As the loftiest figure at the Nation's Capital is that of Woman - so may her influence for good in the Nation's life be ever paramount.

WOMAN'S WEEK IN WASHINGTON

COMPLIMENTS OF THE WASHINGTON POST.
Pursuant to call, the Board of Management met at 902 F Street, at 4 p. m., Mrs. Brackett in the chair.

Present: Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Burnett, Dr. McGee, Miss Desha, Miss Mallett, Mrs. Mann, Miss Wilbour, Mrs. Tullock, Mrs. Henry, Miss Miller, Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Washington, and Mrs. Foote, of the Advisory Board.

The Recording Secretary read the minutes of January 3, 4, and 21, which were accepted.

Mrs. Mann, chairman of the Badge Committee, presented the badges, which were accepted, and a vote of thanks was given to the committee.

It was decided to have white badges for the Advisory Board.

Miss Washington moved that the bill for the badges be paid. Motion carried.

Miss Desha moved that the following notice be put into the "Star" of Saturday, February 9, and the "Sunday Post" of February 10: "Members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, can obtain membership badges at the rooms of the Society, rooms 51-54, fourth floor, Washington Loan and Trust Building, corner Ninth and F Streets, from now until the Congress, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. No member will be admitted to the church without a badge." Motion carried.
The Registrars presented the names of three hundred and ninety-eight applicants as eligible to membership. The Secretary casting the ballot, the same were accepted.

Mrs. Mann presented her report, which was accepted.

The Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters presented the following report, which was accepted:

The State Regent of New York has appointed Mrs. Chauncey Stoddard as Chapter Regent in Plattsburg. The State Regent of Virginia has appointed Mrs. Katherine S. G. Paul as Chapter Regent of the Valley Chapter in Harrisonburg. The State Regent of Vermont has appointed Mrs. Mary Warren Barrett as Chapter Regent in Poultey. The State Regent of Iowa appoints Mrs. Annie Mosely Bissell as Chapter Regent in Sioux City. The Vice-President in Charge of Organization appoints Miss Maria Dalrymple Williams as State Regent of Maryland. The State Regent of Washington appoints Mrs. Fannie L. Welton Cannon as Chapter Regent in Spokane. The Vice-President in Charge of Organization appoints Mrs. Harriet P. Thompson as Chapter Regent in Flint, Michigan. I have received a report of the Chickamauga Chapter, Chattanooga, Tennessee; also resolution of regret at the resignation of Mrs. William Strother from the Oglethorpe Chapter, Columbus, Georgia, to become the Regent of a new Chapter in Albany, Georgia.

Mrs. Burnett presented the report of the Treasurer-General, which was accepted.

Report of the Treasurer-General, Daughters of the American Revolution, for January, 1895.

The balance on hand December 29, 1894, was $3,675 03.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charters</td>
<td>$35 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Initiation fees</td>
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<td>Annual dues</td>
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<td>Rosettes</td>
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<td>Life membership fees</td>
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<td>Magazine</td>
<td>446 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commission on sale of souvenir spoons</td>
<td>23 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blanks</td>
<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not designated</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,288 60</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$5,963 63</td>
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## OFFICIAL.

### PAYMENTS.

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Dues refunded</td>
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<td>Treasurer-General, for postage</td>
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<td>Treasurer-General, for clerk</td>
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<td>Roberts, for printing</td>
<td>162 50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rent for general office, one month</td>
<td>59 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary of office clerk, one month</td>
<td>50 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recording Secretary-General, for postage</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Julia K. Hogg, for postage</td>
<td>6 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. De B. R. Keim, committee work, for agent</td>
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<td>Mrs. De B. R. Keim, for postage and stationery</td>
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<td>Engraving certificates</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. E. Caldwell &amp; Company, account rosettes</td>
<td>40 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidental office expenses to office clerk</td>
<td>30 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. Gregory, 100 certificates</td>
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<td>Mrs. H. M. Shepherd, typewriting, postage, etc.</td>
<td>30 80</td>
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<td>M. W. McClary, Harrisburg Publishing Company (in account with Mrs. H. M. Shepherd)</td>
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<td>Magazine printing</td>
<td>267 33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salary of Business Manager of Magazine</td>
<td>50 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salary of proof-reader for Magazine and lineage book</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Maurice Joyce Engraving Company</td>
<td>28 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Washington Post,” notice of meeting</td>
<td>2 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage, Mrs. A. C. Greer</td>
<td>14 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judd &amp; Detweiler, programmes</td>
<td>32 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

February 1, 1895. Balance, cash on hand $5,004 39

Respectfully submitted.  

**MIRANDA TULLOCK,**  
Treasurer-General.

January 31, 1895.

Miss Washington presented a bill from Mrs. Hogg, State Regent of Pennsylvania, for postage. Dr. McGee moved that the account of the State Regent of Pennsylvania for postage and stationery be paid, and that similar accounts of the other State Regents be also paid. Miss Desha amended this motion by moving that the matter be referred to the Congress. Motion carried.

The Corresponding Secretary presented her report, together with that of the clerk of the office, Daughters of the American Revolution, which were accepted.

* $4 for Magazine; $24 for lineage book.
Report of the Corresponding Secretary-General for the month of January, 1895.—Application blanks issued, 2,335; Constitutions, 601; circulars, 584 each of three kinds. I have received letters from the following: From Mrs. Mary J. Seymour, requesting that the Massachusetts delegates be seated directly in front of the presiding officer and, if possible, in the very front row. From the Abigail Phelps Chapter, urging the re-election of Mrs. Keim as State Regent, but in the event of her declining the nomination they desire to strongly recommend her as First Vice-President-General. (Referred to the Congress.) From the Broad Seal Chapter, offering a resolution to the Congress in regard to amendments. It is as follows: From Miss Blunt, ex-State Regent of Maryland, requesting that definite instructions be given as to the powers of State Regents, and whether they are ex-officio members of the local board. Letter from James E. Caldwell & Co., in regard to the issuing of the insignia. Letters of acceptance from Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Heger, Miss Lipscomb, and Mrs. Dickins, as members of the Reception Committee. Telegram from Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, asking for time at the Congress to present the invitation from the Atlanta Chapter committee in the Cotton State International Exposition Committee. By-Laws of the John Marshall Chapter, Louisville. By-Laws of the Oglethorpe Chapter, Columbus, Georgia. National Hymn: “Song of Freedom,” from the Buffalo Chapter, and “Home and Country,” from the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Groton and Stonington, Connecticut. Also, on January 24, 1895, announcement of the death of Mrs. Mary Starkweather, former treasurer Minneapolis Chapter, Minnesota, and Mrs. M. B. Smith, December 15, 1894, Minneapolis Chapter, notice sent by Mrs. Newport, State Regent, Minnesota; also, January 12, 1894, death of Mrs. Harriet Taylor Boardman, charter member of Roger Sherman Chapter, New Milford, Connecticut; also death, January 18, 1895, of Miss Mary E. Stevenson, member of the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Bloomington, Illinois; also death of Mrs. S. E. Snively, of Philadelphia Chapter; also death of Mrs. Cummins of the Army and Navy Chapter, Washington, D. C. A letter from Dr. Liston H. Montgomery, Chicago, Illinois, in regard to a monument to be erected on the site where the valiant General Montgomery
fell, December, 1775. He asks that it may be discussed during the coming Congress. Two volumes of Gibbs' Documentary History of the American Revolution, presented by Colonel John B. Erwin, of Lancaster, South Carolina, and "Uncle Sam's Church, his Creed, Bible, and Hymn Book," by John Bell Bouton, Cambridge, Massachusetts. A letter from Mrs. Myers, Regent of the Dolly Madison Chapter, No. 2, in regard to the term of office of State Regents. The Corresponding Secretary-General asks instructions as to articles for other magazines than the American Monthly. Letter from Harrisburg Publishing Company announcing that they had forwarded two hundred copies of the Lineage Book bound in cloth and eight hundred volumes bound in paper.

The Corresponding Secretary was authorized to furnish Miss Blunt, ex-State Regent of Maryland, with definite information relative to power of State Regents.

In reply to Mrs. Myers, of Tennessee, Mrs. Burnett offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to write to Mrs. Myers, Regent of Dolly Madison Chapter, No. 2, Memphis, Tennessee, that the question of limiting the time of State Regents having been decided by the Congress of 1893 (American Monthly Magazine, page 518, volume II), the matter has passed from the jurisdiction of the Board of Management. The Delegates and Regents of each State can limit the time of their own State Regents if they so desire, due notice of such action having been previously given.

Motion carried.

In reply to the inquiry of the Corresponding Secretary-General relative to articles written for other magazines, Dr. McGee moved that the Board deprecates the publication of official matter in any other periodical than our official magazine.

Motion carried.


January 3. To postage on mail.............................. $0.02
5. Postage.................................................. 0.10
4. Express to Mrs. Stevenson from Mrs. Burnett........... 25
4. Express to Miss Hill from Mrs. Burnett............... 25
5. Express to Harrisburg from Mrs. Lockwood........... 25
4. Express to Mrs. Stevenson—certificates.............. 0.80
Miss Mallett presented the directory of the members of the Society as submitted by Mrs. Matthews, which was satisfactory. In view of the fact that Mrs. Matthews had done much extra work on the same and brought it down to date, Miss Miller moved that she be paid $20 for extra services, making the total amount $50. Motion carried.

The report of the Business Manager of the Magazine was read and accepted.

**THIRD REPORT.**

*American Monthly Magazine, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager.*

**RECEIPTS.**

1894-95, December 1 to February 1:

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>To subscriptions, as per vouchers and cash-register</td>
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<td>To sale of extra Magazines</td>
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<td>To advertisements</td>
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<tr>
<td>To cuts paid for privately</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subscriptions sent direct to Treasurer-General</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$614.54</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
OFFICIAL.

OFFICE EXPENDITURES.
To mailing extra copies as second-class matter, as per vouchers. $2 41
To postage 6 47
To postage for Editor 50
To commissions to agents 10 41
To incidentals 65

$20 44

Amount delivered to Treasurer-General $590 10
Amount in hands of Treasurer-General 4 00
Expenditures 20 44

$614 54

BANK ACCOUNT.
Balance from last report $164 10
To photographs for reproduction $1 25
To Congressional Library as copyright fees from December, 1892 12 00

$13 25
Balance on hand 150 85

$164 10

BILLS PRESENTED TO TREASURER-GENERAL.
Printers' bills for December $265 39
Printers' bills for January 267 33
To business management 100 00
To proof-reading 10 00
To W. F. Roberts, for 500 postals (1,000 folders to go to new subscribers) 13 50
To Maurice Joyce, engraver:
Plates for November, $22.55; for December, $23.42 45 97
Plates for December 4 00
Of which amount $28.60 was paid for privately.
Plates for January, not yet presented.

Respectfully submitted.

LILIAN LOCKWOOD,
Business Manager.

The Board adjourned.
MONDAY, February 11, 1895.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Management met at 902 F Street, at 2 p. m., Mrs. Brackett in the chair.

A quorum being present, the Board proceeded to business. Mrs. O'Donoghue, through Mrs. Henry, asked if the air of "America" to be sung at the Congress might be changed. It was moved and carried not to make the change requested.

The names of five ladies were added to the list of ushers.

Mrs. Geer presented the following report: The State Regent of Pennsylvania reports the resignations of the following persons as Chapter Regents: Miss Helen G. Johnson, of Williamsport; Mrs. Lucy M. Cohon, of Warren; Mrs. Sarah T. Wister, of Duncannon. The Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization has received the resignation of Miss Alice Lovell as Chapter Regent in Natchez, Mississippi. Mrs. W. H. H. Smith, Regent of the Ursula Walker Chapter, in Toledo, Ohio, has sent an encouraging report of her Chapter, fifteen members having been enrolled. The State Regent of Arkansas appoints Mrs. Lilian Brown Menke as Chapter Regent in Fayetteville, Arkansas. The State Regent of Pennsylvania appoints Mrs. Frances E. Farquhar as Chapter Regent in Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania. I have received a most excellent report from the secretary of the Ondawa Chapter, Cambridge, New York. Mrs. McKee, their able and efficient Regent, has enrolled thirty-two members since November 8, when the first meeting was called. The report was accepted.

The Registrars presented the names of eighteen applicants as eligible to membership. The Secretary casting the ballot, the same were accepted.

Mrs. Lockwood, chairman of Press and Publication Committee, spoke in favor of having the reporters of the newspapers admitted to the Congress. Mrs. Blount moved that the reporters be admitted, and that the papers be requested to send ladies, if possible. Motion carried.

Miss Desha read a letter from Mrs. Doremus in reference to the insignia presented to the Infanta Eulalia. Mrs. Lockwood moved that the matter be laid on the table. Motion carried.

Mrs. Tullock read a letter from a newly formed Chapter in New Jersey, where the members claimed to have come through
an organized Chapter and where only $28 had been sent. Mrs.
Lockwood moved that the Corresponding Secretary-General
write that the matter is irregular, and that the new Chapter
must send $36 for the first twelve members. Motion carried.

Mrs. Mann moved that the members of the National Board
be requested to wear their badges around their necks. Carried.

Miss Miller moved that notice of the distribution of badges be
inserted in the "Star" of Saturday, February 16, and the
"Post" of Sunday, February 17. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood moved that Dr. McGee be directed to take
charge of the preparation and printing of the Directory of the
Daughters of the American Revolution, soon to be published,
and that the Treasurer-General reimburse her for such clerical
work as she may find to be necessary. Motion carried.

Mrs. Geer spoke of the Chapter Directory that she had been
making out, and asked whether it should be printed separate
from the Directory. Mrs. Blount moved that this be included
in the Directory to be published in April. Miss Desha moved
to have five typewritten copies made. Mrs. Blount moved to
have this done provided it did not exceed five dollars. Motions
carried.

Dr. McGee, of the committee appointed to send letter of symp-
athy to Mrs. Stevenson on behalf of the Board, reported that
the same had been prepared, signed by the members of the com-
mittee, and sent.

Mrs. Geer moved that the Corresponding Secretary-General
be instructed to write a letter of sympathy to Miss Louise Ward
McAllister, State Regent of New York. Motion carried.

The Board then adjourned.

AGNES M. BURNETT,
Recording Secretary-General.
PROCEEDINGS

OF

FOURTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, DAUGHTERS

OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

FIRST DAY.—MORNING.

The Fourth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution convened in Washington, D. C., at the Church of Our Father, corner of L and 13th Streets, February 19, 1895, at 10 o’clock a. m.

Congress was called to order by Mrs. Agnes M. Burnett, Recording Secretary-General.

Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, of the District of Columbia, was nominated for Chairman; which motion was duly seconded.

Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York: I would like to ask if this nomination is for the whole Congress or simply the opening?

Mrs. Lockwood: I move that we elect a Chairman only for one day.

Motion seconded.

A MEMBER: I move it be for the whole time.

The RECORDING SECRETARY: All who are in favor of electing the Chairman for one day please say “aye.” Those opposed please say “no.”

The motion prevailed.

The RECORDING SECRETARY: The motion has been carried. All in favor of Mrs. Lockwood as Chairman please say “aye;” contrary, “no.” The ayes have it.

Mrs. Lockwood: Ladies, I am very thankful that this is but for one day. Will the Chaplain lead in prayer?

The CHAPLAIN-GENERAL (Mrs. Bullock): O Lord, God of truth and justice, we approach thee this morning with praise and thanksgiving and supplication, for thou art God alone. The earth is thine and the fullness thereof, the world and all
that dwells therein. Thou hast created all things, and thou carest for all that thou hast created. It is in thee that we live, move, and have our being, and from thee cometh every good and perfect gift. O God, we thank thee for the blessing of civil and religious liberty which we enjoy, and for thy providence and care over us since our last Congress; especially do we ask thee to be with those of our members who are absent on account of affliction. O God, be with them in great mercy, and may they feel the consolation of believing that thou lovest those whom thou chasteneth. Our Father, we thank thee that thou hast permitted us to meet together again. We feel that it is our first duty, as well as our highest privilege, to unite our hearts in prayer to thee for thy grace and care and blessing. May we enter upon this work with our hearts free from prejudice and passion and animated only with a desire for thy glory. May courtesy and kindness harmonize all our deliberations and blessing crown our effort, so as to secure the true and permanent interest of our association. Keep us from sin day by day and deliver us from all dangers, both seen and unseen, and when our earthly days are ended be thou near us, O God, to bear us safely through the valley of the shadow where trials and sorrows never come and tears of sorrow never flow. Hear us, our Father, in these our supplications, for Christ's sake. Amen. (All join in the Lord's prayer.) Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come, thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory forever. Amen.

"The Star Spangled Banner" was then sung by soloists, the Congress joining in the chorus.

The CHAIRMAN: We will now attend to the roll call, receiving of credentials, and giving badges. The Secretary will please call the roll.

The roll was called as follows:

President-General: Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson.
Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters:
Mrs. A. C. Geer.
Vice-Presidents-General: Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. A. Howard Clark, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey, Mrs. Harry Heth, Mrs. M. S. Lockwood, Mrs. A. G. Brackett, Miss Virginia Miller, Mrs. Hoke Smith, Mrs. L. P. Blackburn, Mrs. Henry Gannett.

Treasurer-General: Mrs. Miranda Tullock.
Recording Secretary-General: Mrs. Agnes M. Burnett.
Corresponding Secretary-General: Miss Mary Desha.
Registrars-General: Miss Fedora I. Wilbur, Mrs. Charles A. Mann, Miss Anna S. Mallett, Mrs. Roberdean Buchanan.
Surgeon-General: Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee.
Historian-General: Mrs. Henry F. Blount.
Chaplain-General: Mrs. J. J. Bullock.

ALABAMA.

State Regent, Mrs. James Bruce Morson.

ARKANSAS.

State Regent, Mrs. Wm. A. Cantrell.

CALIFORNIA.

State Regent, Mrs. V. K. Maddox.

Sequoia Chapter.—Mrs. Henry Wetherbee, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Stephen J. Field; delegate, Mrs. John R. Jarboe; delegate, Mrs. David D. Colton; alternate, Mrs. A. W. Greeley.

Eschscholzia Chapter.—Miss Susan G. Patton, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Henry T. Lee.

COLORADO.

State Regent, Mrs. William F. Slocum, Jr.

CONNECTICUT.

State Regent, Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim.

General James Wadsworth Chapter (Middletown).—Miss Susan C. Clarke, Regent; alternate, Mrs. W. T. Elmer; delegate, Mrs. O. V. Coffin; alternate, Mrs. D. W. Northrop.

Lucretia Shaw Chapter (New London).—Miss Alice Chew, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Wm. P. Eaken; delegate, Mrs. Wm. S. Chappell; alternate, Miss Anne B. Rogers.
Ruth Willys Chapter (Hartford).—Mrs. J. M. Holcomb, Regent; alternate, Mrs. O. H. Pitkin; delegate, Miss M. K. Talcott; alternate, Mrs. J. S. Camp; delegate, Miss C. D. Bissell; alternate, Miss Emily W. Ellsworth; delegate, Mrs. C. E. Gross; alternate, Miss Mary Frances.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk).—Mrs. E. J. Hill, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Sarah E. H. Belden.

Ruth Heart Chapter (Meriden).—Mrs. C. H. S. Davis, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Geo. C. Merriam; delegate, Mrs. Levi E. Coe; alternate, Mrs. B. C. Kennard.

Melicent Porter Chapter (Waterbury).—Mrs. S. H. Kellogg, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Edward Steele; delegate, Mrs. Henry C. Griggs; alternate, Mrs. Sarah K. Plume.

Mary Wooster Chapter (Danbury).—Mrs. Estelle Bliss, Regent; alternate, Mrs. John Bacon; delegate, Mrs. M. B. Walsh; alternate, Miss Annie J. Bliss.

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter (New Haven).—Mrs. D. T. A. Tyler, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Foote; delegate, Mrs. Kinney; alternate, Mrs. Welch; delegate, Mrs. N. D. Sperry; alternate, Mrs. Peets.

Roger Sherman Chapter (New Milford).—Mrs. H. S. Mygott, Regent; alternate, Mrs. L. G. Merritt.

Fanny Ledyard Chapter (Mystic).—Mrs. H. N. Wheeler, Regent; alternate, Mrs. A. H. Simmons; delegate, Mrs. S. H. Buckley; alternate, Mrs. Chris. Morgan.

Anna Warner Bailey Chapter (Groton).—Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb, Regent; alternate, Miss Julia E. Smith; delegate, Mrs. Frank Arms; alternate, Miss Mary L. Hall; delegate, Mrs. F. B. Noyes; alternate, Mrs. Byron M. O'Brien.

Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter (Derby).—Mrs. A. W. Phillips, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Maria W. Pinney; delegate, Mrs. Walter H. Sperry; alternate, Mrs. Noyes D. Baldwin; delegate, Mrs. Bradley.

Dorothy Ripley Chapter (Southport).—Mrs. Henry T. Bulkley, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Nehemiah Perry.

Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter (Fairfield).—Mrs. Wm. B. Glover, Regent; alternate, Mrs. E. H. Schenck.

Faith Trumbull Chapter (Norwich).—Miss Maria P. Gilman, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Amelia J. J. Perkins; delegate, Mrs. Martha C. F. Pierce; alternate, Miss Caroline E. Rogers.
Mary Silliman Chapter (Bridgeport).—Mrs. H. L. B. Torrey, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Bunnell; delegate, Mrs. W. E. Seeley; delegate, Mrs. Susan S. Sanford; alternate, Mrs. Warren.

Sarah Ludlow Chapter (Seymour).—Mrs. Elizabeth J. Camp, Regent; alternate, Miss Julia Du Bois James.

Katherine Gaylord Chapter (Bristol).—Mrs. Florence E. D. Muzzy, Regent; alternate, Mrs. L. G. Merick; delegate, Mrs. E. E. Newell; alternate, Miss Alice Bartholemew; delegate, Miss Clara L. Bowman; alternate, Mrs. A. W. Darrow.

Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter (Ansonia).—Mrs. T. P. Terry, Regent; alternate, Mrs. W. J. Clark.

Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter (New Canaan).—Mrs. A. S. Comstock, Regent; alternate, Mrs. M. C. Raymond.

Esther Stanley Chapter (New Britain).—Mrs. Frederic N. Stanley, Regent; alternate, Mrs. N. G. Miller.

Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter (Willimantic).—Mrs. L. F. Litchfield, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Guilford Smith.

Abigail Phelps Chapter (Simsbury).—Mrs. C. P. Croft, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Joseph R. Toy.

Lakeville Chapter (Lakeville).—Mrs. W. B. Rudd, Regent.

Stamford Chapter (Stamford).—Mrs. De Vau, Regent; alternate, Mrs. A. G. Lawton.

Lyman Chapter (Lyman).—Mrs. Augusta N. Griffin, Regent.

Abigail Walcott Ellsworth Chapter (Windsor).—Mrs. Newton Bell, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Carlos French.

Moosup Chapter.—Mrs. E. M. Andrews, Regent.

Rockville Chapter (Rockville).—Mrs. F. M. Adams, Regent.

Emma Hart Willard Chapter.—Miss Alice Norton, Regent.

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

Delaware.

State Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Churchman.

District of Columbia.

District Regent, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry.

Mary Washington Chapter.—Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee, Regent; alternate, Mrs. O. H. Tittman; delegate, Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe; alternate, Miss Lizzie McLain; delegate, Mrs. Katherine Foote Coe; alternate, Mrs. Walter McLean; dele-
gate, Mrs. Fannie W. Finch; alternate, Mrs. B. H. Young; delegate, Mrs. Robert J. Walker; alternate, Miss S. G. Hickey.

Dolly Madison Chapter.—Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Regent; alternate, Mrs. J. Tabor Johnson; delegate, Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson; alternate, Mrs. William Morgan Shuster, Jr.

Martha Washington Chapter.—Miss Lilian Pike, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Mary Neal Clement.

Continental Chapter.—Mrs. F. F. Ballinger, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Mary T. Gist.

Columbia Chapter.—Miss Lihap Pike, Regent; alternate, Mrs. William Morgan Shuster, Jr.

Army and Navy Chapter.—Mrs. Heger, Regent.

FLORIDA.

State Regent, Mrs. D. G. Ambler.

GEORGIA.

State Regent, Mrs. Thomas S. Morgan.
Vice-President-General, Mrs. E. A. Hill.

Atlanta Chapter.—Mrs. F. H. Orme, Regent; alternate, Mrs. W. M. Dickson; delegate, Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon; alternate, Mrs. Sarah G. Jackson.

Augusta Chapter.—Mrs. S. D. A. MacWhorter, Regent; alternate, Miss M. J. Gardner; delegate, Mrs. H. G. Jeffries; alternate, Mrs. H. B. Alexander.

Mary A. Washington Chapter.—Mrs. Mary A. Washington, Regent; alternate, Miss Mary C. Cobb.

Xavier Chapter.—Mrs. M. A. Nevin, Regent; alternate, Mrs. J. M. Wyly; delegate, Mrs. C. Rowell.

Thronateeska Chapter.—Mrs. L. B. Strother, Regent; alternate, Mrs. D. C. Bacon.

Pulaski Chapter.—Mrs. T. R. Mills, Regent.

Oglethorpe Chapter.—Miss Benning, Regent.

Savannah Chapter.—Miss Marie Nesbit.

ILLINOIS.

State Regent, Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot.
Vice-President-General, Mrs. H. M. Shepard.

Chicago Chapter.—Mrs. J. N. Jewett, Regent; delegate, Mrs. F. W. Becker; delegate, Mrs. Dwight Graves; delegate, Mrs.
M. H. Beach; delegate, Mrs. Frank Johnson; delegate, Mrs. S. H. Crane.

*Fort Dearborn Chapter.*—Miss Cornelia Gray Lunt, Regent; alternate, Miss Laura Houston; delegate, Mrs. Fannie L. Kirkman; alternate, Mrs. Maria F. Holabird.

*Springfield Chapter.*—Mrs. Jennie Ridley Jones.

*Rockford Chapter.*—Mrs. Ralph Emerson, Regent; delegate, Mrs. Fletcher Barnes.

*North Shore Chapter.*—Mrs. Sarah C. Egan, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Mary Howard Gridley.

*Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter.*—Mrs. Sarah M. Taylor, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Sallie W. Lillard.

**INDIANA.**

State Regent, Mrs. C. C. Foster.

*Lafayette Chapter.*—Mrs. Robert F. Hatcher, Regent.

**IOWA.**

State Regent, Mrs. John A. T. Hull.

*Dubuque Chapter.*—Mrs. Clara A. Cooley, Regent.

*Des Moines Chapter.*—Mrs. Vail.

*Clinton Chapter.*—Mrs. Abbie Cadle Mahin, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Lilian Lee Allen; delegate, Mrs. Mary Brother Towle; alternate, Miss Elizabeth C. Wilcox.

**KANSAS.**

State Regent, Mrs. Mattie A. Hand.

**KENTUCKY.**

State Regent, Mrs. Henry L. Pope.

*John Marshall Chapter.*—Mrs. William Lee Lyons, Regent; delegate, Mrs. Frank Parsons.

*Lexington Chapter.*—Miss Elizabeth Shelby Kinkead, Regent; alternate, Miss Nanci Lewis Greene.

*Keturah Moss Leitch Taylor Chapter.*—Mrs. Fannie F. Madux, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Margaret R. Barbour.

**LOUISIANA.**

State Regent, Mrs. Eliza C. Ferguson.
MAINE.

State Regent, Mrs. John N. Chandler.

Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter.—Mrs. J. E. Palmer, Regent.

Mary Dillingham Chapter.—Mrs. Caroline W. D. Rich, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Helen Frye White.

MARYLAND.

State Regent, Miss Maria D. Williams.

Vice-President-General, Mrs. John Ritchie.

Baltimore Chapter.—Mrs. J. J. Jackson; delegate, Miss Mary S. Hall; delegate, Mrs. Julia W. Spencer.

Frederick Chapter.—Miss Ritchie.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State Regent, Mrs. Charles M. Green.

Mercy Warren Chapter.—Mrs. T. M. Brown, Regent; alternate, Miss M. A. Dickinson; delegate, Mrs. A. B. Forbes; alternate, Mrs. W. R. Sessions; delegate, Mrs. M. J. Seymour; alternate, Mrs. C. H. Churchill; delegate, Mrs. P. H. Derby; alternate, Mrs. Thomas Mosely.

Paul Revere Chapter.—Mrs. Emily J. Cartwright, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Isabel F. Graves; delegate, Mrs. Eben Howes; alternate, Mrs. Charles Bond.

Old Colony Chapter.—Mrs. J. H. Robbins, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Alice Wright Alden.

Abigail Adams Chapter.—Mrs. Reginald Fitz, Regent; delegate, Miss Frances E. Foote; delegate, Miss Etta B. Towne.

Hannah Winthrop Chapter.—Mrs. M. J. Bradbury, Regent.

Old Concord Chapter.—Mrs. Harriet M. Lothrop, Regent.

Molly Varnum Chapter.—Mrs. E. J. Neale.

Warren and Prescott Chapter.—Mrs. Samuel Eliot; Regent; alternate, Mrs. James H. Beal.

MICHIGAN.

State Regent, Mrs. J. C. Burrows.

Louise St. Clair Chapter.—Mrs. F. P. Edwards, Regent; delegate, Miss Pitts.
MINNESOTA.

State Regent, Mrs. R. M. Newport.

*St. Paul Chapter.*—Mrs. E. C. Mason, Regent; alternate, Mrs. W. C. Buttler; delegate, Mrs. Joseph E. McWilliams; alternate, Mrs. A. B. Savage; delegate, Miss May Morgan Newport; alternate, Mrs. C. P. Bailey.

*Colonial Chapter.*—Mrs. Alice Shepley Nichols, Regent; delegate, Miss Cruikshank; alternate, Mrs. Leonora Christian.

*Minneapolis Chapter.*—Mrs. Mary B. Lewis, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Fannie B. Field.

MISSISSIPPI.

State Regent, Mrs. William H. Sims.

MISSOURI.

State Regent, Mrs. James J. O'Fallon.

*Jefferson City Chapter.*—Mrs. T. O. Towles, Regent.

MONTANA.

State Regent, Mrs. E. A. Wasson.

NEBRASKA.

State Regent, Mrs. M. M. Palmer.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State Regent, Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke.

*Molly Stark Chapter.*—Mrs. G. B. Chandler, Regent; alternate, Mrs. P. C. Cheney; delegate, Mrs. Olive Rand Clarke.

*Derry Chapter.*—Mrs. F. J. Shepard, Regent.

*Dover Chapter.*—Mrs. A. Fairlee, Regent; alternate, Mrs. J. Smythe Fogg.

NEW JERSEY.

State Regent, Mrs. W. W. Shippen.

*Nova Casarea Chapter.*—Mrs. David A. Depue, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Charles Borcherling; delegate, Mrs. Howard Richards; alternate, Mrs. W. H. Guerin; delegate, Mrs. Stephen W. Carey; alternate, Mrs. John B. Hawes.
Camp Middlebrook Chapter.—Mrs. C. C. Hamilton, Regent; alternate, Miss M. B. Hamilton.

Trent Chapter.—Mrs. A. F. Jamieson, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Lewis Perrine, Jr.

Jersey Blue Chapter.—Miss Kate Deshler, Regent; alternate, Miss Elizabeth B. Strong.

Princeton Chapter.—Mrs. Josephine W. Swann, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Mary Watson Boorup.

Boudinot Chapter.—Mrs. E. G. Putnam, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Otis A. Glazebrook.

Buff and Blue Chapter.—Mrs. Diana Powell.

Broad Seal Chapter.—Mrs. Margaret Herbert Mather.

NEW MEXICO.

State Regent, Mrs. L. Bradford Prince.

NEW YORK.

State Regent, Miss Louise Ward McAllister.

Vice-Presidents-General, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr.

New York City Chapter.—Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent; delegate, Mrs. Kernochan; alternate, Mrs. Wise; delegate, Miss Vanderpoel; alternate, Miss Irwin-Martin; delegate, Mrs. Pryor; alternate, Mrs. Mills; delegate, Mrs. Crossman; alternate, Mrs. Douglas; delegate, Mrs. Le Duc; alternate, Mrs. Stanton.

Wiltwyck Chapter.—Miss M. I. Forsyth, Regent; alternate, Mrs. F. I. R. Clark; delegate, Mrs. James D. Wynkoop; alternate, Mrs. W. H. Turner; delegate, Mrs. H. C. Soop; alternate, Mrs. C. D. Bruyer.

Oneida Chapter.—Mrs. W. E. Ford, Regent; alternate, Miss Sheffield; delegate, Mrs. Robert Williams; alternate, Miss Gridley; delegate, Mrs. Crittenden; alternate, Mrs. Walcott.

Irondequoit Chapter.—Mrs. Rufus A. Sibley, Regent; alternate, Mrs. W. B. Seaman; delegate, Mrs. F. P. Allen; alternate, Mrs. H. C. Brewster.

Quassaick Chapter.—Mrs. C. F. Allen, Regent; alternate, Miss Lyla R. Ramsdell; delegate, Miss Cornelia W. Rankin; alternate, Mrs. Charles Caldwell.
Mahwenezisigh Chapter.—Mrs. Caroline S. Atwater, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Martin Heermance; delegate, Miss Myra H. Avery; alternate, Mrs. Alice G. Hufcut.

Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter.—Mrs. M. T. McKie, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Mary N. Hubbard.

Mohegan Chapter.—Mrs. Margaret Brandreth.

Otsego Chapter.—Mrs. Abby C. Turner, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Fannie G. White.

Saratoga Chapter.—Miss Annie M. Jones.

Saranac Chapter.—Mrs. Stoddard, Regent.

Albany Chapter.—Mrs. Doan, Regent.

NORTH CAROLINA.
State Regent, Mrs. M. McK. Nash.

OHIO.
State Regent, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle.

Cincinnati Chapter.—Mrs. Margaret C. Moorhead, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Isabella Thomas; delegate, Mrs. Caroline Hurlbut; alternate, Mrs. Harriet F. Greves; delegate, Miss Annie Laws; alternate, Mrs. Caroline McLean; delegate, Mrs. Katherine Yergason.

Western Reserve Chapter.—Mrs. E. M. Avery; Mrs. C. H. Smith.

Xenia Chapter.—Miss Emma C. King, Regent.

Nathaniel Massie Chapter.—Miss M. Patrea McClintock, Regent.

Toledo Chapter.—Miss Waite.

Mahoning Chapter.—Mrs. Rachel W. Taylor, Regent.

OKLAHOMA.
State Regent, Mrs. Cassius M. Barnes.

OREGON.
State Regent, Mrs. James B. Montgomery.

PENNSYLVANIA.
State Regent, Mrs. N. B. Hogg.

Vice-President-General, Mrs. Richard Hays.

Pittsburg Chapter.—Mrs. Park Painter, Regent; alternate, Miss Matilda W. Denny; delegate, Mrs. C. W. Bassett; alter-
nate, Mrs. J. G. Holmes; delegate, Miss Kate C. McKnight; alternate, Mrs. Mary K. Clarke; delegate, Mrs. W. J. Holland; alternate, Mrs. Oliver D. Thompson; delegate, Mrs. W. J. Morehead; alternate, Miss M. L. Guthrie; delegate, Miss Julia M. Harding; alternate, Mrs. M. S. Lawrence.

Philadelphia Chapter.—Mrs. E. I. Smith, Regent; alternate, Mrs. M. F. Thornton; delegate, Miss Fannie S. Magee, alternate, Miss Helena Hubbell; delegate, Mrs. H. Wood; alternate, Mrs. J. B. Winpenny; delegate, Mrs. S. S. Cox; alternate, Mrs. R. S. Rhodes.

Donegal Chapter.—Mrs. S. B. Carpenter, Regent; alternate, Mrs. S. McC. Case.

Wyoming Valley Chapter.—Mrs. W. H. McCartney, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Stanley Woodward; delegate, Mrs. G. M. Reynolds; alternate, Miss Mary C. Tubbs.

Delaware County Chapter.—Mrs. J. W. Mercur, Regent; alternate, Mrs. L. K. Lodge.

Crawford County Chapter.—Miss F. I. Davis, Regent; alternate, Mrs. E. S. Merwin.

York Chapter.—Mrs. Schmidt.

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

Hugh White Chapter.—Mrs. Margaret S. Scott, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Mary J. S. Jackson.

Liberty Bell Chapter.—Miss M. F. Mickley, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Iredell.

Colonel William Montgomery Chapter.—Mrs. S. E. Lightner, Regent; alternate, Mrs. H. L. Shultz.

Shikelimo Chapter.—Mrs. M. E. M. Wolfe, Regent; alternate, Mrs. J. C. Nesbit.

Sunbury Chapter.—Mrs. Wyeth.

Valley Forge Chapter.—Mrs. Hunsicker.

Washington County Chapter.—Miss Helen Hazlett, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Lucy Hazlett.

RHODE, ISLAND.

State Regent, Miss Amelia S. Knight.

Vice-President-General, Mrs. Joshua Wilbour.

Gaspee Chapter.—Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, Regent; alternate, Mrs. A. G. Durfee; delegate, Mrs. R. J. Barker; alternate, Miss
S. E. Doyle; delegate, Mrs. A. C. Cushing; alternate, Mrs. E. B. Dexter; delegate, Mrs. H. A. Kimball; alternate, Mrs. R. I. Gammell.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
State Regent, Mrs. R. C. Bacon.
Cowpens Chapter.—Alternate, Mrs. Nash.
Columbia Chapter.—Mrs. Jones.

SOUTH DAKOTA.
State Regent, Mrs. Walter A. Burleigh.

TENNESSEE.
State Regent, Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes.
Dolly Madison No. 2 Chapter.—Mrs. M. W. Myers, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Toof; delegate, Miss Martin; alternate, Mrs. M. M. Howard; delegate, Miss M. B. Galloway.
Cumberland Chapter.—Mrs. I. T. East, Regent.
Campbell Chapter.—Mrs. M. C. Pilcher, Regent.
Watauga Chapter.—Mrs. J. R. Anderson, Regent; delegate, Mrs. Lilian B. Horton.
Bonny Kate Chapter.—Miss M. B. Temple, Regent.
Chickamauga Chapter.—Alternate, Mrs. Helen M. Boynton.

TEXAS.
State Regent, Mrs. James B. Clarke.

VERMONT.
State Regent, Mrs. Jesse Burdette.
Brattleboro Chapter.—Miss Lyman, alternate.
Manchester Chapter.—Mrs. Ormsbee, alternate.
Montpelier Chapter.—Mrs. Bardy, alternate.
Green Mountain Chapter.—Miss Mary E. Arthur, Regent; alternate, Mrs. A. E. Richardson.
Arlington Chapter.—Mrs. Larner, alternate.
Ann Story Chapter.—Mrs. S. L. Clement, Regent; alternate, Mrs. A. J. Dyer.
Bennington Chapter.—Miss Annie B. Norton, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Hubbard.
VIRGINIA.

State Regent, Mrs. W. W. Henry.
Vice-President-General, Mrs. W. R. Beale.

Old Dominion Chapter.—Mrs. B. L. Purcell, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Junius Morris; delegate, Mrs. Decatur Axtell; alternate, Miss Perkins; delegate, Mrs. R. Gilham; alternate, Mrs. S. Putney.

Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter.—Mrs. Lucien H. Cocke, Regent.

Albemarle Chapter.—Mrs. Virginia Bayard Randolph, Regent; alternate, Mrs. Mary Louise Fecklin.

Mount Vernon Chapter.—Miss S. R. Hetzel, Regent; alternate, Miss E. S. Washington.

Blue Ridge Chapter.—Mrs. E. W. Hamner, Regent; alternate, Miss Mollie J. Early.

Beverly Manor Chapter.—Mrs. M. B. Robertson, Regent; alternate, Mrs. M. A. K. Halliday.

Dorothea Henry Chapter.—Mrs. James G. Penn, Regent.

WASHINGTON.

State Regent, Mrs. E. G. Crabbe.

Tacoma Chapter.—Mrs. Griggs, Regent.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State Regent, Mrs. Charles J. Goff.

WISCONSIN.

State Regent, Mrs. James S. Peck.

WYOMING.

State Regent, Mrs. G. W. Baxter.

The CHAIRMAN: We have now come to the point in the proceedings where our President, who is unfortunately not present with us to-day, would have given her address. The reason of her absence we all regret, but I don't think any of you regret her absence so much as the Chairman of this session. I have the pleasure of introducing the State Regent of Illinois, who will read our President's address of welcome, Mrs. Kerfoot, of Illinois.
Mrs. Kerfoot read as follows:

**ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT-GENERAL.**

*Ladies of the Fourth Continental Congress:*

"Patriotism," says Bishop Ireland, "is love of country and loyalty to its life and weal—love tender and strong; tender as the love of son for mother, strong as the pillars of death; loyalty—genuine and disinterested, shrinking from no sacrifice, seeking no reward save the country's honor and the country's triumph."

If such is patriotism, no wonder then that little more than four years ago the heart of American woman was stirred to its tenderest depths by that tidal wave of patriotic emotion which swept from the westward to the limits of the eastern coast. It was from the sons of Revolutionary sires who had cast their lot upon the Pacific Slope that the first inspiration came. The no less loyal sons of the Atlantic seaboard were quick to respond, and State organizations, as well as local chapters, of Sons of the American Revolution were soon started.

The daughters of these same valiant fathers rapped long and loud at the door of their brothers for admittance into the charmed and sacred portal. Sometimes it seemed as if their plea for recognition would be answered, but in the end the door was firmly closed and the latch-string withdrawn. This only added fuel to the fire. The air was full of this new-born interest. Women chatted at the fireside, around the festive board, planning and undoing, in a thoroughly womanly way, all suggestions looking to a solution of this absorbing topic. The neglected and oftentimes uncertain graves of honored and forgotten heroes called with a voice that would not down for reclaim, and moldering walls, crumbling buildings, and discarded heirlooms joined in the loud chorus.

However, on the morning of the 13th day of July, 1890, an article appeared in the Washington "Post," headed "Hannah Arnett's Faith." It was a review of this little Revolutionary story, and was written by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, now the Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the official organ of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The simple story of the sublime courage and unfaltering faith which compelled the acquiescence of Hannah Arnett's husband and others to maintain at the risk of life the honor of the cause they had espoused was read with quiet but thoughtful interest. The result was a very firm adjustment of the feminine thinking-cap, which has not yet been removed.

This article also attracted the attention of Colonel William D. McDonald, who is the great-great-great-grandson of Mrs. Arnett. He, with the earnest coöperation of Mr. Washington Ball, rendered possible the organization of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It is unnecessary to refer to the facts in connection with the early days of the Society, and I prefer to call your attention to the grand result.

Behold to-day it is not only my duty but proud privilege to welcome to the Capital of the United States the Fourth Continental Congress of the
National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, representing, through its three hundred delegates, forty-five States, — Chapters, and more than eight thousand members. The increase over last year has been nearly four thousand, and — new chapters organized.

The financial condition:

- Received during the year: $18,974.42
- Transferred to Permanent Fund: 7,212.14
- Amount on hand: 7,498.54

In rendering an account of stewardship for the past year, I beg that the Congress will remember the phenomenal growth of the Society, the uniqueness of its organization, and the difficulty of applying usual methods to the unprecedented order of things.

The National Board of Management has made diligent efforts to transact the business interests of the Society upon strictly business principles. The officers of your Board have also endeavored to abide by the rules given for their guidance in the Constitution and By-Laws, and to conform to parliamentary usages as far as familiar with them, and, further, to remove from its councils all semblance of secrecy.

Your Board, to whom at the last Congress you submitted large trusts, is often much embarrassed as to the correct interpretation of some of the articles of your Constitution and By-Laws. From their exceeding vagueness, to the Board of one year they mean one thing, by another quite a different ruling is given them. Especially is this so in regard to the laws that govern the office of Treasurer-General, at once the most trying as well as responsible position on the Board. It may be well for the Congress to simplify and make more definite its will in regard to these matters, which have been the cause of much discord in every board. Further, in this connection you will pardon the suggestion that each State appoint a State treasurer, through whom all the finances of her State shall go direct to the Treasurer-General, thus decreasing materially the work of the National officer and establishing a more systematic plan.

Again, State registrars could also facilitate the work of the Registrars-General. Applications having been accepted by their State registrars, the papers could then be sent to the Board only for final examination and approval.

Another good result would be that the responsibility of accepting applicants would rest with the State and the objectionable Committee of Safety be properly abolished.

Another matter which would contribute much to the peace and good will of the National Board is for this Congress to decide how far and for what length of time, if at all, one officer on the Board can transfer to another the legal powers vested in her by the Continental Congress.

In the interest of my successor, I respectfully call your attention to article 4, section 2, of the By-Laws, which reads: "In the prolonged absence or inability to act of the President-General, executive authority
shall be vested in the Vice-President-General who may be selected by the Board of Management for that purpose."

Ladies, the National Board of Management can never be conducted in the most profitable manner so long as there is no recognized head in the absence of the President-General. That I may not be misunderstood, I will state definitely that there is no Vice-President-General on your Board who could not ably fill the position, if required. It is, however, quite a different matter when she is called upon without previous notice (the selection is not made until the Board meets), and consequently without preparation, often unadvised as to the preceding acts of the Board, and unable, not being familiar with the large and constantly increasing interests of the whole Society, to grasp its needs at a moment’s notice.

Again, the National Board of Management should not be a training school. The interests committed to it are of such serious and far-reaching importance as to demand at least ordinary knowledge of parliamentary rulings and some previous preparation in conducting such meetings. To its (the National Board’s) wisdom and prudent guidance the legislative influence of more than eight thousand women, forty-five State Regents, and — Chapters are committed for one year.

From the experience of the past year, it is my unqualified opinion that the Board should be presided over by some one of your own selection, authorized by this Congress to preside, whose duty it shall be to study with unfailing attention the interests of the whole Society, North, South, East, and West, acquaint herself with the recognized rules which govern such bodies, and who can have no object other than the elevation and promotion of the National organization.

You will pardon me, too, for saying, but it is nevertheless true, that if it is your purpose to continue the National character of your President-General it is unreasonable, amounting almost to unkindness, to add to her other duties, obligatory and ever-present, the necessity of attending the meetings of the Board, etc., which she must do as long as there is no regularly recognized presiding officer in her absence.

I venture further to suggest that this First Vice-President-General, or whatever you may choose to call the officer, should be one wholly in accord with the President-General and with whom she may cordially confer.

By request I call to your notice, in article 9, an amendment in the Constitution which reads: "Amendments to this Constitution may be offered at any meeting of the Board of Management, but shall not be acted upon until the next meeting thereof. If approved by the majority of the Board, 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, and if adopted by the majority of the Congress, it shall be in full force thereafter."

This, ladies, has been considerably objected to as being in some measure an effort to handicap the delegates who attend the Congress. In other
words, that unless previous permission has been given by the Board they (the delegates) can do nothing after assembling as a congress. To obviate that I am glad to say that the amendments to the Constitution, after having been presented to the Board, have then been sent to the Vice-Presidents-General and State Regents for their approval before any action has been taken by the National Board of Management, according to the admirable resolution offered by Mrs. Hogg, as follows:

"Resolved, That important questions shall be presented at one Board meeting, and, unless immediate action is necessary, a typewritten copy shall be sent to each Vice-President-General and State Regent in time for them to express an opinion before the next meeting of the Board at which the final action on the subject is to be taken."

In appointing the various committees the presiding officer has endeavored to place almost every member* of the Board upon one committee, thereby hoping to establish a bond of union and sympathy between the States and the Board. In this, however, she has not been wholly successful. Many new State Regents have been appointed since the committees were all filled. It did not seem advisable to crowd these committees nor to burden the new State Regents, assuming untried duties, with unnecessary committee work.

It is to be regretted that the Committee of the University of the United States (Mrs. William Wirt Henry, of Virginia, chairman) has not been called, the bill now pending in Congress not having become a law. I trust, however, that in the future this committee may not be abandoned. It will be of great importance in obtaining admission to the university of the Daughters of the American Revolution when Congress takes time to recognize its claims.

It is not possible to emphasize too earnestly the need of a memorial building in the city of Washington for the use of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The great necessity for such a building was forcibly presented by your beloved President-General, Mrs. Harrison, and again most beautifully urged by Mrs. Cabell. I cannot, therefore, refrain from adding a word of genuine exhortation.

Mrs. Shepard, Vice-President-General of Illinois and chairman of the Continental Hall Committee, will report progress in that direction. Congress may congratulate itself upon the work done by this committee and its competent and efficient chairman.

We trust we have now laid the foundation of this monument, erected by women, of women, and for women. In the glowing words of Webster, "We have begun the work. We trust that it will be prosecuted, and that springing from a broad foundation, rising high in solidity and grandeur, it may remain as long as heaven permits the work of man to last, a fitting emblem both of the events in memory of which it was raised and of the gratitude of those who reared it."

*Active officers unable to attend to additional duties.
It would be withholding just praise not to refer to the efficient and hard work done by the officers upon your Board. Those not acquainted with the laborious routine may criticise and think it might have been done better. The labor increases with almost every day, and your officers have not abated strength or enthusiasm in their daily work.

In this undertaking, ladies, you have actually built wiser than you knew. Do you realize fully the importance and far-reaching influence of the work of the Society which you represent here—day?

We know how, day by day and year by year, the youth of this country is molded in its religious, political, and civil convictions by the views and stand taken in the home upon these subjects. Is it unreasonable to suppose that the sons and daughters gathered daily around your board are unconscious, are unimpressed by your pronounced views as to love of country and reverence for its traditions? With mothers imbued anew with the heaven-born spirit of patriotism, can sons and daughters be less faithful to home and country? By your example and words fitly spoken you are rearing a race of patriots who will claim this fair land for their own and in no uncertain tones state, "We are Americans."

Within the past year many loved ones have washed their robes in the blood of the Lamb, and have exchanged the sorrows of earth for the joys of heaven. "I am the resurrection, and the life," saith the Lord. "He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

In bidding you a last farewell I desire to express in earnest terms my appreciation of the forbearance and courtesy of the ladies with whom I have been associated on the Board for the past year. My only regret is that in the two years I have had the honor to act as your presiding officer I have been unable to execute many cherished plans for the advancement of the cause now grown very dear to my heart.

Do not falter, and you will not fail in your effort to arouse a genuine devotion for your ancestors, to whom, with the help of Almighty God, you and yours owe all the happiness and prosperity this fair land affords.

In closing, I can find no words more fitting than those of the great Webster: "I can only beg that you will cultivate a true spirit of union and harmony. Let us extend our ideas over the whole of the vast field in which we are called to act. Let our object be our country, our whole country, and by the blessings of God may that country itself become a vast and splendid monument, not of repression and terror, but of wisdom, of peace, of liberty, upon which the world may gaze with admiration forever."

After the statement in the paper "the increase during the last year has been nearly four thousand" there was prolonged applause.

Mrs. Mathes: Madam President.

The Chairman: Mrs. Mathes.
Mrs. Mathes: I move that the Congress tender a vote of thanks to our President-General for her beautiful address.

The Chairman: I think there is a resolution here that covers that.

Mrs. McLean: May I ask the privilege of adding to Mrs. Johnson’s resolution?

The Chairman: Certainly.

The resolution of Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson, as amended by Mrs. McLean, is as follows:

Resolved, That the Congress hereby testifies its high appreciation of the able, courteous, and impartial manner in which Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, the honored President-General of the Society, has discharged the difficult and arduous duties of her office.

Resolved, That in partial recognition of the valuable services rendered by her to the Society the presiding officer of the Congress telegraph the above to Mrs. Stevenson, and at the same time express to her on behalf of the Congress the very great regret which the members of the Congress feel at her inability to be present to preside over its deliberations.

Which motion and amendment were duly seconded.

The Chairman: Mrs. Mathes, will this take the place of your resolution?

Mrs. Mathes: Certainly.

The Chairman: You have heard the motion as amended and the second. Are you ready for the question?

A Member: I move the adoption of the motion by a rising vote.

Which was accordingly adopted by a rising vote.

The Chairman: We have now come to the second part, the response. I am delighted to be able to present to you the State of Massachusetts [applause] in the person of the Regent of the Concord Chapter, and you know what that means, and better yet in the person of Margaret Sidney, who has always found her way to the hearts of the children, and that is helping to build up the world. I have the pleasure of introducing Mrs. Lothrop.

Mrs. Lothrop responded to the address of the President-General as follows:

Madam Chairman and Ladies of the National Board:

A difficult task it is to respond worthily in the name of the delegates and the ladies of the Congress to so gracious a welcome as this of our be-
loved President-General. Although the heart may leap and the pulses thrill in the endeavor to voice what should be uttered on this occasion, so fraught with great opportunity, so pregnant with promise, so weighted with responsibility, yet must these words be but weak by comparison and poor in all things save their rich meed of honest loyalty to the cause and of earnest regard for all those who are banded together in its work.

We respond most heartily to your pleasant greeting and welcome, begging you to be assured of our gladness to come to this union of believers and workers in a noble cause; and to you and to the honorable Board whom you represent we tender now our loyal desire and purpose to be to you and to them and to each other all that collaborators should be. With helpfulness, with sympathy, with united effort, and with purity of motive, let us meet one another, trusting that we all, officers and members alike, may so serve this cause that the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution of 1895 may be an example for all women to follow and a blessing to our country. For your valuable suggestions of changes in the administrative faculty and topics for discussion as to the best ways and means of advancing this organization, we thank you most heartily.

When American women meet together with a definite purpose and are willing to lay aside all claims to individual attention, losing themselves in their work, then may one look for large results. When that purpose is to find more knowledge in a high and holy cause, which as soon as gained is gladly spread abroad to other women who chance not to be in a way to acquire that knowledge; when, added to that, the purpose includes the wish to honor others and those who are long since departed this life; and, still again, when a new and absorbing love for their country burns brightly within them till the patriotic glow is true and intense, then not only large results are to be looked for, but a mighty fire of patriotism has been kindled that shall spread and leap from mountain-top to mountain-top of high endeavor, kindling itself anew as it awakes each sympathetic flame, and again spreading on every hand till, like the patriots of old, one could die for one's country, so dearly is she loved, then will women do worthy work in honor of the fathers and mothers of the American Revolution who bore them.

Let us therefore hope that we are a body of such women, emptied of self, seeking only the good of the whole, desiring nothing so much as to honor the grand and heroic men and women who, for the glory of God, planted this Republic and who saved it, going through the bloody sea of the Revolution to do it; and then let us expect to see, for we have a right to, with our own eyes, the gleams of these patriotic fires from a hundred watch-towers here and there all over our country, shining clear and true and constant, as other women, taking up the work, respond to us.

We must keep close to the principles of our fathers and mothers, who walked with God in that perfect nearness of vision so that duty became a law of delight unto their souls. To brave the sea and the terrors of con-
The love of country is synonymous with the love of one's own fireside and one's ancestry. Never do nations sink so low as when patriotism is at an ebb. Evils that never would menace a nation whose people held their country in reverence and loved it with an absorbing affection can hurl themselves easily into the midst of a nation not thus protected. It is easy to capture an indifferent guard and to storm such a fortress. Love of country that develops that pure and exalted patriotism that actuated the women of the American Revolution did more for the cause of woman in the centuries following than any other power set in motion ever achieved among the revolutions and upheavals of the world. The women of America have been foremost in every movement for the emancipation of their race; they have not advanced as steadily and as wisely always as might have been accomplished had they loved their country more and served her with an eye single for her glory and for her best good; but they have made, notwithstanding all, grand progress, and it is to their unfading glory that they have tried to be worthy daughters of noble mothers. It is the finest opportunity ever given to a woman that she holds this power in her hand. By virtue of her nobility in being an American woman she is daughter of the grandest nation under the sun, in that it is a free nation, born to serve God without fear and with an inheritance that allows to all within its border a right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Patrick Henry in 1774 struck the keynote of this country's national cry, "I am not a Virginian, I am an American." He rang it forth with all the passionate love and patriotic fervor that a man could have who saw with prophetic vision that in the years to come his countrymen would need such a rallying cry to counteract the evils of prosperity and the enervating influences of boundless wealth.

I think there is no grander utterance in our history than this—so broad, so wise, so tolerant, so beneficent; again, so self-forgetting of any possible emolument, so blotting out of petty distinction, to serve the good of all. Fired with the love of all his countrymen, he overlooked all boundaries of class and State, and in so doing he has written his name in letters of fire that can never die out, a patriot splendid and prophetic, who was grand enough to give the rallying cry for all time to his beloved country.

We are American women—thank God for that. More than that, we who are here assembled are American women with a definite purpose, which is, if put in a single sentence, to honor our ancestors and to adopt their principles as our own. We have convened with one thought and one aim from every State in the Union under Patrick Henry's rallying cry, "I am an American," and we meet now to carry out that purpose and to fulfill that thought and that aim.
This is not the time nor the place to lay out any special course by which we might as a body of women advance the cause; other opportunities will be offered in which such suggestions and plans may be brought forward; but one grand opportunity stands out that if taken would make a very beacon light on the large and starless waste, where indifference as to our American privileges or ignorance of them now obtains; and time hastens, and it is precious, every moment of it, for this one most splendid opportunity will lack luster each instant of delay. I refer to the opportunity offered to American women to do what they can to instill into the minds of American children and youth the grand principles of their ancestors, together with the love of American institutions and a knowledge of her history.

I think you will agree with me that the hope of this country is with her youth. All of us now convened in a few years will pass from the scene; those to follow us will be the ones who are now in their formative state under our guidance. Into their hands will be laid the important trusts, the weighty responsibilities, the affairs of government, the whole executive and moral forces that make or mar the country. Tremendous questions of moral, civil, and religious nature are to arise in the not distant future. Already some of them are overwhelming us. Face to face we as a nation are to be brought to issues, vital not alone to this country, but the whole world. America as a nation is yet in her infancy. It doth not yet appear what she is to become among the nations of the earth. Certainly no one who reads the signs of the times can doubt that God has designed a mighty work to be achieved by her. Into her vast territories have been and are now pouring millions who seek the "home of the free." Evangelizing America means evangelizing the world. American institutions and principles mean evangelization. Civil and religious liberty, built on the eternal principles of truth, honesty, and tolerance, means a God-fearing and a God-loving nation.

What a tremendous thought that some of our boys and girls may be growing up in our very midst with no adequate idea of what it is to be an American youth, claiming a heritage of these American principles. Can we as American women rest a moment while the impressible period is swiftly passing on with them? Like the wives of the forefathers and the wives of the minute men, shall we not hasten on the cause and put ourselves in the front wherever we may help it to good and speedy fruition? They suffered, even unto death, many of them; bore privations many, fears and daily crosses such as none but the close student of their history ever dreamed of. Nothing was counted as a sacrifice, if it served their country. We in the waning years of this century are called to as grand work; but instead of through seas of blood and privation, we are called to sacrifice some of our time, some of our strength, and the putting aside of all enervating and useless occupations that would interrupt this personal work and influence over the young people around us.

I call upon every American mother in this audience and upon each
American woman here who has the welfare of young people at heart to so use her influence as to encourage in the children and youth around her the love for and the study of American history. I beg you to personally give time and attention to this work, and by every means in your power to advance it, until you see comprehending intelligence of American principles and institutions awakening in their minds and taking hold of their hearts. I would advise the reading together by mother and older sister and the young people of the family all such books as will tend to keep alive the interest newly awakened in this subject. You do not know what patriotic soil you have in the impressible minds of your boys and girls, nor what splendid American citizens you may be forming by such blessed work.

I would also advise most strongly the forming of historical societies, especially for young people, who should have their own society of this kind adapted to their age. I would advise the historical trip, led by competent older persons, to the historical landmarks of our country's early history. These and many other methods are practicable and can at once be begun on our return to our homes from this Congress.

I would even say that the time is propitious for us convening here to form a young people's society to be called Children of the American Revolution, who will be ready in a few years to enter the ranks of the Sons and the Daughters of the American Revolution and to take our places and to do our work. Whatever we do, let us save our American children and youth for the good of our future America.

Standing in the Court of Honor at the World's Exposition in honor of the birth of our Republic, I ever regretted that the symbolic statue of the Republic had not been left as it came from the sculptor's hands—white as the eternal truth it represents and the purity of the God-inspired men who founded it meant it to be. The gilt put over that wonderfully calm and heroic face and figure was all too symbolic of what the Republic should not become. To keep it white and pure and strong is largely woman's work and privilege.

She need not in this day, like Deborah Sampson of 1775, who knew that none but soldiers would be accepted in the War of the Revolution, conceal her identity when she goes out to do battle in the name of the Lord. Every woman now has a call to warfare when the evils of the world assail the truth and the principles she loves; and to show how a woman can endure hardness like a good soldier of Christ, she can patiently work on and up in the light of those principles for which our fathers and our mothers lived and died and to sustain which this country was founded. The Republic set on the rock called Plymouth, so far in the history of the world, is the only one whose gateways are never guarded save by the Statue of Liberty, and whose continent's length and breadth breathes out that inalienable right of all men to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."
Again thanking you for this kindly welcome, which, prepared in the face of personal bereavement and the heavy cloud of sorrow, is a splendid lesson of patriotism and self-forgetfulness for the good of all of us here assembled, and which will endear our honored and beloved leader to us as nothing else could, permit me once more, in behalf of those whom I represent, to pledge to you and to your honorable Board our loyal affection and our most devoted allegiance.

At the close of the response there was prolonged applause.

The CHAIRMAN: Just be quiet a little longer—you have been so good for a little while. I suppose I do not need to recall to you what our beloved President has hinted at in her paper, that it would be so much better to have some one designated to preside at these meetings, because there is then time for thought and carrying out of what you want to be done. It was not until a few minutes before the words from this platform that I was informed that I was to have this most pleasant and awfully unpleasant duty; therefore I left out some of our programme; but you are in such good order that I want you to hear it. The Secretary will read an invitation.

The Secretary read an invitation to a ball on the 21st instant for the benefit of the Confederate Home.

The CHAIRMAN: I am glad this was put the 21st. The Woman's National Press Association of Washington cordially invites the officers and delegates of this Congress to a reception on February 22d, at 8 o'clock, at Strathmore Arms, 1101 K Street.

Mrs. McLEAN: May I interpolate to move a vote of thanks to the officers of the Press Club for extending their kind invitation to the reception on February 22d.

Motion seconded and carried by rising vote.

The CHAIRMAN: We now come to the report of the Programme Committee. This is going backwards a little.

Dr. McGEE: I have the honor to offer for your consideration and I hope approval of your body a programme for the order of business.

A MEMBER: Will you please give the names of the committee?

Dr. McGEE: Mrs. Brackett, Vice-President-General; Mrs. Dickins, Vice-President General, and Mrs. A. Howard Clarke.
The Programme Committee submit the following programme:

1776–1895.

FOURTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

To be held February 19, 20, 21, 22, 1895, Church of Our Father, corner
Thirteenth and L Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

President-General, Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson.
Vice-President in Charge of Organization, Mrs. Augusta D. Geer.
Recording Secretary-General, Mrs. Agnes Martin Burnett.
Corresponding Secretary-General, Miss Mary Desha.
Registrars-General, Miss Fedora I. Wilbur, Mrs. Mary Lee Mann, Miss
Anna S. Mallett, Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan.
Treasurer-General, Mrs. Miranda Tulloch.
Historian-General, Mrs. Lucia E. Blount.
Surgeon-General, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee.
Chaplain-General, Mrs. E. T. Bullock.

Tuesday, February 19th—10 a. m.

Congress called to order by the President-General.
Prayer by the Chaplain-General.
Music—"The Star Spangled Banner."
Presenting of credentials by delegates and issuing of badges by Credential
Committee.
Report of Credential Committee and roll-call of delegates.
Report of Programme Committee.
Address of welcome by the President-General.
Response by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Regent of Old Concord Chapter, Massachusetts.
Adjourn to 2 p. m. (Luncheon.)

2 p. m.

Reports of National Officers.—Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization; Recording Secretary-General; Corresponding Secretary-General; Registrars-General; Treasurer-General; Historian-General; Surgeon-General; Editor of the American Monthly Magazine, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Vice-President-General; Business Manager of the American Monthly Magazine, Miss Lilian Lockwood.
Report of Auditing Committee.
Reports of Select Committees.—Continental Hall, Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, chairman; National University, Mrs. William Wirt Henry, chairman; National Hymn, Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, chairman; Mrs. Harrison's Portrait, Mrs. John R. Putnam, chairman; Mrs. E. H. Walworth, treasurer.
Adjourn to Wednesday, 10 a. m.
Wednesday, February 20th—10 a.m.

Congress called to order.
Prayer by the Chaplain-General.
Music—"America."
Reading of minutes.
Congress resolves itself into a Committee of the Whole for consideration of reports of officers.
Adjourn to 2 p.m. (Luncheon.)

2 p.m.

Nominations of National Officers.
Reports of State Regents—papers limited to ten minutes.
Adjourn to Thursday, 10 a.m.

Thursday, February 21st—10 a.m.

Congress called to order.
Prayer—By the Chaplain-General.
Music—"Hail Columbia."
Reading of minutes.
Reports of State Regents—Continued.
Adjourn to 2 p.m. (Luncheon.)

2 p.m.

Amendments to the Constitution.
Miscellaneous Business.
Adjourn to Friday, 10 a.m.

Friday, February 22d—10 a.m.

Congress called to order.
Prayer—By the Chaplain-General.
Music—"The Star Spangled Banner."
Reading of minutes.
Announcement of election of State Regents.
Election of National Officers in following order: President-General, Vice-President in Charge of Organization, eight Vice-Presidents-General, Recording Secretary-General, Corresponding Secretary-General, Registrars-General, Treasurer-General, Historian-General, Surgeon-General, Chaplain-General.
Adjournment.
Meeting of the new Board of Management, Saturday, February 23d, 10 a.m., Board rooms, 902 F Street.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES FOR THE CONGRESS.

Arrangements, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson.
Credentials, Mrs. Agnes M. Burnett.
Programme, Mrs. A. Howard Clarke.
Press and Publication, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.
House, Decoration, and Music, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry.
Badges, Mrs. Charles A. Mann.
Hotels and Railroads, Mrs. deB. R. Keim.
Lunch, Mrs. Henry Heth.
Reception, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry.
Ushers, Miss Janet E. Hosmer Richards.

Ushers.—Miss Richards, Miss Ball, Miss Halsted, Miss Johnson, Miss Newcomb, Miss Carhart, Miss Smith, Miss Ballinger, Miss Moore, Miss Pike, Miss Smith, Miss Berry, Miss Shute, Miss Cowles, Miss Bates.

Miss MILLER: I move that the programme be accepted.
Motion seconded.

Mrs. MCLEAN: I want to say, with the most earnest regard for the personnel and the achievement of the Programme Committee and with the utmost respect and commendation for their work, that I think it is a very dangerous precedent to make. In addition to the order of exercises, the programme contains a great many printed measures. May I inquire as to whether they are instructions or recommendations or what? On the last page of the programme are various little instructions, etc. "None but members of the Society will be admitted to the church; those only who show," etc.; "motions and resolutions must be in writing," etc. Those are the additions to the programme that I do not notice as being reported with the programme.

Dr. McGEE: Those rules on the last page were rules made by the National Board of Managers and printed with the programme in order to facilitate matters.

Mrs. MCLEAN: If we adopt the programme does that include the pages of printed instructions, etc.?

The RECORDING SECRETARY: Oh, no; not at all.

Mrs. MCLEAN: By the acceptance of the programme per se, does the Congress bind itself to obey those instructions?

A MEMBER: Do I understand that the programme is to be accepted by us?

A MEMBER: What becomes of these printed instructions?
Mrs. MCLEAN: I simply ask for information. All those who like myself have attended——

The CHAIRMAN: I shall have to call you to order; you are not talking to the question. The question is the acceptance of
the report. The Chairman has not read any part of this you are talking about.

Miss MILLER: I move the acceptance of the report.

The CHAIRMAN: This is no part of the programme.

MRS. McLEAN: By accepting the programme we do not bind ourselves to anything but the programme?

A MEMBER: I should like to state that the rules as laid down by the Board of Management are in force to-day and the doors are closed.

The CHAIRMAN: Will not it be better to accept the programme?

Cries of "Question!" "Question!"

MRS. McLEAN: Will you instruct me as a courtesy whether or not these questions are to be acted on by us immediately.

MRS. POPE: The way I understood it is, these things have been passed to facilitate our meeting in this hall. We cannot meet unless the others are out.

MRS. McLEAN: Very well, then. I wish to speak to the programme.

MRS. SHIPPEN: May I ask for information; if we do not accept the programme cannot we carry it out without binding ourselves? We like the programme, but we do not like to have some parliamentary rules passed as the people did last year and then say, Now, you must carry it out. We want to know whether—we don't want to accept the programme, but we want to use it. [Laughter.]

Cries of "Question!" "Question!"

The CHAIRMAN: The State Regent from New Jersey has the floor.

MRS. SHIPPEN: I want to ask, before we accept the programme, what is meant by having only eight vice-presidents?

The CHAIRMAN: It seems eight are to be elected by the Congress.

A MEMBER: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Come to order. The member from New Jersey has the floor, and she is going to keep it. [Laughter.]

MRS. SHIPPEN: I want to say this about the eight vice-presidents. We must vote for eight if we take this programme; we needn't do it unless we accept the programme. We can argue
on it, but if we accept that programme we have got to do it. If you refuse the programme simply because we don't want to be bound by rules that are cast iron, then we are at perfect liberty to use it. We did it year before last, and we will not abuse it. The ladies have made it. It is a beautiful programme, but we don't want to be bound by it.

A MEMBER: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: There is a lady that shall have the floor as soon as New Jersey gets through.

Mrs. SHIPPEN: If we accept that programme——

A MEMBER: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: The member from New Hampshire comes next.

Mrs. CLARKE (N. H.): Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Clarke.

Mrs. CLARKE (N. H.): I movethat we reject the programme, but accept it as our guide from day to day.

Seconded by several members.

Mrs. BOYNTON: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Boynton.

Mrs. BOYNTON: I wish to say a word on the subject of the programme. Last year when this same question came up and we wished to object to the programme it was said that that could be settled afterwards. The result was that the programme was enforced. There was no opportunity after the first day to change the programme. I therefore say to the delegates and Regents and representatives here this morning, if you wish to change that programme you must do it at once; you cannot do it afterwards. [Applause.]

Miss DORSEY: As I understand it, it is merely on the question of eight vice-presidents-general. [Cries of "No, no!"] That point I am not permitted to speak on, the election of eight vice-presidents-general?

A MEMBER: That is not right.

Miss DORSEY: I am speaking to one of the points, Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes; that is right.

Miss DORSEY: That is the only point on which I shall be qualified.

A MEMBER: I think there is a motion before the house.
The CHAIRMAN: That motion is to reject, and has been seconded, and is now open for discussion.

A MEMBER: May I offer an amendment to the resolution?

The CHAIRMAN: Of course; that is all you can offer.

Same MEMBER: I move that we accept the programme and allow the Congress to formulate its own procedure.

Seconded.

MRS. McLEAN: Madam Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLEAN: I am speaking to the resolution to reject. As I said, I have the most earnest regard for the personnel of the Programme Committee, yet I do consider that this Congress is its own governing body. [Applause.] I further consider that the programme is with a few exceptions unexceptionable, those few being absolute innovations. This article in the programme should be duly considered before it is absolutely accepted. It is certainly a marked innovation upon our own rules that the nominations of officers and election of officers are interfered with by miscellaneous business occurring between their nomination and their election. To defer an election while all sorts of business is injected, both good and bad, that is for the Congress to decide, and I am ready to bow to its decision.

MRS. CLARKE (D. C.): Madam Chairman.

Miss PIKE: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Clarke has the floor.

Mrs. CLARKE (D. C.): Now, as to the question of eight Vice-Presidents-General laid down in the programme. That has always been stated in previous programmes——

A MEMBER: That is not the question; that is out of order.

Mrs. CLARKE (D. C.): As to the Vice-Presidents-General, we have nothing to do with the number that you elect.

Cries of "Question!"

The CHAIRMAN: Ladies, you should give the Chairman of the committee a chance to explain the programme.

MRS. CLARKE (D. C.): Article IV, section 1, reads:

The officers of the 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 Chaplain-General, and such other officers as shall be found necessary.
These officers shall be elected by ballot by a vote of the majority of the members present at the annual meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for one year, and until their successors shall be elected. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two years consecutively.

SEC. 2. The number of Vice-Presidents-General may be increased from time to time, not to exceed twenty in all, by a vote of two-thirds of the Board of Management, etc.

It is for you to say, and I will be governed by a majority of this house, whether you want eight vice-presidents or whether you want them all. It is nothing to me.

A MEMBER: Madam President.

The CHAIRMAN: When Mrs. Clarke gets through you can speak.

Mrs. DRAPER: "And such other officers as shall be deemed necessary;" and if this Congress chooses to elect fifty Vice-Presidents-General it has the right to do so. This Congress is the continuing of every other power. This is not a simple Congress; it is the continuation of all the previous Congresses. Whatever a Congress decides is the law; that is the law, and no officer, no National Board, no State Regent, no Chapter, no anything, no anybody, can say anything against the will of the Congress. [Question, question!] This Congress, if it chose to do so, could absolutely wipe out that whole Constitution.

The CHAIRMAN: Not to-day. [Laughter.]

Mrs. DRAPER: I have not quite finished. A great parliamentary authority says all rules and regulations made by the administrative body are for the benefit and to carry out the will of the society, and whenever a society passes any law that throttles it, that binds it like iron, then it must cut the Gordian knot and absolve the law.

The CHAIRMAN: The question of the Constitution and change of Constitution is not up to-day. You must do that next year. You must confine yourself to the question. [Question, question!]

Mrs. SCHUYLER HAMILTON: This programme looks to that.

The CHAIRMAN: You are not working for that. Your State Regent wants the question of vice-presidents.

Mrs. MCLEAN: Not at all, Madam Chairman. The first proposition is, this Congress is its own governing body; the
second, the programme; do we elect the first eight, and then
the Congress elect as many more as it sees fit?

A M E M B E R : It says officers, not vice-presidents.

MRS. M C L E A N : I am speaking to the question. Third, to
consider if this Congress wishes to avail itself of the privilege
of nominating one day and electing thirty-six or forty-eight
hours afterwards. It is a breaking of our precedent and there-
fore a breaking of precedents of all the parliamentary bodies that
I have any knowledge of, and therefore I offer an amend-
ment to substitute for the original resolution to accept the
programme—the meaning is that the pages be accepted with the
exception of the clauses of the vice-presidents and the nomina-
tion and election of the National Officers.

Seconded by several members.

MRS. C L A R K E (D. C.) : Madam Chairman, I wish to explain
that.

T h e C H A I R M A N : Mrs. Clarke is recognized.

MRS. C L A R K E (D. C.) : Will you allow me to state that
this Committee on Programme offered that suggestion in re-
gard to the nomination of National Officers. It was done by
request of a number of Regents by letter and by much corre-
spondence on the subject last year. If you recall last year, the
last day of the Congress, when we were worn out with work,
the nominations were hurriedly made and the elections were
hurried through. What was the result? Ladies were elected
who, if they had been present, would not have had their names
up as nominees. We have had this year three recording secre-
taries, new registrars to appoint, and other officers; and after
they were elected found they were not able to perform the
duties of office. All this work has fallen on the Board of
Management, and we have tried—we thought we would try
this year to have the names carefully considered; if possible
have the names posted up in the back of the hall, so that the
lady who wished to withdraw could do so before she was
elected.

A M E M B E R : I wish to say on the subject of electing the
Vice-Presidents by this Congress we have the power. We don't
elect but eight; the Board of Management elects twelve; we
go in and elect the whole twenty, and some will vote for cer-
tained ones because they went to school together or lived near somebody, and I think these Vice-Presidents-General should be elected from the country at large.

Mrs. Draper: Madam Chairman.

The Chairman: Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. Draper: May I call your attention to the fact that it was New Hampshire that seconded Mrs. McLean's motion?

Miss Miller: My motion was made and seconded.

The Chairman: We have got amendment after amendment. We cannot have any more amendments. Mrs. Clarke made an amendment and Mrs. McLean made an amendment to Mrs. Clarke's amendment.

A Member: She accepted my amendment and it should be voted on. My amendment was, I offered to amend the motion of the Regent from New Hampshire that we accept the parliamentary rules as far as set forth by the Board——

Mrs. Draper: That is not the first; that motion was to accept, but you cannot——

Same Member: May I read Roberts' Rules of Order?

The Chairman: No; you can make your motion, and then if there is an amendment or two amendments, we will pass on the second amendment, then on the first, and then come to the original motion.

Mrs. McLean: My amendment was a substitution. I moved that this programme be accepted with the elimination of the clauses eight Vice-Presidents-General and the election of officers. The amendment was seconded, and I call for a vote on my amendment. [Question, question!]

The Chairman: Mrs. McLean has offered a substitute that we shall accept the programme excepting the two clauses which call for the voting on vice-presidents and the other for nominations on one day and election the next day. If you accept the programme without those you can deal with them afterwards and settle them as you think best. Now, all you that are in favor of Mrs. McLean's substitute will rise. All opposed rise. The proposed substitute has been carried. [Applause.]

A motion to adjourn is now in order.

Moved and seconded to adjourn to 2 o'clock p. m.

Motion carried.
The Congress was called to order at 2 o'clock.

The CHAIRMAN: The first business is the reading of reports of officers. The report of the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization will now be given.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT-GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.

My predecessor in this office stated in her report to the Continental Congress of 1894 that there were 4,709 members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1,962 having joined during that official year. Our membership is now about 8,360, an increase of 3,651 during the past year.

Last year at this time there were twenty-six State Regents, six having been appointed during the year. We now have forty-five. Sixteen of these have been appointed in States where there were none previously. In North Dakota and Utah two ladies will accept the office of State Regent as soon as their papers are verified, and I am also in correspondence with ladies in Idaho and Nevada, the two remaining States. I am confident that by May or June every State in the Union will be organized. We have State Regents in the Territories of Oklahoma and New Mexico, and as soon as a letter can reach Alaska there is a lady ready to accept the position of State Regent of that Territory. Eighty-three Chapter Regents were appointed and confirmed last year. This year one hundred and twenty have been confirmed. Twenty-three Chapters were organized last year; this year forty-eight. In connection with my office I have written over eleven hundred letters and three hundred and fifty postal cards and have sent out one hundred and twenty-two commissions. Having felt the necessity of a correct Chapter directory, on the 1st of November I wrote to each State Regent who had any Chapters asking her to request the secretaries of the Chapters in her State to send me the names and addresses of the officers of their Chapters and the dates of the organization of every one. This has been a great task, but it was finished two weeks since and I had hoped to have it printed in time to distribute to the members of this Congress. The Board of Management has decided, however, to wait until April and have it printed with the membership directory. In this connection, I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to our efficient Corresponding Secretary, who has aided me not only in this work, but in representing me during my absence from the country last summer.

In retiring from the office which I now hold, I also wish to express before this Congress my respect and admiration for our State Regents, with whom my intercourse during the past year has been so delightful. I cannot say too much in praise of their zeal, their ability, and their untiring devotion to this their labor of love.

AUGUSTA D. GEER.
The CHAIRMAN: The report next in order is that of the Rec-ording Secretary-General.

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Madam President and Ladies of the Fourth Continental Congress:

In submitting my first and last annual report as Recording Secretary-General it gives me great pleasure to report the growth of our grand Society since the last Congress. I will only give a brief summary of the proceedings of the Board, as by the Magazine, so ably edited by Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, the members of the Congress can see what the Board of Management has done in the past year. Since February 22, 1894, 3,366 members have been admitted, 19 State Regents and 120 Chapter Regents have been confirmed, and 26 charters have been issued, as follows:

March, 1894.—Great Bridge, Norfolk, Virginia; Cumberland, Nashville, Tennessee; Watauga, Memphis, Tennessee; Moline, Moline, Illinois.

April and May, 1894.—Katherine Gaylord, Bristol, Connecticut; Eunice Dennie Burr, Fairfield, Connecticut; Harrisburg, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Paul Revere, Boston, Massachusetts; Sarah Riggs Humphreys, Derby, Connecticut; Little Rock, Little Rock, Arkansas; Faith Trumbull, Norwich, Connecticut; Anna Warner Bailey, Groton, Connecticut; Bonny Kate, Knoxville, Tennessee; Brattleboro, Brattleboro, Vermont; Abigail Phelps, Simsbury, Connecticut; General de Lafayette, Lafayette, Indiana; Margaret Lynn Lewis, Roanoke, Virginia.

June, 1894.—Letitia Green Stevenson, Bloomington, Illinois; Fort Dearborn, Evanston, Illinois; Mohegan, Sing Sing, New York.

August, 1894.—Dubuque, Dubuque, Iowa.


October, 1894.—Delaware County, Wallingford, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth Wadsworth, Portland, Maine; Caroline Scott Harrison, Indianapolis, Indiana.

There have been 3,551 application papers signed, 3,551 duplicates, and 2,750 certificates of membership; 305 letters have been written in connection with the work of Recording Secretary-General. Three amendments have been offered to the Constitution, two by Dr. McGee and one by Mrs. Morgan, State Regent of Georgia. It is a source of gratification that I call report an increase in our library. Many valuable books have been presented and a vote of thanks tendered to the donors. Several volumes have also been purchased. The Registrars-General, Miss Wilbur, Mrs. Mann, Miss Mallett, and Mrs. Buchanan, have worked faithfully and efficiently and deserve only the warmest praise for the many hours devoted to proving the records. No paper has been returned until every effort to prove its authentication has failed.

I believe that every officer has worked conscientiously and with a full determination to carry out, not without some mistakes, perhaps, the aims and purposes of the Society.

Respectfully submitted.

AGNES M. BURNETT,
Recording Secretary-General.
The CHAIRMAN: The next report is that of the Corresponding Secretary-General.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY-GENERAL.

Madam Chairman and Daughters of the American Revolution: I, as Corresponding Secretary-General, submit the following report of work done and money received and expended:

Letters written, 1,715; postals, 150; application blanks issued, 28,000; constitutions, 18,000; many pamphlets and circulars.

I received from the Treasurer-General for postage and incidentals $150, which was expended as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postage for self and other officers</td>
<td>$109.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messenger fees</td>
<td>$2.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegrams</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Express</td>
<td>$2.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber stamps</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>$2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marker for General Smallwood's grave</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blank books</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>One table</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One desk</td>
<td>$13.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$145.25

Due from me to the National Society $4.50

Thinking it the duty of the Corresponding Secretary-General to furnish State Regents with stationery, I sent it to all of the newly elected Regents and to many of the older ones. The action was disapproved by the Board, and a resolution passed October 4 instructing me to inform the Regents that no stationery would be furnished them, and (though not included in the printed resolution) that postage would not be furnished them. From this action I appeal, under the last paragraph of section 2, article VI, of the Constitution.

The National Board of Management referred to the Congress the following matters which have come before it:

1. The resolution of Mrs. Newport, of Minnesota, in regard to foreign flags on American buildings.
2. Letter from Dr. Montgomery in regard to the monument to be erected to General Montgomery at Quebec.

As agent of the Souvenir Spoon, I have forwarded to the Treasurer-General $183.23 and to Caldwell & Co. $255.40. The spoons are on sale in the rear of the hall, and I hope every delegate will take one home, as
I am very anxious that the receipts shall reach $500 before the spoon fad passes away. The money goes to the permanent fund.

As the representative of the Liberty Bell, I can only say that we contributed at least two-thirds of the money it cost; that the committee controlling it are chiefly "Daughters," and that it has started on its way, proclaiming liberty and brotherhood to all the world.

I also offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Congress instruct the next Board of Management to amend the Constitution as follows:

"That the power of the National Board of Management be limited to receiving applicants, confirming Regents, issuing supplies, and transacting the routine work of the Society; that all questions of importance and all amendments be decided by the Continental Congress; that State Regents be permitted, when necessarily absent, to vote by written proxy."

Also that the Congress consider the advisability of the following suggestion:

That each department be furnished with a clerk, i.e. (1) the Vice-President in Charge of Organization and Secretaries; (2) the Registrars; and (3) the Treasurers.

That some arrangements be made to place the office on a strict business basis.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY DESHA.

The CHAIRMAN: The report of Registrar-General Miss Fedora I. Wilbur will now be given.

REPORT OF FEDORA ISABEL WILBUR, REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

To the Daughters of the American Revolution in Continental Congress assembled.

LADIES: In order that you may better understand our reports, it is well to explain that after Miss Maclay's resignation last March, Mrs. Mann, who was elected to fill her place, took charge of the issuing of badge permits and preparing the data for the certificates, thus simplifying our work by a division of the labor. The arrangement in regard to certificates was changed in October, but I am happy to state that all the data has been prepared for certificates of those admitted before the February meeting, and the certificates will be issued as soon as possible.

The large increase in our membership this year, nearly 4,000, has been attended by a proportionate increase in every department of our work, much of which it is difficult to reduce to statistical statement. To condense my share in the work, I have received over 625 letters and over 1,500 application papers from new members, to say nothing of the additional papers sent in by those already members, which require time to verify, though they do not appear in our reports.
I have verified the papers of 1,459 new members, many of whom had from two to seven ancestors. The largest number of papers that I have verified in any one month was during January, when the number reached over three hundred and sixty, which were accepted by the Board at the meetings of January 21 and February 7, and the smallest number was forty, which were verified and left to be presented at the called midsummer meeting of the Board, when I was necessarily absent from the city.

I have expended $6 of the Society's money for postage stamps, much of which was used for returning papers for signature of indorsement on the second page. If the Chapter registrars would be more particular in this matter it would save quite a little expense to the Society. I cannot report how many letters I have written, because I have not kept an exact account of the letters on which I paid postage myself. We have also used several hundred postal cards for acknowledging the receipt of papers and notifying Chapter registrars of the election of members. Of the papers sent in, only a few claims have been found untenable, most of which we have kept in the hope of finding more proof. In almost every case applicants on poor claims have been able to file good ones later.

I wish to compliment the Chapter registrars on the marked improvement of the papers during the past year.

Fortunately our facilities for verifying papers have increased with the growth of the work, as we have had several books and pamphlets given to us which have been of material aid; but if the Massachusetts records are not to be published during the ensuing year we would strongly recommend that one of the four Registrars-General should be located in Boston, as much time and trouble to both applicant and registrars would be saved.

I would also like to recommend to the Chapters and members generally that they should be more particular with their genealogical records. This branch of the work is one which will grow in importance as time goes on. It is not enough for the applicant to know that she is descended from the Revolutionary patriot; we want the intervening links clearly shown in black and white.

The work, though arduous and unremitting, has been nevertheless an agreeable experience, and I wish to thank all the Chapters and officers for their past kindness and assure them that it is with much regret that I sever my official connection with them.

Mrs. Keim (Chairman Committee on Railroads and Hotels): I wish to state that the railroad tickets will not be taken up today or tomorrow, but are to be brought to the church Thursday and Friday, when the railroad agent will be here to take them up.

The Chairman: The report of Mrs. Mann, Registrar-General, will now be given.
REPORT OF MARY E. LEE MANN, REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

To the President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Members of the Continental Congress.

LADIES: I respectfully submit the following report of the work which I have done since I have had the honor to fill the office of Registrar-General.

I have compared, corrected, and signed 1,227 certificates and with the assistance of Miss Miller, Vice-President-General, have prepared the data for the same.

I have issued 789 badge permits.

In offering my resignation as Registrar-General, I must say it is with deep regret that I sever my relations with the Board, and I wish here to thank them for the kindness and courtesy they have extended to me.

MARY E. LEE MANN,
Registrar-General.

The CHAIRMAN: Next is the report of Miss Mallett, Registrar-General:

REPORT OF ANNA S. MALLETT, REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

As the work belonging to the office of Registrar-General was found too heavy to be accomplished by two registrars, the Board of Management, shortly after the Congress of 1894, decided to add two others to the force.

I had the honor to be one of those chosen, but was, however, unable to do very much work until September. Since that time I have verified and presented to the Board for their acceptance the application for membership of six hundred and thirty-five ladies, besides several supplementary papers.

It is difficult to estimate the exact number of letters received and answered. I will say approximately three hundred.

This work has taken much time and has been rather difficult. My hearty thanks are tendered to all the ladies who have kindly helped me at different times.

Still the Registrar's work has many pleasant features. The historical research is interesting and instructive, and the contact with other minds, intent upon the same line of study, is most agreeable. A report without suggestions for improvement would be, I suppose, unheard of, and I too have something to suggest.

It seems, in my poor judgment, that all the detail and clerical work of the office should be turned over to paid assistants, who should be provided with a proper place and sufficient appliances to accomplish their work quietly and well, without being subjected to the confusion of the main office.

There are plenty of capable women ready to do this and who need the salaries which should be attached to the clerkships, and there would still be quite enough work left for the officers in the supervision of the whole.

Respectfully submitted.

ANNA S. MALLETT,
Registrar-General.
The CHAIRMAN: We will next have the report of Mrs. Buchanan, Registrar-General.

REPORT OF LYLA M. PETERS BUCHANAN, REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

To the President-General and Members of the Fourth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution.

LADIES: My report is necessarily brief, since I have acted in the capacity of Registrar-General but ten weeks, having been elected by the National Board of Management December 10, 1894, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Agnes M. Burnett.

I have the honor to report my own work and that of Mrs. Burnett as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mrs. Burnett.</th>
<th>Mrs. Buchanan.</th>
<th>Total.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applications verified and presented to the National Board for acceptance</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>1,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letters received</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letters answered</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mrs. Burnett states that some of the applications required further proof, but in no case was a paper returned for lack of substantial evidence.

Respectfully submitted.

LYLA M. PETERS BUCHANAN,
Registrar-General.

The CHAIRMAN: The next report is that of Mrs. Burnett as Registrar-General.

REPORT OF AGNES M. BURNETT, REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

Madam President and Ladies of the Fourth Continental Congress:

During the time I was Registrar-General I had the pleasure of presenting the names of eleven hundred applicants as eligible for membership. Some of the applications required further proof, but in no case was a paper returned for lack of substantial evidence. I also received six hundred and three letters, four hundred and fifty-eight of which required and received answers.

Respectfully submitted.

AGNES M. BURNETT,
Registrar-General.

The CHAIRMAN: The Treasurer-General will now make her report. I am very happy to introduce Mrs. Tulloch to this Congress.
Mrs. TuLlocx: Madam President and Ladies of the Congress, my report is naturally very uninteresting.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER-GENERAL.

Statement of Condition of Permanent Fund and Investment.

INVESTMENT.

The Permanent Fund investment account consists of two interest-bearing notes secured by real estate and guaranteed by the American Security and Trust Company, and are as follows:

Wm. Doherty's note, dated May 11, 1892, payable in five years, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. $1,000 00

John O. Johnson's note, dated June 8, 1893, payable in three years, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. 1,500 00

PERMANENT FUND (cash on deposit).

Cash on deposit at beginning of fiscal year $1,123 84

Total deposit of money received for charter fees, life membership fees, souvenir spoons, and one-third rosette fund $1,212 14

Credit of interest on money so deposited 11 83

Credit of interest on Johnson's note 90 00

Credit of interest on Doherty's note 60 00

1,373 97

Investment in Johnson's note May 24, 1894 $1,500 00

Accrued interest on Johnson's note, December 8, 1893, to May 24, 1894 41 75

Cost of guarantee by American Security and Trust Company 15 00

Balance in bank 941 06

$2,497 81

Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ending February 19, 1895.

RECEIPTS.

Received from Mrs. Marguerite Dickins, late Treasurer-General $2,631 77

Received for charter fees 196 00

Received for initiation fees and annual dues 13,290 00

Received for rosettes 350 75

Received for life membership fees 716 00

Received for Magazine fund 1,501 57
Mrs. TULLOCH: It seems to be the order of the day to thank people for the kindnesses that has been shown them. I feel that I have to thank all of the treasurers of the different Chapters and all the officers of the Association. They have had to call me to order a little, but perhaps it was deserved; and as the ladies refer to letters that have been written, the mail that has gone out from their offices, the number that I have sent out has been over five thousand. It is thought that the work is not very arduous, but I can assure you that my right arm and hand are weary. Again, I thank you all.

The CHAIRMAN: We will now get the report of the Historian-General. I have the pleasure of introducing Mrs. Lucia Blount.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN-GENERAL.

Madam President and Ladies, Members of the Fourth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution:

In the latter part of the last century there lived in a town in Scotland a minister who had a number of set phrases which he was apt to use on all occasions, either in his prayers or his sermons. Among others was the expression "to attract attention, and dispel prejudice." One day passing some boys who were playing marbles on the street he heard one shout as he gave a good shot at his antagonist, "There, that is to attract attention." "And that," said the other, as he sent his opponent's marble flying, "is to dispel prejudice." The preacher took the hint and his congregation never heard that phrase from the pulpit again. But I must say I have a good deal of sympathy for the preacher. It is harder than one would think unless one has tried it, to speak on the same subject time after time.
and not repeat one's self; and if, in my earnest desire to "attract attention" to the matters I feel so earnestly; I fall into the preacher's fault, I trust the importance of the subject will help to dispel any prejudice you may feel at hearing the same old sermon.

The work which I was only beginning when I spoke to you last year has so grown upon me, both in materials and interest, that I have felt inclined to give up everything else and try to make a connected story out of some of these yellow, time-stained letters.

To one who begins such work, there comes as if by magic valuable material from the most unexpected sources.

In the multiplication of books upon Colonial life and customs I observe the tendency to speak only of those who were prominent in the social and political life of the Colonies, and this may be partly because the historian finds so much material close at hand; but those who lived in mansions and danced the "minuet" in brocaded satins were a small part of the whole population; and we know that even in our frivolous age, as compared with those stern Puritan times, receptions, teas, balls, and parties form but the very smallest part of the life of our people, and give no real indication of its character. We know that even among the very wealthiest in Colonial days the housewife attended to many things that to-day are considered menial. When the wife of our President hung her clothes in the East Room to dry, and looked after the kitchen in person, attending to pickling, preserving, etc., what must have been the daily routine of those pioneers who lived in log houses and had but the barest necessities until the forests could be felled and the fields cleared and made into smiling farms?

Let it then be our glad duty as well as privilege to do our part in showing to the world the real pioneer mothers, as exhibited in their letters, when, without thought that other eyes than their loved ones would ever read, they poured out their hearts to sympathetic parents or relatives, giving the true story of their trials and discouragements, with now and then gleams of joy which seem so pathetically small to us, their descendants, as compared with our privileges, enjoyed to-day because of their courage under difficulties which would have overwhelmed less resolute women.

Another point I would like to emphasize is the importance of getting from parents and elderly friends (not always relatives, by any means) all the little anecdotes of their early lives.

Have a stenographer, if possible, to take notes when these dear friends begin to talk of old times. We are apt to think that what happens at home every day is not worth setting down; but never was a greater mistake. What would we not give to-day for the record of a thousand little happenings in the lives of the families who lived in this country from 1650 to 1750? And to our descendants the daily routine of the present life will be of value.

I have thought that perhaps I could not do better to-day than to give a few incidents in the lives of our pioneers, gleaned in the manner I have described, and if you find this report of interest you can then realize how
valuable your own contributions will be, who have sources of information
far better than I can command.

The first little bit is from a dear octogenarian friend, and I had it taken
down just as she told it:

"Arlington, Vermont, was settled by an English colony of churchmen
who were Tories in the war of the Revolution, and my mother's father
maintained his allegiance to King George. It was a common thing for
Revolutionists to send out regiments of soldiers to seize the cattle and
goods of the Tories and confiscate them for the support of the American
Army; and when I was a little girl I have often heard my mother tell of
soldiers being sent to prey upon them and of their burying their silver
and crockery and cooking utensils to keep them from being so seized.

"My mother was seven years old when the battle of Bennington was
fought, and the American Army at that time was reduced to great straits,
so that bands of soldiers were sent to Arlington to seize upon anything
and everything belonging to the Tory Colonists to supply the necessities
of the Army. One day when her father's cattle were being driven away
by these soldiers she saw among the drove her pet heifer, that had been
given her when a little calf, and that she had raised as a playmate. She
seized the mortar with which she had been accustomed to call her to the
house by pounding salt, and running to the door began her pounding,
saying, 'They shall not have my heifer.' The animal hearing the well-
known signal for salt broke from the drove and ran off. The soldiers
brought her back into the line and threateningly ordered the child into
the house; but the little girl (Lucinda Mitchell) again began pounding,
when the heifer broke from the line and ran towards the house. Again
and again this was repeated. At length the captain of the squad, leveling
his gun at her, called out, 'You little devil, if you don't stop that pound-
ing and go into the house I'll shoot you.' The child replied, 'You may
shoot if you like, but you shan't have my heifer.'

"More than fifty years after this, I then living with my mother near
Burlington, went with her to visit the cousins living in the adjoining towns
of Shaftsbury and Arlington; among others a niece of my mother, who
had married a son of Governor Galusha, the second Governor of Vermont
and cousin of the first, Governor Chittenden.

"Old Governor Galusha was then an invalid, having had a paralytic
stroke, and lived with his son. I well remember the great castle-like
house of those days, the immense room (with the great old-fashioned fire-
place) which the old couple occupied. They liked very much to have my
mother come in and sit with them and talk over the old times of the
Revolution. One day they were talking of the scenes of the battle of
Bennington, in which he was an active participant, and my mother, among
other recollections of that time, told the story of the heifer and the
soldiers. Here the old Governor raised his head, his eyes flashed, and
he exclaimed, 'Good God! were you that little child? Well, I was the
soldier who leveled his gun at you.' More than fifty years had passed,
and the child and captain were thus brought face to face once more."
Here is a story which will do us all good to hear. It was told me by the same one who gave me the story I have just related. She says: "We children used to consider it the treat of the year to spend an evening with Grandpa Burritt and his wife and listen to stories of the Revolutionary and old French wars, in both of which he was a soldier. He lived to be ninety-nine years old, and had been blind many years before he died. I well recollect sitting before their big fireplace many a winter evening, they sitting close beside each other, her hand in his or upon his knee, and seeing the tears run down her old wrinkled cheeks when he told some of their sufferings at Valley Forge or when they were taken by the Indians and expected to be put to death with all the tortures that savages could devise, or when they were obliged to go barefooted over the snow, sometimes having no food but parched corn; and the old lady would say with streaming eyes, 'And this they endured for you, children. Don't you forget it; never forget what your liberty has cost.'

"I remember being there once when a grandniece was about to be married and was very happy in her anticipations, when the old lady said to her (she was very abrupt in speech): 'Oh, Sarah Hurlbut, what do you know about love? If you live to be as old as I am and suffer what my old man and I have suffered together, you will know something about it. Above seventy years we've lived together, and our first quarrel has yet to come; our honeymoon hasn't gone down yet, and I tell you he's a thousand times dearer to me than he was when we were married.' I very well remember the funeral of these two old people. The old wife (mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother) died first. I saw her laid out on the bed they had occupied together for more than seventy-five years. He, perfectly blind, was sitting by the bedside, drawing his thin old hand over her face, in which death had at last smoothed the wrinkles, and feeling it for want of eyesight, moaning, 'It won't be long, do you think it will, that I shall have to wait to find her again? Oh, I'm sure God will not make me wait long.' And He did not, for he soon followed her, in his ninety-ninth year, an example of the love that was faithful unto death."

They were very plain people, uneducated except by experience and by kindliness toward all and an undying love for each other. They had passed through all the deprivations of a new country and the hardships and dangers of three wars and arrived at almost a hundred years of age. I always think of them in reading those lines of Browning in his wonderful poem of Saul:

"Hast thou loved the white locks of thy father whose sword thou did'st guard,
When he trusted thee forth with the armies for glorious reward?
Didst thou see the thin hands of thy mother held up as men sung
The low song of the nearly departed, and hear her faint tongue
Joining in while it could to the witness; 'Let one more attest—
I have lived, seen God's hand through a lifetime, and all was for best!'"
Extract from a letter written by a man, after he was eighty years old, to his son:

"My father was in the Revolutionary War; he was out twice. I well remember how reluctantly he and my mother parted. We all cried. He was captain of a militia company, and was in New York when the British drove our men out of the city. I heard so much about war that I thought sometimes we would all be killed, though I was but six years old. Your mother says I must mention her flight and narrow escape. When the British came to Stonington Point with their big ships the inhabitants all fled into the country. Your mother, seven years old, and her brother William, four years old, were sent off with their budgets two miles in the rain, and her mother also, with a babe only eight days old, while the cannon balls were flying near them when they all first started. I want to know who can like the plaguey British when they abused our forefathers so inhumanly! The meanest and wickedest of all was their abuse of our prisoners, especially when confined in the old prison-ships in New York, when Washington treated their prisoners tenderly as well as politely. So you see I cannot be a Tory Whig, and I hope my relatives will not."

In the latter part of the last century a boy of sixteen, living in Connecticut, on the Sound, used to sit on a stone and watch the ships go out to sea. One day he said to himself, "It is very pleasant watching these ships, but this will neither feed nor clothe a man." So he started west to seek his fortune. He went to the wilds of Albany County, New York. The farmer's wife where he first stopped told him if he would hetchel out some flax in the barn she would give him the fifty-cent piece upon which her baby had cut his teeth. He did so; and that was the first money he earned. Later he became a minister, and I am sure it will help us all to appreciate the religious zeal of that day when we hear how the Word was preached. This man's history is, with modifications, undoubtedly the history of the religious life of that time and locality. Elder Morgan, as he was called, used to say his study was the barn and the field. He used to stop his team when plowing, take out his Bible and read as many verses as he could remember to repeat, put back the book and go on until the lesson was permanently fixed in his mind; then stop and read as much more; then go on and repeat until he could fix the whole in his mind, without the book, chapter, and verse, of every word of the lesson.

Ministers have often said they never knew a man who had the Bible at his tongue's end as Elder Morgan had. He preached first in the town of Bern, twenty-four miles from Albany, where a church was formed in 1797. People traveled twenty-four miles to join the church, so eager were they to hear the Word preached unto them.

In 1802 he and his wife moved farther west, into a perfectly wild part of the country, and for a few years they had to struggle for the necessities of life. The wife was often ill, and the first winter the cattle had no food except the browse that was cut in the woods. The husband was
forced to be gone from morning till noon and from noon till night. The wife, left alone in the house, said the time seemed long as she lay in bed watching the shadows slowly creep inch by inch along the wall. She had not the robust constitution of most of the pioneer women, so her trials took the form of enduring rather than doing, which is sometimes quite as hard to bear. In those days ministers received very little salary, and every one, no matter what his trade or occupation, owned and worked a more or less extensive farm. In 1802 the lowest price for land was $6 per acre, and it cost $15 an acre to clear it of timber, the workman to "find himself." "The price of labor was 'high'—75 cents a day in cash as soon as the ground is bare." About the only product that brought cash was potash, which was $120 per ton. In clearing a few acres only ashes enough could be saved to produce a ton or more of potash, and there were men who went from clearing to clearing to set up their appliances and manufacture it on shares.

One year the minister preached to a congregation sixteen miles away, and he said that he used to rise early Sunday morning, milk the cow, eat his breakfast, mount his horse, and was pretty regularly at a certain stream just as the sun rose above the horizon. Then, after preaching two sermons, would ride home, do his chores as in the morning, and retire late, but be up as soon as there was any appearance of daylight.

In 1794 a man with wife and three children emigrated from Massachusetts to western New York. They traveled with an ox team, a lumber wagon, and one horse, the father walking most of the way to relieve and encourage the team. A few miles west of Fort Stanwix (now Rome) they crossed the old Oriskany battle-ground. Everything seemed to be just as the battle had left it—bones scattered over the ground for two miles; broken gun-carriages, etc.—a ghastly looking sight.

He left his family two weeks with a well-to-do Dutch family while he went five miles farther into the dense woods, and in two weeks had made a clearing and built a log house or shanty into which he moved his family. The following week their fourth child was born.

Emigrants arriving almost daily from their old home and asking the mother how she liked the woods always received the reply, "Not homesick yet." In July a large log house was completed and the family moved into that.

During the summer the whole neighborhood was down with the "woods fever." So many were affected that it was impossible to find well ones enough to take care of the sick. The two youngest children in this family died, as did also a man who was passing through the country. In those times every family kept a sort of tavern or open house for emigrants who were passing through looking for places to settle in the new country. In such straits were these poor people that those three bodies lay in the house one week before any one could be found well enough to make coffins for them. Through the medical skill of the mother, who, being the daughter and granddaughter of physicians, had been taught many of the
secrets of the healing art, the other members of the family recovered, and notwithstanding all the drawbacks of sickness and death, a few vegetables were raised the first summer.

The two older children had heard many stories in their old home about the ferocity and cruelty of the Indians, and one day during that first summer they were at play near the house when they heard shots, and in their terror, supposing they were going to be massacred, crept under a hemlock log, where they lay concealed all day, the mother having searched in vain for them till nightfall. The shooting was the result of a challenge made by their father to shoot at a mark with the Indians, he being a good shot, and this was what had so terrified them. The Indians laughed at hearing of their fear, and tried to persuade the children to come to them and make friends, but they could only look with amazement at the chief who had a small stuffed bird suspended from one ear, a heavy set of broaches at the other, and a long heavy ring in his nose. The children watched with curiosity to see how he would eat; and were relieved to see him raise the jewel with one hand and thus make a free passage to his mouth.

After several years of struggle the farm was paid for, the money coming mostly from the proceeds of cattle raised and driven to Albany, one hundred and seventy-five miles distant. The journey was always made on horseback in midwinter, thus laying the foundation for rheumatism, which made him lame for the rest of his life.

One December night he came in and said, "There, I've got a deed for my farm." The mother made answer: "Well, then, go and kill some chickens, call in the neighbors, and we'll have a feast."

In 1797, just three years after felling the first trees, a school was started in the settlement, and these children attended, having been taught to read and spell in words of two syllables by the same capable mother, who had kept the house, doctored the sick, cooked the food, spun, wove, made, mended, and washed the garments they wore, made the soap and candles, tried out the lard, spun the flax and made the table-cloths, boarded the farm hands, encouraged the father when the payment on the farm seemed doubtful, and last, but not least, had borne children in the intervals of work.

In 1820, sixteen years after the first settlement in the woods, this farm was awarded the premium which was offered by the Agricultural Society for the best farm in the county. That same year a man received a premium of twenty dollars for a superior plow, which was bought by the owner of the premium farm, and twenty dollars was paid for it. After many years of use it was laid aside for more modern implements, and it can now be seen in the National Museum here in Washington, as a specimen of the best implement of its kind that was in use in this country seventy-five years ago. To show how the pioneers were not behind their friends who stayed at home, I quote from the History of Norwich, Connecticut: "A school was established by twenty-seven heads of families
in 1797 (notice the same year that the school was started in the wilds of western New York). A master was engaged, who taught two sessions a day of three hours each, with a half-holiday on Saturday, and, in addition to this, sometimes an evening or a morning school. The morning hours were devoted to young ladies, and from an advertisement in 1816 we ascertain the precise time when class assembled—from five to seven; price paid, six shillings a quarter for each scholar. Let no one hastily assume that this early summons was neglected. About twenty ladies came out, fresh and vigorous, before sunrise (on cold winter mornings, mind you), to pursue their studies.

I fear I have already made my paper too long, and yet it has required real self-denial to withhold many other items that seemed to me as interesting as those given.

My purpose will have been served if it awakens in you the appreciation of your own possibilities in this line.

In the great awakening of patriotism which is shown in an increased call for Histories of America and biographies of patriots, let us not forget the object for which we, as “Daughters,” were organized, viz, to allow woman’s voice to join in the great pean to liberty that is to be sung by our nation in the future.

Lucia Eames Blount,
Historian-General.

The Chairman: I believe the Treasurer-General wants to make a little additional report which she left out.

Mrs. Tulloch: I wish merely to state that I did not give the permanent fund, and I suppose the ladies who are interested in the Continental Hall or Home would wish to know what we have on hand.

Supplementary Report.

Amount cash on hand February 19, 1895, in National Capital Bank, as above $7,498 54
Amount received during session of Congress, check to Mrs. Draper, Treasurer-General. 889 60

$8,388 14

Amount transferred to Mrs. Draper from Permanent Fund account. 941 06

Total. $9,329 20

The Chairman: We will now listen to one of our officers who, I am glad to say, has had no broken limbs or sore heads to doctor, but she has done good work, and I now introduce Dr. McGee, who will give her report as Surgeon-General.
Madam President and Ladies:

A year ago, when I had the honor of election to the office of Surgeon-General, Daughters of the American Revolution, my first inquiry was regarding the duties of the office. These were so vague that the idea of abolishing the office had often been broached, and some were of opinion that no service was to be expected of the surgeon except in time of war or national calamity. They supposed that in such contingency she would organize a sort of Red Cross Society among the Daughters if it was needed. This contingency seemed to the present incumbent of the office too remote to demand serious thought.

Our by-law on this subject read thus:

"The Surgeon-General shall consider and report on the most efficient means of bettering the condition of the sick and wounded of our Army and Navy, the management of hospitals and sanitary measures connected therewith, and such other duties as may be entrusted to her by the Board of Management."

My first work, therefore, was to call on the distinguished scientist who is at present the Surgeon-General of the United States Army and lay the matter before him. I showed him that I had to "consider the most efficient means of bettering the condition of the sick and wounded of our Army;" and, although this put me in the attitude of a committee to discover flaws in his administration, he none the less offered most cordially to give me every facility for the examination of the medical side of all the Army posts in our country. Thereupon I reported to the Board of Management that to perform the duties of my office I should have to visit the army posts, the navy yards, and the public and private hospitals in every part of the United States; and, further, that my duties would end with a report on the subject, though neither the Board of Management nor the Continental Congress could take action thereon, since the Daughters of the American Revolution have no control over "our Army and Navy" or over our "hospitals." The Board of Management promptly decided that I should not be expected to perform these duties. From the fact that none of my predecessors in office had ever made a report, it may be judged that this decision was not a new one.

Thus did I find myself in the position of an officer looking for a duty. It seemed to me that the best practical use to which we could put a surgeon at present was to give her the care of the health of the Daughters when assembled. At a large gathering, such as our Continental Congress, the chance of illness or accident to some member is considerable. The indisposition may be slight, but it is none the less desirable that relief should be at hand. Perhaps the greatest benefit from modern medicine, however, lies in the prevention of disease, and it was with thought for the ounce of prevention, as well as the pound of preparation, that I framed our present by-law. It reads as follows:

"The Surgeon-General shall examine into the sanitary condition of the
place selected for the Continental Congress and report on the same before
the Congress convenes, and she shall provide medical attendance, with
facilities for prompt relief, in case of accident or illness of members dur-
ing the Congress, and perform such other duties as may be entrusted to
her by the Board of Management."

I have now to report that I have made such preparations as this by-
law calls for, and that the Board has selected a place of meeting of the
Congress which is in a healthful part of the city and is well ventilated
and supplied with retiring rooms.

The chief danger of disease to strangers in Washington lies in the
drinking water and to a lesser degree in the milk. The Medical Society
has been urging the passage of a bill to prevent the sale of adulterated
milk, but their success this session is doubtful, since, as you know, our
city laws are made by the United States Congress, so that, with respect
to legislation, as formerly to geography, ours is a city of magnificent
distances.

The same is true of the efforts to improve our water supply and sewer-
age system, which are so defective that Washington has a not inconsider-
able mortality from typhoid fever. To avoid danger from the latter
source I would advise strangers in the city to drink some well known
bottled water, or, if they are not susceptible to a change in their drinking
water, that they should take none but what comes from the Potomac
River. Many hotels, including, I regret to say, our headquarters, supply
their tables with clear but, it is to be feared, germ-laden spring water
which I beg all to avoid. The Potomac is often muddy, but it is, except
at rare intervals, harmless to the system.

In conclusion, let me express the hope that not one member of the
Fourth Continental Congress shall have occasion to call for the services
of its Surgeon-General.

ANITA NEWCOMB McGEE, M. D.,
Surgeon-General.

Dr. McGee: Madam President, this was written before we
convened; my services have already been called for.

The CHAIRMAN: Ladies, I think our Surgeon-General de-
serves a diploma.

A MEMBER: She's got one.

The CHAIRMAN: I mean from the Congress. I now ask the
State Regent of the State of Rhode Island, Mrs. Wilbour, one
of the Vice-Presidents-General, to take the chair while I read
my report as editor of the AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

Mrs. Wilbour took the chair.
REPORT OF THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN MONTHLY.

Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution:

When the notification came to me that I had been chosen editor of your Magazine, for a time I was overwhelmed with what seemed to me a ponderous responsibility; but as I thought the matter over and recognized how much easier was the task asked of me than of your former editor, Mrs. Walworth, who had carried this child of yours in her arms through its infancy, and had nursed it, watched with it in sickness and in health, and handed it over to you with all the signs of growth and strength, well clothed, well fed, well bred, with due consideration I took upon myself the obligation of foster mother.

My first thought, then, was to gather the cooperation of the widely diversified field occupied by this Society. I could conceive no better way than to form an editorial staff that should represent the North, South, East, and West. When correspondence was opened with these literary women they at first felt the pressing need of time, but when I assured some of them that an old proverb was, “Never ask any one to do anything that you want done who has the time to do it,” and that I should never have thought of asking them had they not belonged to the busy world, and what we wanted most was for them to awaken interest in the Magazine, we were thereby fortunate in securing the cooperation of our associate editors.

Mrs. Lothrop you have already had the pleasure of meeting; Miss Jane Meade Welch I am sorry to say we cannot present to you; other duties have kept her away from the Congress; Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnson we have with us; Miss Kate Foote—well, ladies, she still has her hand in it if she has (by going into Coe) taken her foot out of it.

The main questions to be answered in this report are, what are we here for; what the prime motive of our existence; why do we support a magazine; why does the Society pay for its publication, and for what do the editors give to this association their time and their strength?

In the early days of the organization, after the Congress of 1892, the Press Committee, into whose hands the printing of the report of the Congress was placed, found that the report alone, published in book form, with the expense of postage, would cost about $200.

At the same time came the request and the necessity of placing before the Chapters the official proceedings of the Board, and before the Board the work of the Chapters.

Two resolutions were passed, which are to be seen in the official records, covering the printing and sending forth of these documents. Out from these resolutions and needs came the AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

It will not be necessary to go back to the early days of the Adams Magazine, which was for a short time the “official exponent of the Society.”

When it was thought best to sever the connection of the Society with that magazine, for several months the Society was without an official
organ, but as time went on and the Society increased in numbers the necessity of such an organ was seriously felt.

After the first Continental Congress, replete with interesting matter, there were repeated demands from Regents and officers for some general means of intercourse and communication.

When it was found that the printing of the proceedings alone would cost nearly $1,000, and other matters that must be continually brought to the knowledge of the Society, which would swell the expense to several hundred more dollars, it seemed to be far better to use this money in helping to start an official organ of the Society which could embody all this, at the same time giving from month to month an opportunity for any one who had something to give that would revise the history of our country; that would add to it the unwritten history of much that is valuable; that would bring this Society before the country as nothing else would.

The letters that are coming into our office and to the hand of the editor from day to day speak with no uncertain sound of the work the Magazine is doing over this country. It is one thing the Daughters of the American Revolution are doing that can be seen from day to day.

Out from this movement has started several publications of the same nature, showing conclusively that the mother has set an example worthy of emulation. This nineteenth century is one of historical research such as the world has not witnessed. There is want for just such a magazine as ours.

I have been not a little amused at the encroachments of some of these publications, the offshoots of the parent tree, one of them going so far as to offer to take the mother in and care for her, providing she brings an annuity and yearly subscription list and a few other things to help along, and you would almost think that they had set the mother up in business and she had made a financial failure of it, and out of pity they were showing filial affection. It reminds me of a story in "Harper's Bazar:"

"On a Virginia farm two small colored boys who were hired to weed onions were started at opposite ends of a row and told to weed toward each other. 'I's done mo'n what you's done,' said Dan, presently. 'No, you ain't, nuther,' asserted Sam. 'Yes, I is, den,' glancing down the row. 'I's lot's nearer to yo' than yo' is to me.'"

This seems to me a little like the situation before us. One thing is very sure, we are under obligations to think twice before we sell our birthright.

There is a place for this Magazine. No other magazine deals with the same line of thought; no other magazine of this character is supported and edited by women. It deals with our history, our homes, our firesides; it deals with the life of the country we love; it is worthy of the cause we advocate. Shall we let it go out to find a home in the house of its children?

Why does the editor of this Magazine stand here and plead its cause? She has given her time; she has given her thought, her anxiety, and strength to it because she loves the Society and what it represents, and
she knows what it is doing for the Society. It is one little offering she has gladly placed on this altar.

While we are glad to have sown the seed and are witnesses to the healthy growth of upspringing publications, covered with patriotism and the spirit of the Colonial days and '76, we can sympathize with Abraham Lincoln when told by an excited officer that Washington was attacked. "There is firing in the northwest." "I am glad of it," replied Mr. Lincoln. "Why," said the officer, "don't you know we have but a handful of raw recruits and Washington could be easily captured?" "Then," said Lincoln, you know about the old lady in the country who had so many children she did not know what to do with them, and who one day when they were all out of sight, hearing one scream, called out, 'Thank goodness, one is alive.' "

We are very glad that one of our children is so much alive as to offer to take us in and do for us; to give us room in their great cooperative home arrangement, and we would find ourselves in good company with the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution, and of the Colonial Dames and Daughters of the Cincinnati, the Aztec Club, and Daughters of 1812; but they ask for brains and material aid, and we are not quite sure whether we would be given the ground floor or the attic. Let us return the compliment and invite the children back into the old home. They can come to us without money and without price.

To the contributors to the Magazine I want to extend not only the thanks of the Editor but of the Society. Never have you left your Editor without material to fill the various departments. Oftentimes much of the matter has had to wait for space and opportunity. Knowing that voluntary contributions must be relied on to fill the Magazine, it was with some misgiving that I took the portfolio. Faithfully have your free-will offerings come to us, and were there time I would be glad to mention many of them that have in the reading dimmed my eyes and warmed my heart and have made your names a household word. This alone has repaid me for all the sacrifices of time I have made.

One thing I must speak of: there is little encouragement for any one to take up the arduous duty of editing a magazine with a mercurial sentiment governing its life or death. There must be some fixness of purpose that will not shift with every idle wind that blows. No one can afford to give their services for the upbuilding of any structure whose foundation is upon sand. There is no recompense except a chance to make a creditable showing for your labor, and that takes time. We must remain fast by the soul of things to accomplish anything.

If this Magazine could be put into a publisher's hand, instead of printers, who would contract to work up its advertising, there would come a time not afar off when there would be no outgo but a source of revenue to the Society.

Eight thousand names on our subscription list would soon bring in the advertising necessary; and I would advocate the old dollar subscription.

As these matters are to be discussed, I will not pursue the subject further.
I must in one word plead that you will not act unadvisedly. Remember that the traditions of your ancestors must be kept sacred. There is no better way of stirring up the slumbering embers of the past, of keeping alive the vital spark of history, of making yourselves, your society, your work felt, than through the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Let us not go backward, but be builders for all time.

The CHAIRMAN: We will now listen to the report of the Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. I have great pleasure in introducing Miss Lockwood.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Madam President and Ladies of the Continental Congress:
I must first ask you to view the situation a moment with me, that you may more clearly understand the summary of the accounts to follow.

Upon the retirement of the Business Manager in February last the funds in hand belonging to the Magazine were delivered to the Treasurer-General; also subsequent receipts until the election by the Board of a temporary Business Manager, the present "Editor," who was chosen to serve until July.

It will be seen that there was an interim in which the receipts did not come through the Manager's hands.

It was deemed to be expedient that thereafter all moneys should be transmitted by the Business Manager to the Treasurer-General, who would in turn pay all bills, with the exception of incidental office expenses, such bills having been approved by the Editor or Business Manager and countersigned by the proper officers.

On April 9 a contingent fund of $300 was placed in the bank to the credit of the Magazine, to be used at the discretion of the Editor or Business Manager at such times as delay for the usual routine seemed ill-advised or unnecessary. The following is a summary of the Bank Account.

| Amount deposited in the Citizens' National Bank of Washington |
| April 9, 1894 | $300.00 |
| April 9. To balance due Mrs. Walworth upon her retirement from the editorship and deemed expedient to be paid without further delay | $100.00 |
| April 9. To typewritten mailing list, in duplicate (general expenses) | 16.00 |
| July 17. To drawings for head-pieces (general expenses) | 15.00 |
| Aug. 11. To photographs for reproduction (Vol. V) | 1.25 |
| Dec. 20. To plates (Vol. V) | 4.90 |

Dec. 20. To fees to Congressional Library for copyright from December, 1892 (including $3 for Vol. V) | 12.00 |

Total | $149.15 |
Balance in bank | 150.85 |

$300.00
Three of the foregoing items come under Volume V, and will appear in the general account of expenses for the eight months from July 1st.

A detailed report of Mrs. Lockwood's management up to July 1 was made to the Board and printed in the Magazine, showing receipts to the amount of $249.99.

During that time Mrs. Lockwood was obliged to be out of the city and the present Manager was very ably assisted in carrying on the work of the office by Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote, who kindly offered her services.

Many complaints came from subscribers holding receipts, who had either received no Magazines at all or incomplete files and whose names could not be found on the mailing list. This, I believe, has been satisfactorily remedied in every case by making the subscription good for another year, but it will account for some subscriptions being on the mailing list and not figuring among the current receipts.

Then came the rifling of the mails, which continued until August, when we learned in an unofficial way that the trouble had been found to be with an employé in the post office, and we have since heard no complaints.

The money-order department of Washington has, so far as was possible, made good all orders coming through it by duplicates issued to me, giving the names of the remitters.

That there may be no misunderstanding, I call your attention to a paragraph in the report of the Finance Committee. The amount given as expenditures by the Treasurer-General for the Magazine is followed by this item:

"This must not be understood to mean that the Monthly Magazine has cost this sum for the issues from March to October, as some of it is for previous issues and expenses and some money is in hand."

I believe there has been some question as to what is meant by this. It is this: That since March 1st bills to the amount of $300 or more have been paid out of the treasury, such bills having been incurred previous to that date. Of this amount $247.95 was the printers' bill for February, 1894.

I regularly assumed the duties of Business Manager of the Magazine on July 1st, my appointment having been approved by the Board.

It has been my desire to further the interests of the Magazine as far as possible, first, by having a perfect mailing list, a duplicate of which is kept in case of accident to the original.

As far as is practicable, all extra copies mailed from the office are sent as second-class matter and in every way the current expenses of the Manager's office have been made as small as possible.

We have succeeded in raising the rates of advertising to a considerable degree and have secured some good advertisers, but with a subscription list of eight hundred and thirty we cannot expect to do a great deal. This is an increase of a hundred or more over last year, and with the Chapters and exchange list about one thousand copies are mailed each month; but that is not what it should be with a Society of eight thousand members behind it.
I do not believe that the ladies quite understand the circulars sent out by the Magazine Committee some months ago, in which each Chapter Regent was urged to appoint an agent for the Magazine among the members of her respective Chapter, such agent to receive a commission of 20 per cent on each new or solicited subscription and the same for advertisements.

I have had very few names of agents sent to me, but good work has been done by the few who have been appointed.

It will be seen that we would thus have an advantage over all other magazines, because of our own established agencies. In some Chapters the commissions retained on subscriptions go to the Chapter treasury, and it is thus of mutual benefit.

I have made an effort to bring the Magazine before each Daughter recently admitted by inclosing with the notification of acceptance sent by the Society a folder setting forth the scope and aim of the Magazine, hoping that in this way, while the interest in the Society is fresh, we may increase the number of subscribers.

If it is deemed advisable to continue the Magazine as at present, I urge each Regent to further its interest, and thereby those of the Society, by appointing an agent and saying a good word on all occasions for the American Monthly Magazine.

I have at intervals since October made itemized reports to the Board which have been printed in the Magazine under "official proceedings." The following is a summary of accounts from July 1, 1894, to February 15, 1895:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To subscriptions, as per vouchers and cash-register</td>
<td>$1,041 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To sale of extra copies</td>
<td>82 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amount received for inserting cuts</td>
<td>38 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amount received for rent of plate</td>
<td>2 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amount of two subscriptions sent direct to Treasurer-General</td>
<td>4 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To advertisements paid</td>
<td>182 90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total receipts for seven and one-half months................. $1,351 48

Amount delivered to Treasurer-General................. $1,190 51

Balance on hand........................................ 81 34

Two subscriptions sent direct to Treasurer-General........ 4,00

Expenditures, Manager's office.......................... 75 63

$1,351 48

CONTINUED ADVERTISING ACCOUNT.

To balance due for advertisements now running to be paid in installments................. $15 00

To advertisement of souvenir spoons charged to account of National Society........... 75 00

To amount of space occupied by Society's advertisement of official stationery........ 15 00

$105 00
EXPENDITURES.

To printing eight numbers .................................................. $2,013.61
To plates and engravings ................................................... 88.52
To business management, salary .......................................... 400.00
To proof-reading, salary ..................................................... 40.00
To one cash-register .......................................................... 7.00
To W. F. Roberts for printing bill-heads, postals, etc. .......... 13.50
To incidental office expenses as per cash book ......... 75.63
To photographs for reproduction, from bank account .... 1.25
To plates, from bank account ............................................. 4.90
To fees to Congressional Library for copyright Volume V, from bank account .................................................. 3.00

Total eight months ............................................................. $2,647.41

The total cost of the Magazine for the last eight months has been $2,647.41, an average of $330.93 per month.

Total receipts for seven and one-half months, $1,351.48, an average of $180.20 per month.

Average cost per month to the National Society, $150.73.

A letter-press copy is kept of all letters written, and all letters received are on file.

The books of the Magazine are open to inspection of any Daughters wishing to see the system which has been adopted.

Respectfully submitted.

LILIAN LOCKWOOD,
Business Manager.

The CHAIRMAN: The next is a call for the report of the Auditing Committee. Are they ready to report? I expect they think it has all been kept so correctly it doesn’t need any. Is Mrs. Keim present?

MRS. KEIM: Mrs. Keim declined to serve as chairman six weeks ago.

The CHAIRMAN: I think we shall have to go on with the next committee. Many of the Auditing Committee are not here. We will next hear the report of the Continental Hall. I am very happy to introduce Mrs. Wilbour again, who will report on the Continental Hall.

MRS. WILBOUR: In the absence of Mrs. Shepard, of Chicago, who is chairman of this committee, she requested me to read her report. Since then we have had a meeting, and I will report what we did at that meeting.
REPORT OF THE CONTINENTAL HALL COMMITTEE.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

LADIES: I beg, as chairman of the Committee on Memorial Building, to submit to the Continental Congress of 1895 the following report:

The committee, which is a standing one, was appointed by the President-General and confirmed by the National Board of Management in May, 1894. It consisted of ten members: Mrs. Shepard, of Illinois; Mrs. Hoke Smith, of Georgia; Mrs. Willbour, of Rhode Island; Mrs. Stranahan, of New York; Mrs. Keim, of Connecticut; Mrs. Hays, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Blackburn, of Washington; Mrs. Hamilton, of New York; Mrs. Pope, of Kentucky, and Miss Miller, of Washington; and was afterwards increased by the addition of the four following names: Mrs. Peck, of Wisconsin; Mrs. Burdette, of Vermont; Mrs. Montgomery, of Oregon, and Mrs. Maddox, of California.

Before this report will have been submitted there will have been held three meetings of the committee. The first was held in the city of New York in June, 1894, at which were present Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Stranahan, Mrs. Willbour, Mrs. Hays, Mrs. Keim, and Mrs. Hamilton, and the second, in the same city, in October, 1894, at which there were present Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Stranahan, Mrs. Burdette, and Mrs. Keim. The third and last meeting will, it is expected, be held in the city of Washington on February 18, 1895; and of the proceedings there had it is expected that there will be submitted a separate report from the members there present.

Before the first meeting of the committee the chairman made a special visit to Washington, in order to receive the advice of the President-General and the National Board of Management. She spent also some days in looking at real estate in various localities, in order to present to the committee, at its meeting to be held in New York, information in regard to real estate, improved and unimproved, and memoranda of various properties, with price attached.

At the two meetings held in New York the principal questions considered by the committee were:

First. The name to be given to the building.
Second. The amount of money to be raised.
Third. The best method of securing the money.
Fourth. How shall the building be acquired—by new construction or by adaptation and remodeling of one already erected?

In regard to the question of a name for the building, there was at first great difference of opinion, the majority preferring the title "Colonial Hall." The assertion was made that the term Colonial would not be correct, as the period which we, as Daughters of the American Revolution, delight to honor was, strictly speaking, Continental rather than referring to the more remote days of the early Colonies. Therefore the committee unanimously decided that our building should be called the "Continental Hall."

In accordance with the best information to be obtained on the subject,
it was decided that a sum not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars must be secured for the purpose of land and the erection or remodelling of a suitable building.

The next question which then arose was as to the best means of raising this amount of money. The chairman submitted many excellent plans which had been sent her during the summer, and the subject was discussed at length. The two plans which seemed the most feasible were, first, that of raising the necessary funds by voluntary subscription, and, second, by means of a stock company. Your committee, being unwilling to assume the responsibility of a decision, lays the matter before you and asks for definite instructions on this point.

Much may be said in favor of each plan. For the first it was suggested that, as the Society already has a membership of eight thousand, a pledge of 25 cents a week from each member would in the course of two years bring the amazing sum of $208,000, while the rapidly increasing membership would undoubtedly supply any deficiency caused by inability to assume or failure to redeem pledges.

It is unnecessary to speak at length in regard to the formation of a stock company, as not only has the matter been laid before you through the medium of the magazine, but Mrs. Keim, of Connecticut, who has crystallized the plan, even to the smallest detail, in most excellent form, will no doubt speak for it when the point comes before you for discussion. At the second meeting of the committee a clear and concise résumé of all previous action taken in regard to the subject of a memorial building was presented in the form of a paper. The committee regarded the information as so important that a number were ordered printed and sent to every State and Chapter Regent and members of the Board of Management in order that all delegates to the present Congress might be thoroughly conversant with the subject.

The committee was formed upon the theory that to be thoroughly representative it should be composed of women from different and necessarily remotely separated States. Admirable as such a design is in purpose and in theory, it is one full of practical difficulties, when it is considered that the members reside at vast distances apart and pay their own expenses. The few members who have been able to meet twice in New York have done so under difficulty and at considerable sacrifice, not, however, unattended with the compensation accompanying a noble purpose. Because of the impossibility of securing a full attendance of the committee at any meeting, those members who have been able to attend, being but a small minority of the whole, have abstained from making positive recommendations upon any vital matter connected with the project; and in order that all may be heard upon many matters of importance, although of apparent detail, it is very desirable, in the opinion of your committee, that this Congress take definite action upon the following points:

First. Shall we buy property improved or unimproved?

Second. Shall we raise the money by voluntary subscription or through the medium of a stock company?
Third. Shall we have in our building an auditorium in which to hold annual meetings of our Congress?

Fourth. Are we to have kitchen and dining-room?

Fifth. Are we to have any bedrooms in our building?

Sixth. Are we to have offices which could be rented to women artists or other professional women, or are we to have a building to be used as a sacred repository for the relics and mementoes of the past, with offices for the use of the President-General, the National Board, and other general officers, and of committees of the Daughters of the American Revolution?

There can be no question as to the necessity of a memorial building. That question has been already settled. But this Congress and not its committee must assume the responsibility of deciding the matters suggested and such other general features as may be thought desirable. Even as the descendants of the thirteen original Colonies have peopled this great country their influence must conserve for future generations the beautiful spirit of patriotism, and we may well hope that an appropriate structure in the National Capital, erected through the energy and sacrifice of the women of to-day, will be a powerful aid in securing to the future what those of the past won for us.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANCES WELLES SHEPARD,

CHICAGO, February 12, 1895. Chairman.

The Continental Hall Committee met at the Arlington Hotel at 10 o'clock a.m., February 18, 1895, Mrs. Wilbour, of Rhode Island, in the chair. There were present Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Burdette, Mrs. Pope, and Miss Miller. Mrs. Pope presented a plan for a hall as follows: "Put up a building that can be rented advantageously, with an auditorium; form a stock company with $160,000 worth of stock at $10 a share, and issue bonds or borrow balance from a trust company, the stock to be sold to the Chapters. However, any member who desires to buy stock may. Instead of two years, take five years to raise the fund. The increase of membership will make preferred stock unnecessary. Furthermore, preferred stock generally swallows the stock company." It was recommended by the committee that it be submitted to the Congress, together with the plan previously submitted by Mrs. Shepard, as result of the two meetings of the committee held in New York.

The CHAIRMAN: I saw Mrs. Shepard when I was in Chicago a short time ago. She regretted her inability to be present at this meeting. Her little daughter had been very ill, and she herself was not well. We will now have the report on the National University. The chairman is not well enough to be here, but her place will be ably filled by her daughter, Mrs. Lyons.
REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

On behalf of this committee, appointed by the President-General May 14, 1894, of which I have the honor to be chairman, I submit the following report:

Soon after my acceptance of this position I opened correspondence with the Hon. Eppa Hunton, Senator from Virginia and chairman of the Senate committee to establish the University of the United States. Through him it was learned that a report had been made by his committee on the 14th of May, 1894, in favor of establishing a National University at Washington. A copy of that report is herewith filed. Copies of the speeches of Senator Hunton, of Senator Vilas, and of Senator Kyle are also filed. These earnestly advocate the establishment of such an university.

Hopes were held out that the bill introduced into the Senate for that purpose would be passed at the present session, but a letter from Senator Hunton of the 25th of January, 1895, herewith filed, dispels that hope. He writes: "I had hope that it (the bill) would have been passed at this session, but the time remaining is so short that I feel that it cannot be reached. For its final success I have great hopes." No further information has been obtained in reference to this matter, as it was deemed best to correspond solely with the chairman of the Senate Committee, who is so deeply interested in the bill.

It will be seen by the condensed statement of the provisions of the bill before the Senate (on page 9 of the report) that it provides "that the facilities afforded by the university should be open to all who are competent to use them, on conditions prescribed by the executive committee," and "that in the admission or appointment of persons to places or privileges in the university character and competency shall be the sole test of qualification." These provisions indicate that the proposed university will be open to women as well as to men.

The idea to establish a national university originated in Virginia with General George Washington. It was his cherished desire, and he provided in his will for the nucleus of this great institution as follows:

"It has always been a source of serious regret with me to see the youth of these United States sent to foreign countries for the purpose of education, often before their minds were formed or they had imbibed any adequate ideas of the happiness of their own, contracting too frequently principles unfriendly to republican government and to the true and genuine liberties of mankind which thereafter are rarely overcome. For these reasons it has been my ardent wish to see a plan devised on a liberal scale, which would have a tendency to spread systematic ideas through all the parts of this rising empire, thereby to do away with local attachments and State prejudices, so far as the nature of things would or indeed ought to admit, from our councils. My mind has not been able to contemplate any plan more likely to effect this measure than the establishment of an university in the central part of the United States."
I give and bequeath in perpetuity the fifty shares (value, $500 each) which I hold in the Potomac Company toward the endowment of an university to be established in the District of Columbia, under the auspices of the General Government."

Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, and John Quincy Adams have in turn advocated the establishment of this university.

The last public reference by a President was in Grant's message to Congress December 1, 1873:

"There is no place better suited for such an institution than the National Capital. There is no place in which every citizen is so directly interested."

In conclusion of this report, I would earnestly express the wish that our Representatives in Congress may do honor to themselves and the nation by finishing the work begun more than a hundred years ago.

Respectfully submitted.

LUCY GRAY HENRY, Chairman.

Committee: Mrs. Wm. Wirt Henry, chairman; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hill, Mrs. Mary McK. Nash, Mrs. Arthur B. Clark, Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, Mrs. V. K. Maddox, Mrs. Charles M. Green, Mrs. William A. Coutrell, Mrs. W. H. Shippen.

The CHAIRMAN: The next report is on the National Hymn.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL HYMN.

It was understood by a large number of Daughters that the song, "Our Western Land," composed by Miss Caroline Hagard, of Rhode Island, set to music composed by Mrs. J. B. Peet, of New York, and sung at the unveiling of the portrait of Mrs. Harrison a year ago, was to be the National Hymn, but the fact that this committee was appointed after the singing of the hymn, was considered by your committee as evidence that there was a desire on the part of the Society for another hymn, or at least for an effort to be made to see if any hymn more satisfactory could be produced. No meetings of the committee were held during the year, members being so widely separated it was found to be impossible, but some of the members of the committee have been at work, especially Mrs. Hamilton.

One of the members, Miss Linda de K. Fulton, of the Buffalo (New York) Chapter, composed a hymn, "The Song of Freedom," which was set to music composed by Mr. Schmelz. Mrs. Hamilton had this sung by a quartette at her residence in Newport last summer before a number of friends with pleasing effect.

Another hymn, presented by Mrs. Slocomb, Regent of the Groton Chapter, Connecticut, entitled "For Home and Country," the words composed by Ella A. Fanning, music by Mr. Potter, has great merit.

Another hymn, sent from Rockford, Illinois, by Mrs. Kerfoot, State Regent, is entitled "Patriot Daughters." The words were composed by
Mrs. Adaline Talcot Emerson, Chapter Regent, and set to music by Miss Nettie Hood Emerson. This last was sent the day I started for Washington, so I had no time to hear it played.

Another hymn sent sometime ago, the words composed by Mr. Donald Fletcher, of Denver, Colorado, set to music by Mr. John H. Gower, also of Denver, is entitled "United States our Glorious Land;" also the hymn "Our Western Land," set to music by Mrs. Peet, of New York; also the same words set to music by Mr. Jules Jordan, of Providence, Rhode Island. You will have the opportunity to hear and judge of their merits.

All of these hymns possess merit, but no one seems to be satisfactory to all. Efforts have been made to have a hymn written especially for the Society. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was invited, but declined on the score of ill-health, about three weeks before his death. Professor Paine, of Harvard University, was invited to write music to the words "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," but declined, saying that he had so much work already on his hands he could not undertake so great a task.

Sousa, the great composer, has also been invited to write music for these same words. He, too, declined for the same reason. There are still several great American composers to be invited should the Society feel they still wish to have other compositions. These also may decline the great honor we know will be theirs if one can be enthused with the divine inspiration, as hymns such as all Daughters wish to sing are born, not made. These hymns, however, that I have the honor and pleasure of presenting to your consideration are of great merit, and if the Congress votes to accept any one of these as the hymn they would most delight in, your committee will be gratified. I trust that if either is selected it will not be done in any partisan spirit but that it will be selected simply on its merits and the needs of our great Society fully considered. It has been felt among Americans that there is now no air possessing the dignity worthy of this great country. There is the "Star Spangled Banner." The words are perfect and appeal with singular effect to every true patriot, but the tune was adapted from an old drinking song, composed by Dr. Samuel Arnold, entitled "To Anacreon in Heaven." "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" is sung by us to the air of "God Save the Queen." The air, I think, is the only objection to this grand poem written by Dr. S. F. Smith. The song called the "Red, White, and Blue" was sung to music appropriated from an old English song, "Britannia, the Pride of the Ocean." "Hail Columbia" was set to music by a German named Fyles. It was written in honor of General Washington's visit to St. John's Theater in New York in 1789.

The field is large and the subject difficult. Should the ultimate result of our efforts be the production of a National Hymn worthy of our country, our Society will add another to the laurels we have already won.

Respectfully submitted.

B. V. WILBOUR,
Chairman, for the Committee.
The member who read the report on National Hymn stated: I want to add that we are trying to make arrangements to have an hour of song, beginning at 8 o'clock, and hear these new hymns.

The CHAIRMAN: The next report is on Mrs. Harrison's portrait, by Mrs. Walworth.

REPORT OF THE MRS. HARRISON PORTRAIT FUND.

As there are many new members of the Society in this Congress, it seems appropriate to call attention to the action of the Society which has led up to the completion of this fund and the placing of the portrait of our first President-General in the Executive Mansion. The full text can be found in volume I, page 503; volume II, page 329, and volume IV, page 511. The following is the balance-sheet to date:

Receipts as published since February 15, 1894 $876 00
February, 1895:
New York City Chapter ........................................ 75 00
Mrs. Kerfoot .................................................. 5 00
Saratoga and Wilkes Barre Chapters ....................... 5 00

$961 00

Balance from February 15, 1894 240 00

$1,201 00

In bank ........................................... 10 00

February 18, 1895:
Chicago Chapter ............................................ 74 00
Chicago North Shore Chapter ............................... 5 00
Miss Desha .................................................. 5 00
Mrs. Forbes ................................................. 1 00
Rockford, Illinois ......................................... 3 00
Groton, Connecticut ....................................... 5 00

$1,304 00

Expenses since February 15, 1894:
Paid artist .................................................. $1,000 00
Miscellaneous (vouchers sent herewith) 201 00

$1,201 00

Balance .................................................. $103 00

February 19, 1895:
Due the artist .............................................. $200 00
On hand .................................................... 103 00

$303 00

March 8, 1894:

Postscript.—By a resolution of the Congress February 19, 1895, a check for $97 was paid by the Treasurer-General; $200 was then paid to the artist and a receipt in full was sent to the Recording Secretary-General.

ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH,
Treasurer.
Mrs. WALWORTH: Now, I consider that practically my work is finished, because I would take the personal responsibility of that rather than not have it finished, and you will see that this money has all been raised without having fairs, entertainments, or anything but free-will offerings from the Chapters, who have given generously and largely, and also the State Regents, by the National Board and the Congress, which are one, and the Society as a Society has never been asked to expend one dollar for that, and we thought it might take pleasure in giving the ninety-seven dollars, and we thought this Congress might instruct the Treasurer-General to draw a check for the ninety-seven dollars. [Cheers.] Now, just one word as to another thing. Not simply to perpetuate the memory of one of our honored daughters, but she typifies the idea of our Society in many ways and in one way. You know the danger is in two directions—one is towards individualism and the other is towards socialism. Why? Because every wise man sees that socialism is the poison of our Government—of our civilization. That is not so. What is the unit of civilization? It is the American home, and Mrs. Harrison was the very type and ideal, with a father strong, supporting the mother—I don't mean money, but in every way—with the children and grandchildren. Everywhere she created that ideal home, and that is what we wish, and it is as the embodiment of home and country that we give this portrait.

Miss DESHA: Madam Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Miss Desha.

Miss DESHA: I move the Treasurer-General be instructed to put ninety-seven dollars to Mrs. Walworth's credit to complete the payment of the portrait of Mrs. Harrison.

Seconded by the whole house by a rising vote.

Mrs. BALLINGER: I am informed that visitors from the State of New York and other places are here and cannot get entrance; therefore I move the doors to this building be thrown open and all those interested in this work be allowed entrance to the house.

A MEMBER: I move to amend by substituting the word "gallery" for the word "house."

Seconded.
The CHAIRMAN: This clause was put into this by the request of you— [Cries of "No, no, no!"] Many of you asked that last year, as you could not get in—

Mrs. POPE: I remember that.

The CHAIRMAN: But I see so many vacant seats—

Mrs. WISE: The first row in the gallery should be reserved for alternates.

The CHAIRMAN: Very well, let that first row be reserved.

Mrs. McLEAN: Madam Chairman, I am only too glad to second the motion.

The CHAIRMAN: I heard a lady say that never had she been anxious to go into a congress or convention, but she did want to come to this Congress. She was a lady from New York visiting the Council. She can be a Daughter, and many women would look up their records and join our organization if only they were allowed to learn something of it by visiting it, and I think they should be allowed to come. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. BALLINGER: Can I supplement this motion? I failed to put it all in.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mrs. BALLINGER: It is that the daily press be instructed to print this.

The CHAIRMAN: That is what they will do anyhow. All in favor of this motion please say "aye;" those opposed, "no."

The motion is carried.

Mrs. BURHANS: Madam Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Burhans.

Mrs. BURHANS: As a member of the committee, I believe we have not the right to make a motion before the house, but I want to recommend or suggest to the ladies present whether it would not be well to increase our appropriation to the portrait fund—Mrs. Harrison's portrait fund—whether it would be well to, as taken from the National Treasury, in order to provide for a suitable plate, whether solid silver or whatever you desire, to be attached to the portrait as expressive of it being our work and gift. I merely give it as a recommendation. I would like to ask Mrs. Walworth what she thought of it. I proposed it and she thought it would be in the nature of a trade-mark.
Mrs. WALworth: The Executive Mansion is a private house, the White House is a private house, and it would have to be treated as it would in our own parlor.

A Member: I move we adjourn till to-morrow at 10 o'clock. Motion seconded, put, and carried, and the Congress was declared by the Chair to stand adjourned till Wednesday, February 20, 1895, at 10 o'clock a.m.

SECOND DAY.—MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, February 20, 1895—10 a.m.

Meeting called to order by Mrs. Burnett, Recording Secretary-General.

The RECORDING SECRETARY-GENERAL: Nominations for the Chairman are now in order.

A Member: I nominate Mrs. Dickins.

A Member: I nominate Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. Dickins' nomination was seconded.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Only Vice-Presidents are entitled to the chair.

It is moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. All in favor say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it.

Mrs. Dickins was nominated and it was seconded; Mrs. Lockwood was nominated and it was seconded, and then it was moved that we close the nominations, which is carried. The two nominations are before you.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: Ladies, you remember that the nominations were to be for one day. I have served that day.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: I withdraw Mrs. Lockwood's nomination if she prefers. Mrs. Dickins, then, is the only nominee. All in favor of her say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried.

Mrs. Dickins will please come to the chair.

Mrs. Dickins takes the chair.

Prayer by CHAPLAIN-GENERAL (Mrs. BULLOCK): "Oh, God, we praise and magnify thy great and glorious name, and acknowledge thee to be the Lord God Almighty which was
and is. We rejoice that thou art on the throne; that thou hast created and carest for us. Be with us this morning; keep us from envy and bitterness by thy divine grace; may each one of us receive thy word in our hearts, and may we enter into the joy of our Lord through redeeming grace. Amen.”

Lord’s prayer.

Singing of the hymn “America.”

Mrs. DICKINS: Ladies of the Congress, there is nothing said in the programme about calling the roll each day. Will you have the roll call?

Cries of “No, no.”

The CHAIRMAN: The motion is made and seconded that the roll call be dispensed with. All those in favor signify it by saying “aye;” contrary, “no.” The ayes have it.

Mrs. DICKINS: The Recording Secretary will please read the minutes.

The Recording Secretary read the minutes.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that the minutes be accepted and spread upon the record. All in favor say “aye;” contrary, “no.” It is carried.

The Surgeon-General wishes to make a statement of business.

What will we do about the ladies from Massachusetts? Will you please keep quiet; we cannot hear. The ushers will please keep silence in the rear of the church, so that the delegates may hear.

The Surgeon-General: Madam President and ladies, the Board of Management has honored me by appointing me to compile a directory of the Daughters of the American Revolution. You well know that only one directory has been compiled and that we are very much in need of a directory which will give the actual present status of the Society. The idea of compiling a directory is generally that not only the addresses of the members be given, but also the names and addresses of each present member of the Society and also the Chapters to which these members belong. At present we have no means of knowing what the Chapters are doing; we are absolutely dependent upon reports which the Chapters send us. Only a month ago a circular was sent out asking that the reports, names, and addresses of every Chapter be sent to us for the directory. I
regret to say that up to this morning I have received reports from less than half the present Chapters—about seventy-five. These seventy-five are seriously defective and will have to be corrected. I have received four reports from the organized Chapters. I will give to every State Regent such a list so that they will know what Chapters were sent. I hope we may issue the directory during the next month. We also wish the names of every member who has died.

The CHAIRMAN: The Secretary-General wishes to read an invitation to the Congress.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: It is an invitation from the Board of Women Managers of the Cotton States and International Exposition of Atlanta, Georgia. “Are the ladies from Georgia here?

A MEMBER: They have just come in.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: If the ladies will come up here I think they can be better heard. (Reading:)

[The Board of Women Managers, Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Georgia.]

MRS. A. E. STEVENSON,
President of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MY DEAR MADAM: The Board of Women Managers of the Cotton States and International Exposition is anxious to welcome the Association of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the city of Atlanta during the Exposition.

The board has set apart the 18th and 19th of October, 1895, for commemorative services touching the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis, and we offer those dates to your organization to fill and utilize as you may desire, with proper exercises that may be agreeable to your members.

The board is also anxious to welcome the Daughters socially as well as formally, and this invitation we trust will be accepted at your annual Congress, and thus give us time and opportunity to make the occasion as pleasant to yourselves as it will be delightful to the board.

Very truly yours, EMMA M. THOMPSON, President.

(Committee of invitation: Mrs. N. M. Dickson, Mrs. Nela M. Gordon, chairman.)

FEBRUARY 18TH, 1895.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that we thank the ladies of Georgia for the kind invitation which has been
extended to us. All in favor signify it by saying "aye;" contrary "no." It is carried.

I have also an invitation from the Atlanta Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to visit Georgia in September and October to attend this International and Cotton States Exposition. You are all invited as if each and every one had a special invitation. The Daughters of the American Revolution are invited to select lecturers and readers for the mornings of the 18th and 19th of October, the afternoons and evenings to be given to social pleasures.

To the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

The Atlanta Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution invites the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution to assemble in Atlanta, Georgia, on the 18th and 19th of October, 1895.

The occasion of the invitation at this time is the fact that there will be held in Atlanta, from September 18 to December 31, The Cotton States and International Exposition. Arrangements are in progress for rendering this the largest and most interesting exposition ever held in the South. Among the attractions will be Woman's Building, in which will be displayed a remarkable collection of woman's work.

Special entertainments will be tendered the visiting Daughters.

This invitation is extended with great cordiality and the earnest hope that it may be accepted.

Mrs. FRANCIS H. ORME, Regent,
Mrs. WM. LANSON PEEL, Vice-Regent,
Mrs. PORTER KING, Cor. Sec. and Registrar,
Mrs. ARTHUR KING, Rec. Secretary,
Mrs. ALBERT V. GUDGE, Treasurer,
Mrs. JANE L. RYERS, Historian,

Committee on Invitation.

Mrs. WM. MALLORY DICKSON.
Mrs. LOUIE M. GORDON.
Mrs. SARAH G. JACKSON.
Miss JUNIA MCKINLEY.
Mrs. E. P. MCDOWELL WOLFF.
Mrs. IRA Y. SAGE.
Mrs. BEVERLY W. WRENN.
Mrs. ALBERT H. COX.

The CHAIRMAN: I have a note from a photographer to take the whole of the Congress either to-day or to-morrow. Will you give him an answer?
A MEMBER: I would like to make a motion to decline this invitation with thanks. We have come too far to spend our time having our photographs taken.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that we decline this invitation with thanks. All in favor say “aye;” contrary, “no.” The ayes have it.

Ladies, we will proceed to resolve ourselves into a Committee of the Whole.

A MEMBER: I would like to make a motion that the nomination of the National Officers be postponed until Thursday, when the election shall be proceeded with. If this be done we can then celebrate the 22d, and the other business can be interposed to take the place of the nominations.

The CHAIRMAN: The programme for the day is the consideration of reports.

Mrs. McLEAN: I should think it would be better to arrange for the whole day. We can arrange for the whole business and go ahead so much more rapidly. We can arrange for some other business this afternoon.

A MEMBER: We could not nominate all the officers and elect them.

Mrs. McLEAN: I mean that we should nominate to-morrow morning and elect to-morrow afternoon—nominate and elect consecutively. I would like to be instructed as to that phrase in the Constitution which calls for——

Miss KNIGHT: Do we understand that the votes of the officers——

The CHAIRMAN: The question is before the house whether we shall nominate to-day or to-morrow, and consecutively nominate and elect to-morrow. Is it constitutional?

Miss DESHA: Why not have the consideration of the reports this afternoon. Couldn’t we go on with the programme and nominate and elect Friday? Do you object to that?

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved by Miss Knight that the nomination of National Officers be postponed until Thursday morning, and that elections shall proceed consecutively.

Mrs. McLEAN: We want to give our best efforts to nominations. I have no personal feeling, only it would seem we will be better able to cope with it to-morrow than Friday.
The **Chairman**: If possible, we ought to proceed with this and get through, so that we may go ahead with our programme. Miss Knight's motion is that the National Officers shall be nominated to-morrow morning, and that we immediately proceed to election. All those in favor of this motion signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried.

**Mrs. Draper**: I just wish to call the attention of the members to the fact that yesterday, on the resolution or motion of the Chapter Regent of New York, viz, that we accept the programme with two exceptions, we said we would accept it. Unless we reconsider that motion which we accepted yesterday——

**The Chairman**: This is an interruption of the regular programme.

**Miss Knight**: If we break the programme in one respect we are at liberty to break it in others.

**Mrs. Ballinger**: If we rush into a nomination we would be in the same position we were last year. Nominations come some time ahead of elections, and always there is time enough for those deliberations before the elections; therefore it seems to me to be a very grave matter to nominate without knowing whether the ladies who are nominated will be able and willing to fill those offices.

**Mrs. McLean**: The consideration should come before nomination. Those members who nominate officers should be certain that they intend to accept the nomination. The proper time to refuse is not after they are nominated and voted for; that is not the time for them to say they do not want it. The time to consider is before nominations have been made; then nominate and have your nominations lived up to; have the nominees live up to what you vouch for.

**A Member**: That nominations be made and ample time for speaking be allowed, if necessary, but that we do not allow miscellaneous business to intervene between the nominations and elections.

**Mrs. McLean**: That we shall nominate and elect consecutively.

Cries of "Question, question!"

**The Chairman**: The motion before the house is Miss Knight's—that the nominations for National Officers shall be to-
morrow instead of to-day, and elections Friday; that the nominations shall be made to-morrow, and that immediately after the nominations the elections shall take place.

Cries of "One at a time!"

The Chairman: It is moved and seconded that nominations shall be made and immediately after the nominations elections shall be proceeded with separately, although I believe we have always elected the eight Vice-Presidents on one ballot.

A Member: Please read the motion.

The Chairman: It is moved by Miss Knight that the nomination of officers be postponed until Thursday morning, and that elections shall proceed consecutively. Have you heard it?

Mrs. Lockwood: I do not believe that this Congress wants to do anything that is so entirely out of order. Miss Knight's motion will be perfectly proper when this programme has been gone through with up to 2 p.m. to-day. You have to work on that programme up to 2 o'clock. It is out of order not to. You have accepted the programme.

Mrs. McLean: We are going to finish the programme until 2 o'clock. We merely want information.

Mrs. Lockwood: I move that it be laid on the table until 2 o'clock.

The Chairman: It is seconded. There is a motion to lay the motion of Miss Knight on the table. Those in favor of it please say "aye;" contrary, "no."

Cries of "Yes!" "No!"

The Chairman: A rising vote is called for.

The Secretary-General: Ayes, 68; noes, 87. Noes carry it.

The Chairman: We will now have Miss Knight's motion, which is that the nominations of the National Officers be postponed until Thursday morning, and elections proceed consecutively. Those in favor of Miss Knight's motion will signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no."

The Chair is in doubt. A rising vote is called for.

The Secretary-General (counting): Ayes, 129; noes, 76.

Mrs. Lockwood: I am glad that there are seventy-six women in this Congress who understand parliamentary law.
The CHAIRMAN: Ladies, we will now proceed with the programme. The next article on the programme is that the Congress resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole. When you resolve yourselves into a Committee of the Whole you must have your elected chairman. Will the Congress please nominate?

A MEMBER: Mrs. Dickins is nominated.

Mrs. DICKINS: I understand it is out of order, as I am the presiding officer.

A MEMBER: I nominate Mrs. Lockwood, then.

A MEMBER: There has been no motion that we resolve ourselves into a Committee of the Whole.

The CHAIRMAN: It is on the programme. We will now proceed to the question of the chairman of the Committee of the Whole. The Committee of the Whole have the right to elect a chairman for themselves.

The SURGEON-GENERAL: I nominate Mrs. McLean.

The CHAIRMAN: There are two nominations before the house. Ladies, in accepting the programme, you understand that you resolve yourselves into a Committee of the Whole at this time, do you?

There is a motion before the house that we do now resolve ourselves into a Committee of the Whole. The motion is made and seconded that we resolve ourselves into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of reports of officers. All in favor of it say "aye;" contrary, "no." Ayes carry it.

A MEMBER: I nominate Mrs. Jewett.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Brackett is nominated and seconded.

Mrs. BRACKETT: I decline positively to serve.

The CHAIRMAN: The motion is made and seconded that nominations be closed. All in favor say "aye;" contrary, "no."

The Chair is in doubt. A rising vote is called for. It is carried.

It is moved and seconded that Mrs. Jewett's nomination be made unanimous.

The CORRESPONDING SECRETARY-GENERAL: Mrs. Dickins, allow me to make one statement. Mr. Caldwell's man is at the door with badges. All who wish badges can get them at the door.
The CHAIRMAN: Will Mrs. Jewett please take the chair.
Mrs. Jewett takes the chair.

Mrs. JEWETT: The house is now called to order.
The first thing before us is a consideration of the report of
Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization.

Miss DORSEY: I move that the report be accepted.

Mrs. JEWETT: It is moved and seconded that the report of
the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization be ac-
cepted with thanks. All in favor say "aye;" contrary, "no."
It is carried.

The next motion is the acceptance of the report of the Re-
cording Secretary-General.

A MEMBER: It is seconded.

Mrs. JEWETT: In accepting this report please state whether
you will adopt the recommendation.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: In accepting a report you do not necessarily
adopt. I move the acceptance of this report. All recommen-
dations must come up in the form of resolutions afterwards.

Mrs. JEWETT: You have all heard the motion. All in favor
signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is
carried.

The next thing is a consideration of the report of the Cor-
responding Secretary-General.

Miss DESHA: You cannot accept my report as a whole because
it has so many things in it it will have to be accepted separately.
[Miss Desha's report will be found on page 270.]

Miss DESHA: The question is whether the Board has been
extravagant in supplies, application blanks, etc.

A MEMBER: It is moved that we accept the report of the
Corresponding Secretary-General.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

The CHAIRMAN: The Corresponding Secretary-General says
she does not wish the report accepted as a whole, but that we
should take action upon those items separately, if the body
wishes.

Mrs. HINCKLEY: Certainly. I move that the question of
supplies be left to the discretion of the Corresponding Secretary-
General and the National Board of Management.

Miss DORSEY: I second the motion.
Miss Desha: The State Regents can call for what they want. The State Regent can furnish the names of the Chapters, and supplies can then be furnished to them. We have never issued supplies through the State Regents directly.

A Member: I understood the Corresponding Secretary-General to say that this was relative to the printed matter.

Miss Desha: That is all. Simply, of course, supplies for organizing a State.

The Chairman: Are you ready for the question? Those in favor of the motion signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no."

The motion is carried.

It is moved and seconded that this section of the report be accepted. All in favor of it say "aye;" contrary; "no." It is carried.

Mrs. Clark: Madam President, has the Corresponding Secretary-General any power—

A Member: Madam President—

The Chairman: Mrs. Clark is now speaking—in a moment.

Mrs. Clark: I only wanted to say that it is often necessary to have blanks. If I understand correctly, the Corresponding Secretary-General has no power to furnish blanks—say, 28,000 blanks. Should she be left to unlimited supplies or could it be arranged so that she should not be?

Miss Dorsey: As I understand Miss Desha's request to us, it is that the question be resolved into two points. The first one is, Does Congress sustain her in having issued to certain State Regents stationery for which they asked? The second one is, Does the Board wish in the future that the Board should have stationery and postage on hand to distribute; and those, I think, are the two points to be voted upon. I make the motion that Miss Desha, the Corresponding Secretary-General, be sustained in having issued stationery during the past year on the request of the State Regents.

A Member: I second the motion.

A Member: The Chair is asked to put the motion.

The Chairman: You are perhaps to consider first this motion that the house shall sanction the action of the Corresponding Secretary-General in having issued stationery to certain State Regents during the past year. All in favor of this motion
signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried.

I will now state the motion of Mrs. Lyons, of Virginia. Mrs. Lyons, please state your motion.

Mrs. Lyons: My motion was that the stationery and postage which have been issued shall be paid for by the house.

Dr. McGee: Madam President—

The Chairman: Dr. McGee has the floor.

Dr. McGee: I wish to make a motion that in future the Corresponding Secretary-General be authorized to supply the State Regents with stationery and postage according to vouchers, as is the rule with most business houses. I wish to state, Madam President, that according to that motion the Board did not distinctly vote that it would not supply State Regents with stationery and postage in the future; we voted that at the present we did not know whether the Congress wished it; that, being an important matter, covering a great deal of expense, we thought it were better to have it decided by the Congress rather than take the responsibility ourselves and place it on the Board. We wish to have the Congress vote on the question whether the State Regents shall be supplied with stationery and postage upon the demand of the State Regents, accompanied by vouchers.

Miss Knight: Why cannot the State Regents supply their own Chapters with stationery and postage?

A Member: I would like to amend Dr. McGee's motion.

A Member: I have spent what would have taken from the treasury about eight dollars. I do not think it would do to have the motion of our Surgeon-General. I think the bills from the State Regents should be sent in. I think the stationery should be issued by the Corresponding Secretary-General at the demand of the State Regent, which would save trouble and expense to the State Chapters, but I think that the bills should be kept and sent in as bills, and sent to the State Regents and audited as their bills.

The State Regent of Tennessee: This matter of furnishing stationery to the State Regents seems to me the proper thing if a limitation be placed upon the amount. The largest States, of course, would require the most. I cannot know how much it would take, but it seems to me that up to a certain
limitation it should be furnished to the State Regents on their
demand, and that each State Regent should make a requisition
such as she believes necessary to cover the expense of her State
as an official of that State. The largest States, of course, would
want the largest amounts, but I think a limitation should be
placed. I know one State Regent that has never received any
stationery, stamps, or anything of that sort, because it has come
out of her own purse. There is no possible way of making an
estimate of this expense, but I know it is a large amount, and I
doubt if $10 would cover the amount for that year.

The CHAIRMAN: What is your motion?
A MEMBER: I move that a limitation be placed on the amount
allowed for the State Regents.
A MEMBER: Do you name a sum?
A MEMBER: Not over $10.

Mrs. BLOUNT: To limit debate, I move that no person be
allowed to speak twice to the same subject until others have
spoken.

A MEMBER: The application papers, after they are filled out,
go to the State Regents. It costs twenty-five cents to send to
the Registrar-General the application papers. At the same
time, if the work is done in the right way, it will save the cost
of sending these papers twice. To send to the State Regents and
then to the Corresponding Secretary-General for supplies costs
the Chapters at least twenty-five cents at the lowest estimate—
twenty-five cents a Chapter. The principle is a good deal.

Dr. McGEE: We would like to hear the statement. If each
State Regent is supplied with four dollars a month it will amount
to considerable. There are forty-four State Regents.

A MEMBER: Personally I do not care. It will be very per-
nicious if the State Regents are asked to furnish the stationery
and postage. You may lose, and you have got to meet the ex-
 pense, and I think there is a principle involved.

A MEMBER: I do not think the National Board can afford to
take over $2,000 out of the treasury for the State Regents.

Miss DORSEY: If the State Regents will make out their re-
ports and will send in for what is absolutely necessary, I think
that whatever they send for ought to be honored by the National
Board.

Cries of "Order, order!!"
Mrs. Jewett: I think it was the ruling of the Chair that no lady should speak twice to the same subject.

Mrs. Keim: If it is in order to speak on this point of the State Regents having their expenses paid, I would like to take exception to what the Pennsylvania Regent has said. I think the State Regents should pay this expense from patriotism alone.

Mrs. Lockwood: I think we want to consider this subject very carefully. The subject has come up time and again, what do we do with the Society's money? I wish the Corresponding Secretary-General had a list made up from your orders. When you send for fifty or a hundred blanks we have to go out and have them printed and pay the money, and it goes back to you. It is not just that you do not recognize this. You must remember that you take it right back again.

A Member: We have women for our Regents who are trustworthy.

A Member: I wish that the National Board need not be considered. As our President has recommended, I think the matter is very rapidly coming to the front, and it will be very much better to give us more money for the States and let the States pay their own expenses and not be obliged to send the money to the National organization.

Cries of "Question, question!"

The Chairman: This is the motion: That the Corresponding Secretary-General supply stationery on demand of the State Regents, and that the Treasurer-General pay the bills for postage when sent through the regular channels.

Cries of "Vote, vote!" "Lay it on the table."

The Chairman: Those in favor of this motion say "aye;" contrary, "no."

Mrs. Walworth: The State Regents are members of the National Board. The second point is that our business, independent of all other considerations, is just the same kind of business that is conducted all over the country in mercantile houses and railroads, and in everything business is conducted on a system of trust and credit, and every woman who is a State Regent or an officer in this Society is entitled to the confidence and trust of the Society. If she is not, then put her out of office.

The Chairman: Ladies, will you accept or not? All in favor say "aye;" contrary, "no."
A MEMBER: We ought to consider what it costs the State Regents personally to come here without any help from the Chapters.

Cries of "Question, question!"

The CHAIRMAN: There is a motion to lay this question upon the table. Those in favor of it signify by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." I think the ayes have it. [After a pause:] A rising vote is called for.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: Ladies, I will now announce the vote. Those in favor of laying it on the table are 58, and those opposed 114. The motion to discuss is carried.

The CHAIRMAN: The motion is that the Corresponding Secretary-General supply stationery on demand of the State Regents, and that the Treasurer-General pay the bills for the postage when the demand is made.

A MEMBER: There was a motion to limit it to $20.

The CHAIRMAN: It was not accepted. It is utterly impossible to hear what anybody says.

A MEMBER: The ushers are making so much noise that in the back part of the house we cannot hear anything.

Miss KNIGHT: I call for Mrs. Keim's motion to be added before the vote is called for.

The CHAIRMAN: The ushers are making some confusion. Will they please be as quiet as possible. Who was it offered the motion?

Miss KNIGHT: I move that the money shall be retained in the State for this purpose.

Cries of "No, no!"

The CHAIRMAN: Ladies, I will now put this motion. It is moved that we retain this money in the several States. That we are going to ask for a larger membership fee, and when the Chapter receives the amount they are ready to pay the State Regent. You have heard the motion.

Mrs. MATHES: I oppose anything in that direction.

A MEMBER: I oppose it also.

Mrs. KEIM: I wish to state that Connecticut has twenty-nine Chapters, and that we pay all the expenses, nor do we expect the National Society to bear it.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL: May I ask the lady from Ten-
nessee if she meant the limitation to be $10 a month or $10 a year.

The Regent of Vermont: I think we give very little help to the Society. My amount of postage has amounted to nearly $20 and I have not had one cent, and these other States back here are feeling very badly to have that motion carried.

Mrs. Mathes: Tennessee has paid her own expenses and still can do it.

The Chairman: I wish to announce that Miss Knight withdraws her motion.

Miss Knight: The situation cannot be changed until another year on the State dues. I wish the State Regents to be reimbursed for their expense, but I do not see how it can be done out of the receipts of this year.

Cries of "Question, question!"

The Chairman: The question that is now before you is: On demand of the State Regents, the Treasurer-General shall pay the bills for stationery and postage, if sent through the regular channels. Those in favor say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it. The Secretary-General will continue reading the items.

The Secretary-General read that portion of report relating to the Liberty Bell.

The Chairman: It is moved and seconded that this matter of the bell be expunged from this report. All in favor say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried.

A Member: It is suggested that the next Congress have the power of the National Board of Management; that it should supply a paid clerk for transacting business—the written business of the Society; that all questions of importance and all motions of the State Regents be permitted, when necessary, to be voted by written proxy, to be read by a paid clerk—I mean that of Vice-President in Charge of Organization, the Secretary, Registrar, and Treasurer; that we have some arrangement made whereby the office may be conducted on strict business principles.

The Chairman: The Chair rules that that resolution is out of order, because motions are to be considered at a later date. We will now take action upon this report, excepting this.

Mrs. Polk: I move that this report be accepted.
The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that this report be accepted. Before that vote is taken—it is moved and seconded that the Corresponding Secretary-General’s report be accepted with thanks. All in favor say “aye;” contrary, “no.” It is carried.

It is moved and seconded that the reports of all the Registrars-General be accepted. All in favor say “aye;” contrary, “no.” It is carried.

It is moved and seconded that the Treasurer-General’s report be accepted. All in favor say “aye;” contrary, “no.” It is carried.

It is moved and seconded that the Historian-General’s report be accepted. All in favor say “aye;” contrary, “no.” It is carried.

It is moved and seconded that the Surgeon-General’s report be accepted. All in favor say “aye;” contrary, “no.” It is carried.

The next is the report of Mrs. Lockwood, the Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

A MEMBER: I move that we have the benefit of her suggestions before we receive the report.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: The only recommendation that I have to make is that the price of the Magazine be reduced to one dollar, and that the printing be put into the hands of a publisher instead of a printer. You understand that a publisher is used to handling a magazine; he corrects the defects, and he will get advertising—two or three have offered to get it for us, and they think it can be put upon a paying basis in two years. A printer cannot do this. I know that no better work can be done than has been done by Judd & Detweiler; but they do not pretend to be publishers; they do not work up the advertising. I think it would be much better to put this publication into the hands of a regular publisher. I do not know whether you want to bring this up at this time or not.

The CHAIRMAN: I would like to announce that there will be a service of song from 8 until 9 o’clock this evening.

It is moved and seconded that we accept the report of Mrs. Lockwood, Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. All in favor say “aye;” contrary, “no.” I wish I were on
the floor. I should like to urge the working up of the subscription list of this Magazine, for I never saw such an improvement in anything in my life. Those in favor of Mrs. Lockwood's report please signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried.

We now come to the report of the Auditing Committee.

The Secretary-General: Ladies, the railroad agent is now in the house. All who have tickets to be signed should hand them in before 12 o'clock. They will be viséed between now and to-morrow morning at 9 or 10 o'clock.

The Chairman: The next motion is that the report of the Business Manager of the American Monthly Magazine shall be accepted.

Dr. McGee: It seems to me that in accepting a report like that of the business manager of a magazine it is too important to be passed without a word. I had the honor of being appointed upon the Magazine Committee. Therefore I am as familiar with its business as any one except the Business Manager. I know the extreme difficulty of her task, and I know also the admirable way in which she has performed it. It has been the object of the Magazine Committee, by preparing the report which was accepted by the Board, and of the Editor of the Magazine and Business Manager, to place the Magazine on a business footing. I made an estimate of the total cost of the Magazine. Unfortunately we do not have it with any degree of exactness. I think the Magazine costs about $2,000. Therefore I move that in accepting the report of the Business Manager of the Magazine that we do it with that in view.

The Chairman: All in favor of accepting the report please signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no."

We will now have the report of the Auditing Committee.

Mrs. Hull: Chairman not present.

The Chairman: Ladies, we will now proceed with the rest of the work.

Mrs. McLean: I make a motion that we proceed to a consideration of the report of the Continental Hall Committee.

The Chairman: The motion before you is the report of the Continental Hall Committee. All in favor of it say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried.
I want to make a statement to the Chapter Regents. The Chair wishes to announce that the time for the election of State Regents will be at the convenience of the Chapter Regents, and that each State is to announce the result at the time called for. When you are prepared to announce your elections, it will be done.

Thereupon the Committee of the Whole arose.

Mrs. DICKINS: It is moved and seconded that we adjourn for lunch until 2 o'clock p.m. All in favor say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried.

SECOND DAY.—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by the presiding officer of the Congress, Mrs. Dickins:

The CHAIRMAN: I have to announce to the Congress that the Auditing Committee which is to act is not present, and we will have their report later.

Mrs. DRAPER: Madam Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Draper has the floor.

Mrs. DRAPER: I rise to a question of privilege. I move that the remark reflecting upon the ushers in the performance of their duties be expunged from the minutes, and that they be sustained by the house in carrying out their instructions.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

The CHAIRMAN: Ladies, you have heard the motion. All in favor of it say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried; and the Chair announces that the ushers have been sustained in the performance of their duties. What is the business before the house?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: On account of the interruption of the programme—in regard to which interruption the President of the Senate of the United States sustains the point made by the seventy-six voters on the negative side—I move that the programme laid out for to-morrow morning be in order this afternoon—that is, that we finish the reading of the State reports.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

Mrs. JEWETT: The Chair states that the Committee of the Whole has risen and the chairman elected this morning now
takes the chair again. A motion has been made and seconded that we proceed with the reading of the State Regents' reports. This is the business for to-morrow morning; but as we have no business before the house, the motion is to make the reports this afternoon instead of to-morrow morning.

The CHAIRMAN: There is a motion before the house that we receive the reports of the State Regents this afternoon, which is seconded. All in favor say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried. Will the Alabama State Regent please make her report. I am requested at this point to read an invitation to a lecture on "Washington," to be given by Hon. Theodore Roosevelt at the Catholic University, on Thursday, February 21, at 4.15 o'clock. Bishop Keane invites the Daughters of the American Revolution to be present.

Mrs. MCLEAN: I move a vote of thanks to Bishop Keane for his courteous invitation, but as the Congress will sit all day it will be impossible for us to accept.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be sent to Bishop Keane for his kind invitation.

The report of the State Regent of Alabama will be read by Mrs. Polk.

Mrs. POLK (reading):

ALABAMA, February 20, 1895.

To the Fourth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

Owing to the absence of the officers of the Society, my commission was not received until very late in the year. After it was received, several members of my family were visited with severe spells of illness and my time was closely occupied.

We had a called meeting at the home of Mrs. George C. Ball, Chapter Regent for Birmingham, of ladies who have sent in their papers and have been accepted and have received their cards of membership of the Daughters of the American Revolution and those who have made or are making out their papers. There were about thirty ladies represented, and we expect early in March to form a large Chapter in Birmingham, my home city. I am in correspondence with several ladies in other cities of Alabama with a view to appointing Chapter Regents, and if the ladies will have patience I hope next year to have our State make a report we may be proud of.

CLAUDIA MARSHALL MORSON,
State Regent of Alabama.
The CHAIRMAN: We will now have the report of the State Regent of Arkansas.

A MEMBER: The Regent from Arkansas was detained by sickness. Is there any one here to make a report from the State of Arkansas?

A MEMBER FROM ARKANSAS: No; there is not.

The CHAIRMAN: What is the next State?

A MEMBER: California.

The CHAIRMAN: We would like the report from California. Is there no one to read it?

A MEMBER: The report from California is not now in the house and we will be obliged to receive it later.

The CHAIRMAN: What is the next?

A MEMBER: Colorado.

The CHAIRMAN: We will now receive the report from Colorado.

A MEMBER: The report from Colorado has not yet come.

The CHAIRMAN: What is the next State?


The report of Connecticut was read by the State Regent, Mrs. Keim, as follows:


WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1895.

To the President-General and National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution.

LADIES: The three previous annual reports which I have had the honor to submit to the respective Continental Congresses of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Washington, give the stages of progress which have characterized the growth of the Connecticut Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, of which I have the honor to be State Regent.

To the Second Continental Congress I had the pleasure of reporting, in behalf of the Connecticut Society, 7 organized Chapters, 17 Chapter Regents, and 210 "Daughters" in a National membership of 2,000.

To the Third Continental Congress I reported 17 organized Chapters, 23 Chapter Regents, and 625 Connecticut "Daughters" in a National roll of about 5,000 members. Pennsylvania was second, with 545 members.

Before this Fourth Continental Congress the same war State of the Revolution more than doubles the membership of 1894, in 29 organized Chapters, 32 Chapter Regents, with 1,385 Daughter, descendants of men
and women of Connecticut Revolutionary fame. Pennsylvania, still second, has 715 members. Connecticut therefore made a greater increase (760) in 1894 than the total membership of any State Society. This represents in Connecticut more than one-sixth of the aggregate National membership.

The "Daughters" of Connecticut, in the increase of over 100 per cent. in a single year, have even outrun the lively pace of the National Society in the percentage of growth.

But let us also compare a few notes respecting other organizations of American Revolutionary memories.

The Sons of the Revolution, which originated in New York in 1875 and took a national form in 1889, to-day comprise 21 State societies, with 3,879 members.

The Sons of the American Revolution, which began in California in 1876, became national in New York in 1889, and went to that great little State of Connecticut for its charter in 1890, in 1895 include 28 States and Territories, representing a membership of 4,282.

The Daughters, organized in 1890, in Washington city, and incorporated under a statute of Congress in 1891, in 1895 represent 42 States and Territories, with a membership of 8,076, or but 85 less than the combined membership of the two societies of the "Sons."

Now, let us see what place the Daughters and Sons of our wonderful little State of Connecticut occupy in this array of members. The longest roll in any single State is 1,506 Sons of the Revolution in New York and 825 Sons of the Revolution in Pennsylvania. The Daughters of Connecticut outnumber the Sons of the Revolution in Pennsylvania, the second strongest of any State Society of the "Sons," by 560, and is but 121 less in numbers than the first in numbers of all the State societies.

The roll of precedence of numbers in State societies, 1894-'95, is—

New York, organized 1875:
Sons of the Revolution ........................................ 1,506
Connecticut, organized 1891:
Daughters of the American Revolution ........................................ 1,385
Pennsylvania, organized 1888:
Sons of the Revolution ........................................ 825
Connecticut, organized 1889:
Sons of the American Revolution ........................................ 798

There is a great gap in the roll of members before reaching the next State Society, which is—

New York, organized 1890:
Sons of the American Revolution ........................................ 499
District of Columbia, organized 1890:
Sons of the American Revolution ........................................ 423
Massachusetts, organized 1889:
Sons of the American Revolution ........................................ 403
Then comes another great gap in decreasing State members, which I shall not pursue.

The Connecticut Daughters, the youngest, rivals all in numbers, except New York, the senior of the modern reminiscent societies, built upon the groundwork of ancestral services in the Revolution.

Connecticut has the Banner State Society of the "Daughters," as she has also the banner State Society of the "Sons" of the American Revolution.

Of that banner Society of "Sons" the President is Jonathan Trumbull, but one intervening generation removed from "Brother Jonathan," the sobriquet applied by the great Washington, expressive of his deep sense of reliance upon the Connecticut Revolutionary War Governor for devising expedients in bridging over the dire necessities which so often overtook the Continental cause.

The Society of the Cincinnati, organized by the American and French officers at the cantonments of the Continental Army on the Hudson, at the close of hostilities with Great Britain, and with an hereditary membership, General Washington himself having been the first President-General, in 1893 numbered four hundred and ninety-nine living members.

During the last year the Daughters of Connecticut paid into the treasury of the National Society more than $2,700, over $1,300 of which went to the support of the National Society and an equal amount to defray the expenses of the respective State Chapters.

It is with pride it can now be said that every county of the Commonwealth of Connecticut is represented by Chapters in this patriotic Society. They also commemorate equally heroic deeds and sacrifices of the forefathers, which began in the Lexington Alarm and were continued upon every famous field from Bunker Hill to Yorktown, and only ended with the last bivouac upon the field of battle and the disbandment of the army in 1783 in the cantonments upon the hillsides of the Hudson, and of the foremothers the names of twenty-two of whom, taken from the long roll of self-sacrificing Connecticut women of the Revolution, are commemorated in Chapter designations.

In order to give a classified view of the location of Connecticut Chapters by counties I submit the following list:

Hartford County:

3. Ruth Wyllys, Hartford, Mrs. J. M. Holcombe, Regent .......... 135
6. Melicent Porter, Waterbury, Mrs. S. W. Kellogg, Regent .......... 60
14. Abigail Phelps, Simsbury, Mrs. Charles P. Croft, Regent .......... 30
18. Katherine Gaylord, Bristol, Mrs. Adrian Muzzy, Regent .......... 85
22. Esther Stanley, New Britain, Mrs. F. N. Stanley, Regent .......... 44
25. Abigail Walcott Ellsworth, Windsor, Mrs. Newton Bell, Regent .......... 16
28. Kensington and Berlin, Miss Alice Norton, Regent .......... 14
29. Manchester, Mrs. Alfred W. Case, Regent .......... 12

Total membership ........................................ 396
New Haven County:

- Ruth Heart, Meriden, Mrs. C. H. S. Davis, Regent... 68
- Mary Clap Wooster, New Haven, Mrs. Morris F. Tyler, Regent... 75
- Sarah Riggs Humphreys, Derby, Mrs. A. W. Phillips... 76
- Sarah Ludlow, Seymour, Mrs. Lewis A. Camp, Regent... 39
- Elizabeth Clark Hull, Ansonia, Mrs. Theo. P. Terry, Regent... 35
- Clinton and Guilford (forming), Mrs. Dwight Holbrook... 1

Total membership: 294

New London County:

- Lucretia Shaw, New London, Miss Alice Chew, Regent... 50
- Fanny Ledyard, Mystic, Mrs. H. N. Wheeler, Regent... 50
- Anna Warner Bailey, Groton and Stonington, Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocombe, Regent... 110
- Faith Trumbull, Norwich, Miss M. P. Gilman, Regent... 55
- Lyme (forming), Miss Augusta N. Griffin, Regent... 9

Total membership: 274

Fairfield County:

- Norwalk, Mrs. E. J. Hill, Regent... 35
- Mary Wooster, Danbury, Mrs. Charles Bliss, Regent... 61
- Dorothy Ripley, Southport, Mrs. H. T. Bulkley, Regent... 35
- Mary Silliman, Bridgeport, Mrs. Joseph Torrey, Regent... 90
- Eunice Dennie Burr, Fairfield, Mrs. Wm. B. Glover, Regent... 25
- Hannah Benedict Carter, New Canaan, Mrs. Alfred S. Comstock, Regent... 17
- Stamford, Mrs. H. B. Scoville Devan, Regent... 16

Total membership: 279

Windham County:

- Anne Wood Elderkin, Willimantic, Mrs. Lorenzo Litchfield, Regent... 24
- Plainfield and Moosup, Mrs. E. M. Andrews, Regent... 12

Total membership: 36

Litchfield County:

- Roger Sherman, New Milford, Mrs. H. S. Mygatt, Regent... 28
- Canaan and Lakeville (forming), Mrs. W. Beardslee Rudd, Regent... 8

Total membership: 36
Middlesex County (carved out of Hartford, etc., since the Revolution):

1. James Wadsworth, Middletown, Miss S. C. Clark, Regent ........ 56

Total membership ........................................... 56

Tolland County (carved out since the Revolution):

27. Rockville, Mrs. F. W. Adams, Regent .......................... 14

Total membership ........................................... 14

Recapitulation by counties:

Hartford ....................................................... 396
New Haven .................................................... 294
New London .................................................... 274
Fairfield ....................................................... 279
Windham ....................................................... 36
Litchfield ...................................................... 36
Middlesex ...................................................... 56
Tolland ......................................................... 14

Total .................................................................. 1,385

I know the Daughters of this Fourth Continental Congress would like to hear something of this heroic little band of Chapter Regents of Connecticut, who have so nobly and gloriously co-operated with their State Regent in this great work for the Society, and will grant her the time to call this honorable Chapter roll.

The first State Chapter is named after one of Connecticut's foremost martial heroes, James Wadsworth, and is located at Middletown. It was organized under the Chapter Regency of Mrs. Mary Stuart Northrop, in 1891, under the auspices of this movement as originally constituted. That enthusiastic "Daughter," the pioneer in the work, now Chapter historian, the constitutional limitation of her Chapter Regency expiring in 1893, cordially co-operated with the State Regent from the very beginning and assisted in removing the obstructions which beset the way in the inception of the work and of which we veterans in the service well know.

In this Chapter are three of the five Connecticut National charter members of the Daughters of the American Revolution—Mrs. Sarah Judd Goode, 22; Mrs. Mary Stuart Northrop, 663, First Chapter Regent, and Mrs. Mary Hubbard Bunce, 664. The second in the list is the undersigned State Regent, 48, member of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter at the city of her birth, partial residence and estate, and the third the honorary State Regent, Elizabeth Rodgers Smith, 251, also of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

It was to Middletown that the notorious Tory Governor Franklin, of New Jersey, was sent for safe-keeping by Congress and Washington, to be under the eye of that trustworthy war Governor, Jonathan Trumbull.
The present Chapter Regent, Miss Susan Carrington Clarke, elected in 1893 and representing fifty-six members, is here with Mrs. Mary E. Coffin as delegate.

We are reminded in the name of the second Chapter of that noble woman, Lucretia Shaw, who was not only the wife of one of the noblest patriots of Connecticut, who, among a long list of services, procured powder in his own vessel, at his own expense, from the West Indies, and hurried it to Bunker Hill, where it furnished most of the scant supply of the Connecticut patriots in that stubborn conflict, but herself entertained at her spacious mansion Washington, Lafayette, Trumbull, and other heroes of the struggle for Independence, and finally sacrificed her life, dying from a fever contracted in the care of the sick exchanged prisoners from the New York British prison-ships. It was at New London, the home of this Chapter, that the American Navy came into existence, and the husband of Lucretia Shaw was its chief promoter. The town also suffered from the incendiary torch of the British under the traitor Arnold in 1781.

Miss Alice Chew, in 1894, by limitation of the regency of that estimable woman, Mrs. Isabella Norton Chappell, succeeded to the Chapter Regency, with fifty Connecticut "Daughters." Delegates Miss Anne B. Rogers and Mrs. T. K. Noble, of Norwalk, representing Miss Chew, occupy seats in this Congress for this Chapter.

The one hundred and thirty-five members of the third Chapter of Connecticut come before this Congress under the banner of Ruth Wyllys, and are represented by Mrs. John Marshall Holcombe, Regent, and delegates Mrs. C. E. Gross, Miss M. K. Talcott, Miss C. D. Bissell.

A tablet placed by the "Daughters" and "Sons" of Connecticut in 1894 on a venerable elm in the city of Hartford, the home of this Chapter, marks where Washington, Lafayette, and Rochambeau were received by the grateful citizens.

It was John Palsgrave Wyllys, the near kinsman of Samuel Wyllys, the splendid Connecticut field officer, the husband of the woman after whom the Connecticut third is named, who led his men of the Connecticut line in the capture of a redoubt at Yorktown, and was major of the last regiment of that same glorious Connecticut line upon the disbandment of the Continental Army on the Hudson in the summer of 1783.

I shall next mention the name of Mrs. E. J. Hill, another veteran in the service, the Regent of the Norwalk, fourth Connecticut Chapter, who is here representing thirty-five members. This Chapter jurisdiction was the scene of one of that most infamous series of incendiary incursions of Tryon, the Royal Governor of New York, along the Long Island Sound coast of Connecticut, in July, 1779.

This Chapter, commemorating these events, has planted three wayside memorial stones at the place where the British landed, where they lit the fire which soon wrapped the town of Norwalk in flames, and where they took their boats in their hasty departure.
The self-sacrificing service of Ruth Heart, the wife of General Selah Heart, is held in memory by the name of the sixty-eight members constituting the fifth Connecticut Chapter, at Meriden, which is represented here by its Chapter Regent, Mrs. Caroline E. H. Davis and Mrs. B. C. Kennard.

It was under the auspices of this Chapter that the Second Connecticut State Conference assembled on January 4, 1895, at Meriden, with an attendance of two hundred and thirty-one “Daughters” of Connecticut.

The sixth Connecticut Chapter honors the name of Melicent Porter, wife of Colonel Phineas Porter. This patriotic woman spent much time in camp with her husband ministering to the sick and wounded of the Continental Army. Mrs. Stephen W. Kellogg, granddaughter of General Samuel Holden Parsons, one of Connecticut’s bravest, as Regent is here representing a membership of sixty “Daughters” of Waterbury, and is accompanied by Mrs. Sarah Plume as delegate.

The seventh Connecticut is named after Mary Wooster, the wife of General David Wooster, the hero of two Colonial wars, who fell mortally wounded in the face of victory on the embattled hills of Ridgefield. Mrs. A. N. Wildman, another of the “Old Guard” of Connecticut Chapter Regents, in 1895 was succeeded by Mrs. Charles Bliss, who, with Miss Grace Bliss, represent sixty-one “Daughters” of Danbury in the Fourth Continental Congress.

The jurisdiction of this Chapter was the scene of one of Tryon’s British raids. A fine monument erected by the citizens of Danbury and National contribution commemorates the burning of the town, the fight at Ridgefield, near by, the rout and flight of the British on April 27, 1777, and the resting place of the hero of Ridgefield.

To avenge this attack, two weeks later two hundred Connecticut men of the surrounding region destroyed twelve British ships; also an immense amount of British stores, and captured ninety prisoners at Sag Harbor, on the opposite shore of Long Island Sound.

The name of Mary Clap Wooster is a second time commemorated by the eighth Connecticut Chapter, under the regency of Mrs. Morris F. Tyler, who represents here, with Mrs. N. D. Sperry and Mrs. S. T. Kinney, delegates, seventy-five “Daughters” of New Haven.

A beautiful tomb at New Haven marks the resting place of this heroic woman. When the British marauders under Tryon, on July 5, 1779, made their attack on New Haven, after the inhabitants had fled; and the First Connecticut Line, aided by the militia, were giving the British more than they counted on, the widow of the brave Wooster refused to fly. “I am not afraid to meet British soldiers,” said she. “I have been the wife of a man who once fought with British soldiers, and who dared, when duty to his country called, to fight against them.” She did stand her ground amid the storm of battle and the British jibes.

I should also say that this Chapter had for its first Regent Miss Emily Louise Gerry, the youngest daughter of Elbridge Gerry, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and fifth Vice-President of the United States.
This venerable "Daughter" of Connecticut died from the infirmities of advanced age in December, 1894.

It was also under the auspices of this Connecticut Chapter that the first State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution ever held met at New Haven on May 16, 1894, with an attendance of three hundred and nine "Daughters," representing every Chapter in the Commonwealth.

Among the distinguished "Daughters" from other States, the State Regent of Connecticut had the pleasure of greeting Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, a name familiar to every "Daughter;" Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., and Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, both remembered for their brilliant participation in the Third Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The ninth Connecticut Chapter, whose home is at historic New Milford, honors in its name the civic services of Roger Sherman, the only person who signed the four fundamental documents of American liberty: the Bill of Rights, Articles of Federation, Declaration of Independence, and Constitution of the United States. Mrs. Henry S. Mygatt has enrolled under her Regency twenty-eight "Daughters." This Chapter is represented here by Mrs. A. W. Darrow, of Bristol.

The name of Fanny Ledyard, the niece of the murdered hero of Fort Griswold, imperishably associated as the ministering angel to the wounded heroes of that scene of British brutality in violation of even the humanities of war, is commemorated by the name of the tenth Connecticut Chapter, of which another pioneer "Daughter," Mrs. Eliza A. M. Denison, was first Regent and has been succeeded by limitation of term by Mrs. Horace N. Wheeler, who presides over fifty "Daughters" of Mystic, and is here with Mrs. Christopher Morgan, delegate.

The eleventh Connecticut Chapter commemorates Anna Warner Bailey, a household name as "Mother Bailey" of national renown among the heroines of the Revolution. Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocombe marshals one hundred and ten "Daughters" of Groton and Stonington, in commemoration of the maiden who fearlessly entered the fort first to tender aid to its butchered defenders. The Regent is here with Mrs. Julia E. Smith, Mrs. Frank Arms, and Miss Grace Denison Wheeler as delegates.

This Chapter but recently completed a most noble and enduring work—the restoration and equipment (with a museum of relics) of the Monument House, which stands adjacent to the monument in commemoration of the patriots who fell on Groton's Heights in defense of Fort Griswold, on September 6, 1781. Since the opening of the museum, on the one hundred and thirteenth anniversary of the massacre, over two thousand persons have visited the Monument House, now under the care of this Chapter.

The name of Sarah Riggs Humphreys, mother of General David Humphreys, a brave officer of Connecticut, aid-de-camp to General Washington, designates the twelfth Connecticut Chapter, under the regency of Mrs. A. W. Phillips, who presides over seventy-five "Daughters" of
Derby. Mrs. Noyes D. Baldwin, Mrs. Maria W. Pinney, and Mrs. E. B. Bradley represent this Chapter in the Fourth Continental Congress.

Next in the line of commemoration of the Revolutionary heroines of Connecticut is Dorothy Ripley, the wife of a brave chaplain, whose name stands for the thirteenth Connecticut Chapter, under Mrs. H. T. Bulkley as regent, with thirty-five "Daughters" of Southport, who is present.

The fourteenth Chapter on the list commemorates the heroic Abigail Phelps, the wife of the projector and one of the captors of Fort Ticonderoga, in the name of "the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." Mrs. Charles P. Croft has enrolled under this standard thirty "Daughters" of Simsbury and is here to represent them.

Faith Trumbull, the wife of Jonathan Trumbull, the only Royal Governor who cast his lot with the cause of his countrymen, gives a name associated with the highest qualities of the woman of the Revolution to the fifteenth Connecticut Chapter, under Regent Miss Maria P. Gilman, with fifty-five "Daughters" of Norwich. This Chapter is represented here by Mrs. Amelia J. J. Perkins and Mrs. Martha C. Pierce, delegates.

The sixteenth Connecticut Chapter revives the memory of the self-sacrificing work of Mary Silliman, wife of Gold Selleck Silliman, one of the bravest of Connecticut's Revolutionary heroes. Mrs. Joseph Torrey, its Chapter Regent, represents ninety "Daughters" of Bridgeport. The Chapter is here represented by Mrs. Rufus Bunnell, Miss Susan S. Sanford, and Mrs. William Seeley.

The patriotic services of Sarah Ludlow, wife of one of Connecticut's famous governors, gives the name of a noble woman to the seventeenth Connecticut Chapter. Mrs. Lewis A. Camp, as Regent, has mustered thirty-nine "Daughters" at Seymour, and is represented by Mrs. Thomas L. James.

The name of Katherine Gaylord, by which Connecticut's eighteenth Chapter is known, recalls a degree of heroism in this woman which is not surpassed, if equaled, in the annals of the Revolution. After the massacre of the inhabitants at Wyoming by Tories and Indians on July 3, 1778, hearing that her husband, who was one of the defenders of the fort, was among the slain, in the dead of night, taking what she might need from her humble home in a rude wagon, in which she placed her children, and mounting a horse herself, started alone for her native Connecticut, a distance of over four hundred miles, through an intervening wilderness filled with Indians and Tories and often overrun by marauding bodies of the enemy.

There are to-day eighty-six "Daughters" of Bristol, under the Regency of Mrs. Adrian Muzzey, who is here, who delight to honor this brave woman. Mrs. L. G. Merick, Mrs. Piera H. R. Newell, and Miss Clara Lee Bowman also occupy seats among us as delegates. The Chapter members wear as their badge acorns, taken from the venerable oak under which Katharine Gaylord halted with her little flock and what was left of her possessions from her perilous journey, and was taken to the hearts and homes of the good people of the neighborhood.
This closes the roll of honor of Connecticut Chapters represented in the Third Continental Congress. I now take pleasure in presenting the debutante Chapters of the Connecticut Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which are having their coming out under the auspices of the Fourth Continental Congress.

The first of these younger Chapters is nineteen on the Connecticut roll and bears the name of Eunice Dennie Burr, the wife of Thaddeus Burr, who having entertained the Royal Governor Tryon in her elegant home in Colonial days, expecting now to save it, witnessed it burned over her head, with all its precious relics of several generations of family life, by that same reprobate marauder in the burning of Fairfield on July 7, 1779. This wretch having been whipped in his attempt on New Haven, on July 5, two days later, gave Fairfield to the torch, and four days later laid Norwalk in ashes, returning to New York with the inhuman boast of his clemency in leaving a single house standing on the Connecticut coast. That was not the home of Eunice Dennie Burr, where he had enjoyed distinguished hospitality. The house was rebuilt and stands to this day, but its valued heirlooms of a line of ancestors covering a century were beyond recovery.

Mrs. William B. Glover has rallied under her Regency twenty-five “Daughters” of Fairfield to keep green the memory of that brave woman. Mrs. Elizabeth Shenck represents this Chapter as delegate.

The name of Elizabeth Clark Hull, wife of gallant General Clark Hull, perpetuates in the twentieth Connecticut Chapter a name distinguished in Revolutionary and National annals on land and sea. Mrs. Theodore P. Terry, as Regent, presides over thirty-five “Daughters” of Ansonia, associated in commemoration of Elizabeth Clark Hull. Mrs. W. J. Clark is with us as representative.

The name of Hannah Benedict Carter gives a reminiscent designation to the twenty-first Connecticut Chapter, twenty-two charter members of which out of the roll of twenty-four “Daughters” of New Canaan, under the Regency of Mrs. Alfred S. Comstock, who is in our midst, are descendants of the men who enlisted under the leadership of Captain John Carter, the husband of that patriotic woman.

The twenty-second Connecticut Chapter has for its name Esther Stanley, the wife of Colonel Gad Stanley, another of Connecticut’s foremost fighters for American Independence. Mrs. Frederick N. Stanley, Regent, and forty-four “Daughters” of New Britain commemorate her womanly services in the cause. Mrs. Stanley represents her Chapter in this Congress.

The twenty-four “Daughters” of Willimantic, under the Regency of Mrs. Lorenzo Litchfield, who also occupies a seat in this Congress, of the twenty-third Connecticut Chapter, have chosen to commemorate Anne Wood Elderkin, whose husband led the Windham militia on many a hard-fought field, while the wife cared for the home and family against the annoyances of her Tory neighbors.

The Stamford Chapter, the twenty-fourth on the roll, under the regency of Mrs. H. B. Scoville Devan, with sixteen “Daughters,” who is also in
this Congress, commemorates not only the services of many men and sacrifices of many women of the Revolution, but has within its jurisdiction the scene of "Old Put's" fearless ride at Horseneck, which Tryon's British dragoons dared not attempt after they had been so hotly received by the handful of patriots on Greenwich Hill.

Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth, combining two of the historic family names of Connecticut—Oliver Wolcott, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Oliver Ellsworth, one of the foremost members of the Continental Congress—gives a worthy name to the twenty-fifth Connecticut Chapter, of which Mrs. Newton Bell is the Regent, with sixteen "Daughters" of Windsor. The members of this Chapter wear as a Chapter emblem a pin containing a bit of cedar taken from one of the thirteen cedars planted by Oliver Ellsworth in honor of the original States, and most of which are standing to this day. Mrs. Mary C. Raymond, of New Canaan, represents this Chapter on this floor.

The "Daughters," twelve in number, of Plainfield and Moosup, have banded together under the Regency of Mrs. E. M. Andrews, making the twenty-sixth Connecticut Chapter, and will keep alive the memory of that veteran hero, Israel Putnam. Not far distant is the scene of the Cincinnatus of the American Revolution, leaving his plow in the furrow and mounting his horse, hastening to Boston, a hundred miles away, to share in the glories of Bunker Hill and the siege of Boston. Mrs. Carlos French, of Seymour, is delegate for this Chapter in the absence of Mrs. Andrews.

The twenty-seventh Connecticut Chapter, Mrs. F. M. Adams, Regent, with fourteen "Daughters" of Rockville, will keep in commemoration the home of Nathan Hale, but seven miles away, "the patriot spy," who uttered as his dying words his regret that he had but one life to give for his country. The preservation of this homestead is one of the patriotic purposes of this youthful Chapter. Mrs. Guilford Smith, of Windham, delegate, represents this Chapter in these deliberations.

The next Chapter of Connecticut, at Berlin, named Emma Hart Willard, the twenty-eighth on the roll of honor, with Miss Alice Norton as its Regent and Mrs. John Ives, of Meriden, as its representative in our midst, comes into the Fourth Continental Congress with fourteen "Daughters" of Kensington and Berlin, and will commemorate names and events conspicuous in the cause of Independence in that historic vicinity.

The infant Chapter, which might be called the Continental Congress Chapter of Connecticut, makes its debut on this red-letter day in the calendar of the Revolution, the birthday of George Washington. It may be recorded as the twenty-ninth on the Chapter roll of Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, under its leader, Mrs. Alfred W. Case, as Regent, with twelve "Daughters" of South Manchester, to keep alive the memories of the heroic services of the men and women of the region adjacent to the present capital of the Commonwealth.

I cannot omit to mention three Chapters forming which will help to lengthen the Connecticut list in the Fifth Continental Congress: at Lyme,
where "Daughters" under Miss Augusta N. Griffin, Regent, expect soon to enter upon Connecticut's famous Chapter roll; at Canaan and Lakeville, where Mrs. William Beardslee Rudd, as Regent, has eight "Daughters" who will soon be joined by others requisite to the number of chapterhood, and at Clinton and Guilford, under the Regency of Mrs. Dwight Holbrook.

To this number of forming Chapters may be anticipated others from Connecticut ready to make their debut before the Continental Congress Daughters of the American Revolution in 1896.

In moments of retrospect and reflection I feel deeply moved by the ardor of my "Sister Daughters" of Connecticut. Not so alone in the natural pride of precedence of numbers and the prestige it assists in giving to our preeminently patriotic American association of "Daughters" acting on the line of enduring commemoration of the fundamental principles and heroism which evolved this great Republic, but in memory of that lovable and lamented woman, Caroline Scott Harrison, First President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Shall I not say to her belongs a share in the glory of the great commemorative work which my "Sister Daughters" of Connecticut have accomplished, for it was her personal words of encouragement and guiding spirit which inspired me and us all in the incipient and more difficult stages of the work of organization and growth within our State borders.

I have often thought that a suitable medal or other designating mark, to be presented to the banner State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, bearing the profile of Caroline Scott Harrison, with an appropriate legend, would be a proper commemoration of her influence and services in the formative steps of this association.

I shall now ask the Chapter Regents and delegates from Connecticut to rise in place, for I am sure the members of this Continental Congress would like to see them.

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. DEB. RANDOLPH KEM,  
First State Regent of Connecticut.

Mrs. MCLEAN: May I rise to a question of privilege—that the House join in a vote of thanks, through the Chairman, to the State Regent of Connecticut for the marvelous showing she has made here to-day. I will put it in the form of a motion.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion made and seconded. All in favor say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried.

Is there any report from Delaware?

The report of the State Regent of Delaware was read by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Churchman. A copy of the report has not been furnished for printing.
The CHAIRMAN: What is the next report?
A MEMBER: District of Columbia.

The report of District of Columbia was read by Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Regent of the District:

Madam Chairman and Ladies of the Continental Congress:
I have the honor to submit the following report of the Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution organized in the District of Columbia: We have now six Chapters, all in a flourishing condition—the Mary Washington, the Dolly Madison, the Martha Washington, the Continental, the Columbia, and the Army and Navy Chapters, the three latter Chapters having formed during the past year, making a total membership in Chapters of 418. The Society at large in the District has a membership of 120, and I regret to say they did not take sufficient interest to send a representative to this Congress, though legally notified to do so. The total membership in the District of Columbia now numbers about 550, an increase of seventy-five since the last Congress.
Respectfully submitted,

KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
Regent of the District of Columbia.

Report of Mary Washington Chapter.
The Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia, the first Chapter organized in the city of Washington, may be justly termed the "Mother of Chapters" in the District, having during the past year furnished material for three new Chapters in addition to two others previously drawn from her ranks, and still numbers 185 active members in good standing, whose untiring interest and cooperation in all measures advancing the best objects of the Society amply testify to the vitality and loyal spirit of the Chapter.
Perhaps in no other Chapter of the Society are Chapter affairs more entirely in the hands of the members themselves than in the Mary Washington Chapter. Aside from the performance of their prescribed duties, the officers and local board of management merely act as the agents of the Chapter, holding monthly meetings "to consider and formulate current business, the result of their deliberations being laid before the Chapter for its indorsement or rejection at its next regular business meeting" (Chapter By-laws, art. 14, sec. 2). The result of the strict observance of this rule is to avoid suspicion of "centralism" and to preserve harmony throughout the ranks of the Chapter.
During the past year the Chapter has continued its historical and patriotic reunions, one of the chief objects of its meetings (after the transaction of current business) being the celebration of historic anniversaries by means of patriotic music and original poems, papers, and the reading of family records by Chapter members, thereby stimulating all to historic research and developing the individual talent of those forming the membership of the Chapter.
Since the last report, submitted at the Congress of 1894, the Mary Washington Chapter has held five of these instructive reunions: the first on Tuesday evening, March 20, 1891, when the Chapter was favored with an address from Miss Jane Meade Welch, of New York, on the "Duties of Patriotic Societies," followed by vocal music by Mrs. Sloan and a patriotic recitation by Miss Newcomb; the second on Tuesday evening, April 17, in memory of the battle of Lexington, when original papers were contributed by Miss Kate Foote and Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foot, a recitation by Mrs. M. Longfellow O'Donoghue, and an interesting family incident relative to the battle of Lexington was read by Mrs. F. B. Johnstone (all Chapter members); the third on Thursday, April 19, when the Chapter cooperated with the Dolly Madison Chapter, on invitation of its Regent, Mrs. Amos G. Draper, in celebrating the battle of Lexington, at Kendall Green, D. C., it being a most charming and successful occasion, upon which four members of the Mary Washington Chapter participated in the programme, namely, Miss Anna Platt, Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue, Miss Janet E. H. Richards, and Mrs. Harry Heth; the fourth on Tuesday, June 19, a celebration in honor of the battle of Bunker Hill, when Hon. A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, and General A. W. Greely, Sons of the American Revolution, each delivered a most entertaining and valuable address appropriate to the occasion; and the fifth, an evening reception on Tuesday, January 8, 1895, in commemoration of the battle of New Orleans (the final conflict between our country and Great Britain), when the Chapter, at the suggestion of its honored Regent, Mrs. E. B. Lee, entertained the National Board of Management and the two resident societies of the "Sons" at its quarters in the Washington Club House, 1710 I Street, on which occasion a patriotic address was delivered by General J. C. Breckenridge, President of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a fine musical programme was rendered.

Encouraged by the success of these reunions and the large attendance of both Chapter members and guests, and believing that they serve the best interests of the Society, the Committee on Entertainment will continue to arrange for similar occasions, to be given on fitting anniversaries throughout the ensuing year.

Respectfully submitted. JANET E. HOSMER RICHARDS, Recording Secretary.

February 18, 1895.

Report of Dolly Madison Chapter.

Although no great events have occurred to mark the history of the Dolly Madison Chapter during the year 1894, it has endeavored to carry out the objects for which it was formed. It has assisted in celebrating the battle of Lexington, gave a tea in honor of the birthday of Dolly Madison, and in a more quiet manner has noted other prominent anniversaries. At the monthly meetings historical notes bearing upon the principal anniversaries of the month are read by the historian, and from time to time other historical papers have been prepared by other members of the Chapter.
A log of Lebanon cedar from a tree planted by Madison having been presented to the Chapter, a gavel has been carved from it, and pens have been made for its members. A lineage book of all members of the Chapter has been compiled by the Regent, giving the line of descent and services of one hundred and thirty-seven Revolutionary heroes from sixteen to seventy-five years of age enlisting from ten of the original thirteen States; also of Vermont and Tennessee. Ten of them fought at Lexington, four at Yorktown. What wonder, then, with such an ancestry that the Chapter wishes to do its share toward preserving all valuable documents and relics and has voted to appropriate half of its annual Chapter dues for the ensuing year toward the Continental Hall fund, and asks other Chapters to do the same, thus giving to every Daughter of the American Revolution, be she rich or poor, the privilege of feeling that she has contributed something to an object dear to the hearts of us all since the formation of the Society. It now numbers — members.

Mrs. Belle Draper,
Regent.

Report of Martha Washington Chapter.

The Martha Washington Chapter was organized in February, 1893. It re-elected its same officers for 1894. In June, 1894, the Chapter celebrated the battle of Bunker Hill, and in the same month listened to an admirable address by the Hon. William H. Everett, of Massachusetts; also an original poem by the Regent of the Chapter—Miss Lilian Pike—entitled "The Minute Men of Seventy-five." The Chapter now numbers twenty-seven active and three honorary members, making a total membership of thirty members, with Miss Lilian Pike as Regent.


On the evening of April 16, 1894, at the residence of Mrs. M. A. Ballinger, the Continental Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized, with Mrs. M. A. Ballinger as Regent; Mrs. M. S. Gist as Vice-Regent; Miss L. S. Codwise, corresponding secretary; Miss Emma Sears, recording secretary; Mrs. F. Solger, treasurer; Mrs. Sara Guss, registrar; Mrs. Lilian Messenger, historian.

The monthly meetings have been public, and on every occasion the parlors of the Oxford Hotel have been crowded with cultured and appreciative audiences. Many subjects of importance to the organization have been discussed, among the most prominent of which were the efforts of the Chapter Regent to have the name of Martha, the wife of George Washington, placed upon the memorial tablet at Mount Vernon, there being at present no record on it of the fact that her remains lie within the enclosure. Continental Chapter also took the initiative in the discussion relative to the erection of a National Memorial Building, a representative from the Sons of the American Revolution (Dr. Green) having, at the request of the Chapter, been sent to the meeting to lay before the members their plans and propositions for such building.
Many prominent citizens have contributed historical addresses, and on the whole public meetings have been most successful in creating an interest in the objects of the organization. It has established a free course of study in American history.

The Continental Chapter has to report to Congress the collection of illegal fees from charter members of said Chapter. They having paid their regular annual dues of $1, they were compelled against their protest by said Board of Management to pay the sum of $1 extra, this being contrary to the constitution and a violation of all law and order. The Treasurer-General, Mrs. Tulloch, remonstrated, but the Board insisted upon the collection of the aforesaid sum.

The Chapter at present numbers twenty earnest, patriotic, working members.

MINNIE F. BALLINGER,
Regent, Continental Chapter.

P. S.—Four applications pending. No honorary members. There are six charter members in said Chapter.

MARY S. GIST,
Vice-Regent, Continental Chapter, D. A. R.
LUCY MOORE,
Corresponding Secretary.

Report of Columbia Chapter.

Columbia Chapter was organized April 25, 1894, by electing Miss Sarah A. Lipscomb Regent; Miss Mary Davenport Chenoweth, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Alice Pickett-Akers, recording secretary; Miss Carrie Mildred Wilson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Jessie Davis Stakely, treasurer; Mrs. Elizabeth Chenoweth Sloan, registrar; Miss Lucy Howard Pickett, historian. The Chapter was duly reported to the National Board of Management, through the District Regent, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, as organized and officered. The twelve original members were constituted a charter council, whose duty it is to pass upon all names presented for membership. There is also a local board of management, composed of the officers and five other members elected from the Chapter.

We are happy to report our Chapter in a flourishing condition. Our monthly meetings are both interesting and instructive, and so conducted as to answer the design of the National organization and place on record the Revolutionary family history of the Chapter members.

Columbia Chapter has two honorary members—Miss Mildred Lee, daughter of General Robert E. Lee, of Virginia, and Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, daughter of General Ulysses S. Grant, ex-President of the United States. Our membership has increased in nine months to twenty-nine, and a number more who have been elected are preparing their applications for acceptance.

One change has occurred in the officers. Mrs. Elizabeth Chenoweth Sloan has resigned the registrarship on account of removal from the city, and Mrs. Mabel Godfrey Swormstedt was elected to fill the vacancy. The
members of the local board of management, besides the Chapter officers, are Mrs. Anna Marie Stillwell Colman, chairman; Mrs. Laura Mann Doolittle, Miss Mercy Stevens Sinsabaugh, Miss Helena Mercy Smith, and Miss Nellie Bayne Shute.

ALICE PICKETT-AKERS,
Recording Secretary.

FEBRUARY 15, 1895.

Report of Army and Navy Chapter.

On December 10, 1894, sixteen ladies met in Washington and formed the Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The membership of this Chapter is limited to the wives, widows, and daughters of officers of the regular Army and Navy. The objects of the Chapter are to bring together congenial members of the National Society and to carry out the purposes specified in the constitution of that Society. The number of members at this date is twenty-nine, with Mrs. Caroline I. Heger Regent.

The CHAIRMAN: The State Regent of Arkansas is not in the house. The clerk will now read the report of Mrs. William A. Cantrell, of Arkansas.

The Clerk read as follows:

To the President-General and Members of the National Assembly of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

It is with a sense of disappointment and regret that I submit to the circumstances which prevent me from bearing to you the cordial greetings of Arkansas and from appropriating my share of the patriotic and scholarly banquet to be served by you who are "in Congress assembled." I dare not undertake the long journey at this most trying season of the year.

I heartily enjoyed the account of last year's Congress as given in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Such an array of talent and parliamentary accomplishments almost dazzled me.

However, to the least self-confident member of the assemblage there is encouragement in the evidence of a sentiment common to all, and that sentiment is patriotism. With this for the watchword I foresee that the Daughters of the American Revolution will perfect what their forefathers and mothers began by invoking the spirit of peace and unity to abide in the land.

A great English author, who has revolutionized modern thought in more than one department, has charged our sex with the recurrence of war. He says it is our fault if war exists—wholly ours. Only by our command or our permission can any contest take place among men. "I tell you," he says, "that at whatever moment you choose to put a period to war, you could do it with less trouble than you take any day to go out to dinner."
Do we fully realize the power thus assigned to us—that we may, indeed, preserve our nationality against the insidious encroachments of disloyalty, foreignism, and anarchy?

In our National escutcheon the eagle bears in the dexter talon the olive branch; in the sinister talon the arrows. Now that the arrows have done their work to secure for us liberty and independence, shall we not advance with the olive branch?

On the reverse side of this escutcheon there is a pyramid unfinished. In the zenith is an eye in a triangle. Over the eye are these words: Annuil Coeptis (God has favored the undertaking). Have we not been chosen to place the topmost point to this pyramid of States whose base now touches two oceans?

What cheer in these words to the Daughters of the American Revolution—the multivoiced goddesses of freedom, who have resolved to preserve our palladium in a temple reared by themselves.

Surely each of us will do our utmost to promote these ends notwithstanding obstacles.

You who occupy historic spots in the great theater of the War of the Revolution, to whom the battlefields in the thirteen Colonies are like so many footlights illuminating the scenes and actors in that wonderful drama, can scarcely realize the disadvantage of the posts we occupy in the more distant circle of the vast auditorium.

As Secretary pro tem. and afterwards Chapter Regent of the first and only chartered Chapter in this State, I have been dismayed to perceive that family records have been almost lost under the ashes of neglect. In but little over a century the memory of thousands of our nation’s heroes has become so dim and the record of their deeds so obscured that to undertake now to uncover and decipher their memoirs and epitaphs is like the renaissance of mediæval times, when the relics of Greco-Roman antiquity were being dislodged from the cellars and garrets of cathedrals and monasteries.

The work, however, has begun and is meeting with a similar reward, for the ladies of Arkansas show tokens of the best blood of the Revolution. When I assumed the office of State Regent, conferred upon me by the National Board of Management March 1, 1894, I found one Chapter partly organized at Pine Bluff. Miss Bocage writes me that she resigned the position of Chapter Regent before October of 1893, and that the death of one of the applicants since then has arrested further organization. I have written urging the election of another Regent and have had no response. There had also been appointed a Regent to organize a Chapter at Hot Springs, Mrs. Lillian Cantrell Bay. The field there is unpromising, as the community is composed chiefly of transient inhabitants, who naturally prefer to unite with home Chapters. The Little Rock Chapter was admitted December 19, 1893, and chartered in March, 1894, with Mrs Frederick Hanger, elected to succeed me, as Chapter Regent. Three members have since been added and one has withdrawn. It now numbers fourteen. This Chapter has done profitable reading in Colonial
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history through the year under the able guidance of its Regent at monthly meetings. Many fine papers have been prepared and read by the members in succession. Its growth is assured. Since the Congress of 1894 another Chapter of twelve members has been formed at Helena. Mrs. T. C. Linthicum, Regent of the Chapter, has forwarded to me the names of these ladies, but I have not yet received all their applications for signature.

I have appointed Mrs. J. E. Corley Regent to organize a Chapter at Fort Smith, which, with a beginning of three or four, will, I hope, soon be ready for a charter. At Fayetteville I have appointed Mrs. Albert E. Menke to organize a Chapter. I have inserted several notices in newspapers, space having always been courteously given me by the publishers—this I am proud to acknowledge from my chivalrous countrymen—and have written to citizens in various towns in the State with a reiteration worthy of Isaak Walton, the angler, and now and then find my effort rewarded; but I sometimes think my work would be more advanced by counter-currents than by this seemingly hopeless stagnation. Personal contact would effect what letters do not, I believe, which I will endeavor to accomplish next year. Still, our tree of Liberty will not die for want of scions. Here and there I meet with that noble enthusiasm which was bequeathed with patriotic ancestry.

Thus supported, Arkansas will yet become a worthy figure in the line of Daughters which connects the Eastern with the sunset shore, where California points to her nursling, cherished in the consecrated soil imported for its bedding, with her triumphant announcement, “I am planted here.”

Respectfully submitted.

ELLEN HARRELL CANTRELL,
Regent for State of Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, January 26, 1895.

The CHAIRMAN: The next is Florida.

Report from Florida is read by Mrs. D. G. Ambler, the State Regent of Florida. [Not furnished.]

The CHAIRMAN: The next is Georgia.

Report is read by Mrs. Thomas S. Morgan, State Regent of Georgia. [Not furnished.]

The CHAIRMAN: The report from California has now been sent in. This paper will be read by the clerk.

The clerk read as follows:

The President-General and National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

In presenting my second annual report I have the pleasure to state that during the past year the Society has grown steadily in California.

Sequoia Chapter, San Francisco, has increased in numbers until it has
lately decided to limit its membership to one hundred and twenty-five, adding above that number only the daughters of members.

Eschscholtzia Chapter, Los Angeles, which was organized last June, with Mrs. Jessie Benton Frémont as Chapter Regent and fourteen charter members, has prospered from the beginning. There were lately forty applications for membership awaiting the action of the Chapter officers. At the present time three important Chapters are in process of organization—one in San Francisco, one in Oakland, and one in Sacramento—besides a prospect of two others in smaller towns.

It is to be regretted that the annual reports of State Regents must be made in the month of February, as during the months between April and September, and in some instances even October, little can be done in the way of organization, and consequently what is reported to the Congress in February must often be little more than the incomplete work of the four previous months.

Respectfully submitted.

VIRGINIA KNOX MADDOX,
State Regent, D. A. R., for California.

The CHAIRMAN: The next report is that of Illinois.

The report from Illinois was read by Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, State Regent for Illinois, as follows:

Madam President and Ladies of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

When last I had the privilege of reporting to you the condition of our Society in Illinois the success of my work outside of Chicago, though hopeful, was uncertain; but to-day I come to you with full hands—the Regent of a State that has made for itself an honorable record.

The Chicago Chapter, Mrs. John N. Jewett, Regent, has maintained its prominence among the larger Chapters of our Society. It has grown in numbers, in influence, and in perfection of organization beyond our highest ambitions; its officers are women of marked ability, in a community of able women; it has two hundred and seventy-four members; its literary course during the past year has been one of remarkable excellence; it has made liberal contributions to the Portrait fund; it is the mother Chapter of the State, and with a mother's fostering care has established an associate membership by which the younger Chapters can share the benefits of its literary and social meetings; it is represented in this Congress by its Regent and five delegates.

The North Shore Chapter was the second to organize in Illinois. It has the distinction of having been the first in the State, and, so far as I know, the first in the United States, to initiate a systematic work among the children of the foreign laboring classes growing to manhood here, as in too many portions of our country, in ignorance and carelessness of the duties of American citizenship.

This work, proposed with wise foresight by the Chapter Regent, Mrs
Laura Dayton Fessenden, and promptly adopted by the Chapter upon its organization, has been most successfully established, the enthusiasm of the Chapter having awakened the interest of the town authorities in the undertaking, the entire expense of which they have now assumed, with Mrs. Fessenden as their adviser and cooperator. A building in Highland Park well suited to the purpose has been moved to a central position in the village, put in perfect order, and furnished with a fair library.

A course of lectures suggested by the Chapter and largely guided by Mrs. Fessenden has been established by the town, and here, attracted by unaccustomed and tempting comforts, welcomed with kind and encouraging words, and instructed with a patience and an intuitive knowledge of his needs which nothing but the deepest interest in his future could inspire, many a boy who has yet to acquire readiness in speaking the language of his adopted country will be trained to a pure and useful life, taught the disgrace of idleness and the dignity of labor, obedience to law, and love and loyalty to a beneficent Government. The literary work of the Chapter has been a course of American history illustrated by able papers from its members and lectures from professors of the Highland Park University. Its retiring Regent, Mrs. Fessenden, has been presented by the Chapter with a Society badge as an expression of its appreciation of her devoted service. The newly elected Regent, Mrs. Sarah Chandler Egan, being unable to attend this Congress, is represented by Mrs. Mary Howard Gridley, and another member of the Chapter is among our guests to-day. Under Mrs. Egan's regency monthly literary meetings will be held, a course of instruction in parliamentary law has been provided for, and ladies of the neighboring towns of Waukegan, Winnetka, and Wilmette have been invited to attend the meetings of the Chapter and to join its membership.

The Moline Chapter has reelected its efficient corps of officers. Mrs. Mary Little Deere, the Chapter Regent, reports active work and deep and growing interest. A course of lectures upon "Social Life in the Colonies," by Professor Thessenden, of the Chicago University, has been made the basis of an exhaustive study of the Colonial period by the Chapter members, who meet for instruction and discussion once in two weeks.

This Chapter was organized January 7, 1894, and chartered July 18 of that year. It has contributed to the Portrait fund and has twenty-four accepted members.

The Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter of Bloomington was organized by me in person on the 3d of May, 1894, and its charter was signed by me on the same day. Six of its charter members are lineal descendants of Mildred Washington, the aunt of George Washington. The Chapter has lost one member by removal and two by death during the past year. It has twenty-six accepted members and thirty applicants. Together with the ladies of the local Chapter, I had the sad privilege of attending on the 21st of January the funeral services of Miss Stevenson. On this occasion the ladies of the Chapter expressed their love and sympathy for our revered President-General in a reproduction in fragrant white blossoms of
our Society badge. This Chapter has contributed to the Portrait fund, and has donated the rebates from its life memberships to the Colonial Hall. Its literary work in the line of a study of our national anniversaries has been well worthy of admiration. Its Regent, Mrs. Sarah Martin Taylor, is represented by Mrs. Sallie Lillard, her alternate.

In the seven months which have elapsed since the organization of the Fort Dearborn Chapter of Evanston it has made rapid growth under the inspiring leadership of its Regent, Miss Cornelia Grey Lunt. It has now seventy-two accepted members and ten applicants whose papers are in preparation. Its contributions in prose and verse to our Magazine have shown its intellectual activity, and its patriotism is evidenced by its chosen work among the children of Bohemian emigrants, a work which for several years previous to the formation of the Chapter had been ably directed by one of its now charter members. It needed the imminent threatening of widespread pestilence in 1893 to awaken us to a realization of the manifold dangers, moral, physical, and political, of unrestricted emigration from foreign countries to our own.

During the year ending June, 1893, more than half a million emigrants arrived in the United States, one-half of whom were without occupation and the majority of scanty means and a low order of intelligence. In Chicago the Bohemians alone number seventy thousand. There is imperative need of earnest and judicious work among these people and their children. The Fort Dearborn Chapter will cooperate with the promoters of this work, acting through their appointed committee. There is already a home where many of the children spend all their evenings and a school where daily instruction is given, but they are inadequate in size, and a larger building is contemplated. The Regent of the Fort Dearborn Chapter and the State Regent of Illinois are shareholders in this enterprise. The Fort Dearborn Chapter sends an alternate to represent Miss Lunt and a delegate to our Congress, and one other member of the Chapter attends its session.

The Rockford Chapter, Mrs. Ralph Emerson, Regent, was organized October 23, 1894, and is already the third Chapter in the State in size. Proofs of the eligibility of fifty-eight ladies have been accepted by the National Registrars, and many others are preparing records of ancestors' service. It is interesting to note among the prospective members of this Chapter a granddaughter of a Revolutionary soldier who fought on many a battlefield for our country's liberty, as one of the very few remaining among us who can repeat to us, as heard from the lips of an actor in this wonderful drama, the stirring incidents of the heroic struggle for freedom. The Chapter has contributed to the Portrait fund. The Regent, Mrs. Emerson, is a competitor for the honor of furnishing for our Society a national hymn, and attends this Congress.

The Springfield Chapter was organized by its Regent, Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, January 2, 1895. Previous to organization these ladies had held meetings for instruction in the aims and principles of our Society and for the observance of days noted in our nation's history. They will now
adopt a course of study and decide upon a work for the ensuing year. Mrs. Hickox is represented by Mrs. Jennie Ridgely Jones as her alternate.

In Freeport the Regent, Miss Harriet Hawes, has done excellent work in a difficult field, and the good seed indefatigably sown by her will bring forth a plentiful harvest. The organization of the Chapter has been prevented by serious and prolonged illness in the family of the Regent, but will not be long delayed. Here also the ladies interested have assembled for study and social enjoyment. At a meeting held to commemorate the surrender of Cornwallis was present a lineal descendant of Captain Dana, who first unfurled our flag before the army of Washington and who fired the shot which fatally wounded Major Pitcairn. There was also present a lady who proved her eligibility to membership through descent from General Lincoln, who received the sword surrendered by General O'Hara at Yorktown.

Miss Latham, Regent of Lincoln, reports thirty-three ladies eligible to membership.

Miss Myra Belle Ewing, Regent of Decatur, has more than the required number to form a Chapter occupied in filling out applications.

In Ottawa, on the 30th of January, I met at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Phebe A. Sherwood, forty ladies desirous of forming a Chapter, twelve of whom are reported as having already proof of eligibility.

Mrs. Asenath Martin has been appointed Regent of Oak Park and reports good progress. The neighboring towns of Harlem, River Forest, and Austin will contribute members to this Chapter.

Mrs. Ella C. Barlow, Regent of Streator, has interested many in that town in the formation of a Chapter, which she has good hope of speedily organizing.

Mrs. Edward Parker has been selected to form a Chapter in Quincy, where she reports abundant material.

From the towns of Plymouth, Rockfeller, Carthage, Carlinsville, Monmouth, Delevan, and Dixon come inquiries as to the purpose of our Society, evidencing the growth of knowledge and interest concerning it.

I have assisted inquirers to make successful applications for National membership, thus establishing outposts for future operations. I have also made special effort to interest in the work of our Society the teachers of public schools, and in different parts of our State I have aided them in proving their eligibility, asking in return that they would instill into the minds and hearts of their pupils lessons of patriotism and loyalty.

In Evanston the public schools joined the local Chapter in celebrating the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Lists of our National anniversaries have been furnished the Illinois Chapters by the State Regent. On the 14th of June the adoption of the American flag was commemorated by the Chapters of Chicago, North Shore, Letitia Green Stevenson, Springfield, and Freeport. The 4th of July was marked by an entertainment given by the Chapter Regent of the Fort Dearborn Chapter of Evanston on the beautiful grounds of her residence.
The anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown was observed at Chicago, Moline, Bloomington, Freeport, Rockford, and Springfield, and the 30th of November was celebrated by the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter as the one hundred and second anniversary of the acknowledgment of American independence by Great Britain.

With these varied evidences of awakened patriotism to stimulate, new effort and with five hundred loyal hearts and twice as many ready hands devoted to its service, the future of our Society in Illinois is bright with promise, and with prophetic vision we discern afar the dawning of the day of better things for our beloved country.

The CHAIRMAN: The report of the State Regent of Indiana comes next. Mrs. Hatcher, the Regent of the Lafayette Chapter, will read Mrs. Foster's report, as she is not present. [Not furnished.]

The CHAIRMAN: We will now have the report of Mrs. Hull from Iowa.

A MEMBER: Mrs. Hull is not present, and we will have the report to-morrow.

The CHAIRMAN: You will give us the report later, then. It is to be earnestly hoped that there will be more silence kept in the back of the house, to allow the clerk to read her notices. The report from Kansas, written by Mrs. Hand, will now be read by the clerk.

The clerk (reading):

HOLTON, KANSAS, February 12, 1895.

To the Fourth Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution:

I herewith submit to your honorable body the following report: My appointment as Regent of Kansas has been of so recent date that I am unable to report great progress. I am confident that in Topeka a Chapter will be formed in the near future. I have given out a number of application blanks, which are now being filled out, and will be sent directly for approval to the Registrars-General. The work must necessarily be slow for a time, but the interest is evidently growing. I have learned that Miss Emily Caldwell, of Leavenworth, Kansas, who was made Chapter Regent, has been married more than a year. Her name and address now are Mrs. Henry C. Graef, 58 East Fifty-seventh street, New York. I hope by another year Kansas will be represented in our National Congress. I sincerely regret not being able to be with you at this time, and, hoping your Congress will be all and more for the advancement of the good cause,

I remain, cordially yours,

(Mrs.) M. A. HAND,
State Regent of Kansas.
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The CHAIRMAN: The State report of Kentucky comes next.
The report of Kentucky was read by Mrs. Pope, as follows:

February 20, 1895.

Madam President and Members of the Fourth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

I have the honor of representing in your Council the State of Kentucky. This is the fourth time I have left my old Kentucky home to meet with you, and I cannot refrain from saying to you that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is a splendid organization, well managed, and has among its supporters many of the noblest women in America. In February of 1894 I came to Washington very much disheartened, for I felt I had done so little and the State was so far behind Connecticut, whose Regents and delegates filled several pews in the Church of "Our Father." However, when I remembered that Connecticut was a great State when Kentucky was a wilderness, and, furthermore, the first road built to her was called the Wilderness road, and that the rustic parliament which convened at Boonesborough, May 24, 1775, had not heard of the battles at Lexington and Concord, and the Declaration of Independence was hidden in a swift-coming future, I returned to my work with greater zeal, for I felt assured if I could not do as much as Connecticut had done, "a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump," or, as the brave Indian chief who, when asked why he bared his breast to the squaw who attempted to kill him when he came as an ambassador from the tribes to make peace, replied, "On approaching your village, my friends and relatives, I thought I had not long to live. I expected you would kill me; but I received encouragement from the reflection that if it should be my lot to die to-day I would not have to die to-morrow, and relied firmly upon the Master of Life." In May, 1894, I was called to Newport by the Regent, Mrs. Maddox, to organize her Chapter, and it gives me great pleasure to confess to you that but for the able assistance of our Corresponding Secretary, Miss Desha, we would have been stopped in our work. On the very day the Regent had invited us to her beautiful home to organize I received a telegram from her informing me that sixteen applications had been confirmed and we could proceed with our work.

The Vice-President-General of Organization, Mrs. Augusta D. Geer, extended to me invaluable assistance in my work, and I cannot believe that we will ever see her equal again for that or any other work. No letter I have written to her has remained unanswered a single day; in fact, my work in Kentucky could not have prospered as it has but for her untiring patience in assisting me, and when she left Miss Desha to do her work in the summer she did a good deed for which Kentucky will ever be grateful. Mrs. Maddox's organization reception was an elegant affair. A large number of ladies from the Cincinnati Chapter came over from Ohio to Newport, among them the State Regent, Mrs. Howard Hinkle,
bringing with her a lovely bouquet of American beauty roses for her friend, the State Regent of Kentucky.

Mrs. Margaret C. Morehead, now Regent of the Cincinnati Chapter, made a beautiful address, and Mrs. Harriet Fisher Griere followed her with another quite as good. She is the historian of the same Chapter. Mrs. Crozet was appointed Vice-Regent, a descendant of General James Taylor; Miss Fannie Fosse, secretary. Elegant refreshments were served, and it goes without saying that that beautiful entertainment will long be remembered in Newport. The next day Mrs. Maddox took us to see Cincinnati. At the Pottery Club (woman's work, and a lovely work it is) the lady in charge asked Mrs. Maddox who I was. Mrs. Maddox replied, "The State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Kentucky." Evidently she was much interested, and excusing herself went out of the room for a few moments. Returning with a new book, she requested me to open it for her by writing my name as State Regent of Kentucky. I replied, "I have already written in the other book," "That is nearly full," she answered, "and we will be very much pleased if you will write in this. The first President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution opened the first book you wrote in." I was very much pleased, for words cannot express my admiration for our first President-General.

I enjoyed this incident and the Pottery Club more than anything I saw in that beautiful city. I was charmed to follow where Mrs. Harrison led.

The Lexington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held its annual election the 1st day of February, at which time the following persons were re-elected officers of the Chapter: Regent, Miss Elizabeth Shelby Kinkead; secretary, Mrs. Belle Milligan Coleman; treasurer, Mrs. Mary Lowell Sayre; registrar, Miss Nellie Talbot Kinkead. The Chapter has enrolled thirty-five members. Of these two have resigned, one to leave the National Society, the other to unite with another Chapter in a different State. Interest in the organization is steadily increasing. Eight new names will be added to the local membership at the next meeting. The Chapter meets the first Friday afternoon of each month at the home of the Regent and registrars. At each meeting a paper is read by one of the members, previously appointed to prepare it, on her own ancestry and the Revolutionary history of her family. These papers are printed and will be bound together and preserved in the Chapter. The interesting work in which the Chapter is further engaged is that of marking the historic places in Kentucky. A fund has already been raised to erect some appropriate memorial to the women of Bryan's Station. For this purpose a Colonial tea was given by Mrs. Thomas Hart Clay in her beautiful Colonial mansion, into which were gathered for the occasion relics from many Revolutionary heroes of the State. A 22d of February newspaper will be issued by the women of Lexington under the auspices of this Chapter to increase the historic monument fund.—Elizabeth Shelby Kinkead, Chapter Regent.
Mrs. HENRY L. POPE, State Regent.

MY DEAR MADAM: I have the honor to submit to you the enclosed report of the John Marshall Chapter. At the October meeting the following officers were elected: Mrs. W. L. Lyons, Regent; Mrs. Philip T. Allin, Vice-Regent; Mrs. J. M. Johnson, secretary; Mrs. H. C. Grinstead, treasurer; Mrs. E. I. Casey, registrar; Mrs. J. A. Larrabee, historian; Mrs. J. D. Bondurant, delegate.

The interest in the Chapter is increasing rapidly, as is evidenced by numerous requests for application blanks, many of which would have been filled out had we received them sooner from Washington. Since January 1 seven ladies have filed their papers with our Registrar. Several of these have been accepted by the National Board, and we have not had time to hear from the others.

In December, under the auspices of the John Marshall Chapter, there was given a very successful reading by Eugene Field, at which $111 were cleared. At the last regular business meeting of the Chapter it was voted to present five thousand copies of the National Songs to the public schools of Louisville, with the request that the children be made to memorize and sing them frequently. As our regularly elected delegate could not attend the Congress, on account of a long illness in her family, at a called meeting Mrs. Frank Parsons was elected to fill her place, with Mrs. Mortimer Gray as alternate.—BELL CLAY LYONS, Regent.

Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter was organized Monday, May 28th, 1894, with the following officers: Chapter Regent, Mrs. Lewis O. Maddox; Vice-Regent, Miss Ann T. Hodge; secretary, Miss Fannie Foote Fosse; treasurer, Mrs. George P. Wilshire; registrar, Mrs. John T. Hodge; historian, Mrs. Thomas Carothers; members, Mrs. George Washington, Miss Florence May Washington, Miss Ann Lee Washington, Mrs. Josephine Crozet, Mrs. John T. Phythian, Jr., Mrs. Richard Spaulding, Mrs. Mary K. Jones; Mrs. Samuel Bailey, Mrs. Sidney Gates, Mrs. Margaret R. Barbour.—FANNE FOSSE, Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN: The Editor of our Magazine and one of our Vice-Presidents has a resolution which she would like to present.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: I would like to interrupt the proceedings for a moment.

A MEMBER: I move that we hear the resolution.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that we hear the resolution. All in favor say “aye;” contrary, “no.” It is carried.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: I suppose it is well known by this Congress
that there is a council of philanthropic women in session at Metzerott's Music Hall. These women come from all over this country, from the principal cities, with a representation of seven hundred thousand women behind them. It would hardly be courteous to let these days go by without the Daughters of the American Revolution recognizing them. My resolution is this:

Resolved, That our Chairman appoint a committee to extend the courtesy of this Congress to the National Council of Women, and invite their President and Secretary to visit this Congress on Friday and to be formally presented.

A MEMBER: I second the motion.

The CHAIRMAN: The motion has been made and seconded. All in favor say "ayes;" contrary, "no."

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: I move to make the vote unanimous. Seconded and carried.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD: That resolution included a motion to appoint a committee to extend the invitation.

The CHAIRMAN: The Chair appoints Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Lothrop, and Mrs. East the committee.

The report of the Maryland State Regent is next in order.

The report was read by Miss Williams, as follows:

Madam President-General and Daughters of the American Revolution.

LADIES: I as State Regent of Maryland pro tem. have been appointed to read the report of Miss Alice Key Blunt, ex-State Regent of Maryland. She says:

In submitting my report to the Congress of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution of work begun during my term of office as State Regent of Maryland, extending from February to June 1st of last year, 1894, there is comparatively little to tell concerning the growth of the Society throughout the State.

Efforts were made by me to interest Marylanders generally in the Society by establishing Chapters in towns and counties. In Cumberland and Easton Regents had been at work for a year or more without succeeding in organizing Chapters, although in Cumberland the members necessary for forming a Chapter lacked only two of the requisite number, and the Regents appointed to organize these Chapters are women of ability and especially interested in the work.

Spurred on by great hopes of success I worked to establish Chapters at Bel Air, Hagerstown, Annapolis, and in Baltimore County, but without any very good results.
At Annapolis all promised well, and there is every reason to expect that a Chapter will soon be organized in that historic capital.

The Chapters of Baltimore and Frederick were making progress and developing an interest in historical subjects relating to the Revolution, which was shown by original papers read at Chapter meetings during the months of March, April, and May. At all of these meetings new members were constantly being received, and while the Baltimore Chapter has an honorary Vice-President-General to count among her daughters, Frederick could also boast of a Vice-President General among hers.

In closing this brief report of work done by me while holding the honored office of State Regent of Maryland, let me add here that we Marylanders have great pride in our ancestors' brave deeds, and the services they rendered to their country during the Revolution make a glorious record. Outside of their own State, far from home and family, they fought and died. All hardships were borne with courageous patience, and if Maryland was never a battle-ground, her children's blood flowed freely from Massachusetts, in the North, to Guildford Court-house, in the South. Maryland men shirked no duty either in the civil or military calling in which they were engaged, and we the daughters of such heroes, though we cannot emulate their deeds, yet shall be proud to be the guardians of their fame, that the memory of their achievements be kept forever fresh, their laurels ever green.

The large number of women who belong to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is an imposing spectacle, and the State Societies should remember that each one of them forms but a small portion of the great National Society, and that our aims and interests must always be the same.

Alice Key Blunt,
Ex-State Regent of Maryland.

But to this report of our former State Regent should be added some record of what has been done in the Chapters from the time at which her report closes. Regular Chapter meetings have been held, papers on historical subjects have been read, and the interest of the members in the work of the Society in keeping alive the memories of our Maryland heroes and the too-often-forgotten heroines of Revolutionary days is always on the increase. The number of members in the Baltimore Chapter is now one hundred and five, while last year it was but seventy-five.

We learn also, through the American Monthly Magazine, with much pleasure, that during the period in which we have been without a State Regent the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization has appointed two Chapter Regents—Mrs. Ada Morgan Hill Chapter Regent in Prince George's County and Mrs. John Grey Hopkins Lilburn Chapter Regent in Saint Mary's County.

Respectfully submitted.

Maria D. Williams,
State Regent of Maryland pro Tempore.
The report of Baltimore Chapter of Maryland was then read by Mrs. Spencer, as follows:

Our Baltimore Chapter has held its monthly meetings, at which many interesting lectures have been given, one by Professor Daves on the Maryland and North Carolina troops; also a lecture on parliamentary law by that eminent member of the bar, Mr. Joseph Packard. He commenced his address with the trite remark that common sense is the basis of all parliamentary law, and that only one person could be heard at a time, which was a little hard on woman always to bear in mind. Adjournments he designated as the king of all motions and undebatable; the reason is obvious, to end discussion.

We have not been unmindful of the social element, having had several musicales and teas. One of the most interesting meetings was held on January 4, when was exhibited to the Chapter the bell presented by Mr. McShane, through the efforts of our former State Regent, Miss Blunt, intended to be presented to Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, the National Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This beautiful bell was made from surplus metal used in casting the Liberty Bell. The making of the bell and the purpose of its presentation is as a memorial to Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, who was our first President. Inscriptions on the bell, lower rim, are: "Proclaim liberty throughout all lands unto the inhabitants thereof." On the upper rim: "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good will towards all."

A motion was made by Mrs. Jackson, seconded by Miss Hall, that our Chapter Regent and delegates urge on the Congress the acceptance of the Star Spangled Banner as the National song. Our Chapter is in a very flourishing condition, having increased from seventy-five last year to one hundred and five at present, with many others waiting to come in. All seem fully alive to patriotism and interested in the good work.

Mrs. JERVIS SPENCER,
Baltimore Chapter Regent:

The CHAIRMAN: Massachusetts comes next.

The report of Massachusetts was read by Helen L. Green, as follows:

MADAM PRESIDENT: I have the honor to report for the State of Massachusetts thirteen accepted Chapter Regents. Of these thirteen, eight have fully organized Chapters. Of the remaining five, the first one, in Williamstown, Mrs. Lucy Saunders, Regent, fails to show any sign of life, and I think that either I or my successor for the year 1895 must endeavor to restore suspended animation. Amherst—Regent, Mrs. David P. Todd—reports four accepted members and five whose papers have not been returned from Washington. Mrs. Todd writes that she has been "rather humiliated to find that most of the leading families in Amherst at the time of the Revolution fought on the wrong side." The other
Of the eight organized Chapters, the largest is the Mercy Warren, of Springfield—Regent, Mrs. T. M. Brown—with a membership of one hundred and thirty-two. This large and energetic Chapter has had many notable gatherings during the year, which, if time permitted, I would gladly chronicle here. One of its good works was to mark the hitherto neglected grave of about fifty Revolutionary officers and soldiers, the resting-places thus marked being decorated with wreaths on Memorial Day. The officers are: Vice-Regent, Mrs. H. K. Wright; recording secretary, Mrs. Fuller; treasurer, Mrs. W. L. Wilcox; registrar, Mrs. M. J. Seymour; corresponding secretary, Miss E. W. Spooner.

The Warren and Prescott Chapter, of Boston—Regent, Mrs. Samuel Eliot—has a roll of ninety resident and two non-resident members. The papers of nine applicants for admission are now in Washington. This Chapter limits its membership to one hundred. It has held regular meetings throughout the winter on the first Saturday in every month from November to April, inclusive. On the 19th of April last a committee of three ladies appointed by the Chapter arranged a most successful meeting at the Old South Church, inviting members of other Chapters and the general public. This gathering was a most inspiring one, and did much toward awakening an interest in our Society throughout Massachusetts. The officers are: Vice-Regent, Mrs. W. T. Fitz; secretary, Mrs. L. Shannon Davis; assistant secretary, Mrs. James H. Beal; treasurer, Mrs. Charles O'Neil; registrar, Mrs. Grace Le Baron Upham.

The Old Colony Chapter, of Hingham—Regent, Mrs. James H. Robbins—organized February 14, 1894, now numbers forty-five, the papers of five of the members being still in Washington. This Chapter has held meetings about once a month. On the 4th of July last the day was celebrated by a social gathering of the Chapter, with invited guests. Speeches and song dignified the occasion, and after these refreshments and friendly intercourse ended a most happy and enjoyable afternoon. This Chapter limits its number to fifty-one. Its officers are: Secretary, Mrs. John W. Day; treasurer, Miss Susan B. Williard; registrar, Mrs. J. W. Spooner.

The Old Concord Chapter, of Concord—Regent, Mrs. Harriet M. Lothrop—reports a membership of seventeen. Twenty-nine have taken blanks with a view to joining the Chapter. The Regent of the Old Concord originated in the State the commendable plan of inviting the Regents of other Chapters and influential ladies of the Commonwealth to some of its notable meetings, feeling that this method would bring about great unity of action among the Chapters, and also help to make the Society known and understood by the women of the State. Several interesting gatherings have been held at "The Wayside," formerly the home of Nathaniel Hawthorne, which is now Mrs. Lothrop's residence. The officers are: Secretary, Miss Gertrude Todd; treasurer, Mrs. Thomas Todd; registrar Mrs. James H. Garland.
The Hannah Winthrop Chapter, of Cambridge—Regent, Mrs. William T. Bradbury—has a membership of twenty-six, with papers of four more in Washington. It was organized in June last, and has since had meetings in October, November, and December, the last named, being held upon the anniversary of Boston's celebrated "Tea Party," was a most delightful occasion. At the October gathering a very scholarly and interesting paper on the surrender of Burgoyne was read by Mrs. Bradbury, the Regent. The secretary reports the death of one of the charter members, Mrs. J. R. Bradford. The officers of this Chapter are: Vice-Regent, Mrs. Annie M. Tilton; secretary, Mrs. Edgar R. Champlin; treasurer, Mrs. Ray G. Huling; registrar, Miss Mary Woodman.

The Paul Revere Chapter, of Boston—Regent, Mrs. James W. Cartwright—was organized on the 19th of April, 1894, and has a membership of fifty-one, with blanks distributed to twenty more. Since its formation it has held four meetings upon the first Thursday in the month. It hopes soon to have its list of membership, which is limited to one hundred, full, and trusts that it will not be behind its sister Chapters in spirit and enthusiasm. The secretary reports the death of Mrs. Adelaide Simonds, one of the charter members. The officers of the Paul Revere are: Secretary, Mrs. E. C. Graves; treasurer, Mrs. Eben Howes; registrar, Mrs. E. H. Crosby.

The Mollie Varnum Chapter—Regent, Mrs. F. T. Greenhalge, wife of the Governor of our State—held its first meeting on October 30, when officers were chosen and the Chapter received its name. Sixteen members have been accepted and the papers of as many more are awaiting verification. The officers of this Chapter are: Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. M. G. Parker; recording secretary, Mrs. H. M. Thompson; corresponding secretary, Miss A. P. H. Robbins; treasurer, Miss Mary Nesmith; registrar, Mrs. Thomas Nesmith.

The Abigail Adams Chapter (No. 2)—Regent, Mrs. R. H. Fitz—was organized during the spring and summer of 1894 by our esteemed honorary State Regent, Miss Rebecca Warren Brown, who was desirous of forming a Chapter of young girls and young married women. Working with indefatigable zeal and patience, she has succeeded most nobly, and the Abigail Adams Chapter reports a membership of eighty. The first meeting was held on November 28, 1894, in the parlor of Miss Brown, 140 Beacon Street, where, three years before, on December 19, 1891, Miss Brown had organized the Warren and Prescott, the first Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution which was formed in Massachusetts. It is to her, therefore, that we owe the first awakening of that interest and enthusiasm which is now spreading to all parts of our Commonwealth. To Miss Brown I feel under great obligations for the assistance thus accorded to me in my work, and not alone to her arm am I indebted for kind and valuable help. Among those who have aided me are Mrs. A. H. Clark, our Vice-President-General; Mrs. Nesmith and Seymour, of the Springfield, and Mrs. Crosby, of the Paul Revere Chapters. The officers of the Abigail Adams are: Vice-Regent, Mrs. E. L. Davis;
secretary, Miss L. F. Davis; assistant secretary, Miss Caroline M. Dabney; treasurer, Miss Eugenia Frothingham; historians, Mrs. Livingston Cushing, Mrs. William Endicott; third, Mrs. William T. Councilman. The number of Chapter members in Massachusetts is four hundred and fifty-six; papers waiting verification, fifty, and various members at large not connected with any Chapter. As the papers of this latter class are not all forwarded to me, I am not able to compute their number. I have a list of eight. The number of members in our State, therefore, cannot be far from five hundred and fourteen. At a meeting of the Regents of Massachusetts held on the 1st of February, 1895, the following resolutions were considered: That inasmuch as the expense of maintaining the Magazine is not far from $3,000 a year, and as the list of subscribers does not represent more than one-eighth of the whole Society, it is respectfully suggested that no more money be voted for its support.

That the official records be taken from the Magazine and published monthly in cheap pamphlet form, without cover, one copy to be sent to each State and Chapter Regent and to each officer of a Chapter; that once a year an itemized audited account of the year's expenditures be published, also in cheap form, and issued to each member of the Society; that there be a recess of three months, from the 1st of June until the 1st of September, thus giving the officers a much-needed rest and doing away with the practice of either placing their work in the hands of others already sufficiently busy or of leaving it with clerks. At this meeting these ladies drew up an amendment to Article VIII, section 3, respecting Chapter dues, which will be offered by their State Regent at the proper time.

Respectfully submitted.

HELEN L. GREEN,
State Regent of Massachusetts, D. A. R.

The CHAIRMAN: The report from Michigan comes next.
A MEMBER: There is no report from Michigan.

The CHAIRMAN: Minnesota comes next on the list.
A MEMBER: Mrs. Newport's report is here, but she is not.
The report of Minnesota was read by Mrs. Cruikshank, as follows:

Madam President and Ladies of the Fourth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

I have the honor to present to you my annual report as Regent for the State of Minnesota.

There have been no new Chapters organized during the year, but there has been a steady increase in membership and a most satisfactory degree of interest in the work of the Society.

One of the pleasant features has been the three joint meetings of the Minnesota Chapters, which were held respectively on the 10th of May,
the day of the unveiling of the Mary Washington monument, with the
St. Paul Chapter, Mrs. Edwin C. Mason Regent, at the Town and Country
Club House; on the 14th of June, flag day, with the Colonial Chapter,
Mrs. H. P. Nichols Regent, at the home of the treasurer, Miss Barton,
in Minneapolis, and on December 13th with the Minneapolis Chapter,
Mrs. M. M. Lewis Regent, in Unity Church, Minneapolis.

These meetings have served an excellent purpose in deepening the in-
terest in the Society's work and promoting unity of action in practical
directions. The influence of our Society upon public opinion in our
State is more and more observable. With no Revolutionary background
or associations, it is more difficult to stir the pulses of the people and
awaken patriotic sentiments than in the East and South, where the
scenes of the Revolution were enacted and many memorials of that
trying period still remain.

At the suggestion of the Daughters of the American Revolution and in
cooperation with the other patriotic bodies of the State, we secured from
the State Board of Education instructions to the proper authorities to
raise the flag on all school buildings during school hours.

Our Society has also asked the Legislature of the State to pass a measure
prohibiting the raising of foreign flags on any of our public buildings,
and a bill for that purpose has been introduced and is now pending in
the Legislature. This suggestion originated with an officer of the St. Paul
Chapter, whose resolutions on the subject will be submitted to the Con-
gress for its consideration.

Another indication of the influence exercised by our Society and other
kindred organizations upon public sentiment is the largely increased at-
tendance and popular interest felt in the celebration of Washington's
birthday and the quick responsiveness to patriotic appeals.

Interest in Revolutionary history and study has been greatly stimu-
lated by the course of lectures delivered by Miss Jane Meade Welch, an hon-
ored member of our Society.

At the regular meetings of the several Chapters original and valuable
papers have been read and several poems have been contributed. There
has been no lack of material from which to draw for the entertainment
and instruction of our members.

We feel our isolation and remoteness from the central organization, and
if it were practicable for the National Congress to meet in different parts
of the country to transact its business and celebrate its annual reunion,
it would result in a quickened interest in the work and purposes of the
Society.

In closing my report I hope I may be pardoned for indulging in a word
or two with reference to the National Board and the future of our Society.

I have, in common with many others, cherished the earnest hope that
our Society, comprising as it does so many of the pick and flower of Amer-
ican womanhood, who are earnestly devoted to its principles and pur-
poses, would develop into a strong and permanent organization, notable
for its high character and efficiency, and I am still confident that if a plan
can be devised by which the tremendous moral power, intelligence, enthusiasm, and sound judgment of the rank and file of the Society can be made effective, the permanency and future influence of the organization will be assured.

The serious problem seems to be how to administer the affairs of the Society so as to protect the rights and represent the wishes of the members and preserve the dignity of the organization.

The National Board is the organization, and while State Regents are members of it, practically they have little voice in the management of its affairs, inasmuch as a quorum of the Board, under our existing constitution, must necessarily reside in or near Washington.

It is therefore of the utmost importance that the National Officers should be most carefully chosen with reference to their high personal character, ability, national spirit, comprehension of the scope and purposes of the order, and with the disposition to recognize the representative character in which they stand toward the whole membership throughout the Union.

The Official Board should be made up of women incapable of petty ambitions, narrow prejudices, and selfish aims, but able and ready to conduct the affairs of the Society on broad lines and with an eye single to the general good.

In my judgment, it would contribute largely to the representative character of the National Board and the satisfactory administration of its affairs if the State Regents, who are in touch with the sentiments of the local membership, were empowered to select their own proxies to represent them at the stated meetings of the National Board, such proxies to be appointed, at the discretion of the State Regents, from the membership of the Society at large.

I think it is desirable that the President-General should be a resident of Washington or near neighborhood, and should be selected, above all, because of her preeminent and acknowledged fitness for the position. If such an one should chance to occupy high official station, so much the better for the prestige of the Society. This is a time when the position should seek the woman and not the woman the place.

It cannot be expected that earnest and dignified women will continue to give the Society their cordial cooperation and support unless it is administered in accordance with those principles I have so imperfectly outlined.

Very respectfully submitted.

ELIZA E. NEWPORT,
State Regent for Minnesota.

The CHAIRMAN: The next report is that of Mississippi.

The Mississippi report was read by Mrs. William H. Sims, State Regent of Mississippi:

Madam Chairman and Daughters of the American Revolution:

Having been appointed late in the year and prevented by sickness from active work, I have only to state that applications and constitutions have
been distributed throughout the State. I am in correspondence with several ladies who will be very desirable Regents, and as the State is filled with descendants of Revolutionary patriots, I presume that Mississippi will take her place in line next year.

Respectfully submitted.

LOUISE UPSON SIMS.

The CHAIRMAN: Missouri comes next in order.

The report of Missouri was read by the clerk, as follows:

3639 OLIVE STREET,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, JANUARY 17, 1895.

To the President and National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

Annual report of Missouri State Regent.—Members of St. Louis Chapter, 9; Mrs. Anna Harris O’Fallon, State Regent; Mrs. Randolph Hutchinson, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Judge Amos B. Thayer, Mrs. Mary Polk Winse, Mrs. Dr. Hardaway, Mrs. E. D. Spencer, Mrs. E. K. Rascoune, Mrs. Isabella R. R. Clendennin, Mrs. Benjamin O’Fallon.

Kansas City Chapter: Miss Ethel B. Allen, Regent; Mrs. Mary Chester Findlay, Mrs. Emma Webster Turner, Mrs. Sally Marshall Carey, Mrs. Sally Casey Thayer, Mrs. Casey Tate, Mrs. Agnes Beecher Allen, Mrs. Annie Lane Johnson, Mrs. Hope Casey Van Brunt, Miss Josephine Gibson Casey, Miss Faith Casey, Miss Ethel Beecher Allen. Twelve members.

Provisional members: Mrs. Mary A. Karnes, Mrs. Josephine Karnes Gregory, Mrs. Francis Jeanette Austin, Miss Mary Gilman Karnes, Miss Elizabeth Gentry.

Following officers appointed: Treasurer, Mrs. Sally Casey Thayer; Mrs. Wm. B. Thayer (Kansas City); secretary (provisional), Mrs. Josephine K. Gregory; Mrs. Alfred S. Gregory.

Board of local management: Mrs. Sally Marshall Carey, Mrs. Mary Chester Findlay, Mrs. Hope Casey Van Brunt, Frances I. Austin.

Regent ex officio, Columbia, Missouri: Mrs. Elawson C. Moore, appointed Chapter Regent with the hope she may soon succeed in forming a flourishing Chapter.

The above report is respectfully submitted.

ANNA HARRIS O’FALLON,
State Regent, Missouri.

The CHAIRMAN: The next in order is the report of the State Regent of Montana, Mrs. E. A. Wasson.

The report of Montana was read by the clerk, as follows:

To the President-General and Daughters of the American Revolution:

Less than a year ago I became a Daughter of the American Revolution, and was at once commissioned as State Regent to work up an organization in Montana.
This I have not succeeded in doing. There is no lack of eligible women in the State, and, in fact, in Great Falls alone there are more than enough to constitute a Chapter, but some lack interest and the majority cannot in these hard times afford the expense.

I believe, however, that these obstacles will gradually disappear, and that we shall organize a Chapter during the coming year.

In the interest of the work I have made at least seventy-five calls in this city. I have distributed blanks and constitutions; have inserted notices, with statements of requirements, in the papers, and have entered into personal correspondence with women in different parts of the State. All this will in time bear fruit.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY DE VENY WASSON,
State Regent of Montana.

The CHAIRMAN: The report from Nebraska.
The report from Nebraska was read by Mrs. M. M. Palmer, State Regent. [Report not handed in.]
The CHAIRMAN: The next is the report of Mrs. Shippen, State Regent of New Jersey. [Not furnished.]
The CHAIRMAN: I would like to ask if there is another Chapter who has a member ninety years old.
A MEMBER: A Chapter in Pennsylvania has just elected a member who is ninety-three years old.
The CHAIRMAN: The report of New Mexico. [No report.]
The CHAIRMAN: New York is next.

A letter of resignation of Miss Louise Ward McAllister was read by Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, as follows:

16 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET,
NEW YORK, February 11, 1895.

To the President, Secretary, and Members of the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

LADIES: In consequence of the great sorrow that has come to us in the death of my dear father, Ward McAllister, I hereby beg to tender to the President-General and yourselves my resignation as State Regent for the State of New York of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in spite of the almost universal call upon me throughout this State to accept re-nomination for that office, which I have held since November 1, 1891, when I was commissioned the first New York State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution by Mrs. Harrison, our first President-General, this resignation to take effect upon the election of my successor at this coming Congress.

Faithfully yours,

LOUISE McALLISTER.
The CHAIRMAN: The next is the report from North Carolina. [No report.]

The CHAIRMAN: Ohio is the next State in order.

The report of Ohio was read by Miss Laws:

To the President and National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

Ohio sends, through me, her greetings. It is very gratifying, in behalf of my State, to be able to report interest, enthusiasm, and growth in the work of this great patriotic Society.

In January I visited the Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, the first to form in Ohio. On its roll are seventy-two members. Guided by wise and loyal women, it is a power in the northern part of the State.

Youngstown, the Mahoning Chapter, was the second in Ohio. The charter members of this Chapter were all descendants of one patriot. The Chapter now has twenty-six members—Mrs. R. W. Taylor, Regent.

Of the Cincinnati Chapter, the State Regent has reason to be proud, first, because it is in her native city; and, second, because it is first in point of numbers in Ohio. Her honor roll has one hundred and forty-nine members.

The first Regent of the Cincinnati Chapter, Mrs. Brent Arnold, whose term expired last March, was a woman of rare executive ability and tact which won for her the esteem and regard of every woman in the Chapter. Mrs. Arnold's successor, Mrs. Morehead, who represents the Chapter at this Congress, is equally well fitted to fill the position, being patriotic, untiring, and energetic.

In the Cincinnati Chapter there is the own daughter of a Continental officer, Sarah Anderson Kendrick, whose father, Richard Clough Anderson, rose from captain to brigadier-general, and afterwards became aide-de-camp of General Lafayette. Sarah Anderson Kendrick is a true Daughter of the American Revolution, of which there are less than a dozen in the whole country. We also have a descendant of Betsey Ross, who, under the supervision of General Washington, made the first Stars and Stripes. Last, but not least, we have a descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

By invitation of the Sons of the Revolution, the "Daughters" in Cincinnati were invited to a banquet to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Lexington last April. January 1, 1895, the Daughters of the American Revolution held a reception, to which they invited the "Sons," to commemorate the unfurling of the first American flag, January 1, 1776. About three hundred Sons and Daughters were present at each of these entertainments. It has been noticeable that both societies have reaped great benefit in the way of an increased number of applications for membership.

The Muskingum Chapter, of Zanesville, is full of patriotic zeal, led by its able Regent, Mrs. Edward C. Brush. Their monthly meetings are of a literary character, a regular programme being arranged.
Conneaut Chapter—Mrs. Lyon, Regent—formed next, theirs being called the Walter Deane Chapter. The Regent of the Walter Deane Chapter having been ill and the members greatly scattered, during the year it has increased by but two members, seventeen in all, with two others waiting for further substantiation of their claims. They have each one line correct, but claim a second, which they desire to perfect before making application. The Chapter has subscribed for the series of lineal or year books, and though young and small is a vigorous offshoot of Revolutionary stock.

December 17, 1894, I visited Xenia, to be present when their Chapter organized. On that day nineteen ladies met at the home of Miss King and elected her Regent. In the afternoon the Regent gave a reception to the Chapter and a few invited guests.

January 3, 1895, the Chillicothe Chapter was organized by Miss McClintock, under the name of the Nathaniel Massie Chapter.

January 12, Toledo’s Chapter formed, and has since taken the name of the “Ursula Wolcott Chapter.” I visited Toledo January 23, at which time the Regent, Mrs. W. H. H. Smith, gave a reception, inviting the Daughters and a number of ladies eligible for membership. The Toledo Chapter has four descendants of Roger Wolcott.

In Columbus work is progressing under Mrs. Earl Derby.

Hamilton is under the charge of Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone, who was a charter member of the “Dolly Madison Chapter.”

Hillsboro and Springfield have sent on the requisite number of papers for the indorsement of the National Board. This secured, their organization is a matter of days only.

Eaton, Piqua, Mt. Vernon, Wyoming, and Sandusky are all interested in the work of our Society and they will soon have their Chapters formed.

Letters have been received and written to all parts of Ohio. The State Regent has traveled one thousand miles, yet, to her regret, has not visited all the Chapters in the State.

We are met together at this Continental Congress to choose our leaders for another year. Only the best, most loyal, and broad-minded women ought to hold its highest positions. To be an officer of the National Board is a great honor, trying as is the position and onerous its duties.

Is there any way these burdens may be lightened; is there a means of preventing the work from becoming congested, as has been the case often in the past year? Would the Congress consider the desirability of having State registrars, whose duty it would be to scrutinize and indorse every paper which may have been passed upon by the local registrars? Only in States not fully equipped with officers would reference have to be made to the National Registrar. Whether to appoint State treasurers would be wise or not, that is the question.

Meetings of the National Board might be better attended if less frequent; besides, their sessions ought to be continuous until all work be transacted. According to the Constitution, “the Board shall meet every four months.” Need it be convened oftener? Could not an executive committee perform the routine duties during the remainder of the year?
Any change in the Constitution would have to be well weighed, for most of its provisions are wise. Our work is growing throughout the length and breadth of the land. Our duty is to plan as wisely for it as we may know how.

Very respectfully,

KATE D. HINKLE,
State Regent of Ohio.

A MEMBER: I move that we adjourn.
A MEMBER: I second the motion.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved and seconded that we do now adjourn. This adjournment will be until a quarter before eight, when, it will be remembered, there will be a song service in this church to try National hymns. There is to be quite an extensive musical programme, and it is to be hoped that the ladies will all be here.

A MEMBER: Can we go on and hear the other reports in the morning?

The CHAIRMAN: That will have to be decided in the morning by the Congress.

The motion to adjourn is now in order. All those in favor of it signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried. Adjourned until 7.45 this evening.

SECOND DAY.—EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was devoted to listening to the musical programme prepared by the committee.
Pursuant to call, the Board of Management met at 902 F Street, at 2 p. m., Mrs. Heth in the chair.

Present: Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Wilbur, Miss Hallett, Mrs. Mann, Miss Miller, Mrs. Tullock, Mrs. Bullock, Miss Washington, Mrs. Crabbe, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Burnett, Miss Desha, Mrs. Mathes, Mrs. Burdett, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Shippen, Mrs. Doremus, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Blount, Miss Dorsey, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Clarke (N. H.), Mrs. Wilbour (R. I.), Mrs. Green, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Gannett, Mrs. Lockwood, and Mrs. Henry.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain-General.

The Recording Secretary read the minutes of February 7 and 21, which were accepted.

Mrs. Clarke, of New Hampshire, moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Mrs. Lockwood for the great amount of labor expended on the compiling of the Lineage Book. Motion carried.

The Registrars presented the names of three hundred and twenty-one applicants as eligible to membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The Secretary casting the ballot, the same were accepted.

Mrs. Blount moved that hereafter all application papers shall be typewritten, if possible, and that additional papers shall be limited to one sheet. Motion carried.

The Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization presented the following report: The State Regent of Wisconsin
appoints Mrs. A. P. Lovejoy as Chapter Regent in Janesville. The State Regent of Pennsylvania appoints Mrs. Mary E. Mc. Maxwell as Chapter Regent in Northampton County. The State Regent of Georgia appoints Mrs. Therin as Chapter Regent of the "Francis Marion" Chapter in Thomasville.

Dr. McGee moved that Mrs. Geer's report be accepted and that a vote of thanks be extended to Mrs. Geer for her very efficient services. Motion carried.

Mrs. Dickins read the following letter from Mrs. Stevenson:

MY DEAR MRS. DICKINS: Now that I must take up anew the daily responsibilities and cares of life, my first duty seems to be to inform the National Board of Management that it will not be my privilege to meet with the Board again, nor shall I have the pleasure of being present at the Fourth Continental Congress.

I have invited Mrs. Kerfoot, State Regent of Illinois, to read the address of welcome in my absence.

For the resolutions of sympathy extended to me and mine, and which were received a few days after our sad home-coming, please extend to the Board my grateful acknowledgments.

I had not thought to leave them thus. "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, think on these things."

Yours in sorrow, LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS, February 4, 1895.

Mrs. Brackett read a letter from Mr. William H. Brearley, of New York, who represents the "Spirit of '76," relative to writing an account of the Congress. Mrs. Shippen moved that Mr. Brearley be permitted to be present and write an account of the Congress. Motion carried.

Mrs. Blount requested that a back number be assigned to her daughter.

Mrs. Shippen moved that this question be referred to the Congress. Motion carried.

Dr. McGee inquired if the directory which she is now compiling for the Society should be published as a supplement to the Magazine or must it be published in a separate volume and sold at twenty-five cents per copy. It was moved and carried to publish and sell the same separate from the Magazine.
Mrs. Morgan moved that the number be limited to five hundred copies. Motion carried.

Mrs. Bacon presented Ramsey’s History of South Carolina to the Society. The same was accepted and a vote of thanks extended to Mrs. Bacon.

Mrs. Shippen made inquiry relative to the dues of her last Chapter, $28 having been paid for fourteen members. Referred to the Congress.

Mrs. Doremus, of New York, presented a statement relative to the badge issued to the Princess Eulalia, of Spain. Miss Desha moved that the matter be removed from the table. Motion carried.

Mrs. Burdett, seconded by Miss Dorsey, presented the following resolution: I move that the papers of the Princess Eulalia be filed, with a jurat attached showing why her signature cannot be affixed, and that a national number be given her, so she can be entitled to wear the badge already presented her by Mrs. Doremus. Motion carried.

Mrs. Keim presented on behalf of the State Librarian of Connecticut a volume entitled “The Public Record of the State of Connecticut, from October, 1776, to February, 1778, inclusive, with the Journal of the Council of Safety from October 11, 1776, to May 6, 1778, inclusive, and an appendix, authorized by the General Assembly,” by Charles J. Hoodly, State Librarian of Connecticut. The book was accepted and thanks extended to Mrs. Keim.

Mrs. Heth, in a few appropriate words, bade farewell to the Board.

The Board then adjourned.

AGNES MARTIN BURNETT,
Recording Secretary-General, D. A. R.

NOTE.—It will be seen from the above that the Directory of the Society will not be published as a supplement to the Magazine, as previously stated. It will not be issued free to Chapters or members, but must be ordered of Dr. Anita Newcombe McGee, room 52, 902 F Street, Washington, D.C. Price, 25 cents a copy. Please send orders now.—Ed.
A special meeting of the National Board of Management, elected by the Fourth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at 902 F Street, at 10 o'clock a.m., the President-General, Mrs. John W. Foster, presiding.

Present: Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Washington, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Shippen, Miss Knight, Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Blunt, Mrs. Bullock, Miss Miller, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Gannett, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Hogg, Miss Clark, Mrs. Churchman, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Cooley, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Sims, Mrs. Burdett, Mrs. Lothrop, Mrs. Avery, Mrs. Wilbour, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Mathes, Mrs. Forsyth.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain-General.

Treasurer-General.—Mrs. Draper moved that the Finance Committee be directed to report to the Board of Management as soon as possible as to the duties of the Treasurer-General and the disposition of the funds of the Society. Carried.

Historian-General.—Pursuant to the recommendation of the Fourth Continental Congress, which was unanimously adopted, Mrs. Hogg, Regent of Pennsylvania, moved that the Board of Management create the office of Assistant Historian-General. Carried.

Mrs. Draper offered the resolution that Mrs. F. W. Dickins be unanimously elected to the office of Assistant Historian-General, and that the Recording Secretary cast the ballot for her. Carried.

Executive Committee.—Dr. McGee moved that the Recording Secretary cast the ballot for the following officers as members of the Executive Committee ex officio: Mrs. Johnson, Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Buchanan, Recording Secretary-General; Mrs. Earle, Corresponding Secretary-General; Mrs. Draper, Treasurer-General. Motion carried, the Secretary casting the ballot. The following were elected by
ballot as members of the Executive Committee: Mrs. Tullock, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Lockwood, and Mrs. Heth.

Mrs. Shippen moved that the Registrars-General, after verifying application papers, submit them to the Executive Committee for approval before final action is taken by the Board. Carried.

*Advisory Board.*—Mrs. Hogg moved that the number of members of the Advisory Board be limited to five. Motion amended by Mrs. Dickins, that the number should be seven. Motion carried as amended.

Mrs. Shippen moved that the nominations of the Advisory Board be distributed among the North, South, East, and West. Carried.

The following members were elected by ballot: Mrs. Lothrop, Massachusetts; Mrs. Geer, District of Columbia; Mrs. Mitchell, Wisconsin; Mrs. Brackett, District of Columbia; Mrs. Perry, Georgia; Mrs. Mann, District of Columbia; Miss Mallett, District of Columbia.

*Miscellaneous Business.*—Mrs. Hogg moved that the President-General be authorized to appoint a committee of three to represent the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution as speakers or readers on the 18th and 19th of October, 1895, at the International and Cotton States Exposition to be held at Atlanta, Georgia, the committee to be appointed at the convenience of the President-General. Carried.

Miss Knight moved that Miss Desha, member in charge of souvenir spoons, be authorized to have a suitable inscription, with the National number, engraved on the spoons ordered by the Congress to be presented to daughters of Revolutionary patriots members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Carried.

Miss Desha (by courtesy) requested that she be authorized to order two thousand application blanks to supply orders that she had received previous to the assembling of the Congress. Mrs. Henry moved that Miss Desha be so authorized. Carried.

It was moved and carried that the regular meetings of the Board, which are held on the first Thursday of each month, be called at 10 a. m.
Mrs. Mathes, Regent of Tennessee, reported the election of Mrs. Ida T. East and Mrs. Mary Boyce Temple, of Knoxville, as Honorary State Regents.

The Board then adjourned to attend the reception tendered them by Mrs. Cleveland.

LYLA M. P. BUCHANAN,
Recording Secretary-General.