded.)

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I will not accept the amendment. The amendment may be put by Mrs. Draper, but I do not accept it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair (Mrs. McLean) feels a natural delicacy in putting the question, and while thoroughly appreciating the compliment, would really be indebted for the withdrawal of the amendment.

Mrs. DRAPER. I have a perfect right to offer that amendment. It was seconded, and I do not think the Chair should have any personal feeling in the matter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I will yield the Chair to the Secretary for a moment, in order to have the proposition put to a vote. It is too personal for me.

(The Recording Secretary-General, Miss Eugenia Washington, takes the Chair at the request of the Presiding Officer.)

Mrs. SHIPPEN. We would all be delighted to have Mrs. Stranahan preside, but we feel that our President-General having selected Mrs. McLean, we would like Mrs. Stranahan,
after she has conducted the opening exercises, to surrender the Chair to Mrs. McLean. There is no feeling, of course, but that Mrs. Stranahan would make a perfectly capable and creditable Presiding Officer in every way. That is conceded on all sides.

Mrs. Lockwood. You know that "we" has gotten to be a dreadful word with us.

Mrs. Shippen. I meant I.

Mrs. Lockwood. Oh, well, that is all right, then. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Stranahan. I move that there be a Vice-President-General of longer standing than myself appointed to be the means of introducing Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. Draper. I withdraw my amendment, as Mrs. McLean has asked it as a personal matter.

(Mrs. McLean resumes the Chair.)

Mrs. Alexander. A division of honors is certainly fair.

The Presiding Officer. The amendment to the resolution having been withdrawn, there is now a motion before the House that Mrs. Stranahan, Vice-President-General, be made Chairman for the day. I understand it has been seconded—am I correct?

Miss Pike. The motion was seconded.

Mrs. Cabell. Some other Vice-President, of longer standing, ought to have the Chair. There are Vice-Presidents of longer standing than Mrs. Stranahan.

The Presiding Officer. Are there any nominations for the Chair before the House.

Miss Richards. The right of appointing a Presiding Officer from the Vice-Presidents-General was waived last night in favor of Mrs. Peck, and—

Mrs. Cabell. We ask that the precedent established last night may be persisted in to-day, and that the express request of our President-General, who has made a very great effort to accommodate us all by coming here and presiding one day, shall be regarded, and that such a—well disregard, at least, of her wishes shall not be offered here. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lockwood. I have no idea that it ever occurred to the President-General that she was not obeying the Constitution last night. In Mrs. Peck's case it went by default, because it
was Mrs. Stevenson’s request, and nothing was said about it, but here it comes again. It is in violation of our Constitution to take anyone outside of the Vice-Presidents to preside here. We have the right to vote on it at least, and try to elect a Vice-President to fill the Chair. That is all we ask—to have our Constitution carried out, and the selection made from the Vice-Presidents-General.

The **Presiding Officer.** That is constitutional, Mrs. Lockwood.

**Mrs. Alexander.** May we have that clause in the Constitution read, as there is a difference of opinion in regard to it? Some construe it to mean a permanent absence, two or three days, or a week, or a month; others consider it to mean an absence merely for the time being.

**Mrs. Lockwood.** You could not very well be absent from the Congress three weeks or a month when it lasts only for three days. [Laughter.]

**Mrs. Alexander.** She might be absent for a few hours, anyway.

The **Presiding Officer.** I will read Section 1, Article IV, of the By-Laws, page 12, in response to the request that this clause be read: "In the absence of the President-General one of the Vice-Presidents-General shall be elected to preside at the annual meeting."

**Mrs. Lockwood.** That is certainly very plain and can not be misconstrued.

**Mrs. Shippin.** It says at the "annual meeting," that is for the whole meeting, not for one day or six hours. I call for the motion.

**Miss Pike.** The Congress is certainly able and competent to decide for itself whether it chooses to waive its constitutional right or not.

**Mrs. Barclay.** Was there any election of Mrs. Stranahan, or anyone else to this office when she presided yesterday?

The **Presiding Officer.** Mrs. Stevenson called her to the Chair.

**Miss Forsyth.** I think we are losing valuable time. Can not this be settled easily in accordance with the motions already made.
Mrs. BURHANS. I have understood that we can not have the church after 3 o'clock this afternoon. I may be mistaken, but if that is so we should make good use of the time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Well, that has no bearing on the matter at present under consideration. Is it the sense of this House that the clause of the Constitution "in the absence of the President-General one of the Vice-Presidents shall be elected to preside at the annual meeting" covers any segment of the annual meeting or the whole?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. It covers the whole.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other nominations from the list of Vice-Presidents to be put to the House? Mrs. Stranahan has been nominated.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. McMillan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. McMillan is nominated. Is that nomination seconded? (The motion is seconded.)

Mrs. AVERY. I rise to a point of information. I wish to know whether, if we elect a Presiding Officer, if that means to elect a Vice-President Presiding for the entire session? I wish to know whether Mrs. Stevenson being present here yesterday, and opening the meeting as she did, has not a perfect right, in case of her temporary absence, to call anyone she pleases to the Chair? That seems to me to be the meaning of the Constitution. [Applause.]

Mrs. MILLS. Madam President, while New York is, of course, flattered by the compliment paid to Mrs. McLean and, therefore, to the State; I think New York feels it is very important that we have no misunderstandings or dissensions. While we would be proud to see our Secretary, Mrs. McLean, in the Chair to-day, I think that if there is any question as to the constitutional right, New York will gladly waive the privilege, and I therefore move that we proceed to vote for Mrs. Stranahan in the Chair. [Applause.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, there are two nominations before this house—Mrs. Stranahan and Mrs. McMillan.

Miss HAYES. Madam President, before we proceed to the election, I would like to ask that if we were to elect a Vice-President this morning as Chairman and it should be decided that it is unconstitutional not to have a Vice-President in the
Chair, if, by any possibility, our action of last night, when the Chair was not occupied by a Vice-President, could be rendered invalid?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. That is a good point.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Well, we certainly do not want to make two invalid actions by appointing another who is not a Vice-President. [Laughter.]

Miss RICHARDS. No, it is about enough to have one invalid, I think.

Mrs. HOGG. This is an adjourned meeting from last night, is it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Miss DESHA. I call for the question on the nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The present Chairman wishes to state that, while thanking Mrs. Stevenson for the honor to her, and through her to her State, and thanking every woman here who has been good enough to do her the further compliment of wishing to see her in the Chair, she must withdraw from the contest for the Chair as she does not wish to enter into it in any way. Mrs. Lockwood's motion that Mrs. Stranahan be elected to occupy this Chair is seconded, as I understand it, and is now before the House, Mrs. McMillan having withdrawn. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "ay,"—those opposed "no." [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it. [Applause.] Mrs. Stranahan is elected to the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. [Mrs. Stranahan in the Chair.] Ladies, 'tis with very great hesitation and reluctance that I take the onerous position of presiding over this Congress, and if it is within the range of possibility and allowance, I will ask you to allow me to——

[Cries of "No!" "No!""]

Miss FORSYTH. Can we not proceed at once with the order of business? I move that we proceed with the order of the day. (The motion is seconded.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We will open the Congress with prayer by the Chaplain-General.

Prayer by the Chaplain-General, Mrs. E. T. Bullock.

Bow down Thine ear, O God, and hear our prayers, for we meet together again in Thy name, and pray for Thy blessing
through this, another day, and may Thy spirit animate and
guide us with wisdom from on high, even in the least, that
we may never fail to do Thy work in due season and due order.
O God, we pray Thee to strengthen us in our faith, that we
may say the Lord heareth our supplications, the Lord receiveth
our prayers, for Thou alone, O God, knowest the power of
evil within us and the power of temptation without us, and
help us, we pray Thee, to keep Thy holy word ever before us,
as a lamp to our feet and a light to our path; and may we
never forget the many unknown mercies with which Thou hast
surrounded us all the days of our life, and yet how little do we
think of them and acknowledge them to Thy praise. Forgive
us, O Lord, for this blindness and ingratitude, and to all Thy
loving kindness we pray Thee add a thankful heart, that we
may continually praise Thee for the blessing of life, the daily
bounty of Thy providence, and the adorable gift of Thy dear
Son, Jesus Christ, our Mediator and Redeemer. Amen.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We will now proceed with the
reading of the minutes of the last meeting.

The Minutes of the morning session, February 23, were
read by the Recording Secretary-General, it being stated
that the Minutes of the evening session had not been com-
pleted, owing to the late adjournment of the Congress the night
before.

The Recording Secretary-General read as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1894.

Congress was called to order by the President-General, Mrs.
Stevenson, at 9.50 A. M. Prayer by the Chaplain-General,
after which "Hail Columbia" was sung by the Congress.
At the request of the President-General, Mrs. Stranahan
occupied the Chair, as she would be unable to be present dur-
ing the morning session.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were read by the Record-
ing Secretary-General and approved.

The Recording Secretary-General read telegrams sending
greetings and best wishes from the Western Reserve Society,
Sons of the American Revolution, assembled in annual meet-
ing at Cleveland, Ohio; Sons of the American Revolution,
Daughters of the American Revolution, Loyal Legion, Sons of Veterans, and Grand Army of the Republic at St. Paul, Minnesota; Crawford County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; the Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma, Washington.

Mrs. Alexander moved that her resolution, relating to the claims of Mrs. Wysong, Mrs. Breckinridge, and Mrs. Powell, of the District of Columbia, to membership in the Congress, be taken from the table. This was done, and after some discussion, it was decided, by vote, that the presiding officer should appoint a committee of three to inquire into and report upon the claims of said ladies to membership. The Chair appointed Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Shepard, and Mrs. Draper as the committee of three.

Mrs. Cabell requested that she be given the privilege of addressing a few remarks to the Congress, which, on being put to a vote, was granted. She spoke in regard to the action of the Board on October 5, and requested that an investigation be ordered. There was considerable discussion in regard to her remarks, but no action was then taken in regard to her request for an investigation, and it was decided to return to the order of the day, namely, the continuation of the reports of the State Regents.

Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, read her report, which was approved.

There was some discussion in regard to completing arrangements for the Congress to attend Mrs. Cleveland's reception, and to be photographed by Mr. Brady. Miss Desha presented a memorandum from Mrs. Stevenson, requesting that the Congress and the visiting members meet her at the White House at 12.45, so as to enable her to present them to Mrs. Cleveland; also that she would meet the members of the Congress at the photograph gallery at 5 o'clock on Saturday. This arrangement was satisfactory to the Congress, and was agreed to.

The State Regent of Kentucky, Mrs. Pope, read her report, which was approved, with a vote of thanks.

Mrs. Walworth read the report of the State Regent of California, Mrs. Maddox, who was absent. It was accepted.
The question of adjournment being brought up, it was decided to adjourn at 12.15 P. M.

Mrs. Shippen, State Regent of New Jersey, read her report, which was approved.

The report of the Regent of New York, Miss Louise McAllister, was read and approved. Mrs. Burhans made a few supplementary remarks to the report of the State Regent.

Mrs. Josiah Carpenter, of New Hampshire, then presented the report of the State Regent; which was accepted.

Miss Pike inquired whether the ladies representing the District of Columbia in the Congress were included in the invitations of Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Stevenson; which was replied to in the affirmative by the Chair.

Mrs. A. H. Hinkle, State Regent of Ohio, read her report; which was approved.

Mrs. Hogg, State Regent of Pennsylvania, presented her report; which was accepted.

The report of Mrs. Mathes, State Regent of Tennessee, was next read and approved. This report was supplemented by report of the Chapter, read by Miss Wood, Delegate.

The report of Miss A. S. Knight, State Regent of Rhode Island, was read and approved.

Adjourned at 12.30 to meet at 7.30 P. M.

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

Mrs. Shippen. Can we approve of them when they are not all there?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. You can approve of those that are there.

Mrs. Shippen. When are we going to get the rest of them? Very important business was transacted last night, and the Congress won't be here to approve the rest of the Minutes if they are not read to-day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. First, will you approve of the Minutes read?

Miss Forsyth. I move that we approve them. (Seconded.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion has been made and seconded that the Minutes as read be approved. Those in favor of this motion will signify by saying "ay,"—opposed, "no."
[After taking the vote.] The ayes have it, and the Minutes as read stand approved. It is now in order to speak of what shall be done in regard to the unprepared Minutes of last evening’s session.

Mrs. Shippem. May we ask when the Congress will receive the Minutes of last evening’s session? Will they be forwarded to our homes, or will we get them here? We are not to have an evening session, I believe.

The Presiding Officer. No, we have to give up the church at 3 o’clock to-day.

Mrs. Shippem. When can we have the Minutes read? They are the only real important ones of the Congress, so far.

Mrs. Lockwood. I would like to say that the Minutes have to be a committee appointed to approve of the Minutes of to-day, and that committee could also approve of last night’s Minutes; if not, they would have to lay over until the next Congress.

The Presiding Officer. Ladies, the suggestion has been made, and I think it will be apparent to you all that the Minutes of to-day can not be approved by this Congress, because we have no meeting after the transactions of to-day. Can not the Minutes of last evening, which are lacking, be approved at the same time and in the same manner as the Minutes of to-day, if some one will make a motion to that effect?

Miss Forsyth. Do you mean that we approve them now, in advance?

The Presiding Officer. Oh, no. The Minutes of to-day can not be approved to-day. The Minutes of to-day’s meeting must be approved at some future time, by some power authorized by this Congress. Shall the Minutes of last evening’s session, which are lacking, be classed with those of to-day’s session and be treated in the same manner?

Miss Pike. I move that the Minutes, when completed, be referred to a committee for approval, so that we may proceed to business of greater importance.

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

Miss Pike. Can the order of the day be called when a motion is pending?

Miss Hayes. At any time.
Miss Pike. When a motion is made and seconded, can the order of the day be called?

The Presiding Officer. The order of the day begins with the Minutes. We are upon them now, and the order of day is therefore being carried out. The question is before the House as to what shall be done in regard to these Minutes. It seems to me that it is a very simple matter to have them approved at the same time as the Minutes of to-day, by a committee appointed for the purpose, as has been suggested.

Miss Pike. I move that the Minutes of last night be classed with the Minutes of to-day.

The motion is seconded.

The Presiding Officer. It is moved that the Minutes of last night’s session, which are lacking, be classed with those of to-day. Those in favor of this motion will signify by saying "ay,"—contrary "no." [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it.

Miss Pike. I move, Madame President, that the Minutes as classed together, be referred to a special committee of three appointed by the Chair, for approval.

Mrs. Shippen. I would like to offer an amendment, and ask that the Chair be kind enough to appoint ladies on the committee who belong to the Congress—any ladies left here by the Congress, any Regents or Delegates who are going to stay over, and that the members of the Society be informed of their approval, or disapproval, by the Committee. We are the people who want to know about the Minutes.

Miss Pike. Madam President, we could not appoint anyone outside of the Congress. What is your point, Mrs. Shippen?

Mrs. Shippen. I do not include any of our new Board.

Miss Pike. That is, those who are to be elected to-day?

Mrs. Shippen. Yes, that is what I meant—strangers.

The Presiding Officer. Ladies of the Congress, I wish you would indulge me in referring the appointment of the committee back to you, for then it will be certain to suit the Congress.

Miss Hayes. Has the motion been carried that we shall have a committee appointed? Has it been seconded and put to a vote?
The Presiding Officer. A part of the resolution was that the committee be appointed by the Chair.

Miss Hayes. I was about to propose that the number of the committee be increased to five members, to be selected by the Chair.

Miss Pike. I accept the amendment.

The Presiding Officer. Ladies, are you ready for the question? Those in favor of having the Chair appoint a committee of five to approve the minutes will signify it by saying "ay,"—contrary, "no." [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it. I suppose there is no necessity for the appointment of the committee now?

Several Members. No.

The Presiding Officer. The first thing in the order of the day is in regard so the unfinished business of last evening, referred to this morning—the decision relative to the amendment of the Constitution, which has been offered, which is certainly very familiar to you, as it was discussed at such great length last night. I think we can save the time of the House by not repeating it now. What action will you take in regard to the amendment?

Miss Forsyth. I rise to make the motion that we accept that amendment, both in deference to the National Board and in deference to the rights of the Congress. It is going to be a very simple matter to carry out the suggestions of the Board, because all that we will have to do to carry these out, without the slightest difficulty, will be, if an amendment is offered at some future Congress, to refer it to a committee appointed at the time by the Congress, to be considered previous to its discussion by that body. I think I am correct in this. I therefore move that we pass the amendment without further discussion.

This motion was seconded.

Mrs. Shepard. Madam President, can we not—

Mrs. Blount. As the originator of that amendment, I would move to refer it back to the Board for a more explicit—

The Presiding Officer. There is a motion before the House.

Mrs. Blount. That was what I was going to say. I thought we had better do something to get it off the floor to-day.
The Presiding Officer. If you pass it it will be off the floor.
Mrs. Blount: There might be further discussion.
Miss Forsyth. I intended my motion to have it passed without further discussion.
The Presiding Officer. The motion is made and seconded that it be passed without discussion.
Mrs. Shepard. I seem to me that we can not vote until we understand more definitely what the motion is—what this amendment is.
The Presiding Officer. It is the amendment which was under discussion immediately before adjournment last night. It was under discussion for a long time last evening.
Mrs. Shepard. I trust that it may be defeated.
The Presiding Officer. Ladies, there is a motion before the House. Are you ready for the question? The motion has been made and seconded that the amendment be accepted without discussion.
Mrs. Shepard. I ask that the amendment may be read.
The Presiding Officer. Will the Secretary please read the amendment.
The Recording Secretary-General read as follows:
"Article IV, Section 2, substitute 'Continental Congress' for 'Board of Management' making that part of the section read: 'Honorary Vice-Presidents-General and Honorary State Regents may be elected by the Continental Congress, but all honorary and active officers shall possess the qualifications'"—
Several Members. That is the wrong amendment.
The Presiding Officer. Ladies, I think I can state it. It is simply this, that any members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution can propose an amendment to the Constitution.
Mrs. Dickins. This is the way the amendment reads:
"Amendments to this Constitution may be offered at any meeting of the Continental Congress, through any member of that body, to be voted on at the next Congress, notification being given three months before the meeting of such Congress."
The Presiding Officer. At which it is to be voted upon.
Miss Richards. You mean the next Congress?
Mrs. DICKINS. To be voted on at the next Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I think it is understood. The motion is that it be passed without further discussion.

Miss RICHARDS. Madam President, may I ask a question for information?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Certainly.

Miss RICHARDS. If this amendment is accepted, may we understand that we can proceed, in this Congress, to propose an amendment to the Constitution? I am anxious to know it because I am anxious to get eliminated from this Constitution, before another year, this clause relating to Delegates at Large from the District of Columbia. If it is not eliminated or proposed at this Congress, we will have the same question next year as to the election of Delegates at Large from the District, and I would like to get the clause out of the Constitution and have the matter finally settled.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I think I shall have to ask the opinion of the Congress. I will however give my own opinion. It seems to me that it can not be otherwise than that the privilege begins at once with this Congress. Are you ready for the question, ladies?

Mrs. SHEPARD. It shows that we are not quite ready for the vote, since even the Secretary did not exactly understand what we were voting about, and started to read the wrong amendment. I am sure the great body of the House do not thoroughly understand the question before us.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Shepard, I think you will allow that since we prolonged the session of last night until 11 o'clock for the purpose of understanding this amendment, and when it had already been discussed before that, if it is not understood now it never will be. And another thing, beside the considerations of common sense and justice as the basis of our action, we must take into consideration the limitations of humanity and the limitations of time.

Mrs. PUTNEY. You are perfectly right; it is hopeless to understand any such amendment as this.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No discussion is in order.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I want to know to whom all these amendments are going to be addressed? Who is going to take care
of them in the mean time? Who is to sift them down and bring them before the House? Are we going to trust them to the Board? [Laughter.]

Miss Pike. Those are mere matters of detail to be settled afterwards.

The Presiding Officer. I will put the question.

Miss Forsyth. One moment, Madam President. Shall I explain my motion or shall I not? It may throw some light on it.

The Presiding Officer. Miss Forsyth wishes to explain. I think it is simply that any amendment may be proposed in the Congress by any member of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to be acted upon by the following Congress, a notice of three months being given. If it is impossible for this Congress to understand that I am very much disappointed? I can not believe it. [Laughter.] Miss Forsyth has the floor, however, to explain it.

Miss Forsyth. I only thought, Madam President, that perhaps I might add a word here which would make it all clear. It seems to me the simplest thing that anybody can come to the next Congress, for example, and I think it would be better to leave it out of this one, if possible, and offer there any amendment that any member of the Congress may wish. After that amendment is offered the Congress, of course, may pass at once if it desires to, but if it does not wish to pass it at once, and is doubtful of the propriety of the amendment, it may be referred to a committee appointed then and there by the Congress, who will afterwards report upon what they consider the advisability of bringing it up for discussion. If the Congress does not pass the amendment and votes it down, there is nothing further to be done about it.

The Presiding Officer. And that will answer Mrs. Lockwood's question, I think, as to who will look after them.

Mrs. Shepard. I rise to a question of information.

The Presiding Officer. Miss Forsyth has the floor.

Miss Forsyth. I beg pardon; I believe I have the floor. The point I was trying to make was this, that, as I understand it, the three months' notice is exactly what has been given since we were organized as a Society. If the Congress
passes an amendment, or recognizes it for passage at the next Congress, that notification shall be sent through the National Board, I presume, or in any way which may be arranged. We have nothing to do with that now. The question is whether we will pass the amendment to have the Congress take the power into its own hands. I move that we do.

Mrs. TITTMANN. I wish to take exception of that amendment. I also thought that the amendment referred to was another one.

Mrs. MCLEAN. I second Miss Forsyth's motion. And, Madam President, one question for information. Article IX of the Constitution, as it now reads, says: "* * * A copy thereof shall be sent to the Regent and Secretary of every Chapter, and to each State Regent, at least thirty days prior to the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, at which it is proposed to be acted upon." This amendment has been sent to the Regent and Secretary of every Chapter of every State, and why is it that the Regents and Delegates come here now knowing nothing about the amendment, and obstruct business in this way?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. You ask for information, Mrs. McLean, which I am totally unable to give.

Miss FORSYTH. I call for the question.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Question! Question!

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I will put the question, ladies. All those in favor of the amendment being passed will signify by saying "ay,"—contrary "no." [After taking the vote.] I think the ayes have it.

Miss PIKE. I call for a division.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the ayes please rise?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. There is so much disturbance in the House we can not hear.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I shall have to request the Congress to be more quiet, as several ladies in the rear of the hall are complaining that they can not hear. I think, however, the question has been very simply put by Miss Forsyth in these words, "Any amendment may be offered in any Congress, to be voted upon by the following Congress, three months' notice being given before the Congress at which it is to be voted upon."
Mrs. AVERY. Madam President, I wish to ask a question for information. I did not so understand Miss Forsyth. I understood that it would be voted upon at the Congress at which it was proposed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It can not be voted on until the second Congress. Miss Forsyth's illustration was that it could be offered at this Congress to be voted on at the next Congress, three months' notice having been given. I will again put the question. If the ayes are not all standing will they please rise? I am sorry to have kept you standing, but one of the ladies desired information.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President, I wish to make a point of order. We are standing to a vote, but I do not think all the members understand the question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I have repeated the question very distinctly three times, and it has been explained by others. I do not think it necessary to repeat it again. If you have misunderstood Miss Forsyth, please consider the last statement of the Chair in regard to it.

Mrs. SHIPPEN. May I ask one question?

Cries of "No!" "No!"

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will it affect your vote, Mrs. Shippen?

Mrs. SHIPPEN. No.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Then I think there is not time. Will the ayes please be seated, and the noes rise? [After taking the vote.] I think the ayes have it.

Miss PIKE. Division.

Miss RICHARDS. Instead of having a roll call, may we not have that interesting little operation we see so often in the House of Representatives, where two members stand up in front and let the others pass through?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, I have been told this morning that we can not have the church at all after 3 o'clock. Any business which is to be done therefore, will have to be transacted before that time, or it falls through. Almost the organization of our Society falls through, unless we proceed with the order of the day and the election of officers.

Mrs. BURHANS. I call for the roll call on this question. Cries of "No!" "No!"
The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is a call before that. A roll call would occupy the rest of the day.

Miss PIKÈ. The vote was not understood.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be necessary to have a count in some way, I suppose. The one proposed is this: That two of the ladies stand in front and have the others pass through and be counted. While this is being done, I think we can go on with other business.

Mrs. MCLEAN. Why can not a count be taken while the ladies rise? Is there no one here who can count?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. McLean's suggestion is quite practicable, I think. Will the ayes please rise and remain standing while the Corresponding Secretary counts them. Ladies in the aisle, not wishing to vote affirmatively, will please take their seats, so that the vote may be accurate. The Chair also appoints Mrs. McLean as a teller to keep count of the votes. Are the ayes all standing?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The noes will please rise. [After taking the vote.] The result, according to the count, is that the noes have it. The noes are 80 and the ayes 69. [Great applause.]

Miss HAYES. Madam Chairman——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I will recognize you in a moment. It is important that we now proceed to the election of officers.

Miss HAYES. I have the floor, I believe, Madame President, and I rise to a question of privilege. There may be a constitutional point raised as to the validity of our action last night, owing to the fact a Vice-President was not presiding, and I think it important that this matter should be settled in order that the action of the Congress may not be called into question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This will not effect the election of officers, will it?

Miss HAYES. I asked it as a question of privilege, Madam President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I am asking for information.

Miss HAYES. It does not effect the election of officers. It effects our action on lineal descent last night. I will put it in
the form of a resolution, so as to avoid further discussion. "Be it resolved, That it be the sense of this Congress that our meeting of last night was an adjourned meeting of yesterday morning; that Mrs. Stevenson, who opened the meeting, had a perfect right to appoint a member of the Congress to occupy the Chair during her temporary absence, and that the action of last night in voting for the amendment be interpreted by this Congress as entirely constitutional."

The motion was seconded.

Mrs. SHIELDS. There is no doubt about the validity of last evening's action, and I call for the order of the day. Last evening it was the order of the day that Mrs. Newport's report be read this morning first, in full, with the accompanying resolutions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We shall have to proceed according to the orders of last night. The first thing is the reading of the report of Mrs. Newport by Miss Richards. At least it is so stated by Mrs. Shields. We will proceed, then, to that business. Will Miss Richards come to the platform and read Mrs. Newport's report?

Miss RICHARDS. I will.

Miss HAYES. May I ask if my motion is referred to another time, or how it stands?

Mrs. BLount. I move that after the reading of this report no discussion be allowed in connection with it, and that we proceed with the order of business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does anyone second that motion.

Mrs. DICKINS. I second it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is made and seconded that after the reading of Mrs. Newport's report no discussion will be allowed. All those in favor signify by saying "ay,"—contrary "no." [After taking the vote.] The motion is carried.

Miss HAYES. There is a motion before the House. I would like to know what has become of my motion? If I am ruled out of order, all right; I will withdraw until another time. Is my resolution referred to a future time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We are finishing up what is left from last night. We will consider your motion after this is disposed of.
Miss HAYES. Is it referred to a future time?
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.
Miss HAYES. I would like to have a time appointed, as I think it is an important motion.
Mrs. LOCKWOOD. You can not do it.
Miss HAYES. Why not?
Miss RICHARDS. The Chair has said it will come next after I have read Mrs. Newport's report.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Miss Richards will now read the report of Mrs. Newport.
Miss Richards then read the report of the State Regent of Minnesota [the report will be found in full on pages 550–552 of the printed proceedings] and the accompanying resolutions, as follows:

WHEREAS the agitation of the eligibility clause has unfortunately excited deep feeling and disturbance among some members of the National Society, particularly in Washington, D. C., and appears to have furnished occasion for serious dissensions in the National Board of Management, culminating at the October meeting in the doubtful action of the majority of the Board (certainly doubtful as a matter of policy, if not of constitutionality), in forcing the election of another person in place of the then incumbent Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization; Now, therefore, it is hereby resolved,

First. That it is the sense of the St. Paul Chapter, without regard to the individual opinions of its members on the eligibility question, that we profoundly regret and deeply deplore the introduction of personal issues into the discussions of this or any other subject before the Society, and that we record our emphatic condemnation of any action looking to the gratification of personal ends or ambitions, or that may even remotely tend to intensify feeling or produce and prolong discord and strife in the councils of the Society.

Second. In this crisis we 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.
Third. Resolved, That the St. Paul Chapter deems it inadvisable that any member of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, or elsewhere, should occupy more than one official position at a given time.

Fourth. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the National Society, with a request that they be placed upon its records.

Fifth. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Washington for publication in The American Monthly Magazine, the official organ of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

St. Paul, December 28, 1893.

Miss Wood. Madam President—

The Presiding Officer. There is to be no discussion of this report.

Miss Wood. This is not a discussion on the report. I have no opinion on that point to express now. I would like to call the attention of the Congress to the programme for Friday, which seems to have been misunderstood. The next order of the day is not the election of officers.

The Presiding Officer. Anything that was appointed for Friday and was not concluded on Friday, falls to the ground.

Mrs. Henry. Does that mean the report of the election of State Regents?

The Presiding Officer. There was a report of the election, but it was not in the public Congress. The report was to be made on Friday, and, therefore, can not be taken up now. We may take it up after the election of officers, but the election of officers is essential and is appointed for to-day.

Mrs. Shields. Madam President, for two years I was the Recording Secretary of the Daughters of the Revolution. I did very hard work during that time. Moreover, I occupied during that time the favored position of being more intimate with Mrs. Harrison, our President-General, than any other woman in the organization. I know what her views were on the subject of freedom of speech, and, therefore, I claim the right to speak before this Congress, and their indulgence. This Congress is the highest tribune of our Organization. All the actions of the Board are subject to revision by it, and
if you ladies of the Congress decline to hear complaints and redress wrongs, then the days of the Daughters of the American Revolution are—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The orders of the day are called for and in order. This is not the proper time for your remarks.

Mrs. SHIELDS. Madam President, this is the proper time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I think you base your claim on the idea that Mrs. Harrison would have approved it; that would be very high authority, indeed, but it is going back into history.

Mrs. SHIELDS. I base my claim on freedom of speech.

Mrs. MCLEAN. I wish to say we are here for the order of the day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the election of officers.

Mrs. MCLEAN. There are two things yet to be considered which come over from last night's session—the announcement of elections of State Regents and the discussion for the good of the Society.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. They fall to the ground, as they were included in the orders of the day for yesterday.

Mrs. MCLEAN. As I understand the matter, the meeting of last night was an adjourned meeting, and the business should be taken up this morning where it was left off at the adjourned meeting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Congress adjourned last night in the midst of the discussion of this amendment, which was deferred until this morning, and that amendment we took up in accordance with the action of last evening. The orders of the day are now in order. Our parliamentarian has so decided, and the business of yesterday that was not transacted falls to the ground.

Mrs. MCLEAN. Then we are to lose that business entirely? The elections of our State Regents is not to be reported?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I do not know about that. We shall certainly lose the election of officers if we do not proceed with it immediately.

Mrs. MCLEAN. Madam President, will you allow me to say a few words more on this question?
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Please make them brief, as we are very much pressed for time.

Mrs. McLEAN. It seems to me that the fair way to do is to act upon the precedence which we have established and acted on in former Congresses, and that is, that when business is not finished in one session it goes over until the next; also, if the programme for one day is not finished it is continued to the next day and until it is concluded. I think the announcement of State Regents should be made; and, if I may go to the past, the reason I asked that we should not adjourn at 10.30 last night was that I thought we should get in the announcement of the election of State Regents before adjournment. The announcement will only take a few minutes, and we may limit the time for discussion, if it is desired, and then the programme—which we adopted at the beginning of the Congress—could be followed in toto.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We adopted it at the beginning of the Congress, and the programme included the announcement of the election of State Regents in the order of the day for Friday; it is not included in the order of the day for to-day.

Mrs. McLEAN. This has not been done in the past.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I have authority of your parliamentarian, chosen by your President General, whose opinion on the subject was sent to me this morning.

Miss PIKE. Is it not unfinished business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is not. It is orders of the day.

Mrs. TITTMANN. Mrs. Greeley, an ex-officer of the Society, has sent a letter which she desires read to the Congress. I was told by Mr. Spencer (the parliamentarian) that this was the proper time in which to read it. I tried before to get the floor in order to ask if it could be read after the orders of the day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We cease to exist as a Society unless we have the election of officers, and the election of officers is appointed for Saturday.

Mrs. McLEAN. I would say that, if we stick closely to the order of the day for Saturday, and do not return to the unfinished business of yesterday's session, immediately after the election of the Surgeon-General comes an adjournment, then where have we any time for a discussion for the good of the
Society. It is not necessary for me to state where I stand in all that has come and gone. I think my position is well known. I do consider that it is fair for this Congress to do what it started out to do, and follow the programme which is adopted unanimously on the first day of the Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The programme says the election of State Regents for Friday, the discussion for the good of the Society, etc., for Friday, and the elections of officers for Saturday. I am simply following the parliamentary rule, and wish to proceed with the order of the day while we can. We will give Mrs. Tittmann an opportunity to read the letter from Mrs. Greeley immediately after that, when it will take no more time than now.

Mrs. SHIELDS. We made a precedent yesterday, and continued the business of the day before until the next day. This plan was pursued while you were in the Chair.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. There was a motion made the night before, that was the way of it.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. BLOUNT. Will you yield to me for a moment?

Mrs. McLEAN. Yes, I will yield for a moment.

Mrs. BLOUNT. I move that after the election of officers we go on with the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, you hear the motion, that after the election of officers we proceed with the unfinished business of yesterday. Is this motion seconded? [It was seconded.] The motion has been made and seconded; and now we will put the question.

Mrs. CABELL. Madam President, I rise to a question of privilege, the privilege of the House.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. No! No!

Mrs. CABELL. It would be disgraceful to this House to permit the elections of officers to come up while there are other things of grave import pending.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the House grant the privilege asked by Mrs. Cabell?

Cries of "No!" "No!" "Yes!" "Yes!" and considerable confusion in the hall.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is whether the House will grant the privilege asked by Mrs. Cabell. The privilege of an ex-officer to speak requires a unanimous vote. Those in favor of allowing the privilege will say "ay,"—contrary "no." [After a pause.] It is not unanimous, and is therefore not granted.

Mrs. CLIFTON BRECKINRIDGE. The privilege does not require a unanimous vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The privilege of an ex-officer to speak does.

Mrs. CABELL. They have a right to participate in the deliberations of the Congress. You can not vote on their right to speak if that is already granted. Turn to your Constitution, madam.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. They have not the right to speak until the privilege has been granted by a vote, as I understand.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I do not believe there is anybody in this House that can stand here to-day and say that an ex-officer has not the right to speak. [Applause.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, as far as I am concerned, nothing would be more desirable than to have full discussion on every point, and full freedom of speech, but, as I have said, you must take into consideration the limitations of humanity and the limitations of time. We were thrown out of our regular business yesterday morning, by a question of this kind, and the business has gone over, and is not consummated, as you are complaining. Shall we do the same thing now and resign and go home without doing anything?

Cries of "No!" "No!".

Mrs. CLIFTON BRECKINRIDGE. Madam President, will you allow me a word as to a clause in the Constitution?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are you a Delegate?

Mrs. BRECKINRIDGE. I am an ex-officer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. You have a right to speak.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Here is one standing—Mrs. Cabell, who also has the right.

Mrs. BRECKINRIDGE. Section 6, Article IV—Madam President was I recognized to read this article?
Miss Mills. I do not think it is a question as to whether she shall speak, but as to when she shall speak. I move that we proceed to the election of officers now.

The Presiding Officer. There is a motion that we shall proceed to the election of officers and then hear the speaking.

Several Members. No, no.

Miss Richards. Madam President, don't put that question without discussion, please.

Mrs. Clifton Breckinridge. If it is out of order, it is as much out of order after the election of officers as it is before.

The Presiding Officer. Not if the Congress so decides.

Mrs. Shields. Yesterday this body was attended by many Members of Congress and, in leaving, I heard many of them say that they would have to send Speaker Reed around here to take lessons of you ladies in "gagging."

Expressions of disapproval in the House.

The Presiding Officer. Ladies, I wish to speak in reply to that—the "gagging." Let us see what it was. A lady came up here—one of your former members—and proposed that we have perfect freedom of speech. The House generously accorded that freedom until the speaking reached a point where it was unbearable. I have seen Members of Congress called before the House and reproved under similar circumstances.

Miss Pike. Why was she not called before the House and reproved?

The Presiding Officer. We preferred to use the time for something else. [Laughter.]

Miss Desha. Madam Chairman—

Mrs. McLean. I think I have the floor, but I yield to Miss Desha, if I may speak directly afterwards. What I wish to say is a continuation of my former remarks, and not a second speech. It is absolutely and literally a continuation of the remarks which I made some time ago, and that is, that I consider this session an adjourned session, which should continue the unfinished business of yesterday, simply because yesterday's business was commenced as an adjourned session of the day before. Last night's business was continued as an adjourned session of the morning, and this morning would naturally continue with what was uncompleted last night.
Then comes, therefore, directly after the reports of the election of State Regents, the discussion for the good of the Society, and that discussion has the right to the floor. Therefore these ladies who desire to have the right to the floor will have it then. This Congress has the right to limit the time for discussion, if it so desire, but I do say that it is an ordinary procedure of our Congress, which I have had the honor of attending several times, to transact the business in rotation until we get through—that is, to continue it from one session to another until it is concluded.

Mrs. Blount. I rise to a point of order. This discussion is out of order, because the Chair has ruled otherwise.

Miss Hayes. I sustain that point.

Mrs. Blount. We must either sustain the Chair's ruling, or we must not. The understanding is this, I think, that these things which Mrs. McLean proposes are wise and good, but I do claim that all these things should come after the election of officers.

Several Members. That is right.

The Presiding Officer. The unfinished business of yesterday may be transacted after the election of officers.

Miss Wood. Madam Chairman—

Mrs. McLean. Pardon me, I have not yielded the floor.

Mrs. Blount. She is out of order.

Miss Wood. I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mrs. McLean. I do not approve of appealing from the decision of the Chair.

Mrs. Alexander. I second the appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mrs. McLean. I do not think an appeal ought to be taken.

Miss Hayes. I move to sustain the action of the Chair. This was seconded.

Mrs. McLean. Madam Chairman, I ask for recognition on another point.

The Presiding Officer. There is a motion before the House.

Mrs. McLean. When that is put I am—

Miss Richards. May I ask if the Chair did positively decide—
The Presiding Officer. I did.

Miss Hayes. Madam President, I make the point that it is not debatable.

The Presiding Officer. There is a motion to sustain the Chair, which has been seconded, in response to an appeal from the Chair. Those in favor of sustaining the decision of the Chair will signify by saying "ay,"—contrary "no." [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it, and we will proceed with the election of officers. [Applause.]

Miss Pike. Madam President, I would like to say—

Mrs. McLean. Madam President, I rise to a question of privilege. As I understand it—

Mrs. Cabell. There is already a question of privilege before this House. Will you proceed, Madam President, to the election of officers while—

The Presiding Officer. We will consider the question of privilege.

Mrs. McLean. Madam Chairman, may I speak to the question of privilege? I would say that as the programme was originally arranged it brings the discussion for the good of the Society before the election of officers, and it would seem to be a logical conclusion that the discussion for the good of the Society should be discussed before its officers were elected to serve it for the ensuing year. [Considerable applause.]

The Presiding Officer. I shall conclude, ladies, that you do not sustain the decision of the Chair. However, I will consider your vote and not your applause.

Miss Hayes. I rise to a point of order.

Mrs. McLean. We adopted the programme and it should certainly be carried on.

Miss Hayes. A point of order, Madam President. We have moved to proceed with the regular business of the election of officers. An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, the question was put to the House, and we sustained the decision of the Chair; therefore, there can be no further debate on the question of privilege.

The Presiding Officer. The Chair would like to ask the Congress for a decision in regard to the question of privilege. I want to be very sure not to withhold any privileges which
are allowable. This question of privilege was before the House, but does it still hold?

Cries of "No!" "No!"

Miss HAYES. There is nothing before the house, Madam President. We must proceed with the business of the day. The applause is all from the galleries, and the decision of the Chair has been sustained.

Miss PIKE. Madam President and ladies, a question of privilege takes precedence of everything except the motion to adjourn or fix the time for adjournment. It takes precedence of everything; and it seems to me that in all fairness we ought to admit the question of privilege. Yesterday, when the question of privilege was granted, the order of the day was called for, and gentlemen say, who are wiser than we, that it was a great mistake; and we do not want to make another mistake.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We do not want to make any mistake, but gentlemen who are wiser than we also say that the question of privilege should not have been granted by the presiding officer without unanimous consent.

Miss PIKE. In Robert's Rules of Order, it says——

Mrs. ALEXANDER. May I ask a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is it pertinent to this matter?

Mrs. ALEXANDER. It is pertinent. I consider that, with the serious questions before us, it is a small matter for this Congress to adjourn to a public hall and consider the interests if we give up this church at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. We have a Chaplain-General who has offered a glorious prayer this morning for peace, but I am afraid it was not heard.

[Considerable confusion and excitement in the hall.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, we must have more order in the House. I do not believe you want the Star to make such a report of you again as it did yesterday.

Miss PIKE. A call for the orders of the day that has been negatived can not be renewed while the question before the Assembly is still under consideration. It was negatived once.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has not been negatived.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam President, I wish to say that we have a Chaplain General who has offered a glorious prayer this
morning for peace. I am afraid, from the disorder and excitement in the hall, it was not heard. [Applause.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question of privilege, as I understand it, is before the House. It is certainly my wish that it should be fairly considered.

Miss HAYES. Madam President, you have decided against it. You have put it before the House, and we said it could not be considered. It can not now be considered without a reconsideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There was a vote taken, but it was nearly equal.

Mrs. BRECKINRIDGE. A question of privilege does not require unanimous consent. It would never come up in any body if it did.

Mrs. McLEAN. Was there any limitation in this House as to how long we can talk to a question? May I ask the indulgence of the Chair for a moment?

Cries of "No!" "No!" "Yes!" "Yes!"

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If others do not want the floor, as you have had it several times.

Mrs. McLEAN. Will the House grant me the floor for a moment, if the Chair does?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. There is not time.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I have the courtesy of the House, Madam?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mrs. McLEAN. The Chair has ruled against my speaking in order, because I have spoken three times on this point. The rule of the Chair is correct, but I wish to ask the courtesy of the Chair and the House as I simply want to make a few remarks—

I do not say that it will be my final statement, because I don't know [laughter]—but I say this, that if the time which has been consumed by us in discussing this matter had been devoted to listening to a few remarks from a member of the Society who has presided over us for three years—and who certainly should have the courtesy of this House when she wishes to make remarks—and had we limited her time, as I suggested in the beginning, her remarks would have been finished, and, as we have put aside the discussion for the good
of the Society, the question of privilege would have been settled and we would have arrived at the election of officers by this time.

The **Presiding Officer**. My wish was to have the discussion as short as possible, and if each one spoke only once on a question it would facilitate this. However, will you put your ideas in the form of a motion?

Mrs. **McLean**. I am not positive as to whether I can put it into the form of a motion. All I ask is that the question of privilege shall be granted. I ask of the House and Chair that the question of privilege be granted. Just one word more. I do not ask this from the standpoint of either side, but from the honorable standpoint of all women who wish to deal upon an honorable plane.  [Applause.]

The **Presiding Officer**. All things considered, as the vote on the question of privilege is so nearly equal, and in view of the high plane which has been alluded to by Mrs. McLean, I will grant the privilege unless there is objection.

Miss **Hayes**. There is objection.

The **Presiding Officer**. I beg that you will withdraw the objection, as it seems the only way of getting on with the business.

Mrs. **McCartney**. Can not the time be limited?

The **Presiding Officer**. I hope the objection to the granting of the privilege will be withdrawn on the basis of limited time.

Miss **Hayes**. On that basis, I withdraw my objection.

Miss **Mickley**. I wish to suggest to the ladies of the Congress that each one should act toward the other as she would wish to be acted toward.

The **Presiding Officer**. I do not know that I clearly heard what the lady said, and therefore repeat it. I believe she said that when a privilege is requested, both sides should act upon the principle that they do to one another as they would be done by. Shall the time limit be five or ten minutes?

**Several Members.** Five minutes.

The **Presiding Officer**. Those in favor of fixing the time limit at five minutes will say "ay,"—contrary "no."

Mrs. **Lockwood**. Ten minutes.
The Presiding Officer. Give me an opportunity of taking the vote.

Miss Hayes. I rise to a point of order.

The Presiding Officer. There is something before the House.

Mrs. Lockwood. I wish to amend the motion by making the time limit ten minutes.

The Presiding Officer. An amendment is offered making the time limit ten minutes. Those in favor of ten minutes limitation will signify by saying "ay,"—contrary "no." [After a pause.] The ayes have it.

Miss Hayes. I rise to a point of order. It is this. The Chair asked the consent of the House to the privilege of a certain member to speak. I wish to be fair, but I think I made objection at that time, and as long as one objection is made the speaker cannot present her claim. Therefore, while I hold that objection she is not entitled to speak.

The Presiding Officer. I understood that all objections had been withdrawn.

Miss Hayes. No, Madam President, I wish to say this. I am perfectly willing to withdraw that objection, but I would like to have it understood that a limit of time is to be set, which I think is not now to be done.

The Presiding Officer. Yes, it is ten minutes.

Miss Hayes. Oh, I did not so understand.

The Presiding Officer. You withdraw your objection, then?

Miss Hayes. Yes.

The Presiding Officer. The point of privilege is granted, and the time limit is fixed at ten minutes.

Mrs. Cabell. What I have to say is very brief, and I hope I can make myself heard. I merely wish to state to this honorable body that the circumstance, unfortunate as it is, exists that certain charges have been preferred against your Board of Management, consisting of many ladies whom we admire, and everyone admires; but notwithstanding that fact the charges have been preferred and an investigation is requested. It will be, I think, not to the credit of the Society—not satisfactory to the Society; and, if you will permit me to say it, with the
greatest deference and without any idea of saying anything unpleasant to the ladies by whose courtesy I am now speaking—it would not be creditable to this Congress to proceed to the election of officers without having first given an opportunity for the discussion on the subject I have referred to, namely, the charges that have been preferred against them. They are accused—if the words sound harsh I do not mean it so—I will say charged—with having proceeded in an unconstitutional and improper manner to do an unconstitutional thing. That charge may be wholly erroneous, but it can not be supposed to be erroneous if no opportunity is given to lay the subject before the Congress. In the time that has been spent in discussing this subject a fair, moderate presentation of the case might almost have been made. Investigation, ladies of the Congress, allow me to say, is no affront to anyone. If my conduct in an office is called in question, if I am conscious of right, I should demand an investigation from my peers.

I now speak to you in the capacity of your former Presiding Officer; that I—forgive me for being apparently egotistical—with three other ladies of the Board of Management resigned our high offices (to which we had been elected, two of us by your honorable body) because we were convinced of the unconstitutionality of the proceedings of the Board. We wish to state those circumstances to you before you proceed to elect any officers. Every opportunity would be given, of course, to those ladies to reply, and the Congress will decide whether its ex-officers, who laid down their trusts, were wrong or not; they will decide whether their Board of Management was right or not. All therefore, that I wish to ask is a reasonable time—not limited to five minutes or ten minutes. I admit to you that it would probably take more than five minutes—more than ten minutes—to make a plain statement of the case, but I submit that an hour could fairly be devoted to this subject, and I ask of this Congress not to go back to their homes; not to go before the country with the record that it has refused an investigation of calm, deliberate charges, made by women of honor and integrity. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Allow me one word. I recognize Mrs. Lockwood, but I wish to say one word first. It was
my hope, and you will all remember that yesterday morning, when an investigation was spoken of, I immediately asked the lady if she made that motion. I hoped that she did in order that it might be acted on then and there. Am I to understand that you make the motion now?

Mrs. Cabell. I do, most solemnly.

Mrs. McCartney. I ask by whom you will have the investigation made.

Mrs. Cabell. By the entire Congress. I ask permission that we ladies who resigned in consequence of what we deemed wrong, be given an opportunity to present our reasons to you, and that the ladies of the other side be given an equal time to reply.

The Presiding Officer. Ladies, that seems very fair.

Mrs. Lockwood. I wish to say, as one of the Board of Lady Managers, that I demand that you give this investigation—it is our right. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCartney. I wish to say a few words

The Presiding Officer. Make them very few, please, as the time is limited.

Mrs. McCartney. I beg leave, ladies, to say something to you which lies very near to my heart. We, as Daughters of the American Revolution representing many States, are in Congress assembled professing to honor the principles by which our fathers fought in the American cause for Independence, namely, justice. [Applause.] Shall we, as members of that Congress, stand here today and follow the example of the mother country? Shall it go down to posterity that the Daughters of the American Revolution refused to the descendants of those noble heroes the principles for which they fought? The noble Lafayette wrote to the immortal Washington that the dearest record he could leave to his posterity was that they had an ancestor who fought in the war for the American Independence. I beg you, therefore, ladies, not to forget that principle which we profess to honor.

The Presiding Officer. Do you make a motion?

Mrs. McCartney. I will make a motion, but is so nearly allied to the motion made the other morning that perhaps it would not be necessary. However, if you wish, I will make the motion.
The Presiding Officer. We want to proceed to business as soon as possible in order to get the time for the investigation, which I hope you are going to give.

Mrs. McCartney. Ladies, this is the resolution which I attempted to offer yesterday. I have changed it somewhat, after consultation with persons whom I believed to have at heart the interest of the Society. I move that the President-General be ordered and directed by this Congress to appoint a Committee from this Congress—

Mrs. Lockwood and others. No! No!

The Presiding Officer. I think we will save time by proceeding now.

Mrs. McCartney. I will agree to anything that will bring us peace.

Mrs. Dickins. Ladies of the Congress and Madam President, as the introducer of a motion to elect an officer to fill the place which became vacant by the legal expiration of the time of the incumbent, who on the 6th of October held the office of Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, I wish to say a few words.

Mrs. Lockwood. Make your motion.

Mrs. Dickins. I wish to have the investigation conducted now and here by the Congress. I want it by vote. I am one of those most interested. I have acted wholly up to the dictates of my conscience; I have done what I believed was in accordance with the Constitution, and what I believed was right; and I move that the whole of the Congress give the investigation now.

Miss Richards. Didn’t Mrs. Cabell make the motion herself?

Mrs. Cabell. You asked me to, Madam Chairman.

The Presiding Officer. I think you did, but some one objected. However, we will take Mrs. Cabell’s motion. Is it not possible that we can get through with this so as to get time for the investigation? Mrs. Cabell has made a motion, and it has been seconded, that we have an investigation.

Mrs. McCartney. She has not the right to make a motion.

Mrs. Dickins. I amend Mrs. Cabell’s motion by asking that the Congress now investigate this matter by giving its vote. It was seconded.
The Presiding Officer. Ladies, that motion was made and seconded. We hope that you will not prevent the possibility of carrying it out by unnecessary suggestions and discussions.

Mrs. McCartney. An ex-officer has a right to the floor, but Mrs. Cabell, as an ex-officer, has not the right to make a motion.

A Member. She was allowed that right.

The Presiding Officer. Someone objected to her making the motion, which was the reason I did not put it. The motion has since been made properly, however, and seconded all over the House.

Miss Pike. I move that the Congress proceed with the investigation.

Mrs. Hinkle. I rise to say a few words in regard to the question before the Assembly. It is a question of law and order, and for the good of the Society, not a personal one. We should use constitutional methods in all our meetings. In examining the question of the displacement of the late Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization I have no hesitancy in expressing my own opinion that it was legal, but I asked advice of a jurist of national reputation, and I beg to submit herewith to the Congress, for its consideration, the following, which I ask to be allowed to read.

Mrs. Lockwood. That is not in order.

Mrs. Hinkle. I move the investigation proceed.

The Presiding Officer. For what time?

Miss Pike. I move that it be for an hour. (Seconded.)

The Presiding Officer. The motion is made and seconded that the investigation proceed at once, and that an hour’s time be allowed.

Mrs. Mills. I make the motion that the hour’s time be divided between the two sides, speaking alternately. (Seconded.)

Mrs. Hogg. Can the time of the speakers then be limited? Will that come afterwards?

The Presiding Officer. Half an hour on each side. It is now 11.45. Shall we continue until 12.45?

Miss Pike. Not to exceed that.
The Presiding Officer. Ladies, it will take us until a quarter of one and you must understand that we have still all of the order of the day after that. The motion now is that we proceed at once to an investigation, that we take an hour's time for it, dividing that hour between the two sides—a half hour to a side. You all know—it must be that you do—although I think I have been opposed in it this morning—that the parliamentary rule is that no one can speak a second time on the same subject, unless there is no one on that side that wants to speak. I will put the question. All those in favor of the motion will signify it by saying "ay,"—opposed "no."
The ayes have it, and we will proceed with the investigation.

Mrs. Breckinridge. I submit to the Congress that the opinions of eminent legal gentlemen are in order in this investigation, because we want to find out about the constitutional question.

The Presiding Officer. I think they are in order. We do not rule them out because they are the opinions of legal gentlemen. It is proper that they should come in the investigation.

Mrs. Breckinridge. I suggest then, and make the motion, that these opinions all be read after the investigation is closed.

Mrs. Lockwood and others. No.

The Presiding Officer. I think we must allow every lady to give her testimony in her own way, unless it is violently opposed to justice and common sense.

Mrs. Pope. Madam President, I nominated Justice Brewer to a seat on our board, and it seems to me that the opinion of Justice Brewer ought to—

The Presiding Officer. Let us proceed with the investigation.

Miss Alice Wyckoff. I move that the legal opinions be given on either side first—

Mrs. Cabell. I appeal to the—

Miss Pike. It has been decided that you can not appeal.

Mrs. Cabell. Will you allow me to take the floor?

The Presiding Officer. It seems to me that the proper thing to do is to open the court, and in order to do that let us hear the case. Mrs. Cabell may open the case.
Mrs. Hogg. Please announce the time, so that we shall know when the hour is up.

The Presiding Officer. It is 12:10 now.

Mrs. Cabell. With the permission of the Congress, in order to avoid any waste of time, I will read my remarks, as I can make them more concise in that way. I beg leave to state, in the beginning, ladies, that it is impossible to bring charges without stating things that are not very agreeable. I beg as a personal favor that I shall not be interrupted; it will merely waste your time, and we are entitled to thirty minutes. I ask you to hear me and hear the other ladies, and we will, in turn, hear the ladies on the other side without interruption.

It is respectfully submitted that the circular issued by a committee of four members of the Board of Management, and endorsed by six other members of the Board, is not an answer to the statements made in a circular issued December 15, 1893, by the four officers who retired from office in consequence of the action of the Board in illegally pronouncing vacant the term of office of the Vice-President-General in Charge of the Organization of Chapters, who has been elected for one year by the Continental Congress.

The first statement of the committee's circular, in regard to Mrs. Boynton's term of office, simply begs the question.

The committee, in this connection, merely reiterates the position of the Board, namely, that Mrs. Boynton's term of office expired October 7, 1893. The then President Presiding and the other members of the minority held, and hold, that as Congress could only elect for one year—for no other term, either longer or shorter—and as it has elected Mrs. Boynton, eligible at the time of election, she was entitled by the plain and obvious terms of the Constitution to fill her office until the expiration of the term for which, if elected at all, she was necessarily elected, namely, the one year, for which time alone Congress was competent to elect.

The constitutional question will be more ably presented to you by another member of the minority.

The reference to the powers of the Board of Management to fill a vacancy is as much out of order as was the action of the Board in pronouncing Mrs. Boynton's office vacant. No
one has ever questioned the power of the Board "to fill vacancies." The point at issue was and is, whether a vacancy existed.

The point claimed in the committee's circular, that Mrs. Boynton was voted for in Congress with an expressed understanding that her term of office would expire in six months, and that she tacitly recognized it by not responding to the observations made upon the subject, and was therefore bound to retire from office at the expiration of the aforesaid six months is almost too trivial to note seriously. One lady opposed Mrs. Boynton's election upon the ground of the early expiration of her term. Another lady, in ardently advocating Mrs. Boynton's nomination, conceded, or was understood to concede, the same point. It is said that many ladies, discussing the subject among themselves, voted under this impression. In the same way, and at the same time, three ladies, earnestly opposed the election of the opposing candidate, Mrs. Walworth, upon the ground, quite vigorously urged, that the office of Vice-President-General in Charge of the Organization of Chapters was not compatible with the duties and position on the Board of Editors of the magazine. It is as fairly presumpable as in Mrs. Boynton's case that a good proportion of the ladies voting held these views which, by an application of the same system of reasoning, would have disqualified the second candidate from accepting at the hands of the Board a position to which many of the Congress evidently believed her ineligible. In point of fact, neither of these positions is for one moment tenable. There was no sort of condition attached to the nomination or the vote. The one candidate was defeated, the other candidate was elected, and the individual understanding of members in voting has no application to the question.

It should be distinctly noted that the circular of the retiring minority from that meeting of the Board of Management addresses itself much less to the question of constitutional right—which is considered obvious and practically unquestionable—than to the method by which the removal of Mrs. Boynton was accomplished, and to the want of candor displayed by the majority in communicating with the Society at large.
The circular of the ex-officers opens with an expression of "astonishment" that the October number of the magazine, which appeared about the 1st of November, omitted all official mention of the protracted meeting of the 5th, 6th, and 7th of October, but contained, under the irrelevant and misleading title of "Winter Work of National Officers and State Regents," an unofficial, inadequate, and misleading revelation of the proceedings of the Board. To this charge, for it was a charge, ladies, although courteously expressed and containing no reference to "sinister motives," the Board committee replies that it is the custom of the Board to have the Minutes of one meeting submitted to the Board at its next meeting for its approval, and that after that a report is sent to the magazine. Such is, or had been, the custom, but this was a meeting of such extraordinary interest and importance as to be protracted for three days; a meeting in which the office of most wide-reaching consequence to the Society is transferred from the officer elected by the Continental Congress to an officer appointed by the Board, under the circumstances causing the immediate resignation of three members of the Board; a meeting of which the extreme importance of the accuracy of the Minutes was obvious.

It is submitted by your ex-officers that the plea of ordinary custom is wholly inapplicable to such a situation. It is submitted to you, as guardians of the interests of the Society at large, that it was an act of gross and inexcusable disrespect to the Society you represent to leave it for more than two months without any official announcement of the removal of the officer in Charge of the Organization of its Chapters, and without any official statement of the circumstances attending this change—a disrespect greatly aggravated by the publication in the magazine of an unofficial account of these important matters, inserted at the end or in the midst of articles devoted to entirely different subjects.

In response to the statement by your ex-officers that the failure of the Board to publish any Minutes of its meetings of the 5th, 6th, and 7th of October in two issues of the magazine, forced them to the reluctant conclusion that the faction in control of the Board was still unable, after the lapse of many weeks, to agree upon a version of its own action which it could
venture to submit to the judgment of the Society, the Board's committee replies that at a regular meeting of the Board, held November 2, the Minutes of the meetings of the 5th, 6th, and 7th of October were read, and it was found—not the expression, ladies, "it was found"—evidently meaning then found, that things the Board did not approve were in Mrs. Boynton's Minutes—and there being great pressure of important business—business which the Board apparently considered more important than giving official information to the Society of the proceedings of its Board of Management—were postponed to a future meeting.

The facts are that on the 7th of October, the Recording Secretary had in her hands the Minutes of Mrs. Boynton, which had been taken at her side, by her request, and with the full knowledge and observation of the Board. The question is, why were those important Minutes, so indispensable to the Society, kept by the officer so arbitrarily removed, not brought before the Board with Mrs. Boynton to aid in the discussion then, when the memory of everyone present was fresh, to be acted on upon the spot? Then all errors, if such there were, could have been eliminated, and the Minutes published within three weeks in the October magazine, with a respectful announcement to the Society of the change of personnel in the office of organizing officer—and reasons therefor.

Again, when these same Minutes canvassed by memory a month after the meeting they represented, were, it is claimed by the Board's committee, conceded and approved on the 15th of November, it is also claimed that they were too late for publication in the November magazine. Was it on this occasion only that so prompt an appearance of the magazine was deemed necessary, even to the extent of postponing for another month the official communication to the Society? The subscribers to the magazine can recall whether its issue has been usually so prompt as to justify such a sacrifice for the preservation of its record.

Upon the grave issue of the informal conference so plainly and moderately presented to the Society by the circular of its ex-officers, the Board's committee is practically silent. It contents itself with claiming that the conference "was very
properly held for the purpose of considering measures necessary to consummate the desire of a majority of this Society to establish lineal descent, and indeed the written invitations conveyed this idea. As there were obviously no measures necessary or even possible to consummate the desire of a majority of this Society to establish lineal descent, except to bring the question fairly to vote before the Continental Congress, for which every necessary preliminary had been completed by the Board of Management, the conference proceeded to discuss Mrs. Boynton and her conduct in issuing a circular to the Society. A formal communication from the Regents of Virginia and Georgia to the National Board of Management was presented to this informal conference and discussed there. The reasons for the presentation of the communication of the State Regents to the Board—to the conference—is variously explained by the Board’s committee as due to the wish of the Regents or their representatives—there is an accidental ambiguity in the phrase—to have a careful consideration of the matter by individual members of the Board and by Mrs. Walworth in her circular, sent out under the same cover with that of the committee, as “entirely accidental.”

The Board’s committee further claims that no “motion” was made to the effect that Mrs. Boynton’s term of office should be pronounced to have expired, but that the “question” was, “Shall the report from Virginia and Georgia be first presented and action taken thereon, or shall the appointment of Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization be first attended to?” And it was decided to attend to the appointment and let Mrs. Boynton retire. The committee omits to mention that preparation for attending to the appointment of Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization was made by the members of the conference by pledging themselves to vote for the lady who had issued the invitations to this conference, the former defeated candidate for the same office.

The committee states that “no one imagined” there was any question as to Mrs. Boynton’s term of office having expired; and Mrs. Walworth, in her circular accompanying that of the committee, goes so far as to say that until she entered the room for the Board meeting the day after the conference,
and was told that Mrs. Boynton expected to continue in office, it had never for one moment occurred to her that this was possible. These two circulars fail to say why, under these circumstances, it should have been thought necessary at the conference to provide in advance for the probable ruling of the Chair in behalf of Mrs. Boynton, such extraordinary measures being resorted to as the selection of the lady who should move the appeal. It is painful to ask the question which yet obtrudes itself upon the mind. Since the retention of office by Mrs. Boynton was not even thought of, how could such measures have been provided to guard against such a contingency?

The claim that no Secretary attended the action of the conference is only an assertion, unsupported in the circular by argument or testimony. Upon this point the Congress will hear from another lady who had the advantage over myself of having been present at the conference. The conference was secret, however, to the extent that no notice was sent to the officer whose conduct was to be assailed, or to the Chair whose anticipated rulings were to be set aside; and no information of what had occurred in conference, and of what was to occur in the Board, was communicated to those ladies or to the other uninvited members of the Board.

The claim that a majority must and should control every legislative body is correct, and has the additional advantage of being undisputed. That a majority, when it departs from the way of truth and uprightness is nevertheless always constitutional, is a very different proposition, and could hardly be seriously sustained.

In regard to the editorial management of the magazine, alluded to by the circular of the Board’s committee, your ex-officers are unanimously of the opinion that there is a great difference between putting the control of the magazine into the hands of a Vice-President without other special duties, and into those of an active officer already loaded with responsibilities and duties. Particularly, in their opinion, does this objection apply to the Vice-President in Charge of the Organization of Chapters, whose heavy cares should absorb her energies, and who, moreover, has a broad influence from the nature of
her office, which would expose her to great temptation in the management of the only means of communication between the Board, the Chapters, and the Society. Whether these views are sound or not, they appear to have those of the Continental Congress of 1893, as, after this pen discussion, that body decided against the editor of the magazine as Vice-President-General in Charge of the Organization of Chapters, yet re-elected her Vice-President-General on the Board.

One point and one only is made by the Board's committee, and that is frankly conceded by your ex-officers. It was wholly inconsistent in them to suggest Mrs. Boynton's name as her own successor, and the President Presiding was most blameworthy in failing to check the error and prevent the vote.

There is but one excuse for these ladies, and that is simply tendered to their sister women in the Society. Startled by the measures sprung upon them; shocked by the revelation of prearrangement on the part of colleagues with whom for months, and in some cases for years, they had worked together; bewildered by the harshness of the methods and the personal incivility used towards them, they acted, or failed to act, without the composure and decision the emergency called for. Had they fully performed their duty, they would have rejected the action of the Board, would have maintained in her position the woman elected to that position by Congress, and would have submitted their case only to the Society and to the Continental Congress. What they did was to yield to arbitrary and unscrupulous power, and to give their opponents full sway. They waited with patience for nearly three months for the facts of the case to reach the Society without their intervention. Finally, perceiving that there was no indication that those facts were to be permitted to reach the Society, they prepared a calm and temperate statement of the facts as they knew them, couched in temperate and decorous language, and containing no personal charges whatever other than those inherent in the statement of the facts, and distributed these statements broadly through the Society.

They now hope your honorable body will investigate the facts laid before you and will pronounce in favor of what may prove to be the right. With due regard for the honor and welfare
of the great Society it represents, the Continental Congress can do no less than grant to women, who have filled by the choice of its predecessor the highest offices in the gift of the Society, the free and impartial investigation they request.

As the time allowed for discussion and investigation is evidently inadequate, I respectfully request and urge that the Congress will grant an extension of time equal in length to both sides.

The Presiding Officer. Ladies, I think an hour was proposed by Mrs. Cabell. On motion, it was decided that the remarks should be made alternately. Would you like to have the whole case presented from one side first? Shall we retract the motion of alternate hearing? Some one asked me the time, and I said 11.50; it is now 12.15.

Mrs. McLean. Seven minutes more on that side.

Mrs. Breckinridge. It is always customary, I believe, that the side opening the discussion shall close it. We ask to have the last five minutes.

The Presiding Officer. Very well. The other side will take the floor. Mrs. Putney, of Virginia, will read her remarks.

Mrs. Putney. I only wished to say that Virginia's position on this question is so well known—that she has such implicit faith in the National Board which made the action of October 5, that there is no question in our minds as to what the decision of the Congress will be. But we wish, as the other side also referred to distinguished legal authority, to read to the Congress the paper and opinion given by Judge Shepard, of Illinois:

CHICAGO, ILL., January 7, 1894.

In response to certain questions submitted to me by the Old Dominion Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, through Mrs. James Lyons, Registrar, I refer to the original paper communicating the questions, and a statement of facts on which the questions are based, and return the same herewith.

The statement of facts does not disclose with certainty when the officer referred to was first elected, nor whether she was first elected by the Congress for a full term of one year, or was chosen by the Board of Management to fill a vacancy.
I infer that she came to the office, in one way or another, in October, 1891, and that she held the office continuously from that time until February, 1893, when she was again elected to it by the Congress, and will so assume in what I have to say in answering the questions put to me.

Section 1, Article 4, of the Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution provides, among other things, as follows:

"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 and until their successors shall be elected.

"No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two years consecutively."

Again, Section 2, Article VI, of the Constitution, provides as follows:

"The Board of Management shall have power to manage the business of the Society, to enact by-laws, to prescribe rules and regulations for the guidance of the officers of the Society * * * to fill vacancies in office till the next meeting of the Congress, and in general to do all thing necessary for the prosperity and success of the Society, subject, however, to the approval of the Continental Congress; but all acts of the Board shall be legal and binding till disapproved by the Congress."

Considering first Section 1, Article IV, of the Constitution, as quoted, it will be seen to consist of two parts, one of which is directory and relates to the election of officers and their term of office, and the other of which is mandatory and restrictive upon the first. In the case submitted, these two provisions come in conflict, for the officer referred to had already held the same office for more than one year when again elected in February, 1893, and could not hold the office for another full term without a violation of the provision against eligibility for more than two successive years. Under such circumstances the rule applies that when the directory part of a statute or constitution comes in conflict with a mandatory part of the same statute or constitution, the latter provision must prevail. It is as if the section quoted read, the officers elected in the manner provided shall hold office for one year, but no
officer shall be eligible to hold office more than two years consecutively. In other words, the mandatory provision against more than two successive years is a qualification or limitation upon the directory provision regulating the ordinary term of office, whenever the two provisions come in conflict.

It may be said that the intent of the Constitution is to provide for what might be called a corporate year, extending from the meeting of one Congress to that of another, and that it is antagonistic to its general spirit that vacancies should occur during such corporate year by expiration of terms of office, and that it is inconsistent with the purposes of the Society that it should be without a full complement of officers during any considerable part of a year; but the answer to that is that the Constitution itself has provided against such a happening, and has secured a remedy therefor, by vesting in the Board of Management the power to fill vacancies arising from any cause. The constitutional provision relating to vacancies is not limited to such as may occur by death, removal, resignation, or other particular disability, but covers all vacancies arising from whatever cause.

It might, furthermore, be argued with much force, that (the Constitution contemplating a corporate year) the year of the Society, within the meaning of the word year, as employed in the section relating to office-holding, is not divisible, and that an officer elected in October, who should serve until the meeting of the annual Congress in February following, had held office for one year.

Inasmuch, however, as to so argue and hold would have rendered the particular officer in question ineligible for reelection in February, 1893, for any further time, long or short, about which no question is submitted, it is sufficient, for the reasons already stated, to hold that the Congress had no power under the Constitution, by reelection of that officer in February, 1893, to give her a term extending beyond the two years of her office-holding, which expired in October, 1893.

And the conclusion I have reached seems also to have been that of the Continental Congress at the time when that body was considering the question of the reelection of Mrs. Boynton as Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of
Chapters, in the annual meeting of February, 1893. Although there is nothing in the communication of the questions submitted to me to indicate who the officer therein referred to is, I assume the questions refer to Mrs. Boynton, but whether so or not, the question involved was the same, and the debate is equally in point. I quote from pages 669 and 671, American Monthly, of June, 1893.

In the debate then occurring, Mrs. Clarke said: "These officers are elected for one year. The present Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization—we all recognize her ability—has held the position for one year and a half, and therefore has but six months to serve. As we are electing for one year, it seems to me that she is out of the question."

And Mrs. Ballinger said: "At any rate, Mrs. Boynton is eligible for six months, at the end of which time the Board of Management can fill the vacancy."

I have read that debate through with attention, and fail to find an expression by anybody that even tends to call in dispute the fact so clearly stated by the two ladies whose remarks I have quoted, and thereby squarely brought to the consideration of the Congress that Mrs. Boynton, having served a year and a half, could, if elected, serve but six months more—and yet she was elected. In aid of the correct interpretation of the Federal Constitution, the debates in the convention that framed that instrument have long been resorted to with much profit, and so of the proceedings of other bodies. And it is an established rule that the correct interpretation of instruments may, in cases of doubt, be ascertained and determined from the construction given to them by the parties to them in their conduct under them.

As to the question of whether the Board of Management had the right or power to declare the office vacant at the expiration of the two years, in October, 1893, I would say that in my opinion the vacancy arose by virtue of the Constitution itself, and that no declaration of such vacancy by the Board of Management was necessary. Such a declaration, however, though superfluous, could do no harm, and needs only to be treated as a quite proper, although probably unnecessary, finding of the facts by the Board that the two years' term had expired,
as a basis for its action in filling the vacancy which, the vacancy existing, it clearly had the express power to do under Section 2, Article IV.

Upon the other questions of the right of the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization to issue a circular concerning eligibility, without the authority or approval of the Board of Management, and of the power of a minority of the Board to order the issuance of a circular "at variance with the vote of the majority of the Board," there is much less difficulty in coming to a conclusion than upon the other questions already discussed.

Section 2, Article IV, already quoted, gives power to the Board of Management "to manage the business of the Society, * * * to prescribe rules and regulations for the guidance of the officers of the Society, * * * and in general to do all things necessary for the prosperity and success of the Society, subject," etc.

This section most clearly constitutes the Board of Management the paramount power in the Society over and above its officers, and subject only to the Society itself assembled in Congress.

My attention has been directed to a printed circular, not dated, but apparently issued subsequent to the last annual meeting of the Congress, in February, 1893, and signed, "by order of the National Board of Management, M. V. E. Cabell, President Presiding; Eugenia Washington, Recording Secretary-General," wherein, under the heading of "Official Circulars" it is said: "No officer of the National Society, nor State Regent, nor Chapter Regent, is authorized to issue circulars in regard to the National Society or organization of Chapters, without the approval of the Board. This is necessary to preserve uniformity and prevent conflict of authority."

If the quoted portion of the circular were adopted by the Board (in pursuance of the power delegated to it by Section 2, Article VI of the Constitution) and brought to the notice of the Vice-President in Charge of Organization before the issuance by her of a circular without the approval of the Board, her conduct was in excess of her right and authority as an officer subject to the Board. If she were without knowledge of the order of
the Board when she issued the circular, she could not be said to have violated her duty in sending it out. Without directions from the Board, she would be entitled to exercise her own discretion in the conduct of her official duties.

It need hardly be said that the minority of the Board of Management has no power "to order the issuance of a circular which is opposed to and at variance with the vote of the majority of the Board." Common sense and general knowledge teaches that a minority in a governing body does not possess the power to manage the affairs of that body in opposition to the express will of the majority.

While entertaining a clear conviction of the correctness of the conclusions I have expressed, I can not but regret that I have had no opportunity to interchange views with some others, at least, of the Advisory Board, before submitting them.

HENRY M. SHEPARD.

We concur in the above opinion.

A. HOWARD CLARK,
HORACE PORTER,
JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, as this now stands, there are twenty-three minutes left to conclude the investigation. I go by the clock in front of me. We began to speak at 11.50; it is now nearly 12.30.

Miss Woods. May I say that the lady from Virginia began to speak at 12.15. She has, therefore, spoken twelve minutes, and twelve from thirty does not leave twenty-three.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I do not think we should take time to discuss.

Miss Woods. Suppose we take time to subtract.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I am considering the hour.

Mrs. Hill, of Georgia. I have in my hand an opinion from Albert H. Cox, of Atlanta, Georgia, a member of the Advisory Board of Atlanta Chapter:

ATLANTA, GA., February 14, 1894.

I have examined with some care and much interest an opinion of Henry M. Shepard, Esq., of Chicago, to the effect that under the Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution "the Congress had no power"
"by reelection of" an "officer" to give such officer a term extending beyond the two years of "office-holding."

"No officer" (is the provision) shall be eligible to the same office for more than two years consecutively." The intention to make time the essence of the eligibility seems clear, and at the expiration of that time it seems that disqualification began, i. e., ineligibility began.

Evidently it would be more convenient to have eligibility refer to terms rather than time; but the Constitution refers expressly to the time of holding office, and could only come into effect upon the election of some officer whose term would exceed the time, as in the case under discussion.

For these reasons; and for those so clearly set forth in the opinion referred to above, I concur in the opinion most heartily.

A. H. Cox,
Member Advisory Board, Atlanta Chapter, D. A. R.

I have also an opinion from Dr. F. H. Orme, of the Advisory Board, as follows:

"Having read and considered the various circulars and publications concerning the question of the eligibility of Mrs. Boynton as Vice-President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and having also read the opinion in the case as expressed by Henry M. Shepard, Esq., I find this opinion in accord with my own, as previously formed, and fully endorse the same.

"F. H. Orme,
Atlanta, Ga."

I have also consulted the legal adviser of my own Chapter, Judge James S. Boynton, who is one of the most famous legal authorities in Georgia, and he concurs in this opinion.

I move that we express our confidence in the Board by voting to sustain them in this discharge of their obvious and constitutional duty.

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam President——

The Presiding Officer. I hope you will not take unnecessary time.

A Delegate. I wish to ask a question for information. I am a Charter member of the Atlanta Chapter, and she has re-
ferred to our legal adviser. I want to know if that was ob-
tained from the Atlanta Chapter.

A GEORGIA DELEGATE. It was obtained through Mrs.
Albert H. Cox. Mrs. Cox is a very fine woman, and is a cousin
of mine—

Cries of "No personalities."

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Lockwood has the floor. It
is now a little after half past.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I have very little to say, but I want to
state that I was one of the prime movers to put Mrs. Boynton
in for that six months unexpired. I believed it belonged to
her; I felt it was her right; she had made a good officer, and
we saw no reason why we should not do that. I went on this
floor and talked to ladies about it, and got some votes upon it,
with the explicit understanding that we knew the place would
have to be filled at the time her term expired. That was my
understanding of it. I know that some of the ladies on the
other side came to me in my own home, saying that as long as
she could not be elected for the entire year why not elect some
one that could be. I said, "Ladies, I shall vote for Mrs.
Boynton." I did vote for her, and we carried it. Now I
knew nothing of this. My time was taken up in Chicago. I
got home the night before October 5. I had not seen one lady
on the Board, or exchanged a word with any of them, when
I went into the Board meeting. I had even forgotten that
this was the time that Mrs. Boynton's term expired. I knew
nothing of it. When I did go there and found that my friends
had raised the question of twelve months instead of six, I
must admit that I was astonished. I could not conscientiously
stand up there before those ladies that I had argued and plead
with to vote for her for six months, and say I meant twelve,
because I did not believe we had any constitutional authority
for it. I went according as my conscience dictated, as the
Constitution provided; and I would go against my own friends
in such a case as that, for it is right. [Applause.]

Now, one thing more, ladies. It has been accused here,
and I am very sorry to have to say this, because it is in con-
tradiction to what Mrs. Cabell has said, that it was a "put-
up job" at that meeting the day before, at which I was not present and knew nothing of, that there was to be an appeal taken from the decision of the Chair on that question. Ladies, I did not know that that question was to come up. I had not, as I said before, exchanged one word on it; but I knew that it was our right, if we did not feel that the President's ruling was right, to appeal from the decision of the Chair; and I got up and said to the ladies: "Ladies, I believe she is conscientious in what she believes her right, but we always, in a deliberative body, have the power to appeal."

It was the first time I had heard the word appeal. No one had mentioned it. I did not know that the question was to come up at all, and as to this being a put-up job, it was not true. I think they have been misinformed, because I had not exchanged a word with a person; and I know you will believe what I say. I did merely what I knew was right in regard to this matter. [Applause.]

Mrs. DICKINS. Ladies, I was present at the conference, so called. I presented the motion declaring the office vacant. With the understanding it was vacant we made a nomination to fill the vacancy. I did not frame that motion or write it out until the morning of the Board meeting. The conference was held that afternoon, but there was no discussion of appeal from the Chair in that conference. That conference did not question whether there was a vacancy. We had nearly all been at the Congress of the preceding year, and we had heard it questioned—I myself personally heard it questioned—"Is it understood that the person who is nominated for the office of Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization is not eligible for a year?" It was so stated from the platform. I heard two "yeas." It was then voted upon. That, to my mind, settled it at once and forever. There was no question; the person who was to be voted for did not rise and say that she was eligible for twelve months; no one claimed it for her. I know personally that one person held that office for two years. I was present when the Constitution was accepted, and I heard the discussion that if it meant anything, it meant that a National officer was only eligible to office continuously for two years, because it was considered for the good of the Soci-
ety that there should be a change frequently and often. Then we proceeded—knowing the office vacant, and feeling we were right—we proceeded to fill the vacancy. We felt that we had a perfect right to do so; and while we differed from the Chairman at that meeting, we felt that we were, in a measure, acting under her authorization, because in this circular, sent by her, occurs this: "All officers, National, State, and Chapter, are subject to the control of the National Board, which has power to decide all disputed questions." When the disputed question arose the majority felt that they had the right to decide it. They did decide it by an overwhelming vote. I heard it said that the Board had been "packed"—I believe we were charged with that—but a vote of 13 to 4 can hardly be called a "packed" meeting. There were a great many residents of the District who were always there at every meeting, and they were a large majority of the Board; but there is no use going over the old question again. We of the National Board, the majority—I take the liberty of speaking for the majority—feel that we did our duty according to our conscience. We feel that we can trust the National Congress here assembled to vote intelligently upon this subject. We know they always do that on every subject, and are now, as always, willing to abide by the decision of the majority, which is the corner-stone of our Republic. [Applause.]

Mrs. Bacon. Mrs. Boynton said to me last year that the office would be vacant in six months, and that another officer in charge of organization would be appointed.

Mrs. Boynton. Madam President, Madam President—Miss Forsyth. According to the Constitution, do we elect officers for one year or six months?

The Presiding Officer. For one year, if they are eligible.

Miss Forsyth. It is a legal point.

Mrs. Boynton. Madam President, those are not the words I used; the lady is mistaken. I said the two years' term would expire in six months.

Cries of "Same thing!" "Same thing!" "That ends it."

Mrs. Bacon. Mrs. Boynton said to me last year that the office would be vacant in six months, and that another officer in charge of organization would be appointed.
Mrs. Walworth. Madam President and ladies: There are but two or three points of importance in this discussion. Of course the principal one is a matter of constitutional law. There is a diversity of opinion, as we have heard. There was a diversity of opinion on this point in the Board of Management, the majority deciding one way and the minority the other. There has been a diversity of opinion among the lawyers consulted; it appears that the opposition, the minority, have obtained some legal opinions favorable to their side; and therefore it is a question, as admitted in the advance sheets issued by the Board, on which there might possibly be an honest difference of opinion. At the time this action was taken the Board of Management was not cognizant of any such difference of opinion. They therefore acted under the honest conviction that they were doing what was unquestionably constitutional, and they were acting in all honesty and good faith. Now the simple question is, ladies, who interprets the Constitution correctly? I think you will agree, if you study the history of this Society, that there is no question but that the Congress is the proper interpreter of the Constitution finally; that during the intervals between the meetings of the Congress the Board of Management is the proper interpreter of constitutional law. Our Society has had a very short existence, but in all the precedents which it has established, the Board has been the interpreter of the Constitution, and that has been accepted by the Society, and accepted by the Congress, in everything that has been issued. There is a precedent in which almost the same action was taken, when the Board of Management decided not only that the office was vacant, but deposed and expelled the officer and filled the place, and this was done under the powers of the Board of Management. I simply state these questions in order that you may be reminded of the powers of the Board of Management.

The Presiding Officer. The time is up.

Mrs. Walworth. We have two or three remedies for any violations; one, we are an incorporated body and can appeal to the courts—

The Presiding Officer. Shall we give Mrs. Walworth a minute to finish? The time is up according to the rule. I
believe it is the privilege of the other side to choose the one who shall finish their argument.

Miss FORSYTH. Ladies, will you give me time for a few remarks.

Mrs. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE. I come before you a perfect stranger, ladies. Though descended from Revolutionary Colonial ancestry, from three such States among the original thirteen as Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Virginia, and thoroughly identified with the "lineals" in the proposed changes in our Constitution, still the silence of this imposing audience makes one suffer from stage fright who is only familiar with conversational methods. [Calls of "Louder!" "Louder!"] "A soft voice is an excellent thing in a woman," but I fear we may ruin ours here. I am the unfortunate member who Mrs. Cabell said had the advantage of being present at the informal conference. I was an entire stranger to Mrs. Boynton and a comparative stranger to most of the members of the Board. I wish to state that I was not elected to the Board of Management by this august body—if I had been I should have held my position until now—but I was elected by the National Board of Management; and as I found I was entirely out of sympathy with them, and could not endorse their methods, I did what was necessary to reinstate myself in my own good opinion, and resigned my office as a member of the National Board of Management. I don't know that you care to hear what I have to say about the informal conference—

Miss PIKE and others. Yes, we do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If you care to be heard for your side you have a right to speak.

Mrs. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE. It is a matter, Madam President, of no personal interest to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Well, that is for you to decide. Proceed with your statement if you wish to be heard; you have the right.

Mrs. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE. I received a letter from Mrs. Walworth about 2 o'clock on October 4, inviting me to be present at an informal conference of "lineals," at 4 P. M. Being so nearly a stranger among those conferrees, of course I was very ready to vote for her for anything she wished when
a proper vacancy existed. I was late entering the room, finding Mrs. Lyons more than half through reading the Virginia and Georgia paper. I am under the impression that after the reading of this paper and comment on it—during which it was decided to act on it at the Board meeting next day and make substantially the same reply that was made—the subject of the expiration of Mrs. Boynton's term of office was brought up. After listening to the discussion I rose, saying that I was ignorant of parliamentary laws and rulings, but that it seemed to me we were doing what was not only unconstitutional but discourteous. Mrs. Dickins asserted that of course we were ladies and this must be done courteously. I was told that this was a mere form; that Mrs. Boynton's term expired according to the limitations set by Congress, and nothing was meant unkindly. They were only actuated by the fact that some provision must be made during this meeting of the Board to fill an existing vacancy between the months of October, 1893, and February, 1894.

After this matter was settled (Mrs. Shippén, of New Jersey, upholding my views), Mrs. Hogg stepped forward, and, after some eulogistic remarks of Mrs. Walworth, proposed her name as Vice-President-General of Organization. We were asked to pledge ourselves to vote for her at the meeting next day. First we did so *viva voce*, which apparently not being conclusive enough, we were asked to rise; then Miss Dorsey, I believe, suggested Miss Desha's name to fill Mrs. Walworth's vacancy. I think this was not acted on by the Board. Mrs. Hogg, I think it was, asked if it was according to parliamentary usage to appeal from the decision of the Chair, and said she would have no hesitation in appealing from the decision of the Chair if she made the ruling not to permit the subject of Mrs. Boynton's vacancy having occurred—

The *PRESIDING OFFICER*. I will caution this side that their time will be exhausted without offering that opinion. Of course their time is their own, and it is for them to decide how they will use it.

Mrs. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE. Please notice that at the Board meeting of October 5 I related my embarrassing situation in having promised to vote for Mrs. Walworth at the meeting the
day before; and as I considered that there was no vacancy, I could not vote as I promised, to which Mrs. Walworth, to whom I addressed my remarks, assented.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time is up.

Miss WOODS. There are two minutes left.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time is up.

Mrs. SHIELDS. Judge Bristow says: "Section 1, Article IV, of your Constitution provides that officers shall be elected by ballot by a vote of the majority—"

The PRESIDING OFFICER. As the time is so short we will yield the extra two minutes, and allow the lady to finish.

Mrs. SHIELDS. I claim the two minutes. "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 and until their successors shall be elected." It further provides "that no officer shall be eligible to the same office more than two years consecutively." These two provisions, being in the same section, are of equal force, and should be read together. And so reading them, it seems clear to me that the last sentence of the section was intended to fix the eligibility of the candidate at the time of election, and not to create a vacancy when the officer so elected shall have served in the same office for more than two years consecutively. To construe the section differently would give no effect to the words "and until their successors shall be elected." It is a familiar and elementary rule of construction that effect must be given to all the language of an instrument, whether it be a statutory or constitutional provision or a contract. I am therefore of opinion that an officer of your Society, eligible at the time of election, is entitled to hold office for one year and until her successor shall be elected in the manner prescribed in Section 1. The fact that the officer has held the same office for more than two years consecutively does not create a vacancy which may be filled by the Board of Management.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time is up.

Mrs. C. R. BRECKINRIDGE. We have also opinions from Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time is up. [Great disorder in the Congress.] The question is now what shall we do next?
Miss Forsyth. A question of privilege, Madam President.

The Presiding Officer. Miss Forsyth asks for a question of privilege.

Miss Forsyth. I won't take much time. I want to speak because I believe I have come before this body as one absolutely nonpartisan, and having heard all these arguments that have been raised on both sides, and heard the legal opinion from gentlemen who have thought that somebody was involved that they might know something of, or thought there might be some trouble in the Society, I have taken the pains to lay this matter before the Judge of the Court of Claims——

The Presiding Officer. That is a part of the investigation. It is not privileged.

Miss Forsyth. I am not mentioning it, Madam President; this is the privilege I am asking.

Mrs. Lockwood. We must go by the regular order; it is not a question of privilege.

Miss Forsyth. Ladies, you gave me the privilege.

Mrs. Lockwood. No, not to read.

The Presiding Officer. Not on that subject.

A Delegate. Will you look at Article IV, Section 1—the latter part of Section 1? It says, "No officer shall be eligible." It does not say, "No officer shall hold the office."

The Presiding Officer. That is a remark on the same subject, and therefore not in order.

Mrs. Clifton R. Breckinridge. May I ask a question?

The Presiding Officer. If it is not on this subject.

Mrs. Clifton R. Breckinridge. It is not for discussion.

The Presiding Officer. Very well.

Mrs. Clifton R. Breckinridge. I wish to know if the ladies would not like to hear the opinion of Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Presiding Officer. Do you wish to leave the investigation now and come to a conclusion?

Mrs. Clifton R. Breckinridge. I wish to put a motion to the House.

Mrs. Lockwood. I move that we have the sense of this House as to whether we will sustain or condemn the Board.

The Presiding Officer. That is what we should have. The motion is now before the House, and I think properly so,
ladies, that we shall have a vote as to which party shall be sustained.

Mrs. Putney. Motion.

The Presiding Officer. The motion is called for.

Miss Woods. I wish to move first—

The Presiding Officer. A motion is pending.

Miss Woods. I wish to amend that motion, that we first ask that the question that Mrs. Breckinridge proposed be put to the House for a vote.

Mrs. Lockwood. I move that it be not accepted.

The Presiding Officer. Anything that came from Mrs. Breckinridge came within the investigation. The motion is before the House.

Miss Woods. I have a right to ask that the question be put to the House. That is not an investigation; it is simply fair play.

Several Members. No, no, no, no, no.

Miss Woods. I have a right to ask that this decision be read. It is an opinion from Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Presiding Officer. Ladies, we can ill afford to do otherwise, after taking all of this trouble, than to have every right and interest conceded.

Miss Woods. The right is, that you shall put to a vote of the House whether they wish to hear, on amendment to another motion, the opinion of Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court of the United States.


The Presiding Officer. They have said "no," and it is a part of the investigation.

Miss Woods. If the House wishes to hear it, they should have the right.

The Presiding Officer. Is it the wish of the House to sustain the Chair?

Mrs. Clifton R. Breckinridge. You can not amend any motion—

The Presiding Officer. You can not amend a motion to carry it back to a time which has been limited. Reading that opinion is a part of the investigation.
Mrs. Lockwood. My motion is to sustain the National Board in their action of October 5. (Seconded.)

The Presiding Officer. The motion is made and seconded to sustain the National Board in their action of October 5. Those in favor of the motion say "ay,"—contrary, "no." [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it, and the action of the Board is sustained. [Applause; prolonged applause.]

The Presiding Officer. Ladies, it is now two minutes of 1 o'clock; we can hold this room only until 3. What shall we do?

Cries of "Order of the day."

The Presiding Officer. You say go on with the order of the day. Shall we take any means to procure another room?

Mrs. Shepard. I move that we proceed at once to the election of officers. (Seconded.)

The Presiding Officer. The motion is made and seconded that we proceed with the election of officers.

Mrs. Shepard. As many of the Delegates to the Continental Congress are obliged to leave on afternoon trains, in order to return to their distant homes, may we proceed with the order of the day with as little discussion as possible?

The Presiding Officer. We hope that will be carried out. Those in favor of proceeding to the election of officers at once, signify by saying "ay,"—contrary "no." It is carried. Miss Desha wishes to announce something to you, ladies.

Miss Desha. Ladies, for two years the details of this Congress, in getting ready for you and in planning the countless minutiae that don't amount to anything if they go right, and amount to a great deal if they go wrong, have been in my hands, and I have written the names on the blackboard of the candidates each year. I wrote the names in all innocence and honesty, but the other day somebody told me that one of the serious and heinous charges brought against me last year was that I wrote the names of some of the candidates with big letters, and some of them with little letters. [Great laughter.] This year I have brought the chalk and the ruler, and I want the Congress to nominate and elect a writer, and I will save my dress and take a rest. [Laughter.]

Miss Eugenia Washington. I move that Miss Desha write the names. (Carried.)
The PRESIDING OFFICER. I believe that we must elect all of the officers by ballot; that is, that it is the wish of the Congress to elect all of the officers by ballot, with the single exception of the President-General. Is it your wish to make that exception?

MRS. CLIFTON R. BRECKINRIDGE. Madam President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I wish to speak myself first. Will the ladies standing please take their seats? We are waiting for order in the House.

Miss FORSYTH. May I ask a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I wish to repeat what I said first. The proposition is that all of the officers shall be elected by ballot, which is customary, is it not?

MRS. MCLEAN. Constitutional.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. With the exception that you may make, of the President-General. Do you wish to make that exception? The President-General is the only one in order now for election.

MRS. HOGG. I rise to place in nomination one who for the past year has held the highest place in the gift of our Society; one who by her graciousness and ability has shown that our trust was not misplaced. I have the honor to name for our next President-General Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson——

[Great applause.]

MRS. MCLEAN. New York rises en masse to second that nomination——

MRS. HOGG. And I now move that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for her. (Seconded.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is made and seconded that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson as the President-General. Those in favor say "ay,"—opposed, "no." It is unanimously carried. The next is now in order.

MRS. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE. May I ask that some one will move that the entire National Board be reelected, so that we may have the same fun next year?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has been carried that all of the officers shall be elected by ballot.

MRS. MCLEAN. One of our Delegates is absent. There is an Alternate present who was not elected as her Alternate, but is
an accredited Alternate from the New York City Chapter; may we accept her vote in place of our Delegate, who is absent?

The Presiding Officer. I should judge so.

The House agreed to this.

Mrs. McLean. Her name is Miss Lathrop.

The Presiding Officer. Ladies, the next election in order is the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization. Miss Richards, will you distribute the ballots? Ladies, I will not claim that you do not behave as well as men in an election, but I wish you would preserve order.

Mrs. Howe (of the District). I nominate Mrs. McLean. (Seconded.)

The Presiding Officer. Mrs. McLean is nominated and seconded. [Applause.]

Mrs. Henry. I move that she be nominated by acclamation to save time.

The Presiding Officer. Mrs. McLean, of New York, is nominated as Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization.

Miss Dorsey. I nominate Mrs. Augusta D. Geer. (Seconded.)

Mrs. McLean. Madam Chairman, and ladies of the House, I thank you with the utmost warmth for the courtesy and compliment paid me, but——

[Cries of "No," "No."]

Mrs. McLean. I thank the House again. I reiterate my thanks, particularly for the State of New York to whom this honor would come. I hope I am not doing injustice to my State when I do justice to my Chapter. [Cries of "You are."] I am an officer of my Chapter and my Regent is present. May I not decline the nomination for the National office for the sake of my Chapter? [Cries of "No," "No."] I prefer not to enter into any contest for any office which this Congress could offer me. I thank you for nominating me, and I want to say that the reason I have not given a decided refusal before this is that I thought I would consider the matter. I do feel now that I must withdraw. [Cries of "No," "No."] Give New York a Vice-President-General, but let me stay with my
Chapter now—give me the nomination another year, if you will, but not now.

Cries of "Now!" "Now!"

Mrs. GEER. I take pleasure in withdrawing my name for the office of Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization in favor of Mrs. McLean.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Geer has withdrawn, and Mrs. McLean is the only remaining nominee.

Mrs. SHEPARD. Madam President, our time is exceedingly limited, and if we permit all of our dear friends to withdraw we shall never have any officers. Won't they please allow us to nominate them and vote upon it and go right on as fast as we can?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Shall we consider Mrs. McLean's nomination?

Cries of "Yes!" "Yes!"

Mrs. McLEAN. Give New York a Vice-President-General, please.

A MEMBER. Won't Mrs. Geer please withdraw her withdrawal?

Mrs. GEER. I reconsider my withdrawal, and decide to stand.

Mrs. McLEAN. One word, please. Does the Congress know that the Constitution forbids the holding of two offices at the same time? Is the Constitution so translated as to mean this? Of course I know that it is impossible to hold a National office and a Chapter office at the same time. For myself, I must stand by my New York City Chapter, with which I have been connected since its inception, and which I love. I therefore must decline the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This leaves only Mrs. Geer.

Miss PIKE. I nominate Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, State Regent of Connecticut, as Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Keim, of Connecticut, is nominated.

Mrs. BULKLEY. I object to the name of Mrs. Keim for that office. Connecticut has cast 22 votes for Mrs. Keim for State Regent, and can not suffer her to be spared for a National office.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Bulkley, can not Mrs. Keim speak for herself?

Mrs. BULKLEY. I did not ask her. I am speaking for Connecticut. As chairman of the Connecticut Delegation, I was appointed to announce the election of Mrs. Keim as State Regent, she having had the full 22 votes cast for her. As State Regent she is not eligible to this office.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. She can resign.

Mrs. BULKLEY. We have not announced her election, because we have not had an opportunity. She was elected yesterday, and, according to the programme, we ought to have had an opportunity to announce it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We consider that you announce it now. Does that affect the nominations?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. She would rather be what she is.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I wish her to say so.

Mrs. KEIM. It is with great pleasure that I acknowledge the compliment of the Congress in placing my name in nomination for Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, but as my State has been so kind as to ask me to serve another year as State Regent, my heart is with them, and I must therefore withdraw.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Keim withdraws, leaving Mrs. Geer. Mrs. McLean has also withdrawn, and Mrs. Geer has withdrawn her withdrawal.

Mrs. DICKINS. I nominate Mrs. Heth. (Seconded.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Heth is nominated.

Mrs. SHIPPEN. I nominate Mrs. Alexander.

Miss WOODS. I wish to nominate Mrs. General Crook, of Washington City. (Seconded.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. General Crook, of Washington City, is placed in nomination.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move that the nominations be closed. (Seconded.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is moved and seconded that the nominations be closed.

Miss RICHARDS. Will you ask the lady who nominated Mrs. Crook if she is sure she is a Daughter. That is all we want to know.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the lady who nominated Mrs. Crook say, for the benefit of the Congress, if she is a Daughter? Miss Woods. She is a Daughter of the American Revolution, and she lives in Washington.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is all right, then. Will the ladies please take their seats, so that the ballots can be distributed?

A MEMBER. I wish to put in nomination Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, of Rhode Island, for Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nominations for that office are closed.

A MEMBER. I move that the nominations be reopened to admit the nomination of Mrs. Wilbour.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, I have no doubt that it will be your pleasure to reopen the nominations to admit Mrs. Wilbour, of Rhode Island.

Miss Richards. The motion to close the nominations was only made and seconded, not carried.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Wilbour is nominated. We will proceed.

Mrs. Barclay. I nominate Mrs. A. W. Wilkinson.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. A. W. Wilkinson, of Washington, is nominated.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Stranahan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Stranahan is nominated.

Mrs. McLean. May I ask the appointment of several tellers? Last year we had half a dozen.

Mrs. Lockwood. I move that the nominations be closed, and I want it to be put to a vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has been moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. Those favoring this motion say "ay,"—contrary "no." [After taking the vote.] It is carried.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would like to state that it would be a waste of time to vote for Mrs. Stranahan, as it is impossible for her to serve.

Mrs. Barclay. The nominations were closed before the name of Mrs. Wilkinson was added.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, it is decided to destroy the ballots you now have and distribute new ones, so that you may vote in accordance with the nominations as now on the blackboard. Please omit the name of the Chair, as it is impossible for her to serve. I want to be sure that you all understand that the old ballots are to be destroyed and new ones made out.

Mrs. TITTMANN. I see that since I wrote my ballot the name of Mrs. Wilbour has been withdrawn; no notification of her withdrawal has been made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The withdrawal has been made by her name being erased from the blackboard. It appeals to your eyes for it is not there. [Laughter.] The ushers will take up the ballots and bring them to the tellers. I hope the next election will be in less time than twenty-five minutes. Remember that if there is a delay you yourselves cause it. We will proceed with the election of the Vice-Presidents-General while the last ballots are being counted.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. Under the Constitution this Congress has power to fill the offices of the entire twenty Vice-Presidents-General. I make the motion that the Congress do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That we shall fill twenty instead of eight?

Mrs. ALEXANDER. It has the power, and I make the motion, under the Constitution, that the present Congress fill the offices of the twenty Vice-Presidents-General. (Seconded.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is made by Mrs. Alexander, and seconded, that since the Congress has the right to fill the offices of twenty Vice-Presidents-General, that it does so. Is that correct?

Mrs. ALEXANDER. Yes.

Mrs. HOGG. We have to decide first whether the Congress has the right.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. You can accept Mrs. Alexander's statement concerning it.

Miss DESHA. I would like to read the Constitution on that point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Miss Desha will read from the Constitution.
Miss Desha. "The officers of the National Society shall be a President-General, Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, eight Vice-Presidents-General, one Recording and one Corresponding Secretary-General, two Registrars-General, one Treasurer-General, one Historian-General, one Surgeon-General, one Chaplain-General, and such other officers as shall be found necessary." Under that clause you may put in Vice-Presidents. "These officers shall be elected by ballot." Further on it says: "The number of Vice-Presidents may be increased from time to time, not to exceed twenty in all, by a vote of two-thirds of the Board of Management."

The Presiding Officer. I do not think we had better take the time for that vote. [Cries of "No," "No."] The ladies will proceed to the election of eight Vice-Presidents-General.

Mrs. Mills. I would like to have the honor of nominating for one of the Vice-Presidents-General, Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., of New York.

A Member. I nominate Mrs. Wilbour.

Mrs. Mills. I wanted to say a few words—

A Member. I nominate Mrs. Burhans, of Kingston, New York.

Mrs. Mills. The objection that may be made to Mrs. Hamilton, namely, that she is an Honorary State Regent, is over-balanced by the fact that she is too valuable a woman to be lost in an honorary position.

A Member. I would like to nominate Mrs. Doremus.

Mrs. McLean. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Doremus as a woman of ability, authority, and influence; and particularly as she has worked hard for this Society in New York City in every possible way, and will be an ornament to the Board in every way.

Mrs. Dickens. I nominate Miss Eugenia Washington.

Miss Blount. I nominate Mrs. John Ritchie, of Maryland.

Mrs. McLean. I second the nomination for Mrs. Ritchie.


A Member. I nominate Mrs. Stephen J. Field, of the District.

Miss Eugenia Washington. I nominate Mrs. Marguerite Dickins.
Mrs. TITTMANN. I nominate Mrs. Senator McMillan.

Miss HETZEL. I nominate Mrs. Moran.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. May I read a section of the Constitution in reference to what I said a short time ago?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No, there is not time at present.

Mrs. SHEPARD. May I ask whether we are to choose eight names from those on the Board, or how many are we to elect?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. As I understand it, we are to elect eight Vice-Presidents-General.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. Madam President—

Miss PIKE. We only vote for eight, but we enter as many names as we see fit to nominate.

Miss WOODS. We can vote for twenty if we please, of course.

Mrs. BURHANS. With many thanks for the compliment that has been accorded me in nominating me for a Vice-President-General of the National Society, I desire to withdraw my name from nomination.

Mrs. MORAN. I will have to withdraw my name from nomination.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Snyder.

Mrs. DICKINS. I desire the name of Mrs. Heth, of Virginia, to be placed in nomination.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. A. Howard Clarke.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Lee.

Mrs. Lee declines the nomination.

Mrs. KEIM. Madam President, and ladies of the Continental Congress, I am instructed by the 23 Delegates of the State of Connecticut, sitting in this present Congress, to present the name of Mrs. F. W. Dickins as our nominee for Vice-President-General.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President, will you kindly call the Congress to order. I have something to say in which I think all are interested.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, listen for a moment to Miss Forsyth.

Miss FORSYTH. Ladies, this is the opinion of Judge Knox of the Court of Claims in regard to the interpretation of the Constitution as to the number of Vice-Presidents-General to which
the Congress is entitled. "Article IV of the Constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution is somewhat obscure"—may I ask the ladies to please keep quieter and listen as I think this is important—"Article IV of the Constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution is somewhat obscure, and taken literally may seem to indicate that the number of Vice-Presidents-General may be increased, and an additional number appointed, only by the Board of Management; but the agents can not have more power than the principals, and the Board whose acts are made expressly subject to the approval of the Continental Congress can not possess a power superior to that Congress to which it is subject. What the Board is empowered to do the Continental Congress is of necessity empowered to do. The general effect of the whole article is that the number of Vice-Presidents may be increased to twenty, and that the Continental Congress may make the increase of its number at its annual meeting; if it does not do so the Board of Management may during the ensuing year."

"I gave the above—which refers also to another article, to which I alluded before—I gave the above opinion as my first construction of the meaning of the article, not having heard any argument or suggestion, and not knowing the subject of the controversy or doubt, if any there be." The Constitution was simply laid before Judge Knox, without any questions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We can, therefore, increase the number of Vice-Presidents.

Miss FORSYTH. The Congress has the right to do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is it the pleasure of the Congress to do so?

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I move that this Congress has the power, and will proceed, according to the Constitution, to elect twenty Vice-Presidents. (Seconded.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion has been made and seconded to elect twenty Vice-Presidents instead of eight.

Mrs. BLOUNT. It takes so much time to elect so many Vice-Presidents; and, in the next place, the Board of Management ought to be able to elect at their leisure a few local women
who they know will attend the meetings and be there regularly to transact the business.

Mrs. Alexander. They are all on the slate now, almost.

Mrs. Blount. It seems to me a good deal for this large body to elect eight Vice-Presidents. It seems to me it would be too much to elect twenty.

Miss Forsyth. Ladies, I heard one of the original framers of the Society speaking the other day, explaining why this was arranged in this way, that the matter was left open for the future action of the Board. I was told at that time it was necessary, because we were a very small Society, and were altogether unacquainted; did not know what to do, or what was necessary to be done. I have also heard some of the old officers of the Board of Management say that they thought it would be infinitely better if our National Board of Management were more wide in its representation, and that it would now be so; that the Constitution only calls for and makes obligatory such a number of meetings a year. And it is perfectly within the power of anyone nominated to be present if we carry out that provision, and they will probably be here quite as often as now.

The Presiding Officer. They have a perfect right to increase the number to twenty.

A Delegate from Connecticut. But is it advisable to present twenty Vice-Presidents for election, when hereafter they will double and triple their number, and will want very much more than now. Why not slightly increase the number, and add a few more later?

The Presiding Officer. That is a very good suggestion.

Mrs. Moran. My name is still on the board. My friends want to vote for me, but I do not wish it. I want to thank the ladies for nominating me, but I must withdraw my name.

The Presiding Officer. Miss Desha will read the names of those nominated.

Miss Woods. Let me speak a moment first. The Board last year found it necessary to have twenty Vice-Presidents in order to do the work, and we suppose that the organization will grow a little during the coming year. In that case it will be necessary to have at least twenty, and, as the Constitution only
provides for twenty, we may as well proceed to elect them at once, as it is certain at least that number will be needed. I move that we do so.

Miss Pike. Suppose we say that the Congress elects twelve and leaves eight.

The Presiding Officer. The question is before the House. Of course, it is open for discussion. We wish, first of all, to have the names read, as some think names are on the Board which have been withdrawn, etc.

Miss Woods. The nominations are not closed?

The Presiding Officer. No. Miss Desha, will you kindly read the names of those who are nominated?

Miss Desha. They are not written in the order in which they were given, and some are written little and some big, but I will name them: Mrs. Beale, Miss McKnight, Mrs. Strahan, Miss Hayes, Miss Dorsey, Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Wilbour, Mrs. Snyder, Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. A. Howard Clarke, Mrs. Doremus, Miss Pike, Mrs. Mary L. Mann, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Richards, Miss Eugenia Washington (the Miss Washington), Miss Virginia Miller, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Blackburn, and Mrs. McMillan.

Miss Woods. I would like to suggest Mrs. Roger Wolcott, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Shippen. Madam President——

The Presiding Officer. Ladies, you are making propositions quite independently, and we are losing time.

Mrs. Draper. I rise to a question of privilege. It is now 1:55. Will the lady please accept an amendment to her motion? That motion is still before the House for discussion, is it not? My amendment to the lady's motion is that the House recognize its right to elect twenty Vice-Presidents this year, but waive the right and elect only eight.

Miss Pike. Make it twelve.

Objection is made to the amendment.

Miss Forsyth. It seems to me very important that we know absolutely whether we are voting for twenty or eight Vice-Presidents. If we are voting for twenty it seems to me we must have more nominations.

The Presiding Officer. You will be informed later.
Miss Forsyth. I move, by way of bringing this matter to an immediate conclusion, that we accept the slate, and that we take those now on it as there happen to be just twenty where, and that we elect those by acclamation.

Cries of "No!" "No!" "No!"

Miss Desha. We have had two Congresses previous to this one, and in both of these when we wanted extra officers elected, who were not in the original list, we referred the matter to the Board of Management. We never pretended to elect all the officers needed at first, but referred the election of some of them to the Board of Management; and I think it would be a good idea to do the same things this year, especially as we are in a hurry, and it would save time.

I also want to say something about legal opinions being brought in here and read. We are the Court, and we don’t want these opinions. [Cries of "Good!" "Good!"] If you have paid enough attention to Congress to have heard of dilatory tactics, I think you will agree that that is what it amounts to. [Cries of "Good!"]

Mrs. Walworth. Please allow me to say a word.

The Presiding Officer. Certainly. Will the ladies please preserve quiet as much as possible so that the speakers may be heard?

Mrs. Walworth. I simply want to make a suggestion in order to facilitate matters and give you a little idea about the practical work that has to be done. Ladies from a distance have no idea of the amount of work that is necessary to be done by the National Board in Washington. It is absolutely necessary that you should select Vice-Presidents-General who will, most of them, be in Washington, in order to make a quorum to understand and do the work. I think it is important that the first eight should be elected with a view to the actual work to be done in the city of Washington, and the other complimentary or State nominations could follow after.

The Presiding Officer. Can they not follow on the same list? How many will you have elected, eight or twenty?

Miss Richards. I ask that those in favor of electing twenty, and those in favor of electing eight, respectively, be requested to rise and be counted.
Mrs. Alexander. There is a motion before the House which has been seconded.

The Presiding Officer. Ladies, all in favor of electing twenty Vice-Presidents-General will signify by saying "ay,"—contrary, "no."

A division was called for.

Mrs. Alexander. The noes always have the advantage in sound, Madam President.

Miss Woods. Will you please state the question over again, Madam President?

The Presiding Officer. Ladies, I am requested to state the question. The question is shall we elect twenty Vice-Presidents-General; the ayes are voting by rising. I will again put the question. Those in favor of electing twenty Vice-Presidents-General will please arise. [After a pause.] Those opposed will please rise.

Mrs. Lockwood. I think if we try to elect twenty we will be here until Sunday morning. [Laughter.]

The Presiding Officer. The noes have it. Remember ladies that this is not to elect twenty. How many shall we elect?

Cries of "Eight."

Miss McKnight. I move that we adhere to the Constitution and vote for eight. (Seconded.)

The Presiding Officer. Those in favor of electing eight will signify it by saying "ay," contrary "no." [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it.

Mrs. Putney. Now that it has been decided that we can have eight Vice-Presidents, Virginia, as the first among the States, and the one richest in historical interest, would like to place in nomination the name of Lucy Preston Beale. I know it is already in nomination, but I want to have the vote for her a large one, to place her among the list of these honorable women.

Miss Wood. Are the nominations closed?

The Presiding Officer. We have not closed them formally.

Miss Wood. I would like to place in nomination the name of Mrs. Joseph R. Breckinridge, of Kentucky:
The Presiding Officer. Is there a motion that the nominations be closed.

Mrs. Clifton R. Breckinridge. I feel myself at liberty to decline respectfully the nomination for my cousin, Mrs. J. R. Breckinridge.

Miss McKnight. I move that the nominations be closed.

(Seconded.)

The Presiding Officer. It is moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. Those in favor of closing them signify by saying "ay,"—those opposed, "no." [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it.

Mrs. McLean. May we have a reading of the nominations as they stand?

The Presiding Officer. Miss Desha will please read.

Miss Desha. Mrs. Beale, of Virginia; Miss M. E. McCandless, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Stranahan, of New York; Mrs. McKee, of Indiana; Miss Dorsey, of the District of Columbia; Miss Hayes, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, of New York; Mrs. Harry Heth, of Virginia (now of the District); Mrs. Brackett, of Kentucky (now in the District); Mrs. Wilbour, of Rhode Island; Mrs. Snyder, of the District; Mrs. Wolcott, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Cheney, of New Hampshire; Mrs. A. Howard Clarke, of Massachusetts (now in the District); Mrs. Doremus, of New York; Miss Pike, of Arkansas, and Regent of the Martha Washington Chapter, District of Columbia; Mrs. Mary L. Mann, of Massachusetts, now of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Ritchie, of Maryland; Mrs. Chas. Sweet Johnson, of the District of Columbia; Miss Eugenia Washington, of the United States and Virginia [laughter]; Miss Virginia Miller, of the District of Columbia and Virginia; Mrs. Dickins, from Connecticut; Mrs. Blackburn, of Kentucky; Mrs. McMillan, from Michigan.

A Member. How many do we vote for?

The Presiding Officer. You can vote for eight.

Miss Woods. I move that the Board be instructed not to put the names of the rejected candidates on the list of those they elect hereafter to fill out the twenty.

The Presiding Officer. We are not voting for twenty.

Miss Woods. I know we are only voting for eight, but I ask that the ladies rejected by this Congress will not be put on
the list of Vice-Presidents to be appointed hereafter by the Board.

The Presiding Officer. I do not see why we should take those names which immediately followed the first choice of the Congress and consider them rejected and not eligible to any further appointments that may be made by the Board. They are evidently next to the first choice of the Congress.

Mrs. Alexander. The lady means those who received a smaller number of votes.

The Presiding Officer. Than the eight that were elected? We certainly should not reject them.

Miss Woods. Suppose a lady puts her friend's name in nomination and there are only three votes cast for her in the Congress, for instance, and yet she is put on the Board. Should she be put on the Board?

The Presiding Officer. She can not be by this Congress. She may be by some future election or appointment.

Miss Harding. I wish to say that, as Maryland has never been recognized before, Pennsylvania hopes Mrs. Ritchie will be elected.

Miss Richards. May I say, in addition, that I, too, would like to speak in behalf of the election of Mrs. Ritchie, of Maryland. Many of you do not know that she is the mother of our honored colleague, Mrs. McLean——

Mrs. McLean. Mrs. McLean is the daughter of Mrs. Ritchie. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lockwood. I earnestly request the President to appoint three sergeants-at-arms to preserve order on the floor. There is so much confusion that no one can be heard.

Miss Richards. I second the motion. Make Mrs. McLean one of them.

The Presiding Officer. There is a motion before the House that three sergeants-at-arms be appointed by the Chair to preserve order. Those in favor of this will signify it by saying "ay"—opposed, "no." [After taking the vote.] The motion is carried.

Sergeants-at-arms were appointed by the Chair.

Mrs. Lockwood. I wish to say that the ladies will be expected to obey the mace when it is carried around, as they do in Congress. [Laughter.]
Mrs. SHEPARD. Let us put this pleasantry aside and proceed with the regular order of business. I am sure we need no sergeants-at-arms.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We have them, and we certainly need them. [Laughter.] Mrs. Shepard, may I request you to preside?

Miss PIKE. She is not a Vice-President-General.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Well, we will proceed with our sergeants-at-arms, and see if we can get through. The tellers are ready to report,

Miss RICHARDS (one of the tellers). We have the honor to submit the result of the vote for Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization: The total number of votes cast was 142; necessary to elect, 72. Mrs. Geer received 97; Mrs. Crook, 21; Mrs. Wilkinson, 19; Mrs. Lockwood, 2; Mrs. Wilbour, 2; and blank 1, making a total of 142. Mrs. Geer is elected. Submitted by the four tellers.

Mrs. MCLEAN. I should like to make a suggestion for the benefit of ladies from a distance, who are not acquainted with the ladies nominated. It is customary in conventions, etc., for the person who seconds a nomination to make a few remarks in regard to the qualifications of the nominee. I think this would be a good idea, and it could be done in a minute's speech.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A minute's speech each would take twenty minutes for the list. However, we will consider that this will be done hereafter, unless there is objection.

A MEMBER. It is intended for the next nomination which is taken up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, please proceed with the balloting as rapidly as possible. I think the ballots are all in now. As soon as they are, the tellers will proceed to count them. In order to save time we will proceed with the nominations for the next office, the Recording Secretary-General.

Miss DORSEY. I nominate Mrs. Henry Gannett. (Seconded.)

A MEMBER. I nominate Miss Janet Richards, of Washington.

Mrs. DRAPEK. Miss Dorsey yields to me, as Regent of the Chapter. The ones who nominated Mrs. Gannett are ready to give some information in regard to her.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Draper is recognized.

MRS. DRAPER. It is necessary that the Recording Secretary-General should be in Washington, and Mrs. Gannet resides here. She is a woman of great accuracy, and of a scientific turn of mind, and would make a very capable officer. She is specially qualified for the position, and would truly and faithfully record everything required.

Miss Pike. I nominate Mrs. Gist. Her husband's family is the noted family of Gists. She is a woman of great attainments, great impartiality, and has been secretary of several societies, and lately of the Woman's National Press Association, and in every office she has occupied she has been held to be worthy of the place; and she lives in the District.

Miss Richards. Ladies, I am very much obliged for the compliment, but I really could not serve in the office, so I withdraw my name from the blackboard.

A MEMBER. I move that the nominations be closed. (Seconded.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is made and seconded that the nominations be closed. Those in favor say "ay,"—contrary "no." [After taking the vote.] The nomination is closed, and we will proceed to ballot.

Mrs. McCartney. May I nominate Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth for Corresponding Secretary-General?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nominations are closed. It has been suggested, and wisely, I think, that while the ballots are being counted the announcement of the election of State Regents can also be effected. Mrs. Dickins will call the roll for the Recording Secretary-General.

Mrs. Dickins. California.

A DELEGATE from California. Mrs. Virginia Knox Maddox is the choice for California.


A DELEGATE from Connecticut. Mrs. deB. R. Keim.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That State has proved that it had material of the right kind.

Mrs. Dickins. District of Columbia.

Mrs. Alexander, I have pleasure, Madam President, to announce as our Regent Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry. The Dis-
strict, though much smaller than Connecticut, comes next, I believe.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The District is very near the head.
Miss DICKINS. Georgia.
Response from Georgia: Mrs. Sarah Berrien Morgan is unanimously elected Regent.
Mrs. DICKINS. Illinois.
Mrs. SHEPARD. Illinois wishes to retain her present most efficient Regent, Mrs. Samuel H. Kerfoot.
Mrs. DICKINS. Indiana.
Mrs. WALWORTH. I would announce for Indiana that Mrs. Chapin C. Foster, recently appointed, is now Regent.
Mrs. DICKINS. Iowa.
Mrs. ANDREWS. The Abigail Adams Chapter is the only one represented in the present Organization, and it is joined by the Dubuque Chapter, of which Mrs. Judge Cooley is the Chapter Regent, in the request that Mrs. J. A. T. Hall be named as our Regent.
Mrs. DICKINS. Kentucky.
Mrs. GRAY. Whereas the members of the John Marshall Chapter, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, recognize with pride the success and increased membership of our Order; and whereas such a flourishing condition has been brought about to a great extent through our present State Regent, Resolved, That to Mrs. Sally M. Ewing Pope, the founder of this Chapter, we feel indebted for her unremitting and faithful performance of her onerous duties, and it is the sense of this delegation that she retain her present office, so well filled in the past.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I wish to interrupt for a moment to say that workmen have arrived to take away the picture of Mrs. Harrison, and unless it is taken away now it cannot be placed where it is to be in the White House tonight.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. Where is it to be placed in the White House?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I do not know.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I did not feel at liberty to make any inquiries in regard to it. We simply left it to President and
Mrs. Cleveland to place it where they think best. It goes there immediately from here.

Mrs. DICKINS. Maryland.

Miss HALL. We desire to announce the election as State Regent for the ensuing year of Miss Allice K. Blunt, the granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, author of our national anthem.

Mrs. DICKINS. Massachusetts.

Response from Massachusetts: Massachusetts presents the name of Mrs. Charles M. Greene as her Regent.

Mrs. DICKINS. Minnesota.

Response: Mrs. R. M. Newport is elected.

Mrs. DICKINS. New Jersey.

Response from New Jersey: Mrs. W. W. Shippen is elected Regent for the ensuing year.

Mrs. DICKINS. New York.

Miss FORSYTH. Miss Louise Ward McAllister is reëlected State Regent unanimously.

Mrs. DICKINS. Ohio.

Mrs. AVERY. I have to announce the election of Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle as State Regent for the coming year. The announcement is hardly necessary, for we are of one mind in Ohio, although we sometimes express ourselves differently. I take pleasure in expressing at this time, publicly, our deep appreciation of the services of our Regent in the past, and in pledging her our cordial support for the coming year. I do not know how it is in other States, but in Ohio the Chapters do belong to the State Regent, and, what is better, the State Regent belongs to the Chapters.

Mrs. DICKINS. Pennsylvania.

Response: There can be only one State Regent of Pennsylvania—Mrs. Julia K. Hogg. [Applause.]

Mrs. DICKINS. Rhode Island.

Response: Miss Amelia S. Knight is elected.

Mrs. DICKINS. South Carolina.

Mrs POPE. Madam President, I have been requested to announce for South Carolina that the present Regent, Mrs. J. E. Bacon, is reëlected.

Mrs. DICKINS. Tennessee.
Response: Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes is elected.
Mrs. DICKINS. Vermont.
Response: Mrs. J. Burdette is elected.
Mrs. DICKINS. Virginia.
Response: Mrs. William Wirt Henry is elected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, the picture of Mrs. Harrison is about to be taken from the hall to its future home in the White House, and I am sure your feelings will prompt you all to rise while the picture of our beloved first President is being removed.

The proceedings of the Congress were temporarily suspended, the members remaining standing while the picture was removed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We will now proceed with the reports of the elections of State Regents.

Mrs. DICKINS. Wisconsin.
A MEMBER. A note was sent up to the Secretary to be read in regard to the election of the Regent for Wisconsin.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The note is not at hand——
Mrs. HOGG. I happen to know the contents of the note, and it is simply to the effect that Mrs. James S. Peck is re-elected State Regent of Wisconsin.

There was no report of election from the following States: Louisiana, Michigan, New Hampshire (Mrs. Arthur M. Clark afterwards reported), Oregon, and West Virginia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I believe this completes this part of our order, and we may be able to finish the regular order of the day so as to get some time for the discussion “For the good of the Society.”

Miss PIKE. After the active officers are elected, we have to elect the honorary officers.

Mrs. TITTMANN. Madam President, is this the proper time in which to read Mrs. Greeley’s letter?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is no time now, as we are in the midst of the election of officers.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. Are nominations closed for the Recording Secretary-General?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, a long time.
Mrs. ALEXANDER. Oh! I beg pardon.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. We now proceed with nominations for the Corresponding Secretary-General.

Mrs. HENRY. I have the honor to nominate Mrs. Helen H. Boynton.

Miss DORSEY. I nominate Miss Mary Desha. (Seconded.)

Mrs. BOYNTON. Madam President, my name must not come before this House for any office, please.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. You wish to withdraw it?

Mrs. BOYNTON. Certainly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Boynton withdraws her name for nomination. We will proceed with the nominations for Corresponding Secretary-General.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Lockwood.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Lockwood and Miss Desha are the only two nominations recorded.

A DELEGATE. I nominated Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue.

Mrs. O'DONOGHUE. I am grateful for the honor, but I must withdraw my name from nomination, as it would be impossible for me to do the work necessary.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Mary Wysong.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I must withdraw my name from nomination. I turn my votes over to Miss Desha.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is stated that Mrs. Clarke has the official letter in regard to the election of the State Regent for Wisconsin. If so, will she please read it, as there is a request that it be read?

Mrs. CLARKE. I have not the letter to read, but I will make the announcement officially, as Corresponding Secretary, that Mrs. James S. Peck was the unanimous choice for State Regent of Wisconsin. I have been waiting to make the announcement, but I have not had a chance before this.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This is quite sufficient. Are there any more nominations for Corresponding Secretary-General?

A MEMBER. I move that the nominations be closed. (Seconded.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is made and seconded that nominations be closed. Those in favor of that motion
signify by saying "ay,"—contrary, "no." [After taking the vote.] Nominations are closed.

Miss HAYES. I gave notice this morning of a resolution which I was going to bring up, in order that there might be no possible mistake in regard to the validity of the action taken last night by the Congress. I have since decided to withdraw this resolution, but feel I should state publicly the reason. Perhaps I had better read the resolution: "Be it resolved, That it be the sense of this Congress that our meeting of last night was an adjourned meeting from yesterday morning; that Mrs. Stevenson had a perfect right to appoint a member of the Congress to occupy the Chair during her temporary absence, and that the action of last night in voting for the amendments be interpreted by this Congress as entirely constitutional." That motion, I have been told by the parliamentarian—who is the Clerk of the Senate, I believe, and a very excellent authority—that there is no question as to the constitutionality of the action of the Congress last night. I therefore withdraw my point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We are glad to have one item less to deal with.

Mrs. SHEPARD. Since our time is exceedingly limited, can we not proceed with the next nominations for the Registrars-General?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are already three elections in the hands of the tellers—the Vice-Presidents-General, the Recording Secretary-General, and the Corresponding Secretary-General. They are all under way, but there has been no report yet.

Mrs. SHEPARD. Can not we do any more, then?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We could, perhaps. [Laughter.] If it will comfort the Congress, I will tell them that I am informed that we can have the room for an hour longer. I think, however, that it would probably not expedite matters to proceed with any further elections until we have a report from one of those now pending.

A MEMBER. Can we not proceed with one more election?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Perhaps it is better to make sure of the time we have, so we will proceed with nominations for the next officer to be elected, Treasurer-General.
A MEMBER. Would it not facilitate matters to appoint another set of tellers.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. We have two sets of tellers working already, and I think one report will be ready very soon. Nominations are now in order for Treasurer-General.

MRS. BLOUNT. I nominate Mrs. Miranda Tullock. (Seconded.)

MRS. SHEPARD. I move we close the nominations. (Seconded.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is made and seconded that the nominations for this office be closed. Of course, you see what the result will be. Mrs. Tullock will be elected, and it will save a great deal of time.

MRS. BLOUNT. I move that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Tullock.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is moved that nominations be closed, and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot, and the result will be, of course, the unanimous election of Mrs. Tullock. Those in favor of this motion will say "ay."—opposed, "no." [After taking the vote.] It is carried, and Mrs. Tullock is elected. Ladies, there was a matter before the House last evening which it is desirable should be completed, and I think it can properly come in here while the tellers are counting the votes. It was in regard to the resolutions of thanks which were to be drawn up by a committee appointed for the purpose, of which Mrs. Burhans is chairman.

MRS. BURHANS. Madam President and ladies, I have the honor to report, as chairman of the committee, that the following resolution has been prepared:

"Whereas an amendment to the eligibility clause of the Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was offered in the National Board of Management by Mrs. Nathaniel B. Hogg, State Regent of Pennsylvania, on November 16, 1892; and whereas, on Friday, February the 23d, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Congress assembled, declared for this amendment to the eligibility clause of the National Constitution by a vote of 138 to 13, by which larger recognition
is given to the services of the women of 1776, and eligibility must rest upon proven lineal descent.

"Be it resolved, That this Congress desires to express grateful appreciation of the untiring energy and unflinching courage which has characterized the work of Mrs. Hogg. That she has ever stood with and for the cause of her espousal, amid discouragements, frequent and prolonged, and we, together, rejoice that our united effort is at last crowned with success, while upon her brow we would place the laurel.

"Resolved, That an officially signed copy of this resolution be furnished to Mrs. Hogg, and that it be spread in full upon the Record Book of our Society, as an enduring testimonial of our admiration and esteem, and a recognition of the work, which, under her able leadership, our Society has been able to accomplish.

"Done in Congress assembled. February 24, 1894.

"MARY SWART HOES BURHANS, of Kingston, New York, Chairman,

"EUGENIA WASHINGTON, Washington, D. C.

"ELIZABETH ANDREW HILL, Griffin, Georgia."

[Applause.]
to the Congress the following offer: We shall deliver to each Chapter of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution two complete copies of the work at the cost of publication, our object in making this offer being to bring before the State Societies the fact that there is such a work published, containing records and information invaluable to the members of your Society. We will take pleasure in showing the work and explaining it fully to the Chairman of this Assembly and any members who may desire it. Some of the endorsers of the work are: William Wayne, Paoli, Pennsylvania; President Sons of the American Revolution, Cincinnati; P. R. Stetson, Reading, Pennsylvania; W. S. Striker, New Jersey; John Newton, Brigadier-General, United States Army; Jonathan Trumbull, Norwich, Connecticut; Arnold O. Rand, of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Boston, Massachusetts; Charles Swift, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, New York; W. R. Hodge, Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

"I am, respectfully,

"GEORGE A. BUGUEY, Publisher."

All official information in this work is under authority, dated March 26-27, 1888, issued by the War Department of the United States Government to George Buguey, exclusively for use in the Army and Navy of the United States, and published by him, and in him are vested all rights. This communication I read in full, because I think nothing equal to it in artistic execution and useful information has been published. Mr. Wayne, of Pennsylvania, one of the gentlemen having the publication in charge, is present, and will be happy to see any members interested in the publication.

Mrs. CLARKE. In regard to this publication, I wish to say that I was requested to examine the work, and I did examine it thoroughly, and feel warranted in endorsing it as a work of art, and a complete record of the officers of the Army and Navy during the Revolution, and I think it would be a good idea to have one in our National Library.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, you will have an opportunity of examining this book for yourselves, as the gentleman who has it in charge is present, and ready to give any information which may be desired in regard to it.
Mrs. Burhans. I wished to ask, Madam Chairman, and members of the Congress, if it would be desirable to receive in the Library the published works of the genealogical descent of the members of our Congress?

The Presiding Officer. Would it be, ladies?

Mrs. Burhans. I just wanted to make the suggestion, as it may not have occurred to any of the ladies. I have some I wish to present myself.

The Presiding Officer. I wish to announce the vote for the Recording Secretary-General. The whole number of votes cast is 125. Mrs. Henry Gannett received 109, and Mrs. Gist 16, making a total of 125. Mrs. Gannett is elected. We will now proceed with the nominations for the two Registrars-General.

A Member. I nominate Miss Sarah B. Maclay. (Seconded.)

Mrs. Blount. I nominate Miss Dora Wilbur.

A Member. Are there to be four Registrars-General? Was not Mrs. Smith's report, recommending four, accepted?

Mrs. Smith. In order to double the number of Registrars-General there would have to be an amendment to the Constitution. No action can be taken on my report until next year.

A Member. I nominate Miss Lizzie McLean. (Seconded.)

A Member. I nominate Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith.

The Presiding Officer. Mrs. Smith has served two years and therefore can not be reelected.

A Member. Madam President, she has not been two years in the same office consecutively.

The Presiding Officer. Well, then, she is eligible, and her name will remain on the slate.

Mrs. Smith. I request that my name be withdrawn.

The Presiding Officer. Mrs. Smith requests the withdrawal of her name from nomination.

Miss Miller. I nominate Miss Beall. (Seconded.)

Mrs. Shippen. I nominate Mrs. Mendenhall.

Mrs. Shepard. I move that nominations be now closed. (Seconded.)

The Presiding Officer. Those in favor of the motion which has just been made to close nominations will signify it by saying "ay,"—contrary "no." [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it, and nominations are closed.
Mrs. Draper. Mrs. Mendenhall refuses the nomination in a letter to a Washington Delegate.

The Presiding Officer. She refuses the nomination, Mrs. Shippen.

A Member. May we have the nominations read?

Mrs. Hogg. Would it not be a good idea in these intervals for the members to make suggestions for the good of the Society? I wish to speak about the magazine.

The Presiding Officer. In voting for the Registrars-General, I suppose it is understood that you are voting for two officers; the votes must be cast with that in view. I now have the pleasure of presenting to you your new Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization, Mrs. Geer. [Applause.] We will now have the names of the nominees for Registrars-General read, as it has been requested.

Miss Desha. The names of those placed in nomination are: Miss Beall, Miss Maclay, Miss Wilbur, Mrs. Mendenhall, Miss McLean, all of Washington.

Mrs. Putney. It is a very arduous position, I believe, and I would like to hear if the ladies have ample leisure to attend to the duties.

The Presiding Officer. Who will give this information?

Mrs. Draper. Miss Maclay received the endorsement of Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson, and I think she will have time.

Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith. She receives my endorsement also, and if her name had not been mentioned so quickly for the place, I should have nominated her.

Mrs. Blount. I nominated Mrs. Wilbur. She is a young lady, and a genealogical "crank," and very fond of this kind of work. She has ample capacity and leisure.

The Presiding Officer. Who nominated Miss McLean?

Mrs. Henry. I nominated her. I know Miss McLean personally, and she is fully competent for the position.

A Member. I would like to nominate Miss Virginia Miller.

Miss Miller. I thank you for the compliment, but I could not accept it under any circumstances.

The Presiding Officer. Ladies, I have the report of the tellers for the Corresponding Secretary-General. The total number of votes cast is 116, Miss Desha receiving 71 votes and
Mrs. Wysong 45. Miss Desha is elected, and I have the honor of presenting her to you as your new Corresponding Secretary-General. [Applause.]

Miss DESHA. I thank you very much for the honor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The ladies will please remember to vote for two names for Registrars-General.

Miss PIKE. The two names, “Maclay” and “McLean,” sounding so much alike, has caused great confusion, and Miss McLean can not serve.

Mrs. LEE. Ladies, I think we should give some expression of our thanks to Mrs. Stranahan for the impartial and amiable manner in which she has presided. I move that we tender her a rising vote of thanks. (Seconded.)

A rising vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Stranahan for her services as Presiding Officer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, it is very gratifying to me to receive this vote of thanks. As I said to you yesterday, when it was first mentioned to me that if I came on here to Washington I might be called upon to preside—from the very fact, I suppose, that I had never done anything of the kind, and knew nothing about it—[laughter] I looked to see what resources I would have in such an emergency, and I concluded that I could rely upon the great intelligence and judgment of this noble body of women. [Applause.] And I also relied upon your knowledge of parliamentary law—and if you observed the law as you know it and understand it, there would be no necessity for rulings from the Presiding Officer—however, I have had to make some rulings. [Laughter.] But, ladies, you have given me so much pleasure by your kind expressions of appreciation, that it has indeed been a pleasure, as I look back upon it. These cordial and hearty expressions from you have made me think that you mean them, and that they are not all the mere courtesy and flattery of the occasion. And I wish to say again, ladies, that I have been made to realize, by meeting so many of the Regents and Delegates of this Congress, that they must be the ablest and most intelligent women in their vicinity. I think it has an enlarging influence upon us to meet these women from the different parts of our country, and become acquainted with them, and
it enables us to realize what a large extent of territory our
Society covers. I consider it an honor, indeed, to receive this
vote of thanks, and thank you all most heartily for your kind-
ness. [Applause.] We will now proceed with the nomina-
tions for the next officer, the Historian-General.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Lucia Blount.

A MEMBER. I move that that nomination be made unani-
mous. (Seconded.)

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion has been made and
seconded that Mrs. Blount’s nomination be made unanimous.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. Madam President—

Miss PIKE. There is another nomination, Mrs. Rosa Wright
Smith.

Mrs. Smith. This is the first temptation I have had—to
accept the position of Historian General. But, upon second
thought, I find that it would be impossible for me to accept it.
I thank the New Jersey delegation very much for the honor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Judging from her report yes-
terday, I can but feel that it is a great loss not to secure Mrs.
Smith for some one of these offices. [Applause.]

Mrs. Smith. Allow me to thank you, Madam President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is before the House,
ladies, that Mrs. Blount be unanimously elected, and that the
Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for her. Those in
favor of that motion will signify it by saying “ay,”—contrary,
“no.” [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it, and Mrs.
Blount is unanimously elected.

Mrs. Blount. I thank you very much for the honor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Nominations for the next office
are now in order, the Chaplain-General.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. E. T. Bullock, and move that
her election be made unanimous. (Seconded.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is made and seconded
that Mrs. E. T. Bullock be declared unanimously elected. Those in favor of this motion will say “ay,”—opposed, “no.”
[After taking the vote.] The ayes have it, and Mrs. Bullock
is unanimously elected.

Mrs. Bullock. I thank the Congress very much for the
honor.
Mrs. SMITH. Are the nominations for Surgeon-General in order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mrs. SMITH. I take pleasure in presenting the name of one who, I believe, is thoroughly qualified for the office, not only from the fact that she is a physician and surgeon, but because of her energy and enthusiasm. I present to you the name of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee. [Applause.] (Seconded.)

Mrs. BLOUNT. I nominate Mrs. M. S. Lockwood. (Seconded.)

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I wish to announce to the Congress that Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee is the daughter of Professor Simon Newcomb, whose name is a household word in our country everywhere.

Mrs. BLOUNT. That is not necessary, for we all know it.

Mrs. HENRY. I should like to say a word in behalf of Mrs. McGee. She is the only physician in the whole organization, and I think it only right to give her the Surgeon-Generalship.

Mrs. HOGG. In view of the valuable services of Mrs. Lockwood in the past, I should like the Congress to endorse her for the position.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I think you can proceed to balloting now, ladies.

Mrs. SHEPARD. Are resolutions in order now, Madam President?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I think there is time now; the ladies can cast their ballots and listen to the resolution at the same time.

Mrs. SHEPARD. Madam President, Resolved, That this Congress desires to express its deep appreciation of the efficient services rendered in the past by Mrs. William D. Cabell and Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, and directs that a copy of these resolutions be sent to these ladies. I shall be very pleased if they may be given a rising vote of thanks. (Seconded.)

A rising vote of thanks was here tendered Mrs. Cabell and Mrs. Boynton.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, I wish to say a word about our engagement at the photographer's at 4 o'clock. I think Mrs. Stevenson expects us there.

Mrs. HENRY. Is this the end of the business?
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Just as soon as we get the returns—

Miss PIKE. The honorary elections are to come yet.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I should think we could leave that.

Miss PIKE. That has already been put in the programme of the Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Very well, Miss Pike.

Mrs. HOGG. There is one matter which ought to come before the Congress which is of vital importance to the Society. The magazine, which we have learned to value, has been given up by its editor, and we will not know, unless the Congress takes some action, what is to be done about it. We feel the value of Mrs. Walworth's work and labor, and we feel extremely reluctant to think of having her resign her position, and I have a proposition which I hope she will accept, if the Congress approves of it. My proposition is this: That Mrs. Walworth be requested by the Congress to retain her position as editor, and that as the duties are very laborious, she have an assistant, of her own selection, with a salary. The Congress, of course, would name the amount. I would suggest $1,000 a year. Our Society is growing, and we will have over $4,000 coming in every year as annual dues, and the magazine, I think, by another year will pay for itself. It seems to me that it is important that we should not give up the magazine, and I don't think if we looked the length and breadth of the land we could find anyone more capable to carry it on than Mrs. Walworth.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is that salary for the assistant, or Mrs. Walworth?

Mrs. HOGG. For the assistant, to be selected by Mrs. Walworth.

Mrs. WALWORTH. Ladies, I am sorry that the Regent from Pennsylvania has presented this matter, but she has seemed to think that it should be done. I announced to the Board some two months ago that at this time I would withdraw from the editorship of the magazine. I had expected to do this last May, when I found there was some opposition, as, of course, I only wanted to carry it forward as the mouthpiece of the Society, but I concluded it was wiser and better, in the
interests of the Society, to hold the helm of the magazine while we were in controversies and troubles, and until this Society was placed on its final and firm foundation as a Lineal Society. [Applause.] That day of victory has arrived. [Applause.] Ladies, I am a woman of many cares, and I have a large family, but I assure you that for the past three years and a half the best of all I have been given to the Daughters of the American Revolution. But I can not, under any circumstances, have any further connection with The American Monthly Magazine.

Mrs. Hogg. I wish that the Congress would insist upon it until July, at any rate. I wish that the Congress would ask Mrs. Walworth to continue as editor, until July at least, and empower her to employ an assistant to relieve her of the work, —that is, a salaried clerk. I make that as a motion.

Mrs. Pope. I second that motion.

The Presiding Officer. The motion is made and seconded—

Mrs. Walworth. I am exceedingly anxious that the magazine should go on. It is very essential to the Society, and has done a great work for it, and I purposely, in case of any difficulty, asked to have an editorial committee appointed, composed of all the State Regents having four organized Chapters, the two Secretaries and the Treasurer-General, and one Vice-President-General, to be selected by the Board of Management. I am sure that this committee can arrange some way by which the magazine can go on. I suggest that the April number be devoted exclusively to the proceedings of this Congress, which will probably fill it. It could be bound for those who desire it. I would suggest that the May number might possibly be used as the corrected supplement, every page being official, so that it would be of real value. There are two or three things like that which might be done by the Editorial Committee. I can not myself have anything further to do with it in any way.

Miss Dorsey. If Mrs. Walworth would consent to be the chairman of the committee —

Mrs. Walworth. No, I could not. I will now resign my position and leave it in the hands of the Recording Secretary to call a committee when it is required.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there is any further action on this point?

Mrs. BARCLAY. As Business Manager of the magazine, my term expires with the adjournment of this Congress, and it is necessary in closing my business, that I should know to whom my papers, etc., should be delivered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is necessary, then, for this Congress to elect a Business Manager?

Mrs. BARCLAY. That is not for me to say, madam.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. What is your pleasure in regard to this, ladies?

Mrs. HOGG. I was going to say, as one of the State Regents, in regard to this committee, that although the Regents are here to attend the Congress, they can not come back to attend to the magazine matter.

Mrs. BURHANS. It has been suggested that the business department be turned over to the Treasurer-General. That is a mere suggestion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does that suggestion meet with the approval of the Congress?

Mrs. LEE. Madam President, I think the—

Miss PIKE. How would it do to elect a temporary Business Manager?

A MEMBER. I think it would be a good idea to put it into the hands of the Historian-General.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. You mean as Business Manager?

SAME MEMBER. I mean to take charge of the editorial work, so that the magazine could be directed until further arrangements could be made.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. The Business Manager has always been selected by the Board.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Then we shall have to refer the business to the Board.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I make the motion that it be referred to the Board of Management.

Mrs. BARCLAY. I shall be obliged to have a few days to straighten out some matters. I shall also have to know to whom to turn over my papers at the end of the month.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Motion is made that it be referred to the Board of Management.
A MEMBER. I second that motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is made and seconded that the matter be referred to the Board of Management. Those in favor of this motion will say "ay,"—opposed, "no." [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it, and it is referred to the Board for action.

Mrs. KEIM. Madam President, I should like to have put on the Minutes a vote of thanks to Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Stevenson for the pleasant receptions given to us yesterday, if it meets with the approval of the Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All in favor of this motion will say "ay." It is evidently unanimous, and a cordial vote of thanks is hereby tendered Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Stevenson. Ladies, it has been claimed that we must still elect honorary officers, so that this is still before us. What are the honorary officers?

Miss PIKE. Honorary Vice-Presidents-General and Honorary State Regents.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. How many State Regents?

Miss PIKE. Two.

Mrs. MILLS. Madam President—

Mrs. HOGG. As Mrs. Walworth has resigned, and will not consent to be further connected with the magazine, I move that a vote of thanks be tendered her for her valuable and efficient services.

Mrs. MILLS. That was my desire in rising. I second that motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion has been made and seconded that a rising vote of thanks be tendered Mrs. Walworth for her invaluable services in connection with the magazine.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Walworth.

A MEMBER. I move that a rising vote of thanks be tendered to Mrs. Barclay for her valuable work with the magazine as business manager.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Those in favor of this motion will please rise.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Barclay.

I wish to announce the vote for the Registrars-General. The total number of votes cast is 109. You see how our Con-
gress is dissolving; every vote returned is less in numbers than the one before. The votes are as follows: Miss Maclay, 93; Miss Wilbur, 54; Miss McLean, 34; Miss Beale, 11; Mrs. Mendenhall, 8; she withdrew, but still the votes were cast. Miss Maclay and Miss Wilbur are the two Registrars elected. It is said that we must elect honorary officers.

Mrs. McLean. I ask for information, Madam President; I was under the impression that that amendment was defeated.

Miss Pike. No, it was passed.

Mrs. McLean. I was under the impression that it was defeated.

The Presiding Officer. The amendment was defeated last night.

Mrs. Tittmann. Madam President, I think——

The Presiding Officer. We will relegate the appointment of these honorary members to the——

Miss Pike. It certainly is a mistake. Honorary Vice-Presidents-General and State Regents were to be elected to-day. I know I am right.

The Presiding Officer. I want the knowledge of the Congress on this point. The amendment that was defeated was the one that was completed this morning. Of course you recognize that you must tell me what was done last evening.

Mrs. McLean. The amendment of this morning is the one we refer to. It is my impression that it was defeated.

Miss Pike. The amendment of last evening was the amendment of Article IV, Section 2, last paragraph, "Honorary Vice-Presidents-General and Honorary State Regents" it was it the Constitution before "may be elected by the Board of Management," &c; it is now "shall be elected by the Continental Congress," as that amendment was passed.

Mrs. Dickins. It was passed last night.

The Presiding Officer. That was not the amendment of this morning.

Miss Pike. No.

Mrs. McLean. What was the amendment of this morning?

The Presiding Officer. That any amendment might be offered at any time in the Congress. Nominations are now in order for the Honorary Vice-Presidents-General.
Miss BLUNT. I nominate Mrs. A. Leo Knott. (Seconded.)

Mrs. DICKINS. I wish to make a nomination; I nominate Mrs. Ellen Har din Walworth. (Seconded.)

Mrs. TITTMANN. I nominate Mrs. William D Cabell.

Mrs. CABELL. Please withdraw that nomination; I ask it as a personal favor. I could not possibly accept it.

Mrs. TITTMANN. I withdraw it.

Mrs. CABELL. Permit me, Madam President, to state to the Congress that my name is not before it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Cabell, no doubt the Congress would be very desirous of continuing a tie between you and it.

Mrs. CABELL. I thank you very much, Madam President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Can you not consent?

Miss BLUNT. I nominated Mrs. A. Leo Knott first, and she is not put first on the board.

Miss DESHA. The first name I heard was that of Mrs. Cabell, which I wrote then, the others afterwards.

Miss PIKE. If it is in order to nominate for Honorary State Regents, I wish to nominate Mrs. M. C. Butler, wife of Senator Butler, of South Carolina, and a daughter of the late Governor Pickens, of South Carolina. (Seconded.)

Mrs. MORGAN. May I ask if these positions as Honorary Vice-Presidents-General and Honorary State Regents are for life?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I think they are.

Miss PIKE. It seems I am out of order, and I will defer my nomination.

Mrs. MORAN. How many honorary officers is the Society entitled to?

Miss PIKE. There are two Honorary State Regents for each State.

Miss DESHA. I don’t think this has anything to do with the Honorary State Regents.

Miss PIKE. It includes Honorary Vice-Presidents-General and Honorary State Regents.

Miss RICHARDS. Are these Honorary Vice-Presidents and Honorary State Regents all together?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, I think so.
Miss Richards. I wish to nominate Mrs. Helen M. Boynton for Honorary Vice-President-General. (Seconded.)

The Presiding Officer. Mrs. Boynton is nominated as Honorary Vice-President-General.

Mrs. Boynton. May I ask that my name be withdrawn.

The Presiding Officer. Mrs. Boynton withdraws her name from nomination.

Mrs. Hogg. I move that nominations be now closed. (Seconded.)

Miss Pike. I have a correction to make. I mistook the wishes of the South Carolina delegation. They wish Mrs. Butler to be Honorary Vice-President-General.

The Presiding Officer. The correction will be made. The Regent from Pennsylvania has moved that nominations be now closed. Those in favor of that motion will say "ay,"—opposed, "no." [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it, and nominations are closed.

Miss Richards. There is nothing in the Constitution to indicate that these honorary officers are elected for life; where do we get the authority?

The Presiding Officer. I should not think it is necessary to determine whether they are for life or not; we have no authority to go to. I do not think we should wait for life to end before proceeding, however. [Laughter.]

Miss Desha. The question was brought up in the Board of Management, and it was decided that the positions were for life.

The Presiding Officer. There are two honorary officers to be voted for here—the Honorary Vice-Presidents-General. The only nominations are before you, on the board.

Miss Pike. We may have as many as we wish, but those are all that are in nomination.

A Member. I move a vote of thanks be tendered Mrs. Peck for the manner in which she presided last night.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Peck for her services as Presiding Officer.

The Presiding Officer. Ladies, you know we are still doing two things at once, but I think we can do them in order. I wish to remind you that it is now after 4 o'clock, and we wish to finish this election as soon as possible. Nominations
for Honorary Vice-Presidents are closed; and I presume the ballots are distributed.

Mrs. HOGG. I move that the Congress direct the Secretary to cast the ballot for Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth as Honorary Vice-President. (Seconded.)

Miss PIKE. If the Secretary casts the vote for one, she should for all.

Miss DESHA. The Secretary can not cast the ballot when there are other nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. How shall we elect them? Those in favor of the election of Mrs. A. Leo Knott will signify it by saying "ay,"—contrary "no." [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it.

Mrs. SHEPARD. I do not think all the ladies understand what this is; is it Honorary Vice-Presidents we are voting for?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, Honorary Vice-Presidents-General.

Mrs. SHEPARD. Are they to be elected for life?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I am informed that they are.

Mrs. SHEPARD. Is it possible for them to hold any other office besides this? Are we putting aside a lot of good women?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. They can resign and hold other offices. Mrs. Knott has been elected; those in favor of the election of Mrs. Walworth will say "ay,"—opposed "no." [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it, and Mrs. Walworth is also elected. All in favor of the election of Mrs. Butler will signify by saying "ay,"—contrary, "no." [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it, and Mrs. Butler is elected. The three Honorary Vice-Presidents-General are now elected, and it now remains to elect the Honorary State Regents. Ladies, here are, the returns from the election of Surgeon-General. The total number of votes cast is 110. Dr. McGee received 63 and Mrs. Lockwood 47. Dr. McGee is elected.

Miss FORSYTH. I move we defer the election of Honorary State Regents for this year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A motion is made that we defer the election of Honorary State Regents.

Miss FORSYTH. I said postpone them until the next Congress, next year.
The Presiding Officer. Ladies, it gives me pleasure to present to you your new Surgeon-General, Dr. McGee. I think I deserve some credit for bestowing that name upon her, for I was instrumental in introducing Mr. McGee to her. [Applause and laughter.]

Mrs. Alexander. I move that the legal opinions which have been brought forward by both sides be printed in the record of the proceedings of the Congress. I think they ought to go in.

Mrs. Dickins. I object to anything appearing on the Minutes which has not been read or spoken before the Congress.

The Presiding Officer. I think it is better to leave out everything which might create dissensions and bitterness. I have been surprised that more residents of Washington are not members of the Society, and I am told that former members of the Society have withdrawn from it on account of the dissensions which have arisen. I do not think we want these things to go on record if they will create any bitter feeling.

Mrs. Alexander. It is simply a legal opinion. I only asked to have the legal opinions on both sides introduced.

The Presiding Officer. You asked to have those put on record which had not been read.

Mrs. Alexander. I thought they would cover the whole question.

The Presiding Officer. That is, you wish to add to the proceedings some things which have not been read?

Mrs. Alexander. If it is in order.

Mrs. Dickins. I made a contrary motion. I wish to object to anything being printed in the record of the proceedings which has not been read, and make that motion. (Seconded.)

Mrs. Shepard. Madam President, I think it is very much better—

The Presiding Officer. Two motions have been made—one that the legal opinions be allowed to go in the proceedings, and the other that they be kept out. The first is in order; it has not been seconded.

Mrs. Alexander. I think it was seconded, Madam President.

A Member. I seconded Mrs. Alexander’s motion.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion has now been seconded, and I will put it to a vote of the House.

Miss HAYES. Before that motion is voted on, Madam President, I move indefinite postponement, which takes the question out of consideration.

Miss FORSYTH. Would it not be possible to satisfy all by including the opinions which have not been read?

Miss HAYES. The question is not debatable.

Mrs. MCLEAN. I have been asked to read a communication from a Connecticut Chapter, and I present it as coming from Connecticut:

"Madam President, with your permission I make this motion, that the revision of the entire Constitution be referred to a committee of at least three members of the Board of Management, they to obtain such advice and aid from the Society or elsewhere as they desire, with instructions to report to the Congress of 1895. Said committee to be chosen by the National Board and by the State Regents. Respectfully,

"MRS. CUTHBERT HARRISON SLOCOMB,
"Regent, Anna Warren Bailey Chapter, Connecticut."

Miss DESHA. Madam President, I would like to offer an amendment that not a man be allowed to touch it. [Laughter.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will some one second the motion?

Miss HAYES. There is a motion before the House to indefinitely postpone the question raised in regard to the legal opinions. That motion cannot be amended or superseded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We do not intend to put it aside. The motion has been made that we indefinitely postpone the question as to whether or not the legal opinions shall be printed. Those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "ay,"—contrary, "no." (Carried.)

Mrs. HENRY. I wish to make the motion that any aid or assistance which may be required by the committee to revise the Constitution be obtained from the Sons of the Revolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Do you make this as an amendment to the motion which was made a few minutes ago?

Mrs. HENRY. Yes.
Miss Desha. This Constitution of ours was written by Mr. McDowell. It was then revised by General Shields, who helped us a great deal, but wrote it as lawyers write things, and lawyers make their living by writing things in a very complicated way. [Laughter.] I would like to have this revision of the Constitution referred to a committee of ladies entirely—educated, intelligent, cultivated women, who know how to write plain English, so that we will have no more complications as to what it means. And let us have no more legal opinions; let us run our own Society, and let the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution alone. [Applause.]

Mrs. Shields. The lady has referred to my husband, General Shields, and I wish to say a word in regard to that. He did assist the ladies somewhat, but the Constitution was very little changed. He said, "It is a dangerous thing to tamper with your Constitution. It is a better one than we have." I think there were less than a dozen changes made in the Constitution.

Miss Desha. I would state that I made the motion to amend the Constitution, but was left off the committee that did amend it, and so I am not responsible for it at all. There is no one for whom I have more respect and affection than General Shields. I only desire that women alone shall write the Constitution so that women can understand it.

The Presiding Officer. The amendment to the amendment is the last motion, offered by Mrs. Henry. Is that motion seconded?

A Member. I second the motion.

The Presiding Officer. The motion is made and seconded that if we need any assistance in revising the Constitution we go to the Sons of the American Revolution or Sons of the Revolution.

Mrs. McLean. I think it is hardly necessary for us now here to make up our minds as to the particular organization to which we shall go for help.

Miss Desha. I do not think we need go to anybody.

Several Members. No.

The Presiding Officer. The amendment is before the House that we do not go to any man for advice in changing
the Constitution. All in favor of this motion will please say "ay"—

Miss HAYES. I move that this discussion be stricken from the record, as it is irrelevant. I move that the whole matter be indefinitely postponed, and the discussion stricken from the record. (Seconded.)

Miss PIKE. I wish to read an authority on indefinite postponement.

Miss HAYES. It is not debatable.

Miss PIKE. To indefinitely postpone a question places it out of the assembly, and they cannot take it up during that session; consequently this motion allows of free debate, even involving the whole of the original question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is that the question of revising the Constitution be indefinitely postponed?

Miss HAYES. That is it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is before you, ladies, and is open to debate. Do you wish to debate it?

SEVERAL MEMBERS. No.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question, then, is in regard to the indefinite postponement of this matter of revising the Constitution. Those in favor of indefinitely postponing this matter will signify it by saying "ay,"—opposed, "no." [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it, and it is indefinitely postponed. I think there is no other business before the House.

MRS. BURHANS. We have not yet received all the election returns.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The tellers say they will be ready in a very few minutes.

Miss KNIGHT. Is it in order to make a motion?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Perfectly in order; we are merely waiting for the election returns.

Miss KNIGHT. I would like to move, at the request of Rhode Island Chapters, that there shall be an itemized account of the Treasurer-General published in the magazine for the benefit of all the Chapters in the country. They contribute to the support of the Society, and it is only right that they should know the disposition of their money.
A MEMBER. I second that motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is made and seconded that an itemized statement of the accounts of the Treasurer-General be published in the magazine. Those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "ay,"—contrary, "no." [After taking the vote.] It is carried.

Mrs. DICKINS. May I ask that the Auditing Committee furnish that account, as they have my papers and have examined them and made an official report.

Mrs. KEIM. I would like to ask if it is in order to appoint a committee to notify Mrs. Stevenson of her re-election as President-General. I move that a committee of five be appointed for this purpose. (Seconded.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is made that a committee of five be appointed to notify Mrs. Stevenson of her re-election, and I suggest that Mrs. Keim select the committee, as she made the motion.

A MEMBER. As Mrs. Hogg nominated Mrs. Stevenson, I suggest that she be made chairman.

Mrs. Keim withdraws.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "ay,"—contrary "no." [After taking the vote.] Carried.

Committee selected: Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Geer, and Mrs. Heth.

Mrs. PECK. I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to express my appreciation of the vote of thanks which has been tendered me.

Miss DESHA. I move that a vote of thanks be tendered Mrs. Donald McLean for the graceful manner in which she yielded the chair this morning. (Seconded.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Those in favor of this motion will say "ay,"—contrary, "no." [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it, and a vote of thanks is hereby tendered Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. MCLEAN. I am very much obliged indeed, ladies.

Miss KNIGHT. May I make one other motion, Madam President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.
Miss Knight. I move that an official list of the new officers be sent to each Chapter, together with the addresses of the officers. In other years the Treasurers and Registrars of Chapters have had to depend on courtesy for this information. If the National Board would send a printed list with addresses, it would greatly facilitate work. (Seconded.)

The Presiding Officer. You have heard the motion, ladies; those in favor of it will say "ay,"—opposed "no." [After taking the vote.] It is carried.

Miss Desha. I think it would be a good idea, as we have to send out so many envelopes, to have the Corresponding Secretary of each Chapter send us a typewritten list of the members. This would avoid difficulties which we had last year, and would make the work more correct.

Miss Pike. Is it absolutely necessary that the lists be typewritten?

Miss Desha. It is, unless the Corresponding Secretary writes a very plain hand.

A Member. I move that a vote of thanks be tendered the tellers for their efficient work. (Seconded.)

The Presiding Officer. A vote of thanks to the tellers is proposed. Those in favor of this motion will say "ay,"—contrary, "no." [After taking the vote.] The motion is carried.

Mrs. Hogg. There is an order on the programme calling for a meeting of the new Board of Management immediately after adjournment, and, as we must have time for that. I move that we now adjourn. (Seconded.)

The Presiding Officer. A motion for adjournment is before the House, but it will be impossible to adjourn before we learn the result of the account from the tellers.

Miss Richards. Please do not let us adjourn immediately, for I have a short communication to make before adjournment.

The Presiding Officer. I wish to say, ladies, that the understanding was that we were only to have the hall until 3 o'clock, but those in authority consented to let us have it until a few minutes before 4. It is now 4.35 o'clock, and I think, therefore, we should get through as soon as possible.

Miss Desha. We can have the hall until 5 o'clock.
Miss TITTMANN. May I read a communication from Mrs. Greely, Madam President?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mrs. Tittmann desires to read a communication from an ex-officer, Mrs. Greely.

A MEMBER. As representing the visiting Delegates, I move that a vote of thanks be tendered the resident members, Daughters of the American Revolution, District of Columbia, for their kindness and courtesy to the visiting members. I make that as a motion. (Seconded.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ladies, you have heard the motion. Those in favor of it will say "ay,"—opposed, "no." (Carried.)

Mrs. TITTMANN. May I read this communication from Mrs. Greely now, Madam President?

Mrs. HOGG. Madam President, will you announce the meeting of the new Board after adjournment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is in the programme that the meeting of the new officers shall be held immediately after adjournment, in the room adjoining this hall.

Miss BENNING. I would like to have the attention of the National Board called to the question of fees. The Constitution reads that the fees and dues shall accompany each application, and the application may be rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I think we can refer it to the National Board. Do you wish any action taken now?

Mrs. LEE. I have a resolution to read, as follows:

"Whereas great damage is being done to the credit of the Mary Washington Chapter by the fact that the records are sealed not only to the public, but to the members of the Chapter, many of whom more from interest than curiosity are anxious to see the pedigree of their friends, and are informed that for fear of wearing out the books they are not allowed to be seen; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the record books of the Mary Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution be accessible to all members of the Chapter or the Society."

(Seconded.)

Miss DORSEY. Madam President, the objection to handling the books comes from the fact that the paper on which the
application blanks are printed is of such inferior quality that it is already wearing out under the necessary handling by Registrars and Historians. I would therefore suggest as a substitute motion that the duplicate blanks in the hands of the Chapter Registrar be bound and opened to the Chapter. (Accepted by Mrs. Lee as a substitute.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is made and seconded that the duplicate blanks of the Mary Washington Chapter be bound and made accessible to the members of the Society and the Chapter. Those in favor will please say "ay," —contrary "no." [After taking the vote.] The motion is carried.

An opportunity will now be given Mrs. Tittmann to read the communication from Mrs. Greely.

MRS. TITTMANN. Madam President, and Ladies of the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, I wish to say a few words as to the object of this Society, which bids fair, it seems to me, to be entirely overlooked in the effort to dominate its machinery. The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized to inculcate patriotism into the minds of the American people. What is patriotism? A love of country. What does a love of country imply? A love of its institutions, principles, and methods of government. Now the fundamental point in the Constitution of this Government is its democracy. A society formed on national lines must have that as its base. This free America, with its broad conceptions of liberty, became a fact through the Revolution. The people revolted against their oppressors, and it was principally the people as distinguished from the highest classes. No great reform has on its side the entire weight of the classes until it has become an accomplished fact.

Of course, the leaders in any reform are chiefly from the cultivated classes—men of broad thought and heroic mold, who stand apart from their fellows, through their larger ideas of life—and so it must have been in the Revolution. Yet I have been the past summer in a little sequestered hamlet of Virginia, near the spot where the young Washington commenced his civil career as a surveyor, where the people speak of him as of plain or ordinary origin at least, his family not having emanated from the James River. The tracing of long lines of
ancestry and dwelling upon the rank of distinguished ancestors is all very well, in fact most commendable, as such records should be preserved, but not preserved in a Society formed on the lines of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Here we are formed to help teach the people to love their country, and we deal a deathblow to its main foundation—democracy—where we foster a spirit of aristocracy. This Society is a National American Society, and is, or should be, for the people, and should again be for all the people who have any claim to Revolutionary blood. This is the test of eligibility now, and will be, of course, while the Constitution remains as it is; and the suggestion now that the descendants of Tories are thus being admitted, passes for nothing in view of the fact that all of us who have been longest in this country have a very strong mingling of Tory and Revolutionary blood.

There are a number of small societies among men, one notable one among women—the Society of Colonial Dames—where aristocratic classes are well placed. As the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is national, all efforts should be in the direction of broadening it and making its influence as widespread as possible; and this can best be done by securing for its officers representative women—women whose names, or whose husband’s names, stand for something to the American people. This was the original plan of the Society. The first National Board of Management had as its President, the wife of the President of the United States. And among its Vice-Presidents-General were the wives of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, of a Cabinet officer, and of two of the most distinguished members of the Senate. This plan has been adhered to as regards the President-General, but the Society can not ask or expect the wife of the President or Vice-President of the United States to stand at the head of this organization if she is not properly supported there. The names of two ladies from the Supreme Court circle, two from the Cabinet circle, and two wives of well known Senators of opposite political parties, would fittingly uphold the President-General. The active offices of the Society should be filled by executive, intelligent women, with liberal minds, capable of appreciating the broad principles of
the order, while ignoring mischievous trivialities. Under no circumstances should any woman hold two offices; it masses too much power in one person's hands, and no one can properly administer two offices; that is, no person can do his or her best in two lines of work, and only the best that one is capable of should be offered to a society of the magnitude and dignity of the Daughters of the American Revolution. And again, rotation in office should be the rule, except in the case of the President-General, who could very properly hold the office for double the term of the other officers.

Such names as I have referred to would appeal to the American people, who realize that they themselves are the makers of the only real aristocracy that we have in this country—those temporarily at the head of the Government—and who know, too, that these offices in the Government of the United States are within the reach of every able American. There could be no danger of the assertion that politics enter into the workings of the Society through the fact that the wives of officials stand at the head of it. The first Vice-President-General of the Society, the wife of a Republican President of the United States, was followed by the wife of a Democratic Vice-President of the United States, precluding such a suggestion, and it shows not only how high the Society reaches in looking for its President, but in securing the acceptance of the office here demonstrates the stand that the Society has taken in the country—the nobility and grandeur of its aims. To these ends it should adhere. Women whose hands and hearts are fully occupied, and whose ideas of the duties of life are of a high order, will not join or continue in a Society where endless, and sometimes acrimonious, dissensions of constitutional questions are the rule. It is the spirit, not the letter, of the law that works the greater good. It may or it may not be advisable to displace our constitutional keystone, the woman of the Revolution, but certainly all must be agreed that a critical period in the history of the Society has arrived, and that we must turn from idle discussions to beneficent activities. A house divided against itself can not stand. For the general good of the Society each member should be willing to sacrifice herself, if necessary, and the noble concep-
tion of a Society among women broad enough to admit all classes, and earnest enough to work only for the good of the whole, should be realized.

HENRIETTA M. GREELY.

Miss Richards. Madam President, I have a communication handed me by a Regent of Connecticut, which I have been requested to read; it is as follows:

"As a number of those who voted last year for the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization supposed that she could hold the office for one year, or until the meeting of this Congress, we desire to offer this resolution: That the thanks of the Congress be tendered Mrs. Boynton for the most efficient manner in which the duties of her office were performed by her.

"S. C. Clarke,
Chapter Regent, Wadsworth Chapter, Connecticut."

For myself, Madam President, I should like to say that I believe that at the close of this Congress, with its battles fought and victories won, we all desire to put aside personalities and do the kind and generous thing. I think this Congress will take pleasure in tendering a vote of thanks to Mrs. Boynton.

The Presiding Officer. It has been done once, ladies, but it would not be overdoing it to do it again.

Miss Hayes. It was done unanimously.

Miss Richards. I have been so engrossed with my duties as teller that I did not notice it, and as I was requested to read the resolution, I did so.

The Presiding Officer. Those in favor of again giving Mrs. Boynton a vote of thanks will signify it by saying "ay,"—opposed "no." [After taking the vote.] There is no objection, and it is unanimous.

Mrs. McLean. May I have one more word to say, Madam President? It is in the nature of a communication from one of the most honored members of the Society, one of the Honorary Vice-Presidents-General, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor. She has written and asked me to express to this Congress her regrets at not being able to be present, and to state, if opportunity offered during the discussion for the good of the Society, the
tollowing: "No service should be allowed less than that of a soldier who bore arms for a time not less than one year." She also says that only those patriots who contributed to the cause of the Revolution by gift of services, or otherwise, should be recognized, whether they were men or women. I think she merely wished to add her opinion to what has already been said.

Mrs. A. H. Clarke. I have a letter here from an artist, Mr. Charles S. Wise, Chairman, of Philadelphia, who presents to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution a large painting, known as "The Birth of Our Nation's Flag." He says this painting occupied a most prominent position in the department of Pennsylvania at the World's Fair. It is 14 by 11 feet in size. He presents it to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution under condition that the members of the Society purchase a facsimile of the painting at the price of $2 a copy. I suggest that the matter be laid before the Board of Management.

The Presiding Officer. Is it an engraving?
Mrs. Clarke. No, it is a colored lithograph, or something like that. It is a historical painting.

Mrs. Alexander. Madam President, is there not—

Mrs. Mickley. I move a vote of thanks be tendered Miss Desha for her valuable work in making preliminary arrangements for the Congress.

The Presiding Officer. Those in favor of this motion will say "ay,"—opposed "no." [After taking the vote.] There is no objection, and it is carried unanimously.

Mrs. Alexander. Is there not some lady in the Congress who can "enthuse" us a little bit in regard to our proposed home for the Society? We had some beautiful speeches last year on this subject, but our home has not been spoken of at this Congress.

The Presiding Officer. Can you not give us a speech on the subject, Mrs. Alexander?

Mrs. Alexander. I can not undertake it, Madam President.

Mrs. McLean. The report of the tellers is ready.

Miss Richards. The tellers report that the number of regular candidates on the board was 24; there were a few scatter-
ing votes for others. There were 128 ballots cast. The eight who received the highest number are as follows: Mrs. Beale, 102; Mrs. Dickins, 94; Miss Washington, 87; Mrs. Clarke, 81; Miss Dorsey, 66; Mrs. Heth, 64; Mrs. Doremus, 58; Mrs. Stranahan, 57. These were the eight elected. Shall I read the rest, with the number of votes cast for them?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. What is the wish of the House?

A MEMBER. Let us have it all.

Miss RICHARDS. Following the eight just read, with the number of votes received by each, are: Miss McCandless, 11; Mrs. McKee, 23; Miss Hayes, 13; Mrs. Hamilton, 55; Mrs. Brackett, 41; Mrs. Wilbour, 52; Mrs. Snyder, 20; Mrs. Mann, 18; Mrs. Blackburn, 27; Miss Pike, 15; Mrs. Ritchie, 41; Mrs. McMillan, 33; Mrs. Johnson, 53; Mrs. Wolcott, 18; Miss Miller, 30; Mrs. Cheney, 12, with 11 votes scattering.

Mrs. MCLEAN. The tellers have counted over 1,000 votes, as there were no duplicates, and there were 24 candidates, and 128 ballots cast. I move that the eight candidates having the largest number of votes be accepted by the Congress.

(Seconded.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is made that the first eight ladies on the list, who received the highest number of votes, be accepted by the Congress. Will Miss Richards please read their names again?

Miss RICHARDS. They are as follows: Mrs. L. P. Beale, Mrs. Marguerite Dickins, Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. A. Howard Clarke, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey, Mrs. Harry Heth, Mrs. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. J. T. S. Stranahan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Those in favor of accepting these ladies as Vice-Presidents-General will signify it by saying "ay"—contrary, "no." [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it. The motion to adjourn, which was made some time ago, and has been awaiting the report of the tellers, is still pending, and is now in order. Those in favor of the motion to adjourn will say "ay,"—opposed, "no." [After taking the vote.] The ayes have it, and the Congress stands adjourned.

(5 o'clock P.M.)

The Minutes of the evening session of February 23, and the Minutes of the session of February 24, which were
approved subsequent to adjournment, by a committee appointed by the Chair, with the consent of the Congress, for the purpose, are appended.

**MINUTES, FEBRUARY 23, 1894, EVENING SESSION.**

The Congress was called to order by Mrs. James S. Peck, of Wisconsin, who at the morning session was requested by Mrs. Stevenson, the President-General, to preside in her absence.

The roll was then called by the Recording Secretary-General, after which the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," the audience joining in the chorus.

The Recording Secretary-General read two telegrams, one from the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at Cleveland, Ohio, sending fraternal greetings; the other from Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, as follows:

> "INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 23, 1894.
> "Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Congress Daughters of the American Revolution, Church of Our Father, Washington, D. C.
> "Please express to the President-General and the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution my sincere regret that I could not attend this Congress, and my deep appreciation of the beautiful tribute paid at last night's meeting to the memory of my mother, Mrs. Harrison. In this my father joins me.
> "MARY HARRISON McKEE."

Reports from State Regents being next in order, Mrs. J. Burdett, State Regent of Vermont, read her report, which was approved.

Mrs. J. E. Bacon, State Regent of South Carolina, read her report, which was approved.

Mrs. Putney read the report of Mrs. William Wirt Henry, State Regent of Virginia, which was also approved.

Mrs. James S. Peck, of Wisconsin, read her report, during the reading of which the Chair was occupied by Miss Washington, Recording Secretary-General.

This report was approved.
Upon motion of Mrs. Shields, it was decided that the report of Mrs. Newport, State Regent of Minnesota, should be reread by Miss Richards the next morning.

The consideration of proposed amendments to the Constitution being next on the programme, the Recording Secretary-General read the following:

"Resolved, That Section 1, Article III, of the Constitution be changed to read as follows:

"Section 1. Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of 18 years, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of Independence; from a recognized patriot, a soldier or sailor or a civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States; provided, that the applicant be acceptable to the Society."

Mrs. McLean moved that the discussion upon the first section be proceeded with at once; that a time limit of three-quarters of an hour be imposed; that no member be allowed to speak more than five minutes upon the amendment; and that no one member be allowed to speak more than once.

This resolution was carried.

Discussion being then in order, Mrs. Julia K. Hogg, State Regent of Pennsylvania, took the floor in favor of the proposed amendment. Miss Richards and Miss Pike spoke against it. Miss Desha also spoke, asserting that she was still in favor of retaining the clause "Mother of a Patriot."

At the close of the discussion, upon motion of Mrs. McLean, it was decided to take the vote by roll call. Mrs. McLean and Miss Richards were appointed tellers by the Chair. The amendment to the Constitution was carried by 138 in the affirmative to 13 in the negative.

Upon motion by Mrs. Hinkle it was decided to vote on the next amendment by acclamation.

Mrs. Dickins read the next proposed amendment to the Constitution:

"Resolved, That Section 2, Article III, of the Constitution, Daughters of the American Revolution, be changed to read as follows:

"Section 2. Every applicant for membership must be endorsed by at least one member of the National Society, and
her application shall then be submitted to the Registrars-General, who shall report on the question of eligibility to the General Board of Management, when the question of admission shall be voted upon by the Board by ballot, and if a majority of said Board approve such application, the applicant, after payment of the initiation fee, shall be enrolled as a member of the National Society."

The amendment, after considerable discussion, was carried.

Mrs. Burhans moved a resolution of thanks be tendered to Mrs. Hogg for her efficient work in bringing the Society to a standard of lineal descent.

The motion was carried, and the Chair appointed a committee to draw up the resolutions.

On motion of Mrs. McLean it was decided not to adjourn at 10.30, as provided by the programme, because of important business still pending.

The committee of three, appointed by the Chair to investigate the claims of Mrs. Wysong, Mrs. Breckinridge, and Mrs. Powell as Representatives at Large from the District, submitted its report recommending that one Delegate from the District of Columbia be recognized; also recommending the elimination of the last clause of Section 2, Article V, of the Constitution.

Upon motion this report was accepted.

The third proposed amendment to the Constitution was then read by the Secretary, as follows:

Article IV, Section 2, substitute "Continental Congress" for "Board of Management," making that part of the section read: "Honorary Vice-Presidents-General and Honorary State Regents may be elected by the Continental Congress, but all honorary and active officers shall possess the qualifications of members of the Society."

This amendment was carried.

The fourth proposed amendment to the Constitution was then read by the Secretary, as follows:

"ARTICLE IX.

"Amendments to this Constitution may be offered at any meeting of the Continental Congress, through any member of that body, to be voted on at the next Congress, notification being given three months before the meeting of such Congress."
After considerable discussion it was moved by Miss Richards, that further consideration of the amendment be deferred until the next session. The motion was carried.

Before resigning the Chair, the Presiding Officer thanked the House for its extreme consideration and courtesy.

Adjournment at 11.15 P.M. to meet the next morning at 9.30 A.M.

MINUTES, FEBRUARY 24, 1894, MORNING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 10.05 A.M., by Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, who read a letter from the President-General, Mrs. Stevenson, requesting that she preside. Mrs. McLean, however, said that as there was a possibility of a question being raised as to her constitutional right to occupy the Chair, in view of the fact that she was not a Vice-President-General, she would prefer the Congress to nominate its own presiding officer. Upon a vote, Mrs. Strananan was elected to preside, she being one of the Vice-Presidents-General.

Prayer by the Chaplain-General, Mrs. Bullock.

The Minutes of the morning session of February 23 were read by the Recording Secretary-General. The Secretary explained that the Minutes of the evening session had not yet been prepared. After some discussion the Minutes of the morning session were approved as read, and it was agreed, on motion of Mrs. Hoge, of Washington, D.C., that the Minutes of the evening session of February 23, with those of February 24, should be referred to a committee of five, appointed by the Chair, for approval.

Mrs. Mary L. Shields then rose to a question of privilege, desiring to ask for information, why the entire report of the State Regent of Minnesota (Mrs. Newport), read the previous evening by Miss Richards and accepted, had not been submitted? Miss Richards stated that she had read all that had been handed to her, save a few short sentences relative to Chapter programmes. Mrs. Shields asked the consent of the Congress that the entire report be reread with the accompanying resolutions which had been omitted.

The request was granted, and Miss Richards was instructed to reread, after the consideration of the amendment then pending.
The amendment proposed to Article IX of the Constitution, providing that amendments to the Constitution be offered in the Congress, which had been under discussion the evening before, was then resumed for consideration. After considerable discussion, the amendment was lost by a vote of 80 to 69.

The report of Mrs. Newport, State Regent of Minnesota, was then reread by Miss Richards.

There was considerable discussion at this point as to the proper order of the day, Mrs. Cabell requesting the privilege of the House to speak in regard to the action of the Board of October 5. The Chair decided that the regular order of the day, the election of officers, should be pursued, and that the privilege of speaking should not be granted Mrs. Cabell. An appeal was taken from this decision of the Chair by Miss Woods, seconded by Mrs. Alexander. The question was put to a vote, and the decision of the Chair sustained. After some discussion, the matter was reconsidered, and Mrs. Cabell was granted the privilege of speaking, the time limit being put at ten minutes.

Mrs. Cabell made a few remarks, asking that an investigation be held to determine whether or not the action of the Board of Management, in filling the vacancy of the office of Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization, October 5, 1893, should be sustained.

On motion of Mrs. McLean it was decided to allow one hour for the investigation—a half hour to each side—to present their arguments. After hearing the arguments on both sides, the Congress, by an overwhelming vote, sustained the action of the Board.

The regular order of the day, the election of officers, was then proceeded with.

On nomination of Mrs. Julia K. Hogg, Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson was unanimously elected President-General for the ensuing year. The other elections were made by ballot, resulting as follows:

Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Mrs. A. D. Geer.

Eight Vice-Presidents-General: Mrs. S. P. Beale, Virginia; Miss Eugenia Washington, District of Columbia; Mrs. Mar-
guerite Dickins, Connecticut; Mrs. A. Howard Clarke, Massachusetts; Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey, District of Columbia; Mrs. Harry Heth, Virginia; Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, New York; Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, New York.

Recording Secretary-General, Mrs. Henry Gannett.

Corresponding Secretary-General, Miss Mary Desha.

Registrars-General: Miss Sarah B. Maclay, Miss Fedora Wilbur.

Surgeon-General, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee.

Historian-General, Mrs. Henry Blount.

Chaplain-General, Mrs. E. T. Bullock.

Treasurer-General, Mrs. Miranda Tullock.

Honorary Vice-Presidents-General: Mrs. A. Leo Knott, Maryland; Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, New York; Mrs. M. C. Butler, South Carolina.

The reports of the elections of State Regents were submitted while the election of officers was in progress, in order to save time. The following were reported as the State Regents chosen for the ensuing year:

California, Mrs. Virginia Knox Maddox.

Connecticut, Mrs. deB. R. Keim.

District of Columbia, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry.

Georgia, Mrs. Sarah Berrien Morgan.

Illinois, Mrs. Samuel H. Kerfoot.

Indiana, Mrs. Chapin C. Foster.

Iowa, Mrs. J. A. T. Hull.

Kentucky, Mrs. S. M. E. Pope.

Louisiana, no one reported.

Maryland, Miss Alice Key Blunt.

Massachusetts, Mrs. Charles M. Greene, of Boston.

Michigan, no one reported.

Minnesota, Mrs. R. M. Newport.

New Hampshire, Mrs. Arthur M. Clarke.

New Jersey, Mrs. W. W. Shippen.

New York, Miss Louise Ward McAllister.

Ohio, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle.

Oregon, no one reported.

Pennsylvania, Mrs. Julia K. Hogg.

Rhode Island, Miss Amelia S. Knight.
Mrs. Burhans, as chairman of the committee appointed to draw up a resolution of thanks to Mrs. Hogg, presented the following resolution to the Congress, which was accepted:

"Whereas an amendment to the eligibility clause of the Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was offered in the National Board of Management by Mrs. Nathaniel B. Hogg, State Regent of Pennsylvania, on November 16, 1892; and

Whereas on Friday, February 23, 1894, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress assembled, declared for this amendment to the eligibility clause of the National Constitution by a vote of 138 to 13, by which larger recognition is given to the services of the women of 1776, and eligibility must rest upon proven lineal descent; be it

"Resolved, That this Congress desires to express its grateful appreciation of the untiring energy and unflinching courage which has characterized the work of Mrs. Hogg; that she has ever stood with and for the cause of her espousal, amid discouragements frequent and prolonged. And we together rejoice that our united effort is at last crowned with success, while upon her brow we would place the laurel.

"Resolved, That an officially signed copy of this resolution be furnished to Mrs. Hogg, and that it be spread in full upon the record book of our Society, as an enduring testimonial of our admiration and esteem, and a recognition of the work which, under her able leadership, our Society has been able to accomplish.

"Done in Congress assembled, February 24, 1894.

"MARY SWART HOES BURHANS,
"of Kingston, N. Y., Chairman.
"EUGENIA WASHINGTON,
"Washington, D. C.
"ELIZABETH ANDREW HILL,
"Griffin, Ga."
Mrs. McLean read a letter in regard to a publication on American Revolutionary Heroes, with its endorsements.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Stranahan by the Congress, at the suggestion of Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee, for her arduous services as Presiding Officer.

A vote of thanks was tendered the tellers for their efficient work during the election of officers.

Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, of Illinois, moved that a rising vote of thanks, expressive of the deep appreciation felt by the Congress for the efficient services rendered in the past by Mrs. William D. Cabell and Mrs. H. V. Boynton, be tendered. The motion was carried.

Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania, moved that the Congress request Mrs. Walworth to retain charge of the management of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and that she be permitted to employ an assistant at a thousand dollars a year. The motion was seconded, but Mrs. Walworth declined to accept the management of the magazine again.

Mrs. Walworth stated that an editorial committee had been appointed, consisting of State Regents with four organized Chapters, the two Secretaries-General, the Treasurer-General, and one of the Vice-Presidents-General; she also suggested that the April number be devoted exclusively to the proceedings of the Congress.

The motion was made and carried that the business of the magazine should be left to the Board of Management.

Upon motion of Mrs. Keim, of Connecticut, a vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Stevenson for their pleasant receptions to the Congress the previous day.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Walworth for her invaluable services as Editor of the magazine.

A rising vote of thanks was also tendered Mrs. Barclay, the Business Manager of the magazine.

A motion was carried to the effect that the election of Honorary State Regents would be deferred to another time.

Mrs. McLean read a resolution from a Chapter Regent of Connecticut (Miss Slocum), to the effect that a committee of at least three members of the Board of Management should have the revision of the entire Constitution referred to them,
they to obtain such advice and authority as they needed, and to report to the Congress in 1895.

Mrs. K. K. Henry moved to amend the resolution by providing that aid which is necessary should be asked of the Sons of the Revolution.

Miss Desha amended this amendment by moving that no help from any man be sought.

A motion of Miss Hayes that this entire question be indefinitely postponed was carried.

Upon motion it was decided that there should be an itemized account of the Treasurer-General published in the magazine for the benefit of all the Chapter Regents.

Mrs. Dickins requested that the Auditing Committee issue this itemized report from her papers and books in its possession.

A rising vote of thanks was extended to Mrs. Peck, of Wisconsin, for her valuable services in presiding at the meeting on the previous evening.

A committee of five was appointed to inform Mrs. Stevenson of her re-election as President-General. Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania, was elected chairman of the committee.

A vote of thanks was extended to Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, for so graciously yielding the chair in the morning.

Upon motion of Miss Knight it was decided that a list of the new officers, with their addresses, should be sent to each Chapter.

The visiting Delegates passed a vote of thanks to the resident members of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the kindness and courtesy which they had extended to them.

Upon motion of Mrs. Lee it was decided that the books of the Mary Washington Chapter should be accessible to all members of the Society or Chapter.

Upon a resolution presented by the Regent of Connecticut, and read by Miss Richards, a unanimous vote of thanks was extended to Mrs. Boynton for the efficient discharge of her duties in her former office.

Mrs. McLean read a letter from Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, which, among other things, spoke of her regret at not being able to be present at the Congress.
Mrs. Clarke read a letter from Mr. Charles S. Wise, of Philadelphia, relative to a painting, etc. It was decided to turn this letter over to the Board of Management.

A vote of thanks was tendered Miss Desha for her efficient services in making preliminary arrangements for the Congress.

Congress adjourned at 5 o'clock P. M., to meet again February 22, 1895.
Pursuant to call, the National Board of Management met at 1416 F Street, at 3.30 P. M.

Present: Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Blount, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Dorsey, Miss Desha, Mrs. Gannett, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Mann, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Hoke Smith, Mrs. Tutlock, Mrs. Ritchie, Miss Wilbur.

Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Johnson, and Mrs. Foot, members of the Advisory Board, were also present.

Meeting was called to order by the President-General. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain-General.

Mrs. Brackett moved that the regular order of business be suspended, in order to consider the report of the Finance Committee.

Motion carried:

Mrs. Clarke, Secretary of the Finance Committee, read the following report:

The National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution having directed the Finance Committee to consider and report feasible methods of keeping the financial accounts of the Society, the committee has the honor to submit the following report and to recommend the adoption of the resolution therein:

Whereas in the early days of the Society, when the membership was small, the duties of the Treasurer-General could
be performed without much expenditure of time, and the methods then devised for keeping separate accounts with each individual member could easily be carried out; and

Whereas our membership roll is now five thousand, and will no doubt grow to ten or even fifteen thousand in a few years, and it has been found impracticable without the permanent paid services of an expert accountant to continue this system of individual accounts; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st, That hereafter the duties of the Treasurer-General in regard to fees and dues be limited to the receipt of such dues from the Chapter Treasurers, and that the system of accounts with individuals be abolished except in the case of members at large, the Treasurer-General to give a receipt to the Chapter Treasurer and not to individuals; and that it be the duty of the Chapter Treasurer to open separate accounts with each member, and still further to attend to all financial details in the Chapter, including issuance of receipts to members for payment of fees and dues; and

Whereas the several Chapters are responsible to the National Society for $1 each per year for every member of a Chapter, and, under Article VIII of the Constitution and Article XI of the By-laws this amount must be forwarded to the Treasurer-General on or before the 22d day of February, in payment of dues for the ensuing year; and

Whereas if members of Chapters are delinquent in payment of dues the Chapters are responsible to the National Society for $1 for each of such delinquent members, unless prompt notice be sent to the National Board of Management, whose duty it then becomes to notify such delinquent members that their names will be dropped from the rolls, under Article VIII, Section 5 of the Constitution, unless all arrears are paid within a specified time; therefore, be it

Resolved, 2d, That the Finance Committee be authorized to prepare and issue a circular notice to Chapter Regents and Treasurers calling their attention to the importance of careful compliance with their duties as defined by the Constitution and By-laws and by the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, 3d, That the present account books of the Treasurer-General be discontinued, and that a new set of books be
purchased, and the Treasurer-General authorized to secure the services of an expert accountant to open such books in due form.

Resolved, 4th, That until otherwise ordered, the Treasurer-General be authorized to engage the services of a clerk acceptable to her, at a rate not to exceed thirty ($30) dollars per month.

Resolved, 5th, That it be the duty of the Registrars-General to send to the Treasurer-General, immediately after election of members, a list of new members with the names of Chapters to which such members are assigned.

Resolved, 6th, That the attention of the National officers be called to the importance of strict compliance with the rules and regulations governing payment of bills, as defined by Article VI of the Constitution; and that no bills be sent to the Treasurer-General until they are approved by the officers authorized to incur the expenditure and countersigned by the Recording-Secretary-General and the President-General.

Respectfully submitted,

MIRANDA TULLOCK, Chairman.
ALICE M. CLARKE, Secretary.

The report of the Finance Committee was accepted, after a careful consideration of each resolution.

Mrs. Hoke Smith, Vice-President-General, was presented to the members of the Board by the President-General, and received a cordial welcome.

The Recording Secretary-General read the minutes of March 22; which were accepted.

The Corresponding Secretary-General asked a suspension of regular business in order to present to the Board a report from Miss Washington, Chairman of the Committee on Proceedings of the Continental Congress, which was as follows:

"The Chairman of the Committee on the Proceedings of the Congress has the honor to report that the first volume of the proceedings is ready for the printer, and that the remaining volumes, 2 and 3, will be ready early in the week. She respectfully requests that the proof of the Proceedings be read by the same Committee and the Proceedings be published in the April and May numbers of The American Monthly Magazine."
"She also requests that the stenographer, Miss Hanna, be thanked for the very efficient manner in which she has performed her work, and the Treasurer-General be instructed to pay her bill, which is very reasonable."

The report was accepted.

The first volume of the Proceedings of the Congress was then delivered to the printer to be published in the April number of the Magazine.

Motion was made by Mrs. Henry that the whole proceedings of the Congress be published in the April and May numbers of the Magazine, also all minutes of Board meetings which have been approved up to date of publication, and that matter now in type for the April Magazine shall be printed and laid aside for the June number.

The Corresponding Secretary-General presented an account of supplies furnished to applicants for membership to the Society, rosettes sold, etc. She also read a letter from Mrs. Canfield, of this city, reporting the death of her mother, Mrs. Julia M. Bailey.

An invitation from Mrs. Draper, of Kendall Green D. C., to a celebration to be given by her on the 19th, was read, which the Corresponding Secretary-General was instructed to accept with thanks.

A letter from Mrs. Doremus, of New York, was read, expressing the opinion that the National Board of Management shall leave the Chapters at liberty in regard to the election and time of service of Chapter officers.

The following letter was read from Mrs. Julia K. Hogg, State Regent of Pennsylvania:

_Miss Mary Desha, Corresponding Secretary-General._

_My dear Madam:_ I cannot conveniently be present at the meeting of the Board of Management on the 5th instant, but as State Regent who has had longest experience in the organization of Chapters, I feel compelled to enter my protest against the amendment proposed to Section 5, Article XI, of the By-laws.

The election of officers yearly gives to the members in each Chapter full opportunity to express their choice, and an absolute law to prevent after two years' service the reëlection of
those who have proved themselves able and efficient would, I believe, be most pernicious in its effect. Asking you to present this opinion to the Board and to have it spread upon the Minutes as my record on this question, I am very truly, yours,

JULIA K. HOGG.

The Corresponding Secretary-General also reported the following letters from Mrs. P. C. Cheney, of New Hampshire; Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson, District of Columbia; Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foot, District of Columbia; Mrs. Frances P. Burrows, of Michigan, accepting positions on Advisory Board; from Mrs. V. K. Maddox, of California, accepting position as member of Auditing Committee; from Mrs. C. C. Snyder, District of Columbia, declining position on Advisory Board; from Mrs. Helena Hubbell, extending the thanks of the Philadelphia Chapter for the courtesy shown that Chapter by the members of the National Society during the session of the Continental Congress; from Mrs. Hoke Smith, accepting position as Vice-President-General; from Mrs. Draper, seeking information as to the disposition made of the badge of a member of the Society at her death. It was moved and carried that a committee be appointed to investigate and report on a bill which has been introduced in Congress by the Sons of the American Revolution relative to the matter of badges.

The President-General appointed Mrs Burrows Chairman of Badge Committee.

The case of a little girl, daughter of Mrs. Reed, of Bloomington, Illinois, was presented to the Board. The mother had filed application papers and was eligible to membership, but died before her papers were accepted. It was suggested by the President-General that the duplicate papers be sent to the child, also a permit for a badge with the mother's number, if desired.

The Treasurer-General presented the following financial report, which was accepted:

Permanent fund, Mrs. Dickins, (late Treasurer-General) $1,123.84
Initiation fees .......................................................... 285.00
Annual dues ............................................................ 956.00
Life membership ....................................................... $112.50
" " Mrs. Dickins ......................................................... 112.50

\[\text{Total} = 225.00\]
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<td>25 00</td>
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<td>Rosettes   Mrs. Dickins</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>52 20</td>
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<td>Mrs. Harrison portrait fund</td>
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<td>Magazines</td>
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<tr>
<td>Permanent fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suspense account</td>
<td>289 50</td>
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<td>Deposited in Capital National Bank</td>
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<td>&quot; American Loan and Trust Company</td>
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<td>Permanent fund account is as follows:</td>
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<td>$5,632 48</td>
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It is moved and carried that the Treasurer's report be printed in full in the magazine.

The Registrars-General presented the names of 137 applicants as eligible to the Society, which were accepted.

Mrs. Mann, Registrar-General, reported that she had issued 18 permits for badges.

A portrait of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, the first President-General of the Society, was presented to the Society by Miss Sallie Mackall. The Corresponding Secretary-General was instructed to send her the thanks of the Board.

Mrs. Keim moved that a vote of thanks be given to Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson for the gift of Wheeler's History of North Carolina.

Motion carried.

The Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization presented the following names: Mrs. Margaret White Baxter, for State Regent of Wyoming; Miss Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, for State Regent of Delaware; Mrs. Claudia Burwell Marshall Morson, for State Regent of Alabama; for Chapter Regents, Mrs. I. H. Janeway, Trenton, N. J.; Miss Charlotte Augusta Brown, Burlington, N. J.; Mrs. Sarah Campbell Wyeth, Dauphin County, Pa.; Mrs. Sarah Reed Watts Rose, Cumberland County, Pa.; Mrs. Lilly Gill Derby, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. H. B. Rogers, New Canann, Conn.

The Eunice Burr Chapter, of Southport, Conn., desire a division, some of the members wishing to form a new Chapter in Fairfield, Conn., three miles distant from Southport. They will select their own Regent.

The report was accepted.

It was moved and carried that Mrs. Geer be authorized to send commissions to Chapter Regents admitted by her during her term of office.

The report of the Magazine Committee was taken up, but, as it was a matter of grave importance, and one which could not be considered in a short time, it was moved by Mrs. Brackett that it be considered at an adjourned meeting, which should be held for that purpose.

Motion carried.
On motion, it was decided by the Board that when incorrect charters have been issued they shall be returned and new ones sent in place of them.

The Recording Secretary-General presented the proof of Mrs. Hinkle's circular which she had printed for circulation in Ohio; Mrs. Keim moved to refer the proof to the Printing Committee with power to act at once.

Motion carried.

The amendments to the By-laws were then taken up. Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton withdrew her amendments to Article IV, Section 6, which were offered at last meeting. Letters of protest to these amendments were read from Mrs. Doremus, of New York, Mrs. Wilbur, of Rhode Island, Mrs. Mather, of New Jersey, Miss Knight, of Rhode Island, Mrs. Mathes, of Tennessee, Mrs. Shepard, of Illinois, Mrs. Newport, of Minnesota, Mrs. Foster, of Indiana, Mrs. Pope, of Kentucky.

The amendment of Miss Blunt, of Maryland, to Section 5, Article XI, was voted upon and lost. Letters of protest to this amendment were read from Mrs. Shepard, of Illinois, Mrs. Shippen, of New Jersey, Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Doremus, of New York, Mrs. Bacon, of South Carolina, Mrs. Kerfoot, of Illinois, Mrs. Burdett, of Vermont, Mrs. Mathes, of Tennessee, Mrs. Pope, of Kentucky, Miss Knight, of Rhode Island.

The amendment to Article XI, Section 5, offered by Mrs. Keim was accepted with the following change: "In place of January 15 read February 1."

Amendment to Article IV, Section 1 offered by Miss Desha was accepted.

The amendment to Section 7, Article IV, offered by Miss Desha was accepted with a change in the wording, making it read as follows: "No National officer shall be elected by the Board of Management at the same meeting at which she is nominated, and the name of a candidate for election must be presented in writing together with the qualifications which would make her a desirable officer."

The amendment offered by Dr. McGee at the last meeting was laid on the table.
An amendment to Article XI, Section 6, was offered by Miss Knight, of Rhode Island, to be acted upon at the next regular monthly meeting, May 3.

The Recording Secretary-General presented the following communication:

The President-General respectfully begs that the National Board of Management release her from all obligation to write a circular letter, as directed at the last meeting of the Board, to the State Regents in reference to the Colonial Home; and further begs that she be authorized to appoint the following standing committee, whose duty it shall be to report to the Continental Congress at its next meeting such ways and means as they (the standing committee) may deem best to hasten to completion the greatly needed and desired building.

Standing Committees on Colonial Home, Daughters of the American Revolution.—Mrs. H. M. Shepard, Illinois, chairman; Mrs. Hoke Smith, Georgia; Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, Rhode Island; Mrs. L. P. Blackburn, Kentucky; Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, New York; Mrs. Richard Hays, Pennsylvania; Miss Virginia Miller, District of Columbia.

It was suggested by the President-General that the Society should take some action in regard to the passage through Congress of the bill to establish a National University. It was moved and seconded that the President-General appoint a committee to consider and report what the Society can do in this matter. The following committee was appointed:

Mrs. William Wirt Henry, Virginia, chairman; Mrs. J. S. Peck, Wisconsin; Mrs. E. A. Hill, Georgia; Mrs. McK. Nash, North Carolina; Mrs. A. E. Clarke, New Hampshire; Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, Oregon; Mrs. V. K. Maddox, California; Mrs. C. M. Green, Massachusetts; Mrs. W. A. Cantrell, Arkansas.

The Recording Secretary-General read the following letter from Mrs. Walworth, editor of the magazine:

To the Board of Management:

Ladies, allow me to express my warm appreciation of the thanks extended to me in your resolution authorizing me to edit the official magazine until the close of the fourth volume,
July 1, 1894. It will give me pleasure to bring the work to this more finished conclusion.

Permit me also to say that I had no knowledge until March 28, of your further resolution limiting the number of pages to 100, that in the meantime I had pledged myself to the publication before July 1, 1894, of articles which may extend the remaining numbers beyond 100 pages each, and I respectfully call your attention to this fact.

I would also ask you to consider the accompanying request regarding Revolutionary monuments.

With renewed assurances of my unfailing interest and activity in the objects of our Society, I remain very cordially and respectfully yours,

ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.

The following request from Mrs. Walworth was read:

A resolution having been carried in your honorable body which calls for a petition to the Congress of the United States for the erection of a monument to Revolutionary soldiers of the Maryland line, I would respectfully request that there shall be embodied in the same petition the desire of the Daughters of the American Revolution that a bill now before Congress (and approved by the committee to which it was referred) asking for an appropriation of about $18,000 for the completion and dedication of the Saratoga Revolutionary Battle Monument shall be passed. I would also ask that the same petition includes a consideration by the United States Congress of a bill also before the present Congress which asks for an appropriation to mark all Revolutionary battlefields. Inclosed herewith is a copy of the last-named bill.

Laid on the table.

The nomination of Mrs. James Lyons, of Virginia, as a member of the Advisory Board, was confirmed.

Inquiries having been made in regard to plans for a building, the members of the Board were referred to the magazine for July, 1893.

Mrs. Geer's purchase of twelve chairs for the office, at 75 cents apiece, was approved, and she was authorized to purchase a clock.

The Board then adjourned till Monday, April 9, 1894.
An adjourned meeting of the Board of Management was held at 1416 F street, at 3.30 P. M.

Present: Mrs. Beale, Mrs. Blount, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Gannett, Mrs. Geer, Miss Dorsey, Miss Desha, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Lockwood, Dr. McGee, Miss Miller, Mrs. Tullock, Miss Washington, Miss Wilbur, Mrs. Burnett.

Mrs. Foot and Mrs. Burrows, of the Advisory Board, and Mrs. Walworth, editor of the magazine, were also present.

The meeting was called to order by the Recording Secretary-General.

In the absence of the President-General Mrs. Heth was called to the Chair.

The special object of this meeting being to consider the report of the Magazine Committee, the chairman read the following:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

I.—Its Contents As the Organ of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The American Monthly Magazine, the continuation of which was ordered by the Continental Congress of 1893, is now approaching the end of its second year and fourth volume. As a change of editor occurs with the beginning of the fourth volume, it has been considered wise to review the present condition of the magazine and to decide definitely what plan shall be pursued in the future. Its contents may be discussed under two divisions: (1st) All material relating to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, (official reports, etc.,); and, (2d) Historical material.

In framing the portion of this report which relates to the contents and character of the magazine, your Committee has been aided by advice from State Regents and from the present editor, Mrs. Walworth. It is noted with pleasure that all are of one mind regarding the essential features of this report,
though there are necessarily a few minor points of difference among our advisers.

Under the first head, your committee recommends that such matter be included as is specified herewith:

A. Matter relating to the National Society, viz:
1. Preliminary Announcements and Proceedings of the Continental Congress. (In February, March, and April numbers.)
2. Minutes and official announcements of the National Board. (General average about 10 pages a month.)
4. Biographical sketches of all National officers and State Regents, not to exceed one page each. (Portraits to be printed, if plates are made at private cost.) (2 or 3 pages a month.)
5. Articles relating to the past and future of the National Society; to its objects and their advancement. (5 or 6 pages a month.)

B. Matter relating to Chapters:
1. Annual reports from all organized Chapters, stating how they have promoted the objects of the Society. These should not be administrative reports (which are presented in the annual reports of State Regents), nor should they relate to merely social entertainments or matters foreign to the objects of the Society. Average length of each report, 1 page. (10 pages a month.)
2. Articles suggesting any means by which the usefulness of Chapters may be promoted. (2 or 3 pages a month.)

Your committee recommends that the March and April numbers of the magazine be allotted to the proceedings of the Congress and the Minutes of the Board which are then ready for publication. In the remaining numbers it is estimated that about 35 pages a month should be allotted to the National Society and Chapters, the general averages of which are detailed above, and the whole number of pages of reading matter should be limited to a general average of 100 a month. The numbers given to the proceedings of the Congress should not be limited in pages.

Your committee recommends that the last pages in each issue be devoted to the minutes and official announcements of the National Board, and that the day of issue be about the 10th
of each month. If this recommendation is adopted, the contents of the magazine will be printed early in the month, so that it can be issued three days after the approval of Minutes at the regular monthly Board meeting. In this way there will be no delay in the issue of the Minutes, providing always that the editor's work is ready on time and that competent printers be selected.

It is further recommended that a standing announcement be printed each month at the head of the page on which the official Minutes begin, this announcement to include the name and purpose of the magazine, its price, and place of publication, the names and addresses of the editorial and business staff, etc. [The Board added that the names of the National officers should be printed each month, that of the Treasurer-General carrying a footnote to warn members against sending cash in letters.]

There should be published an annual supplement to the April number, to contain a directory of all officers and members as they are at the time of the Continental Congress.

It should contain:
1. Names and addresses of the National officers.
2. The States, alphabetically arranged.

Under each State appearing:
   a. Name and address of State Regent.
   b. Names of Honorary State Regents.
   c. Names of Chapters, alphabetically arranged, each with some arbitrary character to designate it (as, perhaps, "a," "b," "c," etc.) with names, but not addresses, of the officers of each Chapter.
   d. List of all members belonging to the State, alphabetically arranged, family name taking precedence. Each name should be preceded by its National number and by the arbitrary character ("a," "b," etc.) used to designate the Chapter to which the member belongs and followed by her address.

II.—The Year Books.

The Board ordered December 1, 1892, that the Year Book should be published in the magazine, "at such time as may be thought suitable by the editor." (Magazine Vol. II, p. 94.)
This Society has no "Year Book," for that term means "a volume printed once a year." Nevertheless, that term is used by us, and your committee has found that it has three distinct meanings attached to it. These are:

1st. (As used by the Sons of the American Revolution.) A book published annually, containing the genealogy, to the Revolutionary period, of all the members of the State Society publishing the book. As we have no State societies, and cannot publish annually the genealogies of all Daughters, we can not have such a Year Book.

2d. (As used by Mrs. Lockwood, our first Historian-General.) A book containing the genealogy of all members admitted during one year, copied from the second page of their application papers.

3rd. (As used by Mrs. Blount, our second Historian-General.) A book containing the genealogies, with brief notices of Revolutionary ancestors, of members whose application papers are bound in one cover at headquarters. This definition of "Year Book" has no reference whatever to a year.

Using Mrs. Lockwood's definition: We have on our shelves the manuscript material for three and a half Year Books. The first of these was prepared by Mrs. Lockwood, but has not been printed. It contains the 818 charter members admitted from October 11, 1890, to October 11, 1891. About one-sixth part of the second Year Book has been prepared by Mrs. Blount, bringing the records to the early part of 1892. The material for more than two Year Books is now on our shelves untouched.

Using Mrs. Blount's definition: We have the material for twenty-four Year Books, and we are adding to them at the rate of almost one Year Book per month. Each of these books contains the applications of 200 members, except Volume IV, which has 218, to separate charter from other members, and Volume V which has only 182, to complete the first 1,000 members. It is from this Volume V that Mrs. Blount prepared the Year Book referred to in her recent annual report. In this sense therefore, five volumes are prepared out of twenty-four.

The volume (or the "four volumes") prepared by Mrs. Lockwood, would fill, when supplied with the necessary index,
about 250 pages of the magazine. If the remaining books were also ready, they would fill the whole magazine for one year. After that, genealogies of the new members would fill about half the magazine.

Having placed the facts before you, as is necessary before a decision can be reached, your committee recommends that the Board rescind its order that the "Year Books," so-called, be published in the magazine. What relation, if any, they should bear to the magazine, is for you to decide.

The question of the Year Books was laid on the table.

III.—Historical Contents.

The historical contents should include articles relating to American history previous to 1850. In addition to general articles, we should include biographies, local histories, traditions, old manuscripts and letters, notes and queries, and in general anything which will add to our knowledge of American history previous to 1850. In accepting such material, preference should be given to that which is written or contributed by Daughters. Reprints should be excluded.

Your committee recommends that the publication of the personal genealogy, as distinguished from history or biography, be allowed on condition that the person who wishes her genealogy printed shall pay the actual cost of the same. Such matter should not be included in the average of 100 pages a month, but should appear as if it had been accepted in the usual way. The suggestion is offered that if each article were accompanied by footnotes stating the sources from which it is drawn, it would add greatly to the value of the magazine.

An important addition to the magazine is a complete index for each volume. Every student knows how essential this is. Hitherto the magazine has supplied a table of contents, but has not attempted an index. Articles not coming under the heads mentioned, that is, having no relation to the Daughters of the American Revolution or to American history, should be excluded.

Regarding illustrations it is recommended that each number have a frontispiece, at least; that the plates of all portraits be paid for by the person inserting them; that the same rule Le
adopted for all other illustrations except such as the editorial staff shall consider of general historical value. Some valuable plates, therefore, and the printing of all illustrations, shall be at magazine cost. The plates supplied by individuals shall be returned to them after use.

**IV.—Business Management.**

After a long struggle with accounts your committee is able to lay before you the following statement of the present cost of the magazine

Average cost per month since July, 1893:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Printing (including 1/2 of cost of supplement)</td>
<td>$275.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor for New York office (now paid $50 per month)</td>
<td>46.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidental of business management</td>
<td>25.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illustrations (cost of plates only)</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total monthly cost (average)</strong></td>
<td><strong>$377.51</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total estimated cost of Vols. III and IV, at least</td>
<td>4,500.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimated income of magazine for one year, 1893–94:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subscribers, about</td>
<td>1,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>110.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertisements</td>
<td>206.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Contributions from Regents,&quot; about</td>
<td>184.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total estimated income of Vols. III and IV</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,900.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average income per month</td>
<td>158.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average cost of magazine per month to National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution</td>
<td>217.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated cost to the Daughters of the American Revolution for Vols. III and IV</td>
<td>2,600.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The income of the National Society during the year preceding the recent Congress was $7,856.69; the expenditure, $5,116.74; so that in spite of the cost of the magazine there was a surplus at the close of the last official year of $1,359.95.

The expense of the magazine may be reduced by about $100 a year, but the real lessening of expense must come through increase in circulation. Six or seven hundred subscribers, out of nearly 5,000 members, is far from what it should be.

Your committee recommends that the magazine should be put on sale by dealers and regular agencies; that it should establish an exchange list, and be brought to public notice;
that public and other libraries throughout the country should be asked to subscribe; that all State and Chapter officers should be urged to increase the subscription lists, and that the subscription price should be $2 a year until an increased edition shall warrant a reduction.

A circular should be prepared by the Magazine Committee stating such facts concerning the magazine as will arouse interest therein and lead the recipients to subscribe, and perhaps contribute articles to it.

[The Board ordered an edition of 6,000 of these circulars; those intended for Chapter members to be sent in bulk to Chapter Regents, each Chapter to be asked to appoint an agent to obtain subscriptions.]

The advertising rates should be made uniform and somewhat higher than at present. The following is suggested for the consideration of the new Business Manager: For second and fourth pages of cover, $100 a year; for third page of cover, $75 a year; all other pages at the rate of $50 a year per page. It should be remembered that each page costs us $20 a year, and that the price we can obtain from advertising depends absolutely upon our circulation. In the business world circulation means number of subscribers, of which we have some 700. Even with a circulation of 1,000 or 1,500, that figure is so small that we shall have great difficulty in obtaining any considerable number of advertisers at the high rates which are necessary to cover our expenses. The entire net income from advertisements in Vols. III and IV is $66 for the year, or $5.50 per month. Your committee, therefore, recommends that the Society for the present concentrate its efforts on increasing the subscription lists, for every subscriber is so much clear gain to our income, and is a real help toward an increase in advertisements.

With one exception, your committee is unanimously in favor of printing the magazine in the city where the editor, business manager, and headquarters of the Society are located.

A carefully drawn and detailed contract with a printing firm for one year should be made. The following questions are submitted to the Board:

1st. Shall the work be done in Washington? [Question left open by Board.]
2d. Shall the Magazine Committee draw up a contract and get estimates from any printers who desire to bid and submit the same to the Board, or shall this be left to the new Business Manager?

[The Magazine Committee was ordered to do this.]

V.—Management.

The management of the magazine is a most important question. The National Society is its financial supporter, acting through the Board of Management, and the same body acting in the same way must therefore have a general control over it. The management of the magazine should be in the hands of persons selected by the Board, but the ultimate authority should be the same in this case as in other cases, viz, the officers of the Society, subject always to the Continental Congress. With this understanding, your committee recommends the selection of an editorial staff, to consist of an editor-in-chief, a business manager, and as many subeditors as are necessary, the editor-in-chief and business manager to be elected by the Board of Management for the term of one year; to conduct the magazine according to the directions of the Board; to report to it at least once every two months; and if they should not be selected from the officers of the Society they should have the privilege of addressing the Board on the subject of the magazine, but not of voting thereon. Should they wish at any time to depart from the directions of the Board they should first consult with the Board, the Magazine Committee, or Executive Committee. They should be elected each year on or before May 7.

The subeditors to be members of the Society, appointed by the editor and business manager to act as their assistants, relieving them of much of the labor, but leaving them as the responsible heads of the magazine work. For example, it might be desirable to select a sub-editor to attend to the printing of official proceedings; another to prepare the supplement and index; another for ordinary proof-reading; another to have charge of subscriptions and mailing departments, etc. By this division of labor it is believed that we can obtain the services of ladies who are thoroughly competent, but who could
not give the time required if the whole work were attempted by one or two persons.

If the above report is accepted, the magazine committee will complete its work by the end of this month, and will thereafter have only such duties as are assigned to it by the Board of Management. Respectfully submitted,

ANITA NEWCOMB McGEE, M. D., Chairman.
LUCIA E. BLOUNT.
KATE KEARNEY HENRY.
ELLA LORAINÉ DORSEY.
BETTY M. RITCHIE.

APRIL 5, 1894.

It was moved and carried that this report be accepted and spread in full on the Minutes.

Mrs. Walworth reported that the April number of the magazine was now in type, and should be published at once, it containing, as usual, the Minutes of the meetings of the Board of Management, but not the Proceedings of the Continental Congress.

Mrs. Brackett moved a reconsideration of the motion passed at the last meeting relative to publishing the Proceedings of Congress in the April number of the magazine.

Motion carried.

Mrs. Geer moved that everything relating to the present volume of the magazine be left in the hands of the present editor, Mrs. Walworth.

Motion carried.

It was moved and carried that the Proceedings of the Congress be published in the May and June numbers, with an edition of 2,000 copies of the same, and that the proof be sent to the Committee on Proceedings of the Congress.

Dr. McGee changed the wording of her amendment to the By-laws, offered at the previous meeting, and it was passed as follows:

"Strike out Article X, and substitute: 'The Surgeon-General shall examine into the sanitary condition of the place selected for the Continental Congress and report on the same before Congress convenes, and she shall provide medical at-
tendance with facilities for prompt relief in case of accident or illness of members during the Congress.

It was moved and carried that the Treasurer-General be instructed to pay $60 to Mrs. C. A. Mann, Registrar-General, for postage on certificates of membership.

Mrs. Clarke offered the following resolution:

Whereas the need of a new national hymn was one of the subjects authorized by the Society for discussion in the meeting at Chicago on May 19, 1893, and papers were read there relating to it, and a resolution was passed requesting persons to compose a national hymn; and

Whereas at the request of a Rhode Island Chapter, the poem for such a hymn was written by Miss Caroline Hazard, an author of known ability, and was given to this Society through the Magazine; and

Whereas at the request of Mrs. E. H. Walworth, a National officer, the music was composed for these words by Mrs. Anne Adam Peets, a composer of well-known ability; and

Whereas the composer gave the copyright to Mrs. Walworth, to be used for this Society, according to her judgment, if Mrs. Peets was relieved of all expense of all publication, and Mrs. Peets signed a paper agreeing that all profits accruing from the sale of the music should go to the Mrs. Harrison portrait fund until it was complete, and after that to be used for the purchase of books for the library of the National Society; therefore,

Resolved, That the President-General is authorized to appoint a committee to encourage the use of this national hymn, and to report on its acceptability.

The resolution was moved and carried.

Mrs. Beale made the following motion:

As I was the member who moved that the Board meet at 3:30 during the winter months, on account of the early hour at which it grows dark, and, as I find that two of our most important members are unable to be present before 4, I therefore move that the hour for the meeting of the Board be changed to 4:15, which has been for two years the hour of meeting.

Mrs. Hull offered an amendment that the hour of meeting be 4 o'clock.

The amendment was accepted and the motion carried.
Dr. McGee, at the request of the Board of Management of the Mary Washington Chapter, moved that Chapter Registrars be granted permission to examine application papers filed at headquarters.

Motion carried.

The following motion was made by Miss Dorsey:

As one of those who voted most enthusiastically for Mrs. Keim's motion to admit all Daughters of the American Revolution to the meetings of the National Board, I move for a reconsideration of the same, for the reason that we have done an illegal thing, inasmuch as the said meetings are necessarily executive sessions, and we cannot admit them to the same.

No action taken.

The Board then adjourned.

April 17, 1894.

Pursuant to call, the Board of Management met at 1416 F street, at 3.30 P. M.

Present: Mrs. Beale, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Desha, Miss Dorsey, Mrs. Gannett, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Mann, Miss Miller, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Tullock, Miss Washington, and Miss Wilbur.

The meeting was called to order by the Recording Secretary-General.

In the absence of the President-General, Miss Miller was called to the Chair.

The minutes of April 5 and 9 were read by the Recording Secretary-General and accepted, after correction.

It was moved and carried that the regular business be suspended in order to take up the report of the Committee on Printing of the Constitution and By-laws. The report was accepted.

This report contained various amendments to the By-laws, which have been accepted by the Board, and explanatory footnotes, to be published with the Constitution.

Miss Desha offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the heads of the several Departments be requested to grant leave of absence May 10, 1894, to all Daughters of the American Revolution who desire to attend the ceremonies of the unveiling of the monument of Mary, the mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg, Virginia.
The Corresponding Secretary-General read a letter from J. E. Caldwell, of Philadelphia, asking if he could be authorized to sell the rosettes of the Society directly to members who had received the emblem, crediting the Society with the usual discount; it was moved and carried that he should not be granted this privilege, but that it be left in the hands of the Corresponding Secretary-General as directed in the By-laws.

Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, gave notice, through the Corresponding Secretary-General that she would offer at the next Congress the following amendment to Article IV, Section 2, of the Constitution:

"The honorary offices of the Society shall be conferred only upon such members as have rendered valuable aid to the Society; the honorary State Regents shall be elected by ballot by a vote of the majority of the Chapter Regents and delegates from their respective States present at the annual meeting of the Continental Congress.

The Registrars-General presented the names of 69 applicants as eligible to membership; which were accepted.

The Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization stated that a new Chapter was formed at Bloomington, Illinois, called the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter. It was brought to the notice of the Board that there exists a rule forbidding the naming of Chapters for living persons.

The Colonial Chapter of Minneapolis presented the names of 10 persons as members of that Chapter.

The State Regent of New York asked the sanction of the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization, and also that of the Board, to form a new Chapter in New York City. The permission was granted.

The State Regent of Connecticut presented the resignation of Mrs. T. S. Gold as Chapter Regent of West Cornwall, Connecticut, and nominated Mrs. Wm. Beardslee Rudd as her successor. The name of Mrs. Emily Starkweather Chase was accepted as Regent of the East Greenwich Chapter, Rhode Island.

Mrs. Geer nominated Mrs. C. C. Snyder as Vice-President-General.

The Board then adjourned.
Pursuant to call, the Board of Management met at 1416 F street at 4 P. M.

Present: Mrs. Blount, Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Burnett, Miss Blunt, of Maryland, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Desha, Miss Dorsey, Mrs. Gannett, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Maddox, of California, Mrs. Mann, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Tullock, Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Wilbur; Mrs. Foot and Mrs. Johnson, members of the Advisory Board, were also present.

In the absence of the President-General, Mrs. Hamilton was called to the Chair.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain-General.

The Recording Secretary-General read the Minutes of April 47, which were accepted after correction.

The Registrars-General presented the names of 140 applicants as eligible for membership to the National Society. All of whom were accepted.

Mrs. Mann, Registrar-General, reported that she had issued 53 permits for badges.

Mrs. Geer moved that the Printing Committee be authorized to print postal cards announcing the receipt of application papers, to be sent to each applicant as soon as her papers are received at National Headquarters.

Motion carried.

Mrs. Maddox moved that application papers not furnishing sufficient proof for verification should be returned for fuller data within a reasonable time after they are received.

Motion carried.

The Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization offered the following report:

"Mrs. Clark, State Regent of New Hampshire, presents the name of Mrs. Annie B. Shepard for Chapter Regent of Londonderry. Mrs. Mildred F. Wallace having declined to act as State Regent of Washington, Mrs. Harriet P. Crabbe was appointed in her place. A new Chapter, named 'The Continentals,' has been formed in this city, Mrs. Frances F. Balliuger as Regent. Mrs. Hinkle, State Regent of Ohio, presents the name of Mrs. Augusta Isham Hicks as Chapter Re-
AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

of Piqua, Ohio. Mrs. O'Fallon, State Regent of Missouri, nominates Miss Ethel B. Allen as Chapter Regent of Kansas City."

The report was accepted.

The Treasurer-General offered the following report, which was accepted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance April 4, 1894</td>
<td>$3,508.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received in fees and dues</td>
<td>$1,107.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazine money</td>
<td>$58.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rosettes</td>
<td>$2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account Mystic (Conn.) charters</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life membership</td>
<td>$62.50</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,739.94</strong></td>
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**Expenses of National Society.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Furnishing stationery, printing</td>
<td>$344.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazine</td>
<td>$300.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stenographer National Congress</td>
<td>$141.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portrait funds</td>
<td>$6.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned dues</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rosettes</td>
<td>$20.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>To permanent fund</td>
<td>$303.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Stone's salary</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,167.15</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Balance May 4, 1894                   $3,572.79

The Corresponding Secretary-General reported as follows for March and April:

March—Constitutions issued             185
   Application blanks                   1,593
   Rosettes sold, 91, at 30 cents       $27.30
   Letters written                      150
   Postals written                      17
   Sent lists of new officers to all State and Chapter Regents and to Chapter Secretaries where known.

April—Constitutions issued            243
   Blanks issued                        2,640
   Rosettes sold, 108, at 30 cents      $32.40
   Circulars issued                     422
   Letters written                      172
   Eight rosettes sent by order of Treasurer-General $2.40
The Corresponding Secretary-General reported the receipt of the following letters: from Mrs. William Wirt Henry, of Virginia, accepting position as chairman of standing Committee on National University; Mrs. James Lyons, of Virginia, accepting position as member of the Advisory Board; letters from the Department of the Interior, Department of Justice, Department of Labor, and War Department, all granting, with pleasure, the leave of absence on May 10 to any members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution who may desire it. The Treasury Department and Department of Agriculture refer the question to the President. Letters relative to the election of an Editor for the magazine were read. Mrs. Wilbour, of Rhode Island, desires Mrs. Walworth to continue as Editor; Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, recommends Miss Janet Richards as Editor; Mrs. Morson, of Alabama, desires that a lineal only be appointed; Rev. J. C. Markham, of New York, strongly recommends Mrs. Walworth's retention as Editor.

Mrs. Clarke, secretary of the Finance Committee, presented for criticism the circular which the committee had been authorized by the Board to have printed and sent to the Chapters. Accepted.

The Recording Secretary-General presented the following committees appointed by the President-General:

Committee on Badges.—Mrs. J. C. Burrows, Michigan, Chairman; Mrs. M. S. Lockwood.

Committee on National Hymn.—Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, Rhode Island, Chairman; Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, New York; Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, Illinois; Mrs. C. C. Foster, Indiana.

Addition to Standing Committee on Colonial Home.—Mrs. Leland Stanford, California; Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, New York; Mrs. Keim, Connecticut.

Mrs. Keim offered the following resolution, which was accepted:

"Resolved, That Mrs. H. M. Shepard, of Chicago, chairman of Building Committee of Colonial Home, be permitted to have the printing and typewriting necessary for the furtherance of the work of her committee done in Chicago, and that bills for such work be honored by the National Society, after approval by the Board of Management."
The chairman of the Magazine Committee presented her report in regard to the printing and publishing of the magazine, and presented bids received from various printers and publishers, with specimens of their work.

The consideration of this report was deferred.

Nominations for Editor were then called for by the Chair, and Mrs. Walworth and Mrs. Lockwood were nominated.

In connection with the election of an Editor the Recording Secretary-General reported the receipt of a circular letter signed by the State Regents of Arkansas, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Vermont, strongly urging the election of a "lineal" Editor.

The vote on the nominations was then taken by ballot.

The result was a tie, and the election was postponed.

The Corresponding Secretary-General read a letter from the President-General offering the resignation of Mrs. Mary C. Gannett as Recording Secretary-General on account of ill health. The resignation was accepted with regret, and a vote of thanks tendered Mrs. Gannett for her efficient services.

Mrs. Edward Goodfellow was nominated as Recording Secretary-General.

Mrs. C. C. Snyder was elected a Vice-President-General.

Miss Desha gave notice that she would offer the following amendments to the By-laws:

"Whereas the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized to honor 'the men and women who achieved American Independence,' and not for the purpose of complimenting living people; and

"Whereas the Board of Management, early in 1891, for good and sufficient reasons decided that Chapters should not be named for living people—

"I therefore give notice that I will offer the following amendment to the By-Laws:

"ARTICLE XI.

"(7) Chapters must not be named for living persons; and, unless there is good and sufficient reason, they should not be named for persons who belong to a later historical period than the one ending in 1820."
Also to change number of present Article XVIII to XIX, and insert new Article XVIII as follows:

"ARTICLE XVIII.

"Any member conducting herself, either at the Chapter meetings or elsewhere, in a way calculated to disturb the harmony of the Society, or to impair its good name or prosperity, or to injure the reputation of any member thereof, may, after thorough investigation, be reprimanded, suspended, or expelled, as the National Board of Management may decide."

The amendment to Section 6, Article XI, of the By-laws, offered at a previous meeting by Miss Knight, of Rhode Island, was laid on the table.

Miss Desha moved that the President be requested to grant leave of absence to all members of the Society employed in the Departments who wish to go to Fredericksburg on May 10.

Motion carried.

It was moved and carried that the Constitutions be printed at once.

The thanks of the Board were offered to Hon. T. L. Johnson for a copy of the Congressional Directory.

The Board then adjourned until Friday, May 4, 1894.

May 4, 1894.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Management was held at 1416 F Street, at 4 P.M. Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton in the Chair.

Present: Mrs. Blount, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Desha, Miss Dorsey, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Maddox, Dr. McGee, Miss Miller, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Tullock, and Miss Eugenia Washington.

The Registrars-General presented the names of 67 applicants as eligible for membership in the National Society; who were accepted.

Mrs. Geer moved that the Board should proceed with the election of an Editor.
Motion carried; and the following nominations were made: Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Walworth, and Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston.

The vote was then taken by ballot; which resulted in the election of Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. Keim offered the following resolution; which was adopted.

"Resolved, That Mrs. Lockwood have authority to choose a Business Manager for the magazine, subject to the approval of the Board."

The Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization presented the following names for Chapter Regents: Mrs. Adam Stephen Dandridge, Shepherdstown, West Virginia; Miss Kinnie E. Smith, Parkersburg, West Virginia; Mrs. Annie M. Randolph Hunt, Kingston, Rhode Island.

A correction was made in the case of Mrs. Harriet J. Hawes, Freeport, Illinois, who had been previously confirmed as Chapter Regent in Freeport, Indiana.

The Corresponding Secretary-General reported the death of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Mettler, of Bound Brook, New Jersey, and Mrs. Eliza A. Brown of St. Paul, Minnesota. She was authorized to write letters of condolence to the families of the deceased.

A letter was read from a lady whose daughter's papers were filed, but who died before admission was granted. It was decided to admit the papers.

The following letters were reported: From Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke, of New Hampshire, Mrs. Ellen H. Cantrell, Arkansas; and Mrs. Elizabeth Andrew-Hill, Georgia, accepting positions on standing Committee on National University; from Mrs. Shepard, of Illinois, accepting the position as chairman of the Committee on Colonial Home; from Mrs. Jas. S. Peck, of Wisconsin, protesting against the passage of amendment to By-laws which states that all State Regents must be born in the State of which they are Regents; from Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, of Rhode Island, accepting position on Committee on Colonial Home.

Dr. McGee, Chairman of Magazine Committee, stated that the Committee, 4 to 1, had decided that the printing of the magazine should be done in the city where the Editor resides;
and after careful consideration the Committee had decided that in the interest of the best economy the printing and publishing of the magazine should be given to Judd & Detwiler, of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Henry moved that the bid of Judd & Detwiler be accepted.

Motion carried.

It was moved and carried that the Corresponding Secretary-General inform Mrs. Lockwood of her appointment as Editor of the magazine, and express a desire that she should be present at the next meeting of the Board.

It was moved and carried that all application papers received one month shall be examined and submitted to the Board for acceptance, or returned to the applicants if not accepted, before those received another month are considered.

The Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization read a letter from Miss McAllister, of New York, in regard to the formation of another Chapter in New York City.

Miss Desha offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, (1) That the genealogy of members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution be published under the name of "The Lineage Book"—the first book to contain the genealogies of the charter members (818), the other books to contain those of 1,000 members, excepting the second, which will contain all between the last charter member and the number 2,000.

"(2). That the first book be printed immediately, and the succeeding books as rapidly as they can be prepared.

"(3). That the Chapters be informed that the Lineage Book, in paper binding, will be sold at 50 cents a copy, and that they be requested to send their orders for the books as promptly as possible, that the Printing Committee may know the number of copies to have printed."

Resolution accepted.

Mrs. Maddox, of California, moved that the Board appoint a Committee of Safety, consisting of five members.

Motion carried.

The following ladies were nominated: Miss Mallett, Mrs. Mann, Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Desha, and Miss Virginia Miller.
Miss Desha presented the following "Appeal to the Daughters of the American Revolution in behalf of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association:"

"As an Honorary Vice-President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I deem it my duty to make an official special appeal to that Association, stating that, having been present at its organization on October 11, 1890, when, the organization being happily completed, the first motion made and resolution offered was 'that we make it our first work to aid in the completion of the monument to the mother of Washington,' which was received with enthusiasm, put to vote, and passed by acclamation.

"No official or concerted action has ever been taken by the Society on the subject, although several Chapters—notably the Mary Washington Chapter, of Washington City; the John Marshall, of Louisville, Kentucky; the New York City; Rome, Georgia; and several others—have made most liberal donations.

"It has become my official duty now to bring the matter before all the Chapters throughout the country, that every Daughter may be afforded an opportunity to add her mite (though it may be) to redeem the noble pledge made by the organization of our great Patriotic Society (now numbering over four thousand) on October 11, 1890.

[Extract from Constitution.]

"The objects of this Society are: To perpetuate the memory of men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition of historic spots and the erection of monuments.

"I enclose herewith a concise history of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, its rise and work, and a statement of its present needs, and feel that I need say nothing more to insure your utmost sympathy and best efforts in its behalf.

"Respectfully and truly yours,

"MARGARET HATZEL,
"Secretary of the N. M. W. M. A.,
"Honorary Vice-President D. A. R."
No action was taken on this paper at this meeting.
It was moved and carried that the meetings of the Board be limited to two hours.
The meeting then adjourned until Saturday, May 5, 1894.

May 5, 1894.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Management was held at 1416 F street at 4 P. M.

Present: Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Burnett, Miss Desha, Miss Dorsey, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Maddox, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Mann, Miss Miller, Mrs. Tullcck, and Miss Eugenia Washington.

In the absence of the President-General, Mrs Brackett was called to the Chair.

The Corresponding Secretary-General was authorized to reply to Mrs. Hetzel's appeal in behalf of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, and state that while they sympathized with the object, and hoped all Daughters of the American Revolution would contribute, they did not wish to authorize a circular calling on the Chapters for contributions.

Mrs. Maddox, State Regent of California, presented the name of Mrs. Jessie Benton Frémont as Regent of Escholtzia Chapter, Los Angeles, California.

The appointment was confirmed.

A letter was read from Mrs. Mathes, State Regent of Tennessee, asking if it were desirable that Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution should give their services to all kinds of charitable entertainments.

Miss Dorsey offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Inasmuch as the objects of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are fully defined in Article II of the Constitution, I move that those objects be strictly adhered to, and that neither the Society nor any part thereof shall identify itself in an official capacity with other societies having dissimilar objects."

An invitation was read from Mrs. Hetzel to the National Board, to attend the celebration at Fredericksburg, May 10.

It was accepted with thanks.
A letter was read from Mrs. Smith, Regent of Philadelphia Chapter, in relation to members joining other patriotic societies.

Instructions were asked from the Capital Publishing Company in regard to the publication of the May and June numbers of the magazine.

It was moved and carried that the instructions already given by the National Board should be complied with.

The Corresponding Secretary-General was directed to inform Mrs. Walworth of this resolution.

Also to write to Mrs. Hubbard, of California, expressing gratification at the planting of the Liberty Tree, and appreciation of the beautiful souvenir sent to the contributors.

Also to Mrs. Mathes, of Tennessee, congratulating her upon the organization of an additional Chapter in Memphis, and expressing the hope that success and harmony would attend the Watauga Chapter.

Also to the Pittsburg Chapter, congratulating them upon the acquisition of the "Block House," and concurring in the sentiments of respect and affection expressed for the State Regent, Mrs. N. B. Hogg.

Mrs. Henry offered the following resolution, which was accepted:

"Resolved, That the former and present Historians-General be requested to send to each member a typewritten duplicate of her lineage for correction before it is printed in the "Lineage Book."

Mrs. Brackett stated that, as the Constitution called for an Executive Committee, she moved that such a committee should be elected at the next called meeting.

Upon motion, Mrs. Mann was authorized to have a complete directory of the Society typewritten, at a price not to exceed $30.

The Board then adjourned."
**MRS. HARRISON PORTRAIT FUND.**

Received in March and April, 1894:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Charles Burhans, Kingston, N. Y.</td>
<td>$10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Mary B. Semple, Tennessee</td>
<td>3 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Mary D. B. Gude</td>
<td>2 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Richard H. Greene, New York</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Edna M. Greene</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Newcomb</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. W. S. Thompson</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Effie Andrews</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Mary Saxton</td>
<td>1 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. W. C. Story</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss J. Clinton Jones</td>
<td>1 00</td>
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<td>Miss Montgomery</td>
<td>1 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Seth Low</td>
<td>1 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. M. S. Swift</td>
<td>1 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Emma Wood</td>
<td>1 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. George W. Jenkins</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Bertha C. Perry</td>
<td>7 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. George Pre-cott</td>
<td>1 00</td>
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<td>Mrs. Philip V. R. Van Wick</td>
<td>1 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Misses Springer</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss R. H. Walworth</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Estelle Doremus</td>
<td>1 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Wallin H. Sems</td>
<td>3 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. George de Forest</td>
<td>5 06</td>
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<tr>
<td>A member of the Abigail Phelps Chapter, Connecticut</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Emma C. King, Ohio</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunbury Chapter, Pennsylvania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Sallie Ewing Pope, Kentucky</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. A. N. Wildman, Connecticut</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. W. C. Clement, Vermont</td>
<td>2 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A meeting of the National Committee on the Portrait Fund was held in New York on April 28, 1894, by an order of the Chairman, Mrs. John Risley Putnam. After a discussion of various plans proposed, and the reading of letters containing suggestions, it was decided to make an appeal to all Chapters which have not yet subscribed, thus enabling them to have a share in this first great completed work of the Society. A request is also made to all new members of the Society to send a contribution to the portrait fund. Forty-two Chapters have already contributed, which leaves half of those organized to be heard from yet. A list of the Chapters having contributed, with the amounts, will be published in a short time. We hope the number will be largely increased before the last days of June.

**ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH, Treasurer.**
NATIONAL HYMN
FOR THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

WORDS BY CAROLINE HAZZARD
MUSIC BY MRS. J. B. PERET 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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