Thursday Morning, February 20, 1896.

Congress opened at ten o'clock, a. m., the President General, Mrs. John W. Foster, presiding.

Prayer by the Chaplain General. "O, great and glorious God, when we consider that the heavens are not pure in thy sight, and that the angels when they come into thy presence, veil their faces and cast their crowns at thy feet and incessantly cry: 'Holy! holy! holy! Lord God of Sabaoth!' and yet we weak and sinful creatures are permitted to come into thy presence just as we are and beg for mercy, knowing that whatsoever we ask in thy name, believing, we shall receive; we pray thee, O, God, for thy presence and blessing among us to-day. Guide and direct us in all our duties; keep us from error and prejudice, and may a mutual regard for each other's interest and happiness be to us a golden rule. Grant, O, Lord, thy blessing to each one of us, that blessing which maketh rich and bringeth no sorrow, and give us that grace to make our lives acceptable in thy sight, who has taught us to say, 'Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on 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."
After the prayer the Young Ladies' Chorus rendered "Hail Columbia," with organ accompaniment. All rising.

The minutes of the evening session were read by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan, and accepted. A request was made by the Recording Secretary General to the effect that the State Regents would hand in their reports after having read them; if it was desired that the same should appear in the published records of the Congress.

The President General then spoke as follows:

"The first thing I have to announce this morning, in order that some work may be done, is in regard to the Committee on Revision of the Constitution. This has been done with great care, and I hope will be satisfactory. I have tried, as far as possible, to represent the different sections of the country, and appoint those who have taken an interest and given thought to the subject. The committee to be composed of the following ladies: Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York; Mrs. V. K. Maddox, of California; Mrs. Wm. S. Stryker, of New Jersey; Mrs. Wm. Fitzhugh Edwards, of Michigan; Mrs. S. B. Morgan, of Georgia; Miss Mary A. Greene, of Rhode Island.

"Now, in regard to the office of Attorney General, which caused so much commotion on the floor yesterday, I would like to explain my idea in recommending this. You are all aware that points frequently arise at our Board meetings which require some legal knowledge to meet. Therefore I think it advisable that the Board should appoint some one who can give us practical assistance in matters of this kind.

"The name of Miss Greene, of Rhode Island, is proposed for this office, it being stated that this lady is a lawyer."

Miss Greene asked the indulgence of the Chair to make an explanation of her inability to accept this position, saying that it would be impossible for a lawyer to perform the duties for the National Society in a satisfactory manner without being a resident of Washington, where she could be called upon at any time. Most of the questions arising would involve the laws of the District of Columbia, and where there is necessity for prompt action, there would be the inevitable delay of looking up the law, correspondence, etc., in case of this officer residing out of the city. In conclusion, Miss Greene moved, "That
the Congress decline to elect an Attorney General and allow the National Board of Management, after its organization, to select its own Attorney General." Carried.

The President General took occasion here to announce that she had requested invitations to be issued to all the State Regents, the delegates to the Congress, and the National Board to a reception at her home on the following day, but that in the event of any omissions having been unintentionally made, she here desired to say that these ladies must consider themselves invited. This cordial invitation was received with warm applause.

Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania, presented a resolution that the Vice Presidents General suggested from the several States shall be those chosen by a majority of the delegates from the State making the nomination.

Mrs. McLean moved "That this be presented at the time of making the nominations for Vice Presidents General, and that it be read from the desk."

Mrs. Hogg stated that in the selection of Honorary Vice Presidents General the requirements of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, should be carried out, namely, that they shall have done some service for the Society, this requirement being in the constitution, and further suggests that the number of Honorary Vice Presidents General be limited to two. Action in this matter is suspended.

Mrs. Lockwood took the chair.

Chairman. The first business of the day is the nomination of officers. Nomination for Presidents General are in order.

Mrs. Keim on the platform asks for recognition.

Mrs. Keim. Why do I see, before me this morning, in this magnificent assemblage of representative women of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 415 Regents and delegates, not to mention alternates, representing 12,220 members in a growth of five and a half short years? Because of the national character of this organization. And how national? First, because in the wisdom of our founders, four noble women, whom I see before me, we are organized in Washington, the capital of this Nation; second, because we exist in our corporate capacity in Washington under a special act passed by
the National Congress of the United States; third, because every individual Chapter deals directly with the National Society and is amenable only to it; fourth, because we have always had as our President General a wise and discreet woman of national prominence, in touch with the Society and resident in Washington, the capital of the Nation.

When the merest handful of women, not quite six years ago, in a small apartment in this city, banded themselves together on the lines of lineal descent from fathers and mothers of revolutionary service and sacrifice, there were candidates, excellent ones, for the chief place; but like heroic women they looked not to their individual glory but to the glory of the Society in the future.

They then laid down the precedent of a national woman in the chief national office. Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of the President of the United States, was chosen. We elder ones know of the troubles in those early days we had with a refractory individual case, self-seeking off-shoot, at first, of some strength, in our Society.

But for our national woman in the office of President General it is very doubtful whether we would be here to-day glorying in a veritable army of Daughters established in every State in the Union.

The lamented death of Mrs. Harrison in office was followed by the Congress next ensuing by repeating the precedent already established in the election of Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, of Illinois, wife of the Vice President of the United States. After giving us a most excellent administration, having received two elections, the limit of consecutive incumbency of the same office, this most capable woman retired, and her worthy successor was found in Mrs. Mary Parke Foster, of Indiana, wife of the chief officer of President Harrison's Cabinet. It now devolves upon us to select her successor.

I have in mind, after taking a consensus of opinion among delegates from every section of the country, a representative woman in national affairs and also among the Daughters of the American Revolution. Among her ancestors we find a man famous and foremost in the Virginia colonial wars, under whose leadership a then unknown colonial officer, named George
Washington, received his baptism of fire and followed to com-
mmand, upon the death of that same commander, who was Joshua
Fry, in the wilds of the then far West.

It is also necessary with the phenomenal growth of our So-
ciety that we shall continue to avail ourselves of the qualifica-
tions and experience of Daughters for the performance of the
already arduous and difficult duties of administration of the
national affairs of our Society.

It requires, as well, love of the work and time to devote to
it. A Society with thirteen thousand members on its rolls re-
quires time and takes work. Therefore, adhering to our un-
written law and following the precedents before us, and at the
same time presenting a national name and one familiar and be-
loved of us all, I nominate Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, of
Illinois, as our candidate for President General of the Daugh-
ters of the American Revolution for the official year 1896-97.

When the applause and excitement following upon this
nomination had subsided Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, said:
"Knowing the valuable services that Mrs. Stevenson gave us
in the past we are all prepared to give her a unanimous stand-
ing vote as our next President General."

The Connecticut delegation endorsed the nomination.

Mrs. McLEAN, of New York, said: The Empire State
came here to second the nomination of Mrs. Stevenson. When
Georgia leads, and the little giant follows, New York is proud to
be allowed to speak third. Mrs. Stevenson took us when we
were half grown children and ruled wisely and well. We are
celebrating our wooden wedding to-day; we are five years old;
but when we were but children and suffered the irreparable
loss of our first beloved President General Mrs. Stevenson took
us under her wise government and made such a record through
this country that from New York to Georgia, to Iowa and
Kentucky, not only the thirteen original States, but all the
forty-six, that I here repeat it and again add the unanimous
endorsement of New York State for Mrs. Stevenson as our next
President General.

Mrs. POPE, State Regent of Kentucky, announced that her
State endorses this nomination.
Mrs. Hogg, State Regent of Pennsylvania, said: Pennsylvania seconds this nomination and dignifies it with her silence. Mrs. Lothrop, on the part of Massachusetts, gave a hearty endorsement of the nomination.

Mrs. McLean, of New York, moved that the Recording Secretary be instructed to cast a single vote for Mrs. Stevenson. To this Miss Desha objected, saying that the minority had rights that the majority were bound to respect, substantiating this statement from Roberts Rules of Order, the parliamentary guide book of the Society. The Chair supported this and directed that the vote should be by ballot.

Mrs. Donald McLean then moved that the nominations for this office be closed. Carried.

On motion of Mrs. Buchanan it was ordered that the ushers collect the ballots, when ready, and bring them to the desk.

The Chair then said that she had understood that there were a great many alternates on the floor, which was out of order when the voting was going on, and then asked for the roll call of the delegates.

In order to facilitate the business of the roll call and avoid mistakes the delegates are requested to rise when responding to their names.

The tellers were then appointed as follows: Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Dennison, Miss Washington, and Mrs. Tittmann. Miss Washington declined to serve. Mrs. Dickins was appointed.

The number of delegates present numbered two hundred and forty-five entitled to vote.

The ushers then distributed the ballots.

The Chair here announced that a very important letter had been handed to the ushers for Mrs. Henry, of Virginia, and requested that the letter should be delivered to this lady. Another announcement to the effect that the purse that was found last night was handed to the wrong person; that there were two purses lost, and the one to whom the purse was handed was not the owner, requesting this lady who held it through a mistake to return it to the rightful owner. It was also stated that the purse lost by Mrs. Hamilton, of New York, had been found and returned that morning.
The Chair announced that while the votes were being counted it was in order to make nominations for the office of First Vice President General, the office which was created yesterday.

Some confusion is raised here by many of the delegates mistaking the office for which nominations are to be made, having it apparently mixed with the office of Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, the ballots being so marked.

Several suggestions are made with a view to rectifying the error, the Recording Secretary proposing that the voters shall simply tear off the heading of Vice President General in Charge of Organization.

The Chair. Ladies, it has been proposed that we keep up the order of the day. It is in the hands of the convention to settle whether you shall elect the First Vice President General prior to the Vice President General in Charge of Organization, or otherwise. A motion is in order that this last office shall come later. The convention has it in its own hands to decide the matter.

Miss Greene (of Rhode Island). I ask the privilege of the platform to state the question constitutionally with regard to the order of voting for our officers. This is not a new office that was created yesterday; it is simply the setting apart of one Vice President General for a special purpose, with a special title. We used to vote for this immediately after voting for Vice President General in Charge of Organization.

Mrs. McLean (of New York). That is what I asked for a few minutes ago. (Stenographer's note—In the noise that prevailed I did not catch Mrs. McLean's first motion to this effect.)

Miss Greene then said: Under the constitution we now proceed to vote for Vice President General in Charge of Organization.

It is found necessary to distribute some new ballots, the mistake in the nomination having caused some of the delegates to reject those first given.

Mrs. Johnson then arose and nominated Mrs. Philip Hichborn, saying: Madam President, I desire to nominate as my
successor, Mrs. Philip Hichborn, who has been for the past year Registrar General of the National Society. Mrs. Hichborn has proved a most efficient officer and the Society will do well to obtain her services. She is also a resident of the District of Columbia, which is very important for one holding this office.

Mrs. Henry, of Washington, seconded this nomination. Immediately follow the endorsements of "Pennsylvania, as a unit," made through Mrs. Hogg, State Regent of Pennsylvania; of Connecticut, on the part of Mrs. Kinney, its Regent; of Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina, Delaware, Iowa, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Vermont, New Hampshire, through their respective Regents.

Mrs. Donald Mclean nominated Mrs. Gertrude Van Cortlandt Hamilton to this office.

Miss Greene, of Rhode Island, offered the following resolution: Resolved, That hereafter the polls shall be declared closed before the tellers proceed to collect the ballots, and after the polls are declared closed, no more ballots shall be distributed.

A Delegate, of Minnesota, moved that this resolution be adopted. Seconded by Miss Knight. Carried.

Miss Greene moved, "That every State Regent shall collect the votes of her delegates and deposit them in the box for her delegates." Carried.

Mrs. Dennison suggested that each vote should be on a separate blank.

Mrs. Washington, of Tennessee, here took occasion to state that she had understood an erroneous impression existed to the effect that the Tennessee delegation was opposed to Mrs. Stevenson for President General of the National Society, and that she desired to correct this as the entire Tennessee delegation, with one exception, voted for Mrs. Stevenson. [Received with applause.]

The tellers then announced the result of the vote, as follows: 196 votes cast, of which 182 were for Mrs. Stevenson, 5 for Mrs. Foster. Mrs. Stevenson was declared elected President General.

The Chair requested that those votes that were cast for Mrs.
Fifth Continental Congress.

Foster should be withdrawn, as Mrs. Foster was not a candidate.

Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, asked if it was necessary to give the names of those who received one, two or three votes. The Chair replied that this was customary.

It is moved that instead of the names of those ladies appearing in the minutes, who received but a few votes, that they be put so many “scattering.” Carried.

The Chair announced that nominations for First Vice President General are now in order.

Mrs. Dickins nominated for this office Mrs. Rose Brackett, saying: Mrs. Brackett has presided at our Board meetings, and last year presided two days’ at our Congress. All those who were here last year will remember with what ease, precision, and dignity Mrs. Brackett discharged these duties. It seemed quite simple to her, who inherits the legal talent of her father and a long line of ancestors, and I have been informed that such action would be agreeable to Mrs. Stevenson.

Mrs. Keim and Mrs. Geer stated almost simultaneously: I want to add my testimony to the official ability of Mrs. Brackett.

Mrs. Henry, of the District, also seconded the nomination.

Mrs. Roby, of Indiana, also seconded the nomination.

Mrs. McLean was also nominated, but withdrew her name. Also Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania, was nominated to this office by Mrs. Pope, of Kentucky, seconded by Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia. Mrs. Hogg replied expressing her sincere appreciation of this honor, which she was obliged to decline.

Mrs. Donald McLean was again nominated, and declined.

Mrs. McCartney, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, asked if it was true that Mrs. Stevenson, before receiving her election, had said to Mrs. Dickins, as stated by the latter, that she would be pleased to have Mrs. Rose Brackett as her assistant, this being quite unprecedented, to express any wish of this kind before one is called to office.

Mrs. Dickins, replied: I was informed that Mrs. Stevenson made that statement to Mrs. Shippen, contingent upon her, Mrs. Stevenson’s election, and now that she is elected it is time for the statement to be made.

Fifth Continental Congress.

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Mrs. Shippens said: Ladies, it is a misapprehension on my part. I regret extremely that I have placed Mrs. Dickinson in a false position. I had the information, and I did not know that it was not the thing to give. [Great merriment and applause.]

Mrs. Hichborn moved that the nomination of Mrs. Brackett should be made unanimous.

Mrs. McCartney nominated Mrs. Clement Griscom, of Haverford, Pennsylvania, for this office; speaking at length of Mrs. Griscom’s qualifications for the position. Mrs. Griscom expressed her thanks for the honor, but was unable to accept. Mrs. K. K. Henry was also nominated; Mrs. Ellen Walworth, of Saratoga, was another nominee, but all these ladies asked that their names might be withdrawn, stating that the office should be filled by some one living in the District.

Mrs. Morgan spoke of the importance of the lady receiving this position being in perfect accord with the President General.

Mrs. Tulloch said: I want to say to this Congress that I think it is to their credit to have one nominee in which they have confidence and thus save their time and trouble.

Mrs. Roby moved that Mrs. Brackett’s nomination be made unanimous.

Seconded by Mrs. Clarke Waring.

The Chair stated that it had been moved that the nominations be closed. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Secretary cast the ballot for Mrs. Brackett.

Mrs. Tittman said: Madam President, I wish to call the attention of this Congress to the fact, that if we authorize the Secretary to cast the ballot for anybody, no matter whom, we shall not by that means secure legal election. Our constitution calls for election by ballot, and you cannot, even unanimously, violate the constitution. We should be very glad to give the nomination by acclamation to Mrs. Brackett; but the difficulty in this is that any time during the coming year anybody could question the legality of this.

The Chair. Our constitution says that our voting shall be done by ballot; it also says that we shall be governed by Roberts Rules of Order, which does so. We are under
Roberts Rules of Order, which distinctly states that if it is unanimous that a vote be given into the hands of the Secretary, it is legal, and as long as we are under Roberts Rules, we will have to abide by them. [Received with warm applause.]

The Chair. I understand that our President-elect is in the room, we wish to honor her, and therefore I appoint Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Sherman, of Illinois, and Mrs. McLean, to wait upon Mrs. Stevenson and escort her to the platform.

The newly elected President General was received with cordial applause and made the following address:

Madam President, and Ladies of the Fifth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution: For the third time you have honored me with the highest gift in your bestowal. In accepting this renewed evidence of your confidence and affection, I cannot be unmindful of the fact that no woman has received higher honor from the women of America. My earnest endeavor shall be to prove worthy of the high trust. Need I say, Daughters of the American Revolution, "that as God gives me to see the right" so shall I do it."

The aims and objects of the Society you so grandly represent to-day are too well known to require a word of explanation. However, it may be well to remember the responsibility that rests upon us, as representative women, in formulating by example in our home and in our daily life, the character, and directing the trend of opinion in the youth of this great country.

To our statesmen we are indebted for the wise and conservative laws that govern our land. But, ladies, yours is a higher and nobler mission, for to you is committed the sacred duty of rearing and moulding the generation of youth, who shall stand as the bulwark of our free institutions.

The past year has been crowned with unusual success; the number of members admitted being greater than during any other year. Your retiring President General, who was the first choice of this Congress to succeed herself, may well rest content with her laurels. So wise and just has been her administration, that it will be known in the history of the Society as its golden period; I can only hope to follow where she has so wisely led.

It is now my duty to return to you the office of Honorary President General, which was conferred so graciously a year ago.

With a profound appreciation of the honor you have this day conferred, I gratefully accept the sacred trust.

The tellers then announced that Mrs. Hichborn had been elected Vice President General in Charge of Organization, having received 291 votes.
Mrs. Rose Brackett was declared elected First Vice President General by a large majority.

The election of nineteen Vice Presidents General was next taken up.

Mrs. John W. Foster nominated Mrs. McKee, seconded by Alabama and Arkansas; California nominated Mrs. Stephen J. Field, seconded by Miss Desha; Connecticut nominated Mrs. E. J. Hill, of Norwalk, Connecticut; District of Columbia nominated Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. K. K. Henry.

Miss Eugenia Washington nominated Mrs. Boynton.

Madam Chairman and Daughters of the American Revolution: I have the honor and the sincere pleasure of nominating for Vice President General Mrs. Henry V. Boynton, a woman of the highest principle, honor, and ability, one who always had the best interests of our Society at heart. I know, Daughters of the American Revolution, whereof I speak; for three solid years I worked side by side with Mrs. Boynton on the Board. I always found her unselfish and untiring in her work for the Society, and I must also add a most agreeable person to work with. I now appeal to you, Daughters, who have the interest of this Society at heart, to place by your votes Mrs. Boynton upon the Board of Management, and in so doing you will have a loyal and sincere woman to serve the best interests of our Society. For, truly with her, self is left out, and only love of the Society abides.

Seconded by Mrs. Roby, Mrs. Ballinger, Mrs. Brackett, and Mrs. Avery.

Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan, nominated by Mrs. Bullock; also the name of Mrs. Henry A. Willard was proposed, from the District of Columbia; Mrs. Tulloch also nominated Mrs. G. C. Goodloe, "resident in the District."

It was here moved to proceed with the call of the States.

Mrs. E. J. Hill was nominated by Connecticut; Mrs. Geo. Shields was nominated by Miss Wilbur, of Connecticut; Mrs. Evelyn Masury, by Massachusetts; Mrs. Wm. Dickson by the Georgia delegation, seconded by Indiana and Illinois; Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, of Indiana, was nominated by Mrs. Lyman, who said:

Madam President and Ladies: I would like to nominate Mrs. Hatcher, of Indiana, as Vice President. I speak in behalf of Mrs. Roby, who is unable to speak for herself, owing to throat trouble. The entire Indiana delegation is for Mrs. Hatcher. Her husband has done most untiring work in having the national charter of the Daughters of the
American Revolution pass through the House and Senate. It was owing to his efforts that this was accomplished. I would also like to show you the Loving Cup which has been presented to the battleship "Indiana." This is the result of Mrs. Hatcher's efforts. She has done more for our State than almost any one I know of. Mrs. Hatcher will be in Washington this winter and next, and will give her entire time to any work that may be required of her. It was through her instrumentality that we have so distinguished a member in our Society as Madame Marquise de Chambrun.

This nomination was seconded by Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, and Kentucky.

It was stated in connection with this nomination that Mrs. Hatcher is nominated from Indiana, while Mrs. McKee is nominated at large.

Mrs. Ralph Emerson was nominated by a representative from Illinois.

Mrs. Lockwood, presiding, said: Ladies, a point of order has been raised, and the question has been asked, Why is a nomination made for a woman to represent the District of Columbia when she does not live here and the nominations have been closed, shutting out women who have been here all their lives. The rulings were to close the nominations for the District.

Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote was nominated by Miss Eugenia Washington, for the District, who said: I do not see why the District should be entirely deprived of her workers. We had Vice Presidents put on the Board who promised that they would come and do the work; the work is enormous. We cannot expect ladies here to give up all their time to the Board, when ladies away from here take all the honors. I nominate Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote for Vice President General.

Madam Chairman and Daughters of the American Revolution: I have again the pleasure of placing in nomination Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote, a woman of ability and one who has great love and interest for and in our Society. She will give her time faithfully and conscientiously to it. I now beg that you Regents and delegates will give my candidate your earnest support, for such noble and unselfish women should compose our Board of Management.

Mrs. Avery said: I shall vote for eight from the District. I was willing that they should be voted as they were taken up; but they were taken up by States, and I said nothing when the
Chair decided that we must have eight Vice Presidents General from the District. I think there are none here but what will vote for a large number from the District; but when the order has been called for the States, I objected to additional members being placed on the District of Columbia. When the States are heard from we will see that the ladies have their Vice Presidents residing in the District. I do not ask that they be closed, but that we proceed in the order of States.

Miss Greene. I rise to a point of order. This vote has been taken that the nominations proceed by roll call of the States. The name of Rhode Island has appeared upon the bulletin board. We have only proceeded as far as Indiana in the roll call. I request that the name be crossed out for the present; it will be perfectly in order when the nominations for Rhode Island are made. Moved to strike out the nomination from Rhode Island. Carried.

Mrs. John A. Hull was nominated by Iowa; Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke by New Hampshire; Mrs. Wm. S. Stryker by New Jersey; Mrs. Donald McLean by New York.

Mrs. McLean said: There is no greater honor the Society can confer upon a woman than offering this nomination. I heartily thank every one who has nominated me; but I must, with deep regret, decline the nomination. I am very earnestly at work in my New York City Chapter, which desires me to remain with it, and I desire to remain there.

Mrs. Manning, Miss Batcheller, and Mrs. Levi P. Morton were also nominated.

Mrs. Burrows nominated by Mrs. Wm. Fitzhugh Edwards for Michigan, seconded by the Minnesota delegation; Mrs. Jas. McMillan's name also proposed for Michigan; Miss Katherine L. Minor nominated by Louisiana; Mrs. Wm. Lindsay by Kentucky.

(Miss Richards here stated that it was difficult to arrange the bulletin board, as the States were all getting mixed up, and the resolution was offered: "That each State Regent request each member of the delegation to keep entire silence unless she claims the floor and is recognized by the Chair." Amendment: "That no lady shall be recognized by the Chair who leaves her seat." Motion carried as amended.)
Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim was nominated at large; Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, of Pennsylvania, nominated by Mrs. McCartney.

Mrs. Griscom replied: Ladies, I am very much obliged to you, but it will be impossible for me to serve, as I cannot be here in Washington. I appreciate the honor highly, but I cannot possibly accept.

Miss Amelia S. Knight, nominated by Rhode Island, seconded by Minnesota and Georgia. It was moved, and carried, “That Mrs. Dickins, of Rhode Island, be made a Vice President General in recognition of her valuable services.” Mrs. Dickins's name is added to that of Miss Knight; Mrs. F. S. Nash nominated by South Carolina, seconded by Indiana; Mrs. Jos. Washington was nominated by Tennessee, seconded by Ohio; Mrs. Margaret Salisbury nominated by Utah; Mrs. Claude Swanson nominated by Virginia.

Mrs. Draper stated that a nomination for the District of Columbia is now in order, and said: It is not only for the District of Columbia, it is for at large. I nominate Mrs. Miranda Tulloch. Mrs. Ballinger, nominated by Miss Washington.

Mrs. Tulloch replied: I thank the ladies very much. All due honor has been shown me, and I appreciate it deeply; but as I have declined a re-nomination I must request that my name be withdrawn.

Mrs. Mann was nominated for the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Lockwood, presiding, here introduced Mrs. McCoy, of Kentucky, who said: Ladies, I have the honor to invite you, in the name of the Kentucky and Virginia Regents and delegates, to a reception at the Ebbitt House, this afternoon from five to seven o'clock.

Congress adjourned for luncheon.

Afternoon Session, Thursday, February 20, 1896.

Congress called to order at 2.45, Mrs. Lockwood in the chair.

Chairman. We had not finished with Vice Presidents when we adjourned for lunch. I wish to know if there are any more nominations to be made, ladies.
Mrs. Ballinger. Madam Chairman, I would like to nominate Mrs. Goodfellow, of the District. I would like to state also that the ushers have picked up a good many ballots on the floor.

Tennessee seconds the nomination of Mrs. Goodfellow.

Chairman. Mrs. Goodfellow's name comes first. If you think all the nominations have been made that you want to make you will have to move from the floor that the nominations be closed.

A Member. I move that nominations be closed.

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. It has been moved and seconded that the nominations for Vice Presidents be closed. All that are in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." It seems to be carried.

Mrs. Noble (of Connecticut). Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Noble.

Mrs. Noble. I wish to say a word on the nomination of Mrs. Hill, of Connecticut. Mrs. Hill is a representative woman. She was an honorary member of the Sons of the American Revolution. She joined the National Society and she was appointed Regent by Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, and has worked in the Order ever since. She will reside in Washington the next two years and be available to attend the Board meetings.

Chairman. Some of the ballots have been found on the floor, and we want the State Regents to ascertain if their delegations are all represented. We don't want to lose any of the ballots. I hope now that order will prevail. We shall get along with our work so much better. And now, ladies, to gain a little time I want to read something for your benefit, and that is that the railroad agent wants us to announce from the platform that the ladies must bring their certificates at the close of this session or at lunch time. You will find him in the little room in the corner here. The Reader now has another announcement to make.

Reader. The following letter has been received by Dr. McGee:
DEAR DR. MCgee: I send herewith invitations and tickets of admission to the present National Officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for Saturday evening's reception, which I trust will not inconvenience you to deliver. As soon as the officers for the coming year are elected by the Congress, and I know their names, it will give me pleasure to send tickets of admission, etc., to them. I would esteem it a special favor if you could have a list of these furnished me, and also a list of State Regents in attendance, so that tickets of admission may be sent to them. If there is no objection, I will have these sent to your care, as in the present case.

Yours very truly,

W. V. Cox,
Chairman.

DR. ANITA NEWCOMB McGEE,
Surgeon General, etc., Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington City.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the invitation, what will you do with it?

Dr. McGee. I move a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Cox for the very courteous invitation he has extended to the old Board and to the new Board for Saturday night.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion of Dr. McGee, that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Cox for the very courteous invitation he has extended to the old Board and the new Board for Saturday night. All that are in favor of this motion of Dr. McGee's will say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried.

Mrs. DICKINS. As the lists of nominations are closed can we not have the ballots collected that we may begin counting?

CHAIRMAN. The ballots for the Vice Presidents will now be collected. And while these ballots are being collected I want Mrs. Walworth to speak a few words. She has to go home to-night. Mrs. Walworth, of Saratoga, ladies.

Mrs. WALWORTH. Madam President and members of the Continental Congress of 1896: I come to you from the citizens of Saratoga, historic Saratoga, and from the Saratoga Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, appointed chairman of a committee made by the citizens, and chairman of the Executive Committee of Saratoga Chapter of the Daughters of American Revolution, to extend to you a most hearty and cordial invitation, to all officers and members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, through
this Congress, and to your constituents, to celebrate the Fourth of July with us next summer. [Applause.] Now, I want to say to you, ladies, that we wanted to do this last summer; we had it in our hearts, and we almost prepared for it, but we had a great fight upon our hands. We were putting down gambling, and we did put it down, and we put in a new administration for that beautiful Saratoga. Sixteen hundred women in their association for greater Saratoga helped on this great work and this great reform. We have cleaned house. We have shut out every gambler, and this year we are shutting out the racers, so that we invite you to come to our beautiful, reformed, and regenerated Saratoga. [Applause.] Historic interest centers around this spot where one of the battles of the Revolution was fought, and we will show you this beautiful battle-ground. We want you to come in time for the reception of the evening of the third, and the Sons of the American Revolution have also been invited to be there. In the afternoon we will try and take you to our beautiful lake, which is a lake of pleasure. There will be reduced railroad rates, reduced hotel and boarding house rates, and we will do everything we can to make it agreeable to you; and we earnestly hope that you will all accept and that we will have the Daughters of the American Revolution from all over the country, having beautiful conferences, as it were, and we appeal particularly to the State Regents to assist in bringing to Saratoga for a summer outing and social time this great gathering which we hope to have.

Mrs. Roby. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Roby.

Mrs. Roby. I move that a vote of thanks be given Mrs. Walworth for her kind invitation.

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. A motion has been made and seconded that we extend to Mrs. Walworth a vote of thanks for her kind invitation. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

Chairman. All in favor of the motion will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." It is carried unanimously. May I ask the ushers if the ballots have been collected?
ANSWER. They are collecting them now.

Mrs. Brackett. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Brackett.

Mrs. Brackett. I ask the privilege of nominating Mrs. John W. Foster to fill the office of Honorary President General, which office has been left vacant by Mrs. Stevenson, our newly elected President General.

Seconded by Indiana, South Carolina, Iowa, District of Columbia, Connecticut, and National Board of Management.

A Member. I move that the vote be made unanimous.

Many seconds.

Chairman. It is moved that this vote be made unanimous. All that are in favor of that will say "aye," contrary "no." It is so carried.

Mrs. Avery. Madam Chairman, the Secretary will have to cast the vote to make it legal.

Chairman. We are called to a point of order, which is correct. I wish that Mrs. Brackett would move that the Secretary cast that vote to make it legal.

Mrs. Brackett. I make that motion.

Chairman. The Secretary will cast the ballot.

Secretary. Ladies, I am directed by the Chairman of this house to cast the ballot, as Secretary of this Congress, for Mrs. John W. Foster as Honorary President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Chairman. Mrs. Dickins has a nomination here that I think you will all agree to.

Mrs. Dickins. If this is out of order I will leave it until the proper time, but I would like to nominate Miss Clara Barton for Honorary Vice President General.

Chairman. You have heard the motion, ladies, are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

Chairman. All that are in favor of this motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried.

Mrs. Hogg. Madam Chairman, before any more nominations for Honorary Vice President General are made and voted upon I desire to present a resolution that I offered this morning, which was to be voted upon at the proper time—
CHAIRMAN. Will you kindly read your resolution, Mrs. Hogg?

Mrs. Hogg (reading). Resolved, That in the selection of Honorary Vice Presidents General the requirements of the constitution of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution be carried out, "that they shall have done some service for the Society," and further resolved, That the number of Honorary Vice Presidents General elected in this Congress be limited to two.

CHAIRMAN. This resolution of Mrs. Hogg's will be read by the Secretary, Mrs. Buchanan.

Secretary re-reads resolution.

Mrs. McWilliams (of Minnesota). I wish to second that motion:

Georgia wishes to second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this resolution of Mrs. Hogg's will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it.

Mrs. Roby. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Roby.

Mrs. Roby. I desire to say that as each motion goes up I think it should be handed to the stenographer, so that she can identify each document with her report as she goes along, so that in the report of the Congress they will be put in their proper place. It is utterly impossible for the stenographer to make a proper report unless we do this.

CHAIRMAN. I wish to say what I think of this, too. Yesterday we nearly killed our stenographer because our regulations, our rules were not carried out, and actually she has been under the doctor's care ever since. Now when you have made a motion, or resolution, or amendment, if you will send it up to the stenographer then she has it ready to pin right on to her minutes, and it saves so much time and confusion.

Mrs. Roby. I offer it as a motion. If it is not necessary as a motion I will withdraw it, but I wish that it might prevail.

CHAIRMAN. The order of the day is now called for.

Miss Forsyth. Madam Chairman.
CHAIRMAN. Miss Forsyth.

Miss Forsyth. I wish to suggest that although this is an excellent arrangement, and I would be heartily glad if it could be carried out, it does not seem to be quite constitutional, since the limit does not occur in the constitution.

CHAIRMAN. What does not?

Miss Forsyth. The limit of the honorary officers.

CHAIRMAN. Oh, you are too late. You can vote any number that you can put in yearly, of course. The order of the day has been called for. We shall have to go on.

A MEMBER. I rise to a question of privilege.

CHAIRMAN. A question of privilege has been asked for. State your question of privilege.

SAME MEMBER. The tellers are obliged to leave the house for the sake of counting the ballots. Are they obliged to lose their right to vote for the officers who shall, during their enforced absence from the house, be nominated? Is it in order to offer a resolution?

MRS. MCLEAN. I am under the impression that the tellers have always counted the votes right here.

SAME MEMBER. Did they count the vote of the Vice Presidents General here? I understand that last year they counted until eleven o'clock at night.

CHAIRMAN. The way this will have to be done is while you are counting the ballots for Vice Presidents General we will have to have a new set of tellers.

SAME MEMBER. But are we obliged to lose our vote?

MISS RICHARDS. I move that they be allowed to deposit their votes before they leave.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

A MEMBER. May I ask when it is in order to nominate the honorary Vice Presidents?

CHAIRMAN. Well, it cannot be done now, because the order of the day is called for.

SAME MEMBER. Well, you will inform us?

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the tellers be allowed to leave their ballots here while they are out of the room counting. All those in favor of this motion will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." It is carried. Has any
one any ballot for Vice President General that has not been given to the ushers? This is the "last call," ladies. Now, before we proceed, I want to appoint some tellers for the next count. I think two will be enough for the next. I will appoint Miss Miller and Miss Richards. Next in order are the nominations for the Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Brackett. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Brackett.

Miss Miller and Miss Richards.

Mrs. Brackett. I wish to nominate Mrs. Herschel Main for the office of Recording Secretary General. She has been Recording Secretary for the Army and Navy Chapter—

[Could not hear any more of Mrs. Brackett's speech.]

Connecticut delegation unanimously seconds the nomination; seconded by Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Henry, and others.

Chairman. Are there any other nominations for Recording Secretary General?

A Member. I move that the nominations be closed.

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. It has been moved and seconded that the nominations be closed for the Recording Secretary General. All in favor of the motion will signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." It is carried. What is your choice of a vote?

Mrs. Roby. I move that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot to make the vote unanimous.

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. The motion has been made by Mrs. Roby, that the nomination be made unanimous, and that the vote be cast by the Secretary. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried. The Secretary will cast the ballot.

Secretary. Ladies, I am directed by the Chair to cast the ballot of this house for Mrs. Herschel Main as Recording Secretary General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

Chairman. The next in order are nominations for Corresponding Secretary General.

Mrs. Peck. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Peck, of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Peck. I take pleasure in nominating for the office of
Corresponding Secretary General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. John L. Mitchell, the wife of Senator Mitchell, of Wisconsin. Mrs. Mitchell has all the qualifications requisite for the faithful discharge of the duties of the office. She has also been a member of the Advisory Committee the past year, hence is familiar with the routine work of the Board. A woman of gracious presence, rare tact, and excellent judgment, the Congress will have no cause to regret its action should Mrs. Mitchell be elected to fill the position. As a co-worker in other fields of activity I speak advisedly, and am happy to extend the fullest personal endorsement.

Seconded by Michigan, Minnesota, Indiana, District of Columbia, and others.

CHAIRMAN. Are there any other nominations?

Miss WASHINGTON. I move to close the nominations.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried.

Miss RICHARDS. I move that the Secretary be instructed to cast the vote for Mrs. Mitchell as Corresponding Secretary General.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion. Are you ready for the question, ladies?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of instructing the Secretary to cast the ballot for Mrs. Mitchell will say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried, and the Secretary will proceed to cast the ballot.

SECRETARY. Ladies, I again have the pleasure of announcing to you that I have been instructed by the Chair to cast the ballot of this house for Mrs. John L. Mitchell as Corresponding Secretary General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN. Will Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Main honor this convention by coming to the platform? The next in order are the nominations for Registrars General.

Dr. McGee. I nominate Mrs. Brockett as Registrar General. She is a lady who is much interested in genealogical work and has ample leisure to perform the duties of the office.
Miss Washington. I rise to nominate Miss Mary D. Chenoweth.

Mrs. Brackett. I wish to nominate Mrs. Seymour, of Massachusetts.

Nomination of Mrs. Seymour seconded by Massachusetts.

Mrs. Noble (of Connecticut). I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Seymour as Registrar General.

Chairman. You have now three nominations before you, the name of Mrs. Brackett, Miss Chenoweth, and Mrs. Seymour. Mrs. Lothrop seconds nomination of Mrs. Seymour, of Massachusetts.

Chairman. I am very happy to introduce Mrs. Main, your new Recording Secretary General. And now comes Mrs. Senator Mitchell, who is your Corresponding Secretary. You have some splendid workmen: you know that.

Are there any other nominations?

Miss Miller. I wish to nominate Miss Ida G. Beall.

Chairman. Miss Ida G. Beall is also named for Registrar General. Are the nominations closed?

A Member. I move that the nominations be closed.

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. It is moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

Chairman. All that are in favor of the nominations being closed will say "aye," contrary "no." The nominations are closed.

A Member. The question is asked, "Are we to vote for two Registrars Generals?"

Chairman. Two from the list, that is all.

Same Member. Then we put the two on one ballot?

Chairman. Yes.

Mrs. Lothrop. I wish to speak, to tell the ladies of the Congress that Mrs. Mary Seymour, nominated from Massachusetts, is to live in the District for a year, and possibly more—as long as her services are needed. She is absolutely loyal to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and has been fitted, by four years' active service, to do her duty. [Applause.]
FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Mrs. Roby. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Roby.

Mrs. Roby. The ladies do not seem to know who these four ladies are. Would it not be well for somebody to tell us a word about each of them?

Chairman. Ladies, I think it is highly proper that each of you who have nominated a member for this office should give a word of intelligence about them so that this body can know for whom they are voting.

Mrs. Brackett. I attempted so to do.

Dr. McGee. Madam Chairman, as I have already stated, Mrs. Brockett is a lady of leisure, who has time and ability to perform the duties of her office. She lives in Alexandria, just across the river, and can come to Washington as often as is necessary, and has leisure to attend Board meetings.

Miss Washington. Miss Chenoweth lives right in the city, and is a most admirable person for this work.

Mrs. Ballinger. I should just like to state that I belong to a rival Chapter to the one that Miss Chenoweth belongs to, and I can endorse her most heartily.

Chairman. The ushers will please collect the ballots now for Registrars General. Are the ballots all ready? We will now proceed to elect a Treasurer General.

Miss Temple (of Tennessee). Madam Chairman, I wish to have the pleasure and honor of nominating Mrs. Draper, the Treasurer General who has served every Chapter so faithfully the last year. I think there is no Regent present and no Chapter Registrar who has not had the most agreeable, the most kind, the most courteous letters from this delightful woman who now occupies the position of Treasurer General, and I feel that it is the pleasure of every Chapter present to have the privilege of casting a vote for Mrs. Draper as the Treasurer General. [Applause.]

Seconded by New York, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and others.

A Member. I move that it be made unanimous.

Chairman. Are there any more nominations?

Mrs. Avery. I move that the nominations be closed.

A Member. I second the motion.
CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of the motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried.

Mrs. McWilliams (of Minnesota). I move that the Secretary cast the ballot to make it unanimous.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the Secretary cast the ballot for Mrs. Draper as Treasurer General. All in favor of the motion will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." It is carried. The Secretary will proceed to cast the ballot.

SECRETARY. I am directed by the Chair to state that Mrs. Draper is unanimously reelected to the position of Treasurer General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Secretary is directed to cast the ballot. [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN. The next office now to be filled is that of Historian General. Nominations are in order.

Mrs. Bullock. I nominate Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston. Nomination seconded by Indiana, Tennessee, and others.

Miss Dorsey. I only wish I had a vote that I might cast it for Miss Johnston, but as I am not able to cast a vote will recommend her most cordially and heartily. I second in every way the nomination.

CHAIRMAN. Are there any other nominations?

A MEMBER. I move that the nominations be closed.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question, ladies?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of the motion to close the nominations will please say "aye," contrary "no." It seems to be carried. It is carried.

A MEMBER. I move that the Secretary cast the ballot for Miss Johnston.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of that motion will please say "aye,"
FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

contrary "no." It is carried. The Secretary will cast the ballot for Miss Johnston as Historian General.

SECRETARY. Ladies, I am directed by the Chair to cast the ballot of this house for Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston as Historian General for the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

CHAIRMAN. Next in order are nominations for Surgeon General.

Miss Washington. I nominate Dr. Julia Cleves Harrison, a lady of much ability, and one we are very anxious to have.

Mrs. Brackett. I second the nomination.

Miss Pike. Has the office of Assistant Historian General been abolished? It was filled last year. If it has not been abolished I would like to nominate Miss Fedora Isabel Wilbur for the office.

CHAIRMAN. I understand it is to be abolished.

Mrs. Avery. Has this been abolished? After we have made an office I do not understand that it is abolished.

Miss Pike. It can be continued at the will of the Congress. When is the time to do it?

Dr. McGee calls for the order of the day.

CHAIRMAN. That is a matter that has got to come up later, as the order of the day is called for. The programme calls for the Surgeon General next, and Dr. Harrison has been nominated by Miss Washington and seconded by Mrs. Brackett. We all know who Dr. Harrison is, those of us in the city. Are there any other nominations?

A Member. I move that the nominations be closed.

A Member. I second the motion.

Mrs. McLean. New York wishes to second the nomination of Dr. Harrison. Ohio also seconds the nomination of Dr. Harrison.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of the nominations being closed will say "aye," contrary "no." It seems to be carried. It is carried. The nominations are closed.

Miss Washington. I move that the Secretary cast the ballot for Dr. Harrison.
A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. It is now moved and seconded that the Secretary cast the ballot for Dr. Harrison. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

Chairman. All in favor of the motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried and the Secretary will cast the ballot for Dr. Harrison as Surgeon General.

Secretary. Ladies, I am directed by the Chair to announce to the house that Dr. Julia Cleves Harrison is unanimously elected to the position of Surgeon General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Chairman. Will Dr. Harrison please come to the platform. Mrs. Roby. Madam Chairman, I would like to say Miss Johnston also.

Mrs. Noble. We would like to see the Treasurer General.

Chairman. Well, the Treasurer General is busy. She is making Vice Presidents just now. We can't spare her. We now come to the Chaplain General. Nominations are in order.

Mrs. Brackett. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Brackett.

Mrs. Brackett. I desire to nominate Mrs. J. J. Bullock for the office of Chaplain-General.

Seconded by Indiana, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Tennessee, Iowa, and a few more States.

Chairman. Ladies, I have the pleasure of introducing your new Historian General. Not only will she be Historian, but you have seen her name on our Magazine as an Associate Editor. I take her by the hand very gladly.

Mrs. McLean asks that the newly elected officers be sent for, that the Congress may see them.

Chairman. We would like all the new officers, as they are elected, to come to the platform. Are the nominations closed for Chaplain General?

A Member. I move the nominations be closed.

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. It is moved and seconded that the nominations be closed for Chaplain General. "All in favor of that motion
will please say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried. The nominations are closed.

Mrs. Hogg. I move that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Bullock.

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. Mrs. Hogg moves that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Bullock. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

Chairman. All in favor of that motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." It seems to be carried. It is carried. The Secretary will cast the ballot for Mrs. Bullock.

Mrs. Caldwell (of Massachusetts). Is it in order to nominate an Honorary Vice President General?

Chairman. Ladies, here is the healer of your feelings and your wounds, Doctor Harrison.

Miss Pike. Is it in order now to nominate an Assistant Historian General?

Chairman. The Secretary has not cast the vote for the Chaplain General.

Secretary. Ladies, I am directed by the Chair to announce to this house that Mrs. James J. Bullock has been unanimously elected for the position of Chaplain General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

Chairman. We now come to the Assistant Historian General. Miss Pike has the floor.

Miss Pike. I move that this Congress make the position of Assistant Historian General permanent.

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. You have heard the motion that Assistant Historian General be made a permanent office. Are you ready for that question?

A Member. It seems to me that with the assistant that has been given to the Historian General this year that that office can be abolished. She has clerical service sufficient to carry out the work. It isn't a very honorary office at best.

Mrs. Avery. May I speak to the motion, please? If it were purely Assistant Historian General I should be opposed
to it, but I understand that all of the officers have so much work to do, and I know that the Surgeon General had so much work to do last year in compiling the Directory that it has been said that the number of Vice Presidents General in the District should be increased because there were not enough active officers. Why not have the Assistant Historian General do some of this extra work? They all do other work, now why not have an Assistant Historian General and let her do some of this work? That is the reason I am in favor of this office, to increase the number of active officers. I do not care whether you call it Assistant Historian General or something else, only I want the services of the additional officer.

Miss PIKE. The Surgeon General last year did the directory work and that surely would be better for the Assistant Historian General to do than for the Surgeon General.

CHAIRMAN. I shall have to call you to order. She did it as a special office made by the Board.

Mrs. GEER. I compiled part of the directory myself.

CHAIRMAN. Yes, Mrs. Geer compiled part of the work herself. You have heard the question, it is, shall we have an Assistant Historian General. Are you ready for that question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of that motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes seem to have it. A rising vote has been called for. All that are in favor of an Assistant Historian General will please rise. Be seated. All who are opposed to this will rise. The ayes have it. Now, Miss Pike, you are in order.

Miss PIKE. I nominate Miss Fedora Isabel Wilbur for the office of Assistant Historian General.

Miss WASHINGTON. I second the nomination.

CHAIRMAN. Are there any other nominations for this office? Miss RICHARDS. I do not see why the lady who has filled the office so admirably this year and given us such an interesting report, should not be nominated again. I nominate Mrs. Dickins. I know she will accept it another year.

Miss WASHINGTON. I would second it most heartily if it were in order.
CHAIRMAN. There are two names before you. Are there any other nominations?

Tennessee nominates Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.

Mrs. HOGG. Is Mrs. Dickins eligible for another office, as she is on the list of Vice Presidents that are being elected?

CHAIRMAN. Not unless she withdraws her name from that office. She cannot be running for two offices at the same time. Miss Dorsey declines the nomination. Ladies, what is your pleasure about Mrs. Dickins? You cannot withdraw Mrs. Dickins's name because the Vice Presidents have already gone in and are being counted.

Miss RICHARDS. What is the parliamentary rule, Madam Chairman?

CHAIRMAN. That no person can run for two offices at the same time.

Mrs. AVERY. Madam Chairman, I wish to ask a question for information. Is it not supposed that the vote for Vice Presidents should have been announced before the vote for this office is taken, and we are simply going on with the vote to expedite matters? I think we ought to give her the benefit of the doubt since she has been named, and allow her name to appear. Of course she cannot hold two offices.

CHAIRMAN. Then she could hold the one she wishes and let the other be filled.

My attention has just been called to a rule that you made last year, and I remember it now very well, and that was that no name should be up for two offices at the same time.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I object to allowing a name to go on for another office until the vote for the Vice Presidents General is known. We ought to have one vote announced before we begin with another.

CHAIRMAN. Last year they did not get through with the counting of the ballots for Vice President General until eleven o'clock at night.

Mrs. MORGAN. I think, Madam Chairman, that we should proceed as we have begun. As we have gone so far, I think we should proceed.

Mrs. ROBY. Wouldn't it be proper for her to withdraw her name?
Miss Richards. Couldn't we ask Mrs. Dickins herself which she would prefer?

Mrs. Brackett. Mrs. Dickins would not ask it for herself.

Is Mrs. Dickins in the room?

Mrs. Hogg. Mrs. Dickins is counting votes; she is one of the tellers.

Chairman. Mrs. Brackett makes the point that she knows Mrs. Dickins would not stand in the way. The question has once been ruled upon against another good member, and it would not seem quite the right thing to make an exception in Mrs. Dickins's case, therefore Mrs. Brackett asks Miss Richards to withdraw the name.

Miss Richards. If it is the absolute ruling of the Chair that it is illegal, if there is no possibility of getting Mrs. Dickins's name before this Congress legally, we shall be obliged to withdraw it.

Chairman. The Chair only states what the Congress did last year. I do not decide this question, the Congress decided it itself last year, and we cannot undecide it.

Mrs. Roby. Congress has decided it?

Chairman. Yes, therefore Mrs. Dickins's name is withdrawn.

Mrs. Wilbour. I move that the nominations be closed.

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

Chairman. All those in favor of the motion that the nominations be closed will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it. The nominations are closed.

A Member. I move, Madam Chairman, that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Miss Wilbur.

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. You have heard the motion that the Secretary be instructed to cast the vote for Miss Wilbur. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

Chairman. All in favor of the motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." It seems to be carried. It is carried, and the Secretary will cast the ballot.
SECRETARY. Ladies, I am directed by the Chair to announce to the house that Miss Fedora Isabel Wilbur is unanimously elected to the position of Assistant Historian General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

CHAIRMAN. Will Miss Wilbur come to the platform? We now have to fill the office of Librarian. What arrangement will you make?

MRS. GANNETT. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Gannett.

MRS. GANNETT. I wish to nominate for the position of Librarian Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee. We are familiar with her on the Board, where she has done most efficient work, not only as Surgeon General, but as chairman of various committees, compiling the directory, &c., and she has always done excellent work in whatever capacity she has been called upon to act. If she is elected she will serve, and you know from the way she has served you during this Congress, how much her ability and energy will be worth to the Congress.

A MEMBER. I second the nomination of Dr. McGee.

MRS. K. K. HENRY places Miss Dorsey's name in nomination and says that she is a lady who will do justice to any position in which she is placed.

Pennsylvania and Mrs. Roby second Miss Dorsey's nomination, also Maryland, South Carolina, and Georgia.

MRS. BUCHANAN. I desire to second Dr. McGee's nomination, and to say that I know her work from day to day; I know whereof I speak, and I do not think there is any one more capable and more accomplished.

Ohio, Rhode Island, and New Jersey also desire to second Dr. McGee's nomination.

A MEMBER. I move that the nominations be closed.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

A MEMBER. Are the nominations closed, Madam Chairman?

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that the nominations be closed for Librarian. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

43
CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of the motion to close the nominations for Librarian will please say "aye," contrary "no"
It is carried. The nominations are closed.
Ladies, here is your new Assistant Historian General, whom you have known for a long time as Registrar.

MRS. WITTENMYER (of Pennsylvania). Madam Chairman, is there anything before the house now?

CHAIRMAN. Nothing excepting the distributing of ballots for this new vote.

MRS. WITTENMYER. I am seeking an opportunity to put a resolution.

CHAIRMAN. I do not believe they can vote very well on the resolution and ballot too. Are you ready to announce the ballot, ladies? (Addressing tellers). Have the ballots all been handed in?

MISS RICHARDS. We are now ready to announce the vote for the Registrar General.

CHAIRMAN. The tellers will announce the vote for the Registrar General, ladies. Please listen.

MISS RICHARDS. Number of votes cast 278; necessary to elect 140, of which Mrs. Seymour has received 210, Mrs. Brockett 158, Miss Beall 67, Miss Chenoweth 118. [Applause.]

MRS. HOGG. Madam Chairman, I rise to place in nomination the name of Mrs. A. C. Geer for Honorary Vice President General.

CHAIRMAN. A member from Massachusetts has a name to propose.

MRS. CALL (of Massachusetts), reads from manuscript nomination of Mrs. Samuel Eliot.

(Manuscript has not been delivered to stenographer.)
Nomination seconded by Mrs. Lothrop, by Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Iowa, Tennessee, South Carolina, Indiana, by Mrs. Dickson, of the Atlanta Chapter, for her Chapter and the State of Georgia.

MRS. HOGG asks that the nominations be reopened, as she does not think Miss Clara Barton's election was in order.

CHAIRMAN. It is proposed that these three names be put upon the board (indicating bulletin).
Mrs. Roby. There is not a woman in this house who loves Clara Barton more than I do, but the constitution says that no woman shall hold the office of Honorary Vice President General who has not done work for the Society. She has received every honor the world can give her, and she has deserved them all. We are very anxious, all of us, to vote for Mrs. Geer and Mrs. Eliot, but Mrs. Hogg's resolution was for two.

Miss Desha. But you can reconsider Mrs. Hogg's resolution and say three instead of two and then elect three.

Mrs. McLean objects to limiting the number.

Mrs. Hogg. Mrs. Dickins told me when she left the room that she was only making the nomination at the time because the election would probably have been made by the Congress before she got back. It is for you to decide, Madam President. I only make this as a suggestion.

Chairman. It has been proposed by good members of the house that this be reopened. If it would be more satisfactory, and I am sure that we don't any of us want to do anything that is unsatisfactory to the majority, therefore, if it is agreeable to the house, the Chair wants to rule that her name will be placed with the other two, and then the ushers will prepare the ballots and distribute them for the election. Remember, you can only elect two out of the three names.

Mrs. Lyons (of Virginia). Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Lyons.

Mrs. Lyons. I beg to state that Virginia wishes to second the nomination of Mrs. Samuel Eliot.

Mrs. McLean. I wish to say that I have no personal feeling whatever about Miss Clara Barton, but this house by its own motion elects her, then later you want to withdraw her name; her nominator is absent, and it will be pretty hard if she is not elected the second time. It is simply for the sake of justice that I ask it.

Mrs. Peck. I wish to say in justice to Miss Clara Barton, whom I have not the pleasure of knowing, that I think we ought not to reject her after her name has been brought before the Congress. I hope we can in some way avoid it.

Chairman. I think Mrs. Hogg would allow another name to be added to the list here today. It seems a very difficult
question to settle, Mrs. Hogg, and if you would allow that, we
might get over it all right.

Mrs. Hogg. I cannot; the resolution has been presented
and adopted.

Chairman. Ladies, Mrs. Geer requests her name to be
withdrawn.

Cries of "No! no! no!"

A Member. I move that the nominations be closed.

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. It has been moved and seconded that the nom-
inations be closed for Honorary Vice President General.

Mrs. Roby. We want Mrs. Geer.

Mrs. Avery. I believe that any one can vote for the recon-
sideration of Mrs. Hogg's motion. I voted for it; I therefore
move that Mrs. Hogg's motion, limiting the number of Vice
Presidents to two, be reconsidered.

Mrs. Roby. I second the motion.

Chairman. The motion is that Mrs. Hogg's resolution lim-
iting the number of Honorary Vice Presidents General to two
be reconsidered. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

Chairman. All that are in favor of that reconsideration
will say "aye," contrary "no." A division is called for. All
that are in favor of—

Mrs. Morgan. I would like to ask what claim Miss Barton
has upon the Society of the Daughters of the American Revo-
lution.

Chairman. Miss Barton was a charter member of this So-
ciety and its first Surgeon General. She has been an officer of
the Society.

Mrs. Morgan. Has she done any work for it?

Chairman. She has not gone down to the office and worked
day after day.

Mrs. Morgan. We have so many Daughters who have
worked for the Society, that I only wish to be just to the other
Daughters.

Mrs. Roby. I wish the house would understand that it would
be wiser if we could have three Vice Presidents General, or
even five. I hope every lady will vote for this reconsideration.
CHAIRMAN. A division has been called for. All those in favor of a reconsideration of Mrs. Hogg's motion will please rise and remain standing to be counted. Be seated. Those opposed now rise. It is carried, and the resolution is reconsidered.

Mrs. HOGG. May Miss Barton's name be stricken from the roll?

CHAIRMAN. It may be stricken off, because she has been elected.

Mrs. AVERY. We already have this year one Honorary Vice President General. I move that we now proceed to the election of two more.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS (of Minnesota). I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion. Are you ready for the question—

Mrs. McLEAN. I object to this because I do not believe in limiting the number—

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. Miss Clara Barton was elected this morning. Now there is a motion, since the reconsideration of that, that we elect two more this year, but Mrs. McLean wishes it not to be limited. I believe that is her point.

Mrs. AVERY. I do not think it is a constitutional question. We can always vote as to the number for which we shall vote at one time. It does not limit it in the future. It simply states that we proceed now to elect two, simply for the time being. We can elect five next year if we choose.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS (of Minnesota). I move that the nominations be closed.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

Mrs. RICHEY. There is no provision in the constitution that gives the Congress the right to elect a single officer, nevertheless that has been acted upon and offices have been created and officers elected to fill them, while the power of creating the offices is vested by the constitution in the Board of Management, and anybody who will refer to the constitution will see that that is so.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. Madam Chairman, I moved that the nominations be closed, and it was seconded.
CHAIRMAN. In the first place you voted to reconsider that motion, the resolution of Mrs. Hogg. It was reconsidered and it is now before the house again. You voted to reconsider, now you have got to take Mrs. Hogg’s resolution and do something with it. Now, the question is, Mrs. Avery could take Mrs. Hogg’s resolution and put an amendment to it, making it three instead of two. We have Mrs. Hogg’s resolution before us. Her resolution was that we should limit the number to two Honorary Vice Presidents General.

Mrs. MCWILLIAMS. I move to amend Mrs. Hogg’s resolution by striking out the word “two,” and substituting the word “three.”

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. That is correct. You have heard now the amendment to Mrs. Hogg’s resolution. It is that the word “two” be stricken out and the word “three” substituted. Are you ready for the question?

“Question!”

CHAIRMAN. All that are in favor of that motion will please say “aye,” contrary “no.” The ayes have it and the amendment is agreed to. As many as favor this resolution as amended will please say “aye,” contrary “no.” The ayes have it. The resolution as amended stands. Now the names that we have here (indicating bulletin) are before you.

A MEMBER. Is any other nomination now in order?

CHAIRMAN. We have three, and it was moved that the nominations be closed.

A MEMBER. I desire to nominate Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, of Illinois.

MRS. BULLOCK. Madam Chairman, I desire to nominate Mrs. Heth, of the District of Columbia.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. W. W. Shippen, of New Jersey.

MRS. MCWILLIAMS. I move that the nominations be closed.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. Are you ready for the question?

“Question!”

CHAIRMAN. All that are ready to have the nominations
closed say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it and the 
nominations are closed, and we will proceed to ballot.

Mrs. McWilliams. I rise to a point of order.

Chairman. Mrs. Shippen withdraws her name.

Chairman. State your point of order, Mrs. McWilliams.

Mrs. McWilliams. My amendment to Mrs. Hogg's resolu-
tion read that the word two should be stricken out and the 
word three substituted, and there are more names on the board.

Chairman. You may propose as many names as you choose, 
but you can only elect two. While this is going on and you 
are doing your duty voting, I want to introduce one of the new 
Registrars General. Ladies, the vote for Librarian General is 
ready to be announced.

Miss Richards. For Librarian General the number of votes 
cast was 240; necessary to elect, 121; of which Dr. McGee re-
ceived 153, Miss Dorsey, 85, and two blanks.

Chairman. I take great pleasure in introducing Mrs. Sey-
mour, who will hereafter be one of our Registrars. I also 
wish to introduce Mrs. Brockett, who lives across the river 
and who is going to serve you in Washington. And this is 
our Librarian (introducing Dr. McGee). I don't know as she 
needs any introduction.

Dr. McGee. I thank you, ladies.

Chairman. I suppose you know that Miss Barton is already 
elected. Now don't put her name on your tickets. Mrs. 
Geer and Mrs. Eliot and the other names on the bulletin board 
are the names for you to select from.

Mrs. Ballinger. I think now that the election is over, that 
this Society would like to see her First Vice President Gen-
eral, and I suggest that she come up on the stand.

Mrs. Brackett comes to the platform.

Chairman. I am very happy to introduce Mrs. Brackett, 
ladies. Have all the ballots been collected now for these 
Honorary Vice Presidents General? If not, hand them up at 
onece, because they are being counted.

A Member. Will they be counted to-night?

Chairman. They may be ready for the night session. When-
ever they are done they will be announced.

Mrs. Brush (of Connecticut). In the name of Connecticut
I wish to thank the President presiding for the untiring patience and courtesy she has shown this Congress to-day under circumstances so trying.

Loudly seconded. [Applause.]

Mrs. Brush. I make it as a motion.

Seconded.

Secretary puts the motion and it is unanimously carried.

Chairman. Ladies, I would like to make a motion myself. I would like to move that the thanks of the Presiding Officer be extended to this Congress for the courtesy they have extended to her, for really I think we have gotten along over some very bad places and accomplished some very hard work, owing entirely to the courtesy of the delegates before me.

A Member. May I rise to request that the report in this morning's Post, to the effect that yesterday afternoon this Congress was in antagonism with Mrs. Lockwood, a most disgraceful and untrue report, be corrected in the columns of that paper?

Mrs. Roby. I would like to speak to that, out of respect to the reporters, and to say that it was a person who was not a Daughter, but palmed herself off as such, we know, in the gallery, who gave out that report. It was unwarranted, as everybody knows.

Mrs. McWilliams. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. McWilliams.

Mrs. McWilliams. I move that a vote of thanks be extended to the Recording Secretary General.

Seconded.

Chairman. All who are in favor of that motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried.

Mrs. Roby. We had a most charming presiding officer yesterday, and we tired her out. I move to-day that a vote of thanks be given to Mrs. Tulloch.

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

Chairman. All who are in favor of that motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it. It is so ordered.
Mrs. ROBY. I want to move a vote of thanks to Miss Sargent, our stenographer, who worked under such trying circumstances yesterday.

Delaware seconds the motion.

CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of extending a vote of thanks to our stenographer (for whom I have great sympathy) will please say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried.

CHAIRMAN. There have several State Regents been to me to-day wishing to make some remonstrance to that attack of the Post this morning. Now, the Post is usually a very cautious and conciliatory paper. It was executive session yesterday, which always makes reporters angry; they are bound to attack somebody, and I don't know but what I might as well be the victim as you, and maybe better, because I have a great many good friends in the Post, and therefore I care nothing about it. I know there was not a State Regent who got up here and objected to me yesterday, and that is my own comfort, and it does not hurt the Post if they do not know it; we know it. There are lots of things that the Post don't know, and lots of things that the reporters don't know, therefore we will excuse them on that because we know about it and it doesn't hurt us at all.

Dr. McGee. I would like to ask the courtesy of the house for Mr. Davis, the Post reporter, who wishes to speak to this.

Mr. Davis. Madam Chairman and Ladies of the Congress: I am the author of the article that appeared in the Post this morning. [Interrupted by cries of "Shame! Shame!" and of "Bad Man!" and "Put him out!"] I think that the ladies thought we were bad men, and therefore they excluded us from the Congress. [Mrs. McLean. Not by the will of the entire Congress]. They made a great mistake. Newspaper men, as a rule, if they are admitted to a meeting report it correctly, but if they have to go on the outside to get their information they are going to go to the people who will give it to them. If that information is wrong they have to take it. I am informed to-day that there were certain reasons for misleading me in giving me this information. I took the lady's word who gave me that information and believed it was the truth, and wrote up the ar-
article, which unfortunately proved to be an error, and I ask Mrs. Lockwood's pardon.

CHAIRMAN. I have known all the time where probably that report came from. There is always somebody to take offense because an executive meeting does not open the doors to the public, when we do not mean any discourtesy. Well, we have gotten the reporters from the sky chamber down here in front of us, and we have tried to do the right thing by the press, and yet they attack us because we did bar them out of one little executive session. They out to have expected that. However, I accept the gentleman's apology, and care nothing about it.

Mrs. SLOCOMB made some statement regarding the national hymn question, of which the stenographer heard not a word.

CHAIRMAN introduced Mrs. O'Donohue with the explanation that she was a gallery reporter, and a Daughter, and that she wished to assure the ladies of the Congress that she had had nothing to do with furnishing information for the objectionable article regarding Mrs. Lockwood.

Adjournment taken until 7.30.

Evening Session, Thursday, February 20, 1896.

Congress called to order by Mrs. Griscom, of Pennsylvania, Vice President General.

Music—Violin solo, Miss Roberta Allen.

CHAIRMAN. The report from the State Regent from Georgia is the first in order. (Mrs. Morgan not present.) The report from Maine then.

MAINE.

To the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution: I submit the following report from the State of Maine: The Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter is in a very flourishing condition, having 85 members. They have held 16 meetings the past year. Several valuable papers of historical interest have been written and read by the members. They celebrated the 22d of February, 1895, by dining with the Sons of the American Revolution. They will celebrate February 22, 1896, by a Colonial Tea, to which they have invited the Sons of the American Revolution of Maine. They had a Field Day in July. There is a good deal of interest in the Society by the members generally.
Mrs. Thomas Hill Rich, of Lewiston, writes me of the Mary Dillingham Chapter having been formed in that place with 12 members, 3 having been added since. If such is the fact it has been done by the National Society and I have had no notice of it.

I visited the city of Calais in September, hoping to form a Chapter there, but did not succeed. Have not yet succeeded in forming a Chapter in Machias, but hope to in the future.

Faithfully submitted, (MRS.) ELIZABETH L. CHANDLER,
State Regent for Maine.

MACHIAS, MAINE, February 15, 1896.

CHAIRMAN. Next is the report from Maryland.

MARYLAND.

Madam Chairman and Ladies: During the year just past the interests of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Maryland have been prosecuted with all the energy and zeal at the command of its State Regent. Several counties of the State have been visited and meetings addressed in the hope of arousing the patriotic sentiment we know can be but lying dormant in the daughters of those men who gave the "Maryland Line" a fame which will end only with time itself. Letters, not one but many, have been addressed to persons in each of the twenty-three counties. The labor has been performed, the work has been done, the seed has been sown, but the harvest is not yet. But something is accomplished. Eight Chapter Regents have been appointed, Garrett County has her Regent, Allegany has hers, and a Chapter in process of formation. I have named a Regent for Washington County; Montgomery rejoices in a descendant of that noble officer, Otho Holland Williams, as her Regent; Howard has a Chapter in process of formation, which may perhaps give us a "Tea Party" when fully organized. From Wicomico the accounts are cheering and I hope soon to receive the report of a fully organized Chapter in Salisbury. I have visited in person Annapolis, Cumberland, Rockville, Hagerstown, and Westminster, and addressed meetings in these places. Mrs. Lothrop has honored the State Regent by appointing her a "Promoter" of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, and through her six ladies in various parts of the State have received a like appointment.

I have accepted, with regret, the resignations of two officers whom I found occupying their positions when I assumed my present office, the Regents of St. Mary's City Chapter and of Prince George's County Chapter, nor have I, as yet, been able to fill these vacancies. I have also been sorry to receive the resignation of one of my own appointments, the Regent of Annapolis Chapter. We have to deplore the loss by death of one of our number, the late Regent of the Oakland Chapter. She lies beside her distinguished husband in the beautiful grounds of Arlington, and while we lament her loss we feel that "it is well" with her.

The two organized Chapters of Baltimore and Frederick, that welcomed me a year ago to my new position and my new duties, are, as they have
ever been, vigorous, active, and increasing. I will give the report of the Baltimore Chapter in the fluent words of its accomplished Regent:

The Baltimore Chapter is increasing rapidly in numbers, having had 27 new members the past year. All are very much interested in the work, and the meetings are largely attended and have been made attractive by interesting papers which have been read. Our new Historian, Miss Freeland, is much interested in her work and will no doubt have many papers to record in her archives. Chapter meetings have been held regularly the last Thursday of each month and Board meetings the first Thursday at the Regents. A most interesting entertainment was given by the Regent on the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the battle of Lexington. The picture of Paul Revere was hung over the door appropriately draped, and on either side were placed two time-worn lanterns, such as were swung in the church steeple and apprised the people of the approach of the British troops and gave Paul Revere the opportunity to make his historic ride. Longfellow's poem telling of the ride was recited by Miss Millard. We have the honor of having in our Chapter Mrs. Kate Oldfield, the granddaughter of Samuel Chase, one of the signers of the Declaration, and a great-granddaughter of the famous Joshua Barney. Our Registrar has worked most faithfully in getting all applications through, only one out of twenty-one was returned, and that only for a slight correction. We expect to have represented at the Congress a Society of the Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. E. V. Miller has been appointed by the National Board as President, and she is most enthusiastic on the subject, one of the boys wrote himself to the President and asked to have a Chapter formed in Baltimore. We are also interested in getting up a fund to improve the Maryland room at Mt. Vernon, and hope to send some contributions to the art loan to be gotten up in New York for the benefit of the F. S. Key Monument. These are some of the things we are interested in and looking for.

The Frederick Chapter numbers 22 members. Meetings are held on the second Tuesday of every month. On the evening of September 28, the third anniversary of its organization, the Chapter was handsomely entertained by its Regent in her lovely home, and served from the historic silver and china which had adorned the State House at Annapolis during the administration of Maryland's first Governor, and from which both then and at a later period his friend, the "Father of his Country" frequently partook. A most interesting paper, giving a résumé of the work of the Chapter for the three years of its existence was read by the Historian, who had prepared it with great care, and at the close of this delightful "Birthday" celebration all joined in hoping for "many happy returns of the day."

With the earnestness which has characterized this Chapter since its organization, investigations as to the location of graves of revolutionary heroes were begun by it which resulted in the finding of the grave of Judge Thomas Beatty, the first man to sign the celebrated order of Frederick County Court, in 1765, declaring the Stamp Act unconstitutional.
and of none effect, and deciding that "public business should be transacted without stamps." While in good preservation it was in a cemetery now disused. The Chapter therefore resolved to have the patriot removed and re-interred. A lot was bought in Mt. Olivet, that beautiful cemetery lying under the shadow of the blue hills which had watched his boyhood, his manhood, and his age; and here the body, so many years ago deserted by the immortal spirit, was reverently borne and once more laid to rest. On November 23, the Chapter day, a short service was held over the sacred mound and the hands of pious "Daughters" covered it with fragrant blossoms. It is intended by the Chapter to erect a memorial shaft, suitably inscribed, over this grave, which the Daughters have taken into their keeping, a holy trust.

And now may I beg the indulgence of the officers and of the Congress, for 'tis to the Congress I wish to speak, for a few moments? Although not strictly a part of my report it is so closely germane to it that I may be forgiven. It is my only opportunity to extend the thanks of the Key Monument Association, one of whose Board of Managers I have the honor to be, to every "Daughter" in this house who has responded to the appeal we sent out to them. From North, South, East, and the far, far West, most nobly have the generous contributions been steadily coming in from the "Daughters of the American Revolution." To those who have, and to those who intend to aid us, I proffer my personal thanks and the acknowledgements of the Association. When our work is done, when our long neglected duty is performed, you will, I know, all be proud to feel that you too had a part in rearing a fitting monument to that son of revolutionary heroes, that pure patriot, and Christian gentleman, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

CHAIRMAN. We will now hear from Massachusetts.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Report read by Evelyn Fellows Masury, State Regent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1896.

Madam President, Members of the Fifth Continental Congress, and Friends:

It is a proud moment in the life of any man or woman when they stand up to speak for Massachusetts.

When the delegation of the Daughters of the American Revolution left Boston on the 15th instant, they felt a just pride in the work of the organization in the old Bay State, and in the size of their delegation, but when we arrived in this church, they saw the shield above my head with Connecticut written upon it, they felt like retiring to a corner and saying, Plymouth Rock, Concord, and Lexington, Boston Common, Bunker Hill; do these names mean anything to us, if so, let us return determined that during the next year, as in the past, the membership of the Daughters of the American Revolution shall be doubled, and that Massachusetts shall take the place in this Society that her history demands of her.
Questions are constantly arising more or less perplexing for officers to answer. The day before I left home I received a letter from an applicant for membership, saying: "I am eligible to membership to the Daughters of the American Revolution, three grandfathers having fought in the Revolution, but understand a bread winner is not acceptable to your Society." I was only able to reply that such statements were absolutely false, and gave her the address of a Regent in Boston to whose Chapter I knew she would be welcome. Another letter says, "I am eligible through a private, but understand only officers' descendants are desired."

Of the four ancestors, on whose service for their country I entered the Daughters of the American Revolution, I am most proud of the one who was among the first to start for Lexington, who served through the entire war; was discharged, reënlisted, came home wounded and ragged, but not discouraged, only to return; crossed the Delaware with Washington, but who at the end of the war returned as he went out—a private. Such men were the ones who gave us our free country, who did their duty in the rank and file. All honor to them, then, now, and forever. What could the officers have done without just such an army? What could even our Washington himself have accomplished but for these same faithful privates? Let us then welcome with open arms their descendants, and from them learn a lesson in true loyalty and patriotism.

There is one other to whom we should pay, at this time, a just tribute, and that is "the mother of our country." Not her of whom we instantly think when this name is used, but the mother who in the lonely farm home reared the children, planted the seed and reaped the harvest; did a man's work and a woman's too. Who I can seem to see sitting by her deserted fireside forever spinning, spinning, spinning, while her prophetic eyes gazing out at the desolate sand dunes seem to see this day, and know that her children shall rise up and call her blessed.

Two events in connection with the Daughters of the American Revolution work of Massachusetts deserve special mention.

One, the gift of the Massachusetts House, at Atlanta, to the Daughters of the American Revolution of that city, a gracious deed that will long be remembered of our honored Governor Greenhalge.

The other, the last public appearance of Dr. Smith, the author of "America," which occurred at the first public meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Massachusetts, at the Old South Meeting House, Boston.

Permit me now, Madam President, to respectfully submit the business report of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Massachusetts:

27 Chapters—19 organized, 8 unorganized.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Organized</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Mercy Warren</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>June 17, 1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Warren and Prescott</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Nov. 5, 1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Old Colony</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Mar. 10, 1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Hannah Winthrop</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>June 19, 1894</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Old Concord, 41 Oct. 12, 1894
6. Paul Revere, 100 Apr. 19, 1894
7. Molly Varnum, 66 Oct. 30, 1894
8. Abigail Adams, 116 Nov. 26, 1894
9. General Israel Putnam, 56 Apr. 19, 1895
10. Boston Tea Party, 75 May 28, 1895
11. Abiah Folger Franklin, 12 August, 1895
12. Lucy Knox, 22 Oct. 17, 1895
14. Mary Matoon, 16 Nov. 1, 1895
15. Quequechan, 24 Nov. 9, 1895
16. Dorothy Quincy Hancock, 16 Dec. 2, 1895
17. Submit Clark, 18 Dec. 6, 1895
18. Fanueil Hall, Jan. 2, 1896
19. General Benjamin Lincoln, 15 Feb. 12, 1896
20. Brockton, 1896
22. Thomas Lothrop, 1896
23. West Roxbury, 1896
24. Lawrence, 1896
25. John Adams, 1896
27. Boston, 1896

Chapters formed, 1892, Two. Chapters formed, 1895, Nine.
" " 1893, None. " " 1896, Nine.
" " 1894, Six.

1. Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield.—Organized June 17, 1892.
Members, 181. Regent, Mrs. T. M. Brown; Vice Regent, Mrs. George
A. Birnie; Recording Secretary, Mrs. George F. Fuller; Corresponding
Secretary, Miss Emily W. Spooner; Treasurer, Mrs. Frank B. Powers;
Board of Management, Mrs. T. O. Bemis, Mrs. W. A. Fuller, Mrs. R. W.
Parks; Auditors, Mrs. William Birnie, Miss Martha M. Mills; Delegates
to the Continental Congress, Regent, Mrs. T. M. Brown; Alternate, Mrs.
George F. Fuller; Delegates, Mrs. T. L. Chapman, Mrs. E. L. Ross,
Mrs. A. H. Watson, Miss M. A. Smith; Alternates, Mrs. Oliver Marsh,
Mrs. E. J. Lazelle, Mrs. A. B. Wallace, Miss S. F. Underwood.

2. Warren Prescott Chapter, Boston.—Organized November 5, 1892.
Members, 100. Honorary Regent, Miss Rebecca Warren Brown; Regent,
Mrs. Samuel Eliot; Vice Regent, Mrs. W. S. Lify; Secretary, Mrs.
Langdon Sherman Davis; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. James H. Breed;
Registrar, Mrs. C. M. Green; Treasurer, Mr. Charles O. Niel.

3. Old Colony Chapter, Hingham.—Organized March 10, 1894.
Members 51. Regent, Mrs. J. H. Robbins; Secretary, Mrs. John W. Day;
Treasurer, Miss Susan B. Willard; Registrar, Mrs. J. Winthrop Spooner.

Members, 50. Regent, Mrs. Margaret J. Bradbury; Vice Regent, Mrs.
Annie M. Tilton; Secretary, Mrs. Edgar B. Chaplin; Registrar, Miss Mary Woodman; Treasurer, Mrs. R. G. Huling.

5. Old Concord Chapter, Concord.—Organized October 12, 1894. Members, 39. Regent, Mrs. Harriet M. Lothrop; Vice Regent, Miss Jennie S. Barrett; Secretary, Miss Gertrude Todd; Treasurer, Mrs. Rebecca Wheeler Todd; Registrar, Mrs. Kate H. Garland.

6. Paul Revere Chapter, Boston.—Organized April 19, 1894. Members, 100. Regent, Mrs. James W. Cartwright; Secretary, Mrs. A. N. Peabody; Treasurer, Mrs. Eben Howes; Registrar, Mrs. E. H. Crosby.

7. Molly Varnum Chapter.—Organized October 30, 1894. Members, 66. Regent, Mrs. Thomas Nesmith; Vice Regent, Mrs. J. M. G. Barker; Secretary, Mrs. Henry Thompson; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Nesmith.

8. Abigail Adams Chapter, Boston.—Organized November 26, 1894. Members, 116. Regent, Miss Julia G. Davis; Vice Regent, Mrs. E. L. Davis; Secretary, Miss S. F. Davis; Treasurer, Miss Elsie T. Rouse; Registrar, Miss Eleanor A. Appleton; Assistant Secretary, Miss Frances Foote.

9. General Israel Putnam Chapter, Danvers.—Organized April 19, 1895. Members, 56. Honorary Regent, Mrs. Evelyn F. Masury; Regent, Miss Harriet S. Tapley; Secretary, Miss Susie W. Eaton; Treasurer, Miss Clara P. Hale; Registrar, Miss Harriet P. Pope; Historian, Miss Ellen B. Sawyer; Chaplain, Mrs. Ellen Putnam Gould.

10. Boston Tea Party Chapter, Boston.—Organized May 28, 1895. Members, 75. Regent, Mme. Anna Von Rydingsvård; Vice Regent, Mrs. Rose P. Newcomb; Secretary, Mrs. Sibylla Bailey Crane; Treasurer,Mrs. Eleanor Vaughn Tufts; Auditor, Mrs. Abbie F. Clapp; Registrar, Mrs. Emma Josephine Allen; Historian, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Botsford Cowles; Assistant Historian, Mrs. Mary Eleanor Gitterie.

11. Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter, Nantucket.—Organized August, 1895. Members, 12. Regent, Miss Sarah Winthrop Smith.

12. Lucy Knox Chapter.—Organized October 17, 1895. Members, 22. Regent, Mrs. Harriet Rogers; Vice Regent, Mrs. Carrie Newell; Registrar, Mrs. William Juden; Treasurer, Mrs. Izette Smith; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Nancy Parker; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Geneva Proctor.

13. Lexington Chapter, Lexington.—Organized October 19, 1895. Members, 17. Regent, Mrs. Sarah B. VanNess; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Emma C. Hamlin; Registrar, Mrs. Helen H. Munroe.

14. Mary Matoon Chapter, Amherst.—Organized November 1, 1895. Members, 16. Regent, Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd; Vice Regent, Mrs. S. E. S. Tuckerman; Secretary, Mrs. Lilian W. Grosvenor; Treasurer, Miss Kate S. Hinsdale; Historian, Mrs. Mary C. Yates.

15. Quequechan, Fall River, Chapter.—Organized November 9, 1895. Members, 24. Regent, Mrs. Mary J. Conant Neil; Vice Regent, Mrs. Cornelia W. Davol; Registrar, Miss Bertha M. Wixon; Secretary, Mrs. Emily J. Coburn; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary G. Deane; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Annie H. Hinds.
FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS. 677


17.Submit Clark Chapter, East Hampton.—Organized December 6, 1895. Members, 18. Regent, Miss Minnie H. Webster; Vice Regent, Mrs. J. W. Winslow; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss H. C. Webster; Registrar, Mrs. J. S. Munn; Historian, Miss D. C. Miller.

18. Fanueil Hall Chapter, Wakefield.—Organized January 2, 1896. Members, —. Regent, Mrs. Edwin C. Miller; Vice Regent, Mrs. Moses Page; Recording Secretary, Mrs. William N. MacQuin; Secretary, Mrs. E. K. Austin; Treasurer, Miss Fannie M. Sanborn; Registrar, Mrs. Allston G. Bauve; Historian, Mrs. Solon Bancroft.

19. General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, East Boston.—Organized February 12, 1896. Members, 15. Regent, Mrs. Joseph H. Barnes; Vice Regent, Mrs. Calvin J. Samson; Secretary, Mrs. Elmer H. Allen; Treasurer, Mrs. Asa H. Josselyn; Registrar, Mrs. Frank Cushman; Historian, Miss Lucy E. Woodwell.

Unorganized.


24. Lawrence Chapter.—Regent, Mrs. Mary Fisher Bassen. Appointed February 6, 1896.

25. John Adams Chapter, Boston.—Regent, Miss Florette Vining. Appointed February 6, 1896.


27. Boston Chapter.—Regent, Miss S. Alice Brown.

CHAIRMAN. The next report is that of Michigan.

MICHIGAN.

Madam President, Daughters of the American Revolution: Although a so-called "Western" State, conservatism is the rule in Michigan, and it is always extremely difficult to start any new thing.

When, therefore, through the personal influence of one of your officers, Mrs. Tittmann, I became a charter member of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Chapter Regent for Detroit, the obstacles in the way of starting a Chapter seemed insurmountable. It was not until after a year's hard, persistent work in looking up and copying records for many ladies, some of whom were non-residents, that I was able to secure the requisite number of applications and incorporate
a Chapter, which was named for "Louisa St. Clair," one of the heroic pioneers of the northwest, whose father, appointed Governor of the great Northwestern Territory, brought her with him to share his labors.

I wonder how many of you here this evening know that Detroit is historic? It's very name de Troit, the Strait, indicating its French origin. Founded nearly two hundred years ago by Sieur de la Mothe Cadillac, with its Grand Cirque, and Champs de Mars, its Belle Ile, Grosse Ile, Grosse Pointe, its streets perpetuating such names as Godfroi, Beaubien, St. Aubin, St. Antoine, Rivarde, Riopelle, Cadillac; with every marsh, island, and inlet within a radius of twenty miles, suggesting some legend of early French and Indian times, full of love, romance, and war. I could tell you tales, quaint as any of Uncle Remus, weird as any folklore of old, of the "Loup Garou," the "Will-o'the-Wisp," or the "Wild Huntsman;" stories of Pontiac, and the famous tree under whose spreading branches the treaty with the Indians was signed, and whose withered trunk stands to-day, a mute link between past and present; or, of later times, when, noted for its hospitality and charming social life, Detroit was a favorite army post; when our fathers and mothers rode to dinner parties in the early winter afternoons, seated on buffalo robes, in little two-wheeled French carts, which backed up to the front steps, as there were no sidewalks, and the mud came to the hubs of the wheels; when Indian women in blankets, with papooses on their backs, sold baskets, and beadwork and moccasins; when care and economy were thrown to the winds, and sentiment and generosity and courtly manners were the rule and not the exception.

These by-gone days which still live in the memories of many an old inhabitant, and many an officer on the retired list, are being pushed aside by the bustling young America of the first, or possibly second generation in this country, and Detroit and Michigan are grown staid and conservative as becomes their prosperous condition.

You, fortunate residents of the thirteen Colonies, who live under the shadow of the Revolution, with a strong undercurrent of loyal American sentiment, can have no idea of the difficulties to be encountered in our Western States, where the greater proportion of the population is of foreign birth, entirely unacquainted with even the rudiments of patriotism, regarding the liberty found here as license, and this new country as a great grab-bag, the prizes of political preferment, fat offices and electioneering jobs as their rightful possessions.

However, nothing can take from us the birthright of the Revolution, and Detroit once started, her enthusiasm has spread until I can report, that owing to a remarkably efficient corps of officers whose Regent, Mrs. Gibbs, is with us, an increase of 40 members has been made during the year just closed, a total of 82 in all, 12 of whom are life members.

Since its formation the Chapter has been a literary Society, and delightful papers have been given, beginning with the Puritans in England, Holland, and the United States, and continuing through the events of
American history. Each year it observes the birthday of Martha Washington with a banquet, to which every member of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the State is invited, thus bringing us into a nearer State relationship.

Official notification of my election only reaching me in July, the time has been all too short to make more than a start in our Society work. Being an invalid at that time, and unable to travel, I could only reach the various cities by letter, hence sent out the following formula, addressed to a prominent lady in each city and town.

MY DEAR MADAME:

Your name has been suggested for Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution for __________.

As you will see by the footnote to Article V, National By-Laws, which I enclose, no one can hold office who is not already a member of the National Society.

I am desirous our State should be largely represented at the Continental Congress, which will be held February 22, and to which you as Chapter Regent would be a delegate. I therefore request you to fill out the accompanying application and return to me, with the fee (three dollars), at your earliest convenience. These will be forwarded to the National Board at Washington, from whom you will receive notice of your election, &c.

To this I received about twenty answers of acceptance with requests for information as to ways and means of entering the National Society. Since September seven Chapter Regents have been appointed; from three of these, Mrs. Hollister, of Grand Rapids, Mrs. Withington, of Jackson, Mrs. Isom, of Adrian, I hear most encouraging reports. In Ann Arbor, where the gifted wife of the president of our Michigan University, Mrs. Angell, did me the favor to accept the duties of Regent, in addition to her many other cares, I recently met twenty ladies all eager to enroll themselves at once in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Regents in Flint and Saginaw, appointed before my incumbency, have not reported any applications received. I am, however, advised, that personal visits from the Regent may awaken the latent enthusiasm.

I feel deeply anxious that our State may not another year be so far behind her sisters of the East in practical results, and trust that this, our first response to roll call, with three delegates, may swell to many voices in another twelve months. The power of little things is an axiom and in the smallest beginnings lie the possibilities of great events.

Before closing I wish to thank the retiring officers for their unfailing courtesy, promptness, and patience.

With grateful appreciation of your kindness in listening to me this evening, this report is respectfully submitted.

FRANCES PARSONS EDWARDS,
Regent for Michigan.
CHAIRMAN. We will next hear the report of Minnesota.

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Minn., February 17, 1896.

To the President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, Ladies: My fourth annual report as State Regent of Minnesota chronicles the organization of two new Chapters, to wit, the Nathan Hale Chapter, of St. Paul, Mrs. Joseph E. McWilliams, Regent, with a membership of 23, and the Greysolon du Lhut Chapter, of Duluth, Mrs. Denison B. Smith, Jr., Regent, with a membership of 12.

There are now five strong Chapters in our State, with good prospect of two more during the year 1896.

The Colonial and the Minneapolis Chapters, of Minneapolis, and the St. Paul Chapter, of St. Paul, at their annual meetings in October elected the following ladies as Regents respectively: Mrs. George H. Christian, Mrs. M. H. Leach, and Mrs. Pelos A. Montfort.

The year has been marked by great activity and constantly increasing interest in the work of the Society.

This interest was greatly stimulated by a State meeting held on the 21st of March last, at which reports of the transactions of the Continental Congress were read by the delegates from the various Chapters in attendance upon it, followed by a stirring and able address by the Rt. Rev. Mahlon D. Gilbert on the "Work of the Daughters." The meeting was a large and enthusiastic one, and the effect of the reports from Congress was to bring our membership in close touch with that body and broader interest in the work of the Society at large.

In January the State Regent gave a reception at her residence, which was largely attended by Daughters from all parts of the State. Aside from the social pleasure of such gatherings their importance and benefit to the Order cannot be overestimated.

Much interest is being taken in the Society of Children of the American Revolution. A number of Chapters will soon be formed.

I am much gratified to report increase in membership, more adequate and practically realized conceptions of the aims and purposes of the Society, and harmonious cooperation and commendable esprit de corps among our members.

Respectfully submitted,

Eliza E. Newport,
Regent for Minnesota.

CHAIRMAN. We will now hear the report of Mississippi:

MISSISSIPPI.

Madam President and Ladies of the Continental Congress: A year ago your Board of Management honored me with the appointment of Regent for the State of Mississippi, and it affords me much pleasure to appear before you this evening with a brief report of our Society work during the year. Until quite recently our people were so absorbed with the pressing ques-
tions of their imperative home interests and necessities, that no subject, save those bearing upon the present, could enlist their attention and consideration.

There were, however, a few members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution scattered through the State who served as leaven to aid my persistent work, and now the rapidly spreading influence of this patriotic association has reached our homes and is kindling the spirit of our women. The whole State is astir and the interest steadily growing. Many letters have been written and papers and application blanks sent to all points where parties were found eligible to membership, and thus the work has been pushed on. The matter of organization into Chapters is progressing steadily, although not rapidly. The Regent in Natchez, Mississippi, Miss Alice Quitman Lovell, has just reported to me since the opening of Congress that her Chapter is complete and ready for work. Others through the State are gradually forming. In Oxford, the seat of our university, there are near fifty eligible for membership and promise organization soon. Five members are reported from Holly Springs. The ladies of Meridian also are interested in working up a Chapter there. Earnest women are at work for the cause at many other points and report to me the nucleus of Chapters in Jackson, Columbus, Port Gibson, Greenwood, and Greenville. These doubtless will soon succeed in organizing their Chapters as many who possess every requirement of eligibility reside in these cities, and in a short time I confidently expect to be able to report at least eight working Chapters in Mississippi.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. W. H. SIMS,
State Regent.

CHAIRMAN. The next report will be that of Missouri.

MISSOURI.


To the President and National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution: I have the honor to submit the Secretaries' reports of the St. Louis Chapter and Elizabeth Benton Chapter, of Kansas City. From the small assembly of nine members in my drawing-room one year ago we have increased to 34 in the St. Louis Chapter. The names are mentioned in the Secretary's report. Kansas City has quite outstripped the St. Louis Chapter in numbers, sending in 54 names, which entitles her to a delegate, of which privilege she doubtless will avail herself. Mrs. Elizabeth Hunton More, Chapter Regent of Columbia, has several provisional members to report, and hopes for the coming year that many members of her own large family connection may duly present their application papers and become enrolled as Daughters of the American Revolution. Now, since the beginning has been made, I feel quite assured the St. Louis Chapter will more than double her number before another year passes round, and with the talented, efficient women
tions of their imperative home interests and necessities, that no subject, save those bearing upon the present, could enlist their attention and consideration.

There were, however, a few members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution scattered through the State who served as leaven to aid my persistent work, and now the rapidly spreading influence of this patriotic association has reached our homes and is kindling the spirit of our women. The whole State is astir and the interest steadily growing. Many letters have been written and papers and application blanks sent to all points where parties were found eligible to membership, and thus the work has been pushed on. The matter of organization into Chapters is progressing steadily, although not rapidly. The Regent in Natchez, Mississippi, Miss Alice Quitman Lovell, has just reported to me since the opening of Congress that her Chapter is complete and ready for work. Others through the State are gradually forming. In Oxford, the seat of our university, there are near fifty eligible for membership and promise organization soon. Five members are reported from Holly Springs. The ladies of Meridian also are interested in working up a Chapter there. Earnest women are at work for the cause at many other points and report to me the nucleus of Chapters in Jackson, Columbus, Port Gibson, Greenwood, and Grenada. Through the persistent efforts of the members of the National Society in the State, the influence of the Daughters of the American Revolution is rapidly spreading and being kindled in our homes.
at present constituting her Board, ready and willing to work for increase of membership, and give forth their energies to keep alive the interests, the Chapter will develop into a power for patriotic endeavors in many ways.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA M. HARRIS O’FALLON.
State Regent of Missouri.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Avery, State Regent for Ohio, has to leave for the midnight train and would like the privilege of reading her report now if it is agreeable to the Congress.

CHAIRMAN. We will next have the report of Nebraska. (Regent not present.)

CHAIRMAN. We will hear the report from New Hampshire.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Madam President, and Ladies of the Continental Congress: Again we find convened within these walls the representatives of those illustrious heroes to whose bravery and devotion we owe our presence here, and all that is signified thereby. To you New Hampshire sends her cordial greeting. Although the Granite State is small in territory, her pure air and charming combination of mountains, valleys, lakes, and rivers are dear to the hearts of her people. They look back with pardonable pride upon the noble record of her soldiers and statesmen who were noted alike for their loyalty and ability in those crucial times of our country’s infancy and danger. Her State Constitution was the first of any State or territory on record. Not only in those early days, but in every danger which has since menaced the safety of our country, her action has been decisive and generous. Patriotism has abounded. This being the case it is difficult to assign a reason for her tardiness in responding to the call of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. But it is encouraging to be able to report that within the past year commendable progress has been made in this work. The membership roll has doubled and there are now five Chapters in full and complete operation, and others nearing completion. All are under competent and popular Chapter Regents.

Mrs. David Cross is the efficient Regent of the Molly Stark Chapter, in Manchester, which is the oldest and largest in the State. It was named in honor of the mother of brave General Stark, who lived and lies buried in that city, and several of whose descendants are members of the Chapter. There are also in it those who trace their ancestry back to one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Matthew Thornton, whose home was but a few miles away. And last June it had the pleasure of welcoming to membership a daughter of a revolutionary soldier, Mrs. Betsey Merrill Hall, who is the mother of the Registrar of this Chapter. She was the youngest daughter of Captain Simon Merrill, who fought with honor at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was also in General
Sullivan's expedition against the Indians of the Six Nations. Mrs. Hall is seventy-two years of age, bright and active. She regards with especial favor the Souvenir Spoon which she received from this Society, and considers it well worthy of a place among her family treasures of revolutionary times. The meetings are held upon the first Monday in each month from October to July, with the exceptions of February and June. Of course the anniversary of our beloved Washington's birthday could not be allowed to pass without appropriate observance, so that is its first "red letter day," and the second is the 21st day of June, because, in those early days of anxiety and of the formation of our country's laws, eight States had adopted the Constitution of the United States, but it could not become valid until nine had done so. Upon the 21st of June, 1788, New Hampshire, as the ninth or pivot State, cast her vote in favor of its adoption, and the tidings were received with loud rejoicing throughout the land, therefore, we make that day also one of especial importance and celebration. Last May the Sons of the American Revolution invited the "Daughters" of Manchester to a banquet given in Concord, where the late Rev. Samuel F. Smith, author of our national hymn was the guest of honor.

Next in point of age is the Molly Reid Chapter in Derry, which was organized a little more than a year ago with 16 members. Mrs. Frank J. Shepard, to whose judicious efforts its formation is due, is still its Regent. The meetings upon the second Saturday of each month are well attended and the interest unabated. They now have a membership of 24 earnest and patriotic workers, an increase of 8.

In the enterprising town of Milford Mrs. G. Bartlett has proved herself a painstaking and able Regent. She has been successful in securing a good membership for the Milford Chapter, which selected for the date of its organization the 19th of last October—just one hundred and twelve years after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. New applications are being received and its members are entering upon the work of the Society with earnestness and vigor, gathering inspiration from their choice of the anniversary of so important an historic event for the natal day of their Chapter.

Nestled down in the lovely valley of the Ashuelot lies the city of Keene. Nature has been peculiarly lavish in beautifying this location, and there, under the wise and energetic leading of Mrs. General Griffin as Regent, an interesting Chapter has been formed. Its first meeting was held upon the 24th of January in the midst of one of our most severe snow storms. Such brave enthusiasm betokens rare prosperity for the Ashuelot Chapter, which has one life membership among its charter members.

Dover was the second place in this State where the English set their feet in permanent settlement. This was in 1623. Now it is a flourishing city in the midst of a section of a country rich in ancestral material for our work. Still, it has proved a somewhat difficult field of action, but at length the perseverance and conscientious efforts of Mrs. Governor Saw-
yer have overcome the obstacles and she had the satisfaction of organizing a Chapter upon the 3d day of this month. It bears the name of Margery Sullivan, who was the mother of the noted General Sullivan, so prominent as a leader in the revolutionary period. It was said that it was largely due to his exertions that New Hampshire adopted the Constitution of the United States in 1788.

The formation of a branch of this Society in Pembroke has been delayed by severe illness and bereavement in the homes of some most interested. One less hopeful than Mrs. J. H. Dearborn, the Chapter Regent, would have been disheartened, but, with a zeal born of a noble cause, supplemented by rare executive ability, she has worked faithfully. With her ten members she has held meetings so that the aroused interest should not flag, and doubtless will soon have her Chapter completed.

Other Chapter Regents have been appointed as follows: Mrs. Arthur C. Bradley for Newport and Miss Clara H. M. Goss for Pittsfield.

And now we come to the dear children. It affords me pleasure to report the most flattering prospects for the initial Chapter in the Granite State of the Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. G. Foster Campbell, one of the Vice Regents of the Molly Stark Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Manchester, has been appointed President, and is arranging for the christening of a Chapter of the children upon the anniversary of Washington's birthday. Already about thirty papers have been received, and others are coming in daily. In other parts of the State this most worthy and important work is agitated, and we are hoping for favorable results in the near future.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAIRMAN. Next we will have the report of New Jersey:

NEW JERSEY.

To the President General and Members of the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Ladies: When I entered upon the duties of State Regent of New Jersey a year ago I found eight Chapters in active operation. Since that time six new Chapters have been organized, and three new Chapters are now in process of organization and will probably be completed in the next thirty days. We may, therefore, fairly consider that we have doubled our organization during the past year.

The first New Jersey Chapter, called Nova Cæsarea, was organized at Newark, April 15, 1891. It is the mother Chapter of the whole organization, and during the last year has lost many members by transfer to new Chapters. It has today 93 members and takes great pride in supporting one of its members, a daughter of a revolutionary soldier. It has on its roll many brilliant women and zealous workers for the good of the Society. The Regent is Mrs. Depue, wife of Mr. Justice Depue, of the New Jersey Supreme Court.

The second New Jersey Chapter is called Princeton, and was organized in the university town of that name in October, 1892, and has a roll
of 31 members and limited to 40. The monthly meetings of this Chap-
ter are held in the Chapter room in Ivy Hall, which has been decorated
with revolutionary relics of various kinds. The papers read in this Chap-
ter during the year have been exceedingly interesting. Their very zealous
Regent is Mrs. Swann, well known in the social life of this city.

The third Chapter is the Buff and Blue, organized February 8, 1893.
Its former Regent, Mrs. Roosevelt, has brought together in this Chapter
most of the young women of the Society. They have lately called to its
Regency a very accomplished young woman of decided literary culture,
Miss Mather, of Elizabeth. The Chapter numbers today 33 members.

The fourth Chapter is the Boudinot Chapter, of Elizabeth, organized
September 27, 1893. It is situated in a city full of revolutionary
memories and is a very active Chapter. It has a membership of 29 wo-
men. Its Regent is Mrs. Putnam.

The fifth Chapter is at Bound Brook and is called Camp Middle-
brook, from an encampment of Washington's army which was located
there during the revolutionary period. It was organized October 11,
1893, and has 23 members. Mrs. Hamilton is the Regent. The Chapter
has contributed largely of its funds to the Francis S. Key monument
and has given prizes to the schools of Bound Brook for the study of
American history.

The sixth is the Jersey Blue Chapter at New Brunswick, organized
February 14, 1894. Miss Deshler is its Regent and it has 20 members.
This Chapter has also offered a series of prizes for excellence in the study
of history in their public schools.

The seventh Chapter is the Broad Seal, at Trenton, organized De-
cember 15, 1894, Mrs. Richard F. Stevens, Regent. It has 18 members.

The eighth Chapter is called Trent, of Trenton, organized January
24, 1895. Mrs. Jamieson, of Lawrenceville, is the Regent and it has 21
members. This Chapter is offering prizes in the State Model School and
the John C. Green Foundation School at Lawrenceville for the best essays
on the battles of Trenton and Princeton. Many of the members of this
Chapter are preparing valuable papers on local history.

The ninth Chapter is the Eagle Rock, at Montclair, organized June
14, 1895. The Chapter has a membership of 19 and has done good work
by insisting that the last Friday in every month should be observed for
patriotic exercises in the schools of the township. The Regent is Mrs.
Theodore Sullivan. The Chapter is named after one of the highest
points of the Orange Mountains, where tradition says that while the
American army was encamped in the Orange Valley General Washington
used Eagle Rock as a lookout.

The tenth Chapter is at Atlantic City and is called the General La-
fayette Chapter, organized July 8, 1895, with Miss Doughty as Regent.
It numbers 18 members, one of whom is a daughter of a revolutionary
soldier.

The Morristown Chapter is numbered the eleventh, organized No-
vember 12, 1895, with 12 members. Mrs. Revere, wife of the late Gen-
eral Joseph W. Revere, of "Paul Revere" ancestry, is the Regent. It is confidently expected that this Chapter, organized in an old historic town, near the headquarters of General Washington during the severe winter of 1779-80, will soon be one of the most active and vigorous Chapters in our State.

The twelfth Chapter, at Plainfield, is named the Continental, organized January 23, 1896. Mrs. J. K. Myers is the Regent and it has 17 members.

The thirteenth Chapter is at Somerville, organized January 21, 1896, and named the General Frelinhuysen Chapter. It has 18 members, many of whom are descendants of the illustrious officer whose name the Chapter bears. The Regent is Miss Batchellor.

The fourteenth Chapter is named after that distinguished officer of the Continental Line, General David Forman, of Monmouth County, New Jersey. It was organized at Ironton, January, 1896, with Mrs. John Moses as Regent, and has 18 members.

During the past year two general meetings of the entire membership, now nearly 400, of all the New Jersey Chapters have been held, one at New Brunswick on the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, April 19, and the other at Elizabeth, November —. Both of these meetings were largely attended and produced great enthusiasm. The historic towns in which they were held contained the homes of active patriots during the war, and these cities to-day are full of well-preserved landmarks and interesting traditions of the war. New Jersey has been aptly called the battlefield of the Revolution because many conflicts took place on her soil—it was the marching ground of both armies and both armies camped again and again for long periods in her villages and upon her hills. The New Jersey women are consequently proud of her history and proud of the services of their ancestors in council and in war.

As I to-day lay down the trust which has been committed to me and which I have endeavored to fill with all the strength and ability I possessed, it gives me the greatest pleasure to pass over the State Regency to one of my best friends, a woman of great culture, position, and dignity, Mrs. Edward H. Wright, of Newark, and I bespeak for her the same delightful courtesy which I have received from all with whom I have had any official or personal intercourse.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HELEN BOUDINOT STRYKER,
State Regent.

CHAIRMAN. The next report will be that of New York.
(Has been returned for correction by State Regent, March 16, 1896.)

CHAIRMAN. The vote for Vice Presidents General is ready to be announced. Will you have it now?

Cries of "Yes! Yes!"
CHAIRMAN. The tellers appointed to count the ballots have finished and are ready to report.

TELLER. The total number of votes cast was 334 for Vice Presidents General. Nineteen were to be elected; seventeen have been elected. The vote is as follows:

(Necessary to elect 168.)

Mrs. Dennison, .................. 250
Mrs. Hill, of Connecticut, ........ 250
Mrs. McKee, .......................... 244
Mrs. Henry, of the District, ........ 235
Mrs. Stryker, .......................... 235
Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, .............. 230
Mrs. Griscom, ...................... 230
Mrs. Evelyn F. Masury, .............. 218
Mrs. Stephen J. Field, .............. 209
Mrs. Dickson, of Georgia, ............ 201
Mrs. Boynton, ...................... 196
Mrs. Keim, .......................... 194
Mrs. Dickins, ....................... 192
Mrs. Nash, ......................... 191
Mrs. Morton, .......................... 188
Mrs. R. Buchanan, .................... 184
Mrs. Hinkle, of Ohio, ................. 174

Those standing next highest, but not elected:

Mrs. Foote, ......................... 166
Mrs. Berry, .......................... 157

CHAIRMAN. We will now listen to the report from North Carolina. (Not read.)

CHAIRMAN. The report from North Dakota.

MASSACHUSETTS—NORTH DAKOTA.

To the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at its Fifth Annual Congress, Greeting: As State Regent of North Dakota, one of the youngest of Columbia's family, but a Massachusetts woman, I send you words of loving, longing remembrance on this glad evening of the 20th day of February, 1896.

Since my election, October 3; I have been searching for "Daughters" in person and through press and personal correspondence with gratifying success, considering the brief period and the great area of our State. For example, one by no means large town reports to me at date 7, and here in the capital city, Bismarck, I have already found 14 that expect to establish their claim.
Therefore, I am confident that North Dakota will be notably represented; though much time may be required, because as a Commonwealth we are "far from the land of our birth," and records with many are less available in consequence. Thus you can understand why my report is scarcely more than words of congratulation.

Yet it matters little whether we are now from Lexington or Concord, Atlanta or the Granite Hills, the cool lakes of Maine or "where rolls the Oregon," the Everglades of the Golden Gate, the city of Penn or the broad prairie by the swift flowing Missouri, we all hail from those that counted liberty of thought and action the supreme glory of any people. And so, believing in the ancient tradition that "blood will tell," I am proud of this noble order of uncrowned queens of the United States, now the mightiest nation on the earth.

Very sincerely yours, (MRS.) FRANCES CHAMBRLAIN HOLLEY,
State Regent of North Dakota.

CHAIRMAN. We will now listen to a soprano solo by Miss Yeatman.

Adjournment.

Morning Session, Friday, February 21, 1896.

Congress called to order at 10.10 by the President General, Mrs. Foster.

Prayer by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Bullock.

Music, The "Star Spangled Banner," led by the Young Ladies' Chorus, Daughters of the American Revolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will first announce the committee on the editing of the minutes. Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Brackett, Miss Washington, and Mrs. Roby are the committee appointed for the editing of the minutes of the Congress. We will now have the announcement of the election of State Regents. We will follow our programme this morning. As the Secretary calls the States please make the announcement.

The Secretary called the roll and announcements were made as follows:

STATE REGENTS.

Alabama, Mrs. James B. Morson, Birmingham; Alaska, . . . . ; Arizona, . . . . ; Arkansas, Mrs. William A. Cantrell, 916 Scott street, Little Rock; California, Mrs. V. R. Maddox, Occidental Hotel, San Francisco; Colorado, Mrs. William F. Slocum, Jr., 24 College Place, Colorado Springs; Connecticut, Mrs. J. C. Kinney, 1162 Chapel street, New Haven; Delaware, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Churchman, Claymont; District of Columbia, Miss Virginia Miller, 1729 P street; Florida, Mrs. D. G.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. This finishes the list of our State Regents. I am very much gratified to see that so many are reelected, showing that the ladies have done good service and that their State takes pride in reelecting them. We will now have the reports of committees. We will follow the programme exactly. We will have the reports of Special Committees.

Miss RICHARDS. May we have the announcement of the Vice Presidents General?
President General. We will hear the election of the Vice Presidents General and Honorary Vice Presidents General. Some were not present yesterday.

Reader makes the announcement as follows:

(Votes cast, 334; necessary to elect, 168.)

Mrs. Dennison, 250
Mrs. Hill, 250
Mrs. McKee, 244
Mrs. Henry, 235
Mrs. Stryker, 235
Mrs. Hatcher, 230
Mrs. Griscom, 230
Mrs. Masury, 218
Mrs. Field, 209
Mrs. Dickson, 201
Mrs. Boynton, 196
Mrs. Keim, 194
Mrs. Dickins, 192
Mrs. Nash, 191
Mrs. Morton, 188
Mrs. Buchanan, 184
Mrs. Hinkle, 174

Miss Forsyth. The State of New York would like to understand why the number of votes is so largely increased from the first statement. We were told the day before that we had a certain number of votes in this house. It has been stated that the number of votes cast for the Vice Presidents General exceed by quite a large number those that we were entitled to cast. The press of this morning, I believe, has repeated this statement and New York would like to understand the statement and know whether we are voting legally or illegally.

President General. We will have the number of delegates accredited to vote stated. If the number of votes exceeds that any election is illegal; if not, it stands.

A Member. We were informed that we had 244 voters present—

President General. You will hear from the Secretary. If the vote did not exceed that number every election of yesterday is legal.
Mrs. BUCHANAN. On the roll of delegates we are entitled to 433 legitimate votes, but at the roll call there was so much confusion and they did not all fairly respond. We think about 245 answered.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. At the roll call about 245 answered to their names. We heard the replies of 245.

Mrs. TITTMANN. After the delegates and Regents had answered to the call of their names many other delegates, and one I know of, and in all probability there were others, perhaps, in the committee room, perhaps in the gallery, perhaps on the stairs, entered the hall and through their State Regents requested their names to be recorded that they might vote. One lady was brought to me by a State Regent who is now standing and protesting against this vote, and I was told by one of the tellers that that lady had just reached this town by train and that her name was given to the Recording Secretary before her vote was brought to the tellers. It seemed to me a case analogous to that which the State Regent from Delaware had cited the night before.

Miss FORSYTH. New York is not challenging the records of this if it is correct. We simply wish to know.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The presumption, ladies, is that it is correct. I do not think there would be any false voting in the house. We have one instance of a delegate arriving after the roll call, but your tellers and the State Regents are certainly responsible for this number of votes. We know that we have this number.

Miss RICHARDS. I really think perhaps there has been a misunderstanding between delegates and alternates. I have known of instances where the alternates have not known that their delegates were here, and I do believe that it is possible some of the alternates have remained on the floor and voted, not knowing their delegates were present.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think the State Regents have perhaps arranged that.

Mrs. DRAPER. As one of the tellers may I just make this statement, that there were recounted 360 votes. Every vote was counted twice. If I counted it then one of the other tellers counted it next. The same tellers were appointed to
count for First Vice President General. There was no other candidate. We counted 362 votes at that time, showing that people had even begun to come then; two more had come in whose votes were counted. And as a member of the Credential Committee I would like to say that no alternate is admitted to this floor if the delegate is present. The ushers have received strict instructions that unless they wear their alternate's badge on one side and delegate's badge on the other, they are not entitled to admission to the floor—no one is entitled to vote who has not red in her badge.

Mrs. McLEAN. As I apprehend the question, it is not how many people were accredited to vote here before we arrived, but how many on this floor of Congress, as accredited in the official roll call before we proceeded to vote. That, it seems to me, is the official number by which we must be guided. It was announced from the platform, 245; it was within the course of one hour, 360. We know that 360 votes were cast, but we ask, by whom?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been explained that a great many were in committees, and a great many were admitted during that hour.

Miss WASHINGTON. Speaking of myself, my alternate did not come upon this floor at all, and I took the badge of the Regent of the Chapter to which I belong and held it until she got her badge.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no rule requiring any roll call before voting.

Mrs. McLEAN. It was done, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was it required? If it is required by your rules then you are right in demanding it. If not—

A MEMBER. Shortly before that vote was taken several of the State Regents came in and asked permission to put in the vote of their delegates who had arrived after the roll call and permission was granted.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I wish to say that the permission was granted by a vote of this house, and there were added twenty names that I gave myself when I was on the platform.

A MEMBER. I asked permission to put in the vote of three delegates and you gave me permission.
A Member. It was Mrs. Roby's motion that gave the permission.

Mrs. Sims. What chart do we proceed by? What is our rule of action?

President General. Roberts Rules of Order.

Mrs. Sims. Do Roberts Rules of Order take precedence of the constitution?

President General. I believe not.

Miss Forsyth. I merely wish to explain on behalf of myself and my State that we have not challenged anything. We have simply asked for a fitting explanation.

President General. I think we are merely trying to get at this explanation, ladies.

Mrs. Roby. We voted by the constitution yesterday and by the vote of this Congress, Indiana had but two votes when we commenced. When we got through voting two other delegates came in. The State Regent took up their votes and put them in the ballot box. Every other State Regent was just as conscientious and just as business like, and as they had charge of the ballots of their respective States this whole controversy is out of place and out of order, and is only taking up valuable time.

Dr. McGee. I think I can explain the matter to your satisfaction in one moment. The floor of this house will seat, in the regular benches, 350 to 360 persons. You had chairs in the aisles and you had voters on the platform, so that you had considerably more than 360 here when that vote was cast. You know well that each one can see those persons who had a red badge, entitling them to vote.

Mrs. Hamilton. That is not the question. You have announced that you had 245. We now want the number of those added.

President General. A great many were not here to answer, and the roll was not called a second time.

Mrs. Hamilton. We want to know the number the State Regents added. If the State Regents sent you word that they had extra members coming in they must have sent you the number.
Mrs. Buchanan. These reports were made to different members of the Credential Committee, not to one individual.

Mrs. Hamilton. Then no one person is responsible for the number? But you should know the number of those voting and the number which is necessary to elect.

President General. The lady wishes to know the number of those voting and the number which is necessary to elect.

Mrs. Buchanan. Two hundred and forty-five were announced first.

Mrs. Hamilton. No, ma'am, I want to know how many were entitled to vote. Two hundred and forty-five according to the roll call, then give us the number of those sent in afterwards. We want to know how many we had after—how many it requires as a majority to elect. We are asking for information.

A Member. Is there any law to cut off members from voting if they did not reach here in time for the roll call?

President General. None at all.

Miss Pike. I only wish to say that it has been the custom at every Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution to call the roll before the election.

Mrs. McLean. It would appear to me that the point is just this. Every accredited delegate, Chapter or State Regent or Vice President General has a right to vote on this floor, and I understand that the total number accredited is 410. Only 245 answered to the roll call, according to the announcement from the platform. Now, it would seem to me that we must take one or the other of those authorizations.

President General. A majority of those voting counts an election according to the constitution.

Mrs. McLean. Certainly, but what constitutes the right of those members to vote?

President General. Having credentials, and we are presuming that no one voted on this floor yesterday without proper credentials.

Mrs. McLean. That is a foregone conclusion.

President General. Then I do not think we ought to discuss it longer.
Mrs. McLean. Then I think it ought to be expunged from the records that 245 were entitled to vote.

President General. As has been explained, the roll was called; within the course of the hour any number of persons came into the room. It was the fault of the State Regents if they cast an illegal vote, and we do not presume that there were any State Regents here who permitted this.

Mrs. Van Ness. I wish to say that I know of one woman voting here yesterday who had nothing on but a borrowed badge, part of the time an alternate's badge and part of the time a blue usher's badge, at the time we were voting.

President General. I think the State Regents are responsible for any such voting, if there was any. We will have the next order of business.

A Member. Why didn't the Massachusetts State Regent report that at once yesterday?

President General. Ladies, this matter is closed. You are talking to no motion.

State Regent (of Massachusetts). I did bring forward—

President General. The Massachusetts Regent is simply explaining that no votes were cast without proper credentials. We will now close this discussion and go on with the programme. We will hear the Special Committee on National Charter.

Miss Richards. We are ready to announce the vote for Honorary Vice Presidents General.

President General. The tellers are ready to announce the vote for the Honorary Vice Presidents General, ladies.

Miss Richards. The candidates for Honorary Vice Presidents General were Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Eliot, Mrs. Heth, and Mrs. Shepard. Number of votes cast, 240; necessary to elect, 121; of which Mrs. Geer received 173, Mrs. Eliot 230, Mrs. Heth 48, Mrs. Shepard 43, making the election stand Mrs. Geer and Mrs. Eliot.

Miss Pike. The votes for the Vice Presidents General, except those seventeen, were not read.

President General. Do you wish them read?

Miss Pike. Yes, the two that were next highest after the seventeen that were elected.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are two yet to be elected.

Miss Pike. We would like to know how many votes these other two received, the two next highest after the seventeen that were elected.

Mrs. Buchanan. The seventeen have been announced, Madam President. The number of votes necessary to elect was 168. Mrs. Foote received 166 and Mrs. Berry 157.

Miss Pike. Couldn't this Congress say that these two receiving so nearly the number necessary to elect might be declared elected?

Miss Richards. If we could instruct the Secretary to cast the ballot for other officers, why can we not, in this instance, if it is by unanimous consent?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think that usually it has been the custom for the Board to elect those that are left over. Is it your wish that it shall be done?

Miss Pike. I move that the Recording Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Foote and Mrs. Berry.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved that the Recording Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the two next Vice Presidents receiving the highest number of votes. Is that motion seconded?

A Member. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have the election of the two others after the order of business.

Dr. McGee. I would like to ask that the courtesy of the house be extended to Mrs. General Grant, who is present in the room.

PRESIDENT GENERAL presents Mrs. Grant, who is received with loud applause.

A Member. The Chairman of Ushers has asked me to make this request of the house, in the shape of a motion, I believe, if it is necessary, and she prefaced her request by this statement, that the ushers have great difficulty in preserving order on the floor. They find ladies not entitled to a seat on the floor, in benches, waiting for their friends, who in many cases are either national officers or State Regents, who have requested them to wait there, therefore the Chairman of Ushers was unable to clear the seats, and we know that we desire only
Miss Desha further stated that the original bill had been prepared by General George H. Shields in the spring of 1892, and was introduced in the House by Hon. William F. Wilson, of West Virginia. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, pigeon-holed, and never heard of again. Last fall our President General re-appointed me chairman of the Charter Committee, which had never been dismissed and had originally consisted of Miss Eugenia Washington, Mrs. G. Brown Goode, and myself. The committee was increased by the addition of Mrs. J. C. Burrows, Mrs. James McMillan, Mrs. Stephen J. Field, Mrs. Joseph E. Washington, and Mrs. John A. T. Hull. Hon. J. C. Burrows introduced the bill in the Senate, and Hon. D. B. Henderson in the House. Our thanks are due to Senator J. W. Daniels, Hon. George F. Hoar, Hon. E. J. Hill, and to Mr. Robert Stockwell Hatcher, that the bill was so quickly passed.

President General. Is this your wish, ladies, that the matter be referred to the committee? I think the new President General will appoint these committees, but I think it is a matter that requires looking into.

Miss Richards asks if Reader may read the charter, but Miss Desha reads it herself.
AN ACT

To incorporate The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Mary Park Foster (Mrs. John W. Foster), of Indiana; Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell (Mrs. William D. Cabell), of Virginia; Helen Mason Boynton (Mrs. Henry V. Boynton), of Ohio; Henrietta Greeley (Mrs. A. W. Greeley), of Washington, District of Columbia; Lelie Dent Saint Clair (Mrs. F. O. Saint Clair), of Maryland; Regina M. Knott (Mrs. A. Leo Knott), of Maryland; Sara Agnes Rice Pryor (Mrs. Roger A. Pryor), of New York; Sarah Ford Judd Goode (Mrs. G. Brown Goode), of Washington, District of Columbia; Mary Desha, of Kentucky; Sue Virginia Field (Mrs. Stephen J. Field), of California; Sallie Kennedy Alexander (Mrs. Thomas Alexander), of Washington, District of Columbia; Rosa Wright Smith, of Washington, District of Columbia; Sarah C. J. Hagan (Mrs. Hugh Hagan), of Georgia; Mary Stiner Putnam (Mrs. John Risley Putnam), of New York; Mary Leighton Shields (Mrs. George H. Shields), of Missouri; Ellen Hardin Walworth, of New York; Mary E. MacDonald (Mrs. Marshall MacDonald), of Virginia; Eugenia Washington, of Virginia; Alice M. Clarke (Mrs. A. Howard Clarke), of Massachusetts; Clara Barton, of Washington, District of Columbia; Mary S. Lockwood, of Washington, District of Columbia; Frances B. Hamlin (Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin), of Washington, District of Columbia; Martha C. B. Clarke (Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke), of New Hampshire; Lucia E. Blount (Mrs. Henry Blount), of Indiana; Jennie A. O. Keim (Mrs. Randolph deB. Keim), of Connecticut; Louise Ward McAllister, of New York; Effie Ream Osborne (Mrs. Frank Stuart Osborne), of Illinois; Marie Devereux, of Washington, District of Columbia; Belinda O. Wilbour (Mrs. Joshua Wilbour), of Rhode Island; Georgina E. Shippen (Mrs. W. W. Shippen), of New Jersey; Julia K. Hogg (Mrs. N. B. Hogg), of Pennsylvania; Katharine C. Breckinridge (Mrs. Clifton R. Breckinridge), of Arkansas; Sara Isabella Hubbard (Mrs. Adolphus S. Hubbard), of California; Mary L. D. Putnam (Mrs. Charles E. Putnam), of Iowa; Delia Clayborne Buckner (Mrs. Simon B. Buckner), of Kentucky; Emily Marshall Elliot (Mrs. Samuel Elliot), of Massachusetts; Lucy Grey Henry (Mrs. William Wirt Henry), of Virginia; Elizabeth Blair Lee, of Maryland; Mrs. Francis P. Burrows (Mrs. Julius C. Burrows), Mrs. Mary H. McMillan (Mrs. James McMillan), Mrs. Emma Gregory Hull (Mrs. J. A. T. Hull), Mrs. Mary B. K. Washington (Mrs. Joseph Washington), and their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, in the District of Columbia, by the name of The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for patriotic, historical, and educational purposes, to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical re-
FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

search in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries; to carry out the injunction of Washington, in his farewell address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens; to cherish, maintain, and extend the institution of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

SEC. 2. That said Society is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the United States, so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends, to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, and may adopt a constitution and make by-laws not inconsistent with law, and may adopt a seal. Said Society shall have its headquarters or principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. That said Society shall report annually to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings, and said secretary shall communicate to Congress such portion thereof as he may deem of national interest and importance. The regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said National Society to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institute or in the National Museum, at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

Mrs. Hogg. I move that the matter be referred to the committee.

A Member. I second the motion.

Mrs. Rory. As a lawyer I would say that I think the whole thing is covered very admirably by the clause about the protection of private property. At the same time I would vote for that motion.

President General. It is moved and seconded that this matter be referred to the committee. All those in favor of this will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." It is carried. We will now hear the report of the Committee on Insignia, Mrs. Burrows.

Mrs. Burrows reads report as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INSIGNIA.

Mrs. President and Ladies of the Continental Congress: Your committee appointed to devise some means of protecting the insignia of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have to report that after
duly considering the matter it was decided to ask Congress to pass a bill to that end.

Accordingly a bill was prepared and submitted for the approval of your Board in both the Senate and House.

Your committee were delayed in the introduction of this bill by the necessity of waiting until the act of incorporation should become a law, but have every reason to believe that the matter will receive the early and favorable action of Congress. A copy of the bill entitled "A bill to protect the insignia of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution," introduced in the Senate and House, is herewith presented as a part of our report.

Respectfully submitted, 

FRANCES P. BURROWS, Chairman. 
MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

A BILL

To protect the insignia of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or association of persons within the jurisdiction of the United States of America to give, sell, distribute, wear, display or manufacture the insignia of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a body corporate and politic in the District of Columbia, created by act of Congress, approved February 18, 1896, or any imitation or semblance of said insignia, manufactured, printed or engraved, unless said person or association of persons has first secured from the Registrar General of said National Society, over her hand and seal of the said Society, a permit to give, sell, distribute, wear, display or manufacture such insignia, or printed or engraved representation thereof; and every person thus offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished for such offense by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and one-half the fine so collected shall be paid to the complainant, and the other half shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. The insignia of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, so far as the provisions of this act are concerned, shall consist of a badge in the form of a spinning-wheel and distaff, the wheel containing thirteen spokes and bearing the name of the Society upon the tire. Upon its outer rim, opposite the ends of the spokes are thirteen small stars, and underneath the wheel is a distaff filled with flax.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection to this report it will be approved. None is heard. We will now hear from the Committee on Placing Declaration of Independence and
Constitution of the United States in Postoffices of the Country, Mrs. A. E. Clark.

Mrs. Carpenter, State Regent from New Hampshire, stated that Mrs. Clark was detained by illness, and read her report for her, which was as follows:

(Not yet received.)

President General. You have heard the report of the committee, ladies. If it is approved we will leave it as it stands. We will now hear the report of the Committee on the Objects of the National Society, Dr. McGee.

Dr. McGee reads report as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PROMOTION OF OBJECTS.

Madam President and Ladies: The work done by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, may be classed under two heads. First, the administrative part, which in so large an organization as this is necessarily continuous and which has hitherto occupied the major portion of the programme of our Congresses. Second, the work for which this organization was created. The statement of this work, given in article II of our constitution, begins thus:

The objects of this Society are:

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

There are four ways in which the National Society is working under this section. First is the American Monthly Magazine, which encourages historical research in relation to the Revolution and publishes its results, and which preserves records of individual services of revolutionary soldiers and patriots. Second, in the Lineage Book, which accomplishes the same work in a different way. Third, in celebrating the 22d of February, and fourth there will be, when it becomes an established fact, our Continental Hall, which will preserve documents and relics as well as the records of individuals.

The second section of article II reads thus:

(2) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "To promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.
All that has been suggested under this head is embodied in the report to this Congress of the Committee on National University.

The third section of article II is:

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

This we are doing through the Committee on Placing Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States in Postoffices of the Country, through the interest in national hymns, and finally in directing the establishment of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

The various Chapters have promoted our objects in a host of ways, and are always encouraged to do so. But the work of certain individual parts cannot relieve the body, as a whole, from its duties. The more ways in which the National Society promotes its objects the better it is for the organization and for every Daughter. Is not this the purpose for which we exist? Do we not conduct the heavy administrative work solely in order that we may promote our objects?

For this reason the National Board resolved upon the appointment of this committee to report to this Congress upon new methods by which our aims may be achieved.

The first recommendation made is that the following resolutions be passed:

WHEREAS, The records and papers of the Continental Congress, which comprise the official documents relating to the revolutionary period, belong to the people, and are in the custody of the Secretary of State, and

WHEREAS, No collection of these documents has ever been published, and

WHEREAS, They comprise the most valuable manuscript documents relating to the history of our Nation, and

WHEREAS, They are constantly in danger of destruction, whereby the official record of the Nation’s birth would be totally obliterated, and

WHEREAS, Congress is asked to appropriate a sum of money to enable the Secretary of State to prepare the documents for publication; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution, on behalf of their 12,000 members heartily support the efforts that are making to ensure the publication of these documents, and are of the opinion that no more useful and satisfactory method can be devised for their preservation than by publication and distribution; and be it further

Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution urgently appeal to the members of the Patriotic Hereditary Societies who are members of the present Congress, and to the members of Congress in general, to use their earnest efforts to bring about the accomplishment of this desirable measure, which will result in perpetuating the invaluable records of the revolutionary period for all time to come.
These resolutions to be sent to Daughters who are likely to be interested in the matter in a communication of character similar to the following:

**Dear Madam:** We desire to call your attention to the item which it is proposed to insert in the Sundry Civil Bill (State Department Division), making an appropriation for publication of the original documents relating to the War of the Revolution. Some years ago the State Department began to publish the documentary history of the Constitution of the United States, and also calendars of the letters of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. These calendars are indexes to the collections of letters purchased by the Government, and to students of history the value of the department's work cannot be overestimated. These publications are supplied to public and college libraries throughout the country, so that they are generally accessible. Moreover, the care with which they are edited, and the simple but excellent manner in which they are printed make them publications worthy of the Government that issues them.

Unfortunately, the work of publication virtually has been stopped for the want of money. The result is that the rich collections of documents, purchased at large expense, are lying useless at the very time when the interest in such matters is exceptionally keen. An appropriation of a few thousand dollars annually will make these documents available to the public, and will greatly stimulate the study of American history and increase patriotism generally. A brief article on this subject appears in the March number of the *American Monthly Magazine*.

Will you please make a personal effort to have the requisite sum appropriated by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Enclosed please find a copy of resolutions adopted by the Fifth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

**ANITA NEWCOMB McGER, M. D., Chairman,**

**MRS. JAMES McMILLAN, of Wisconsin,**

**MRS. WILLIAM E. EARLE, of South Carolina,**

**MRS. JOSHUA WILBOUR, of Rhode Island,**

**MRS. CLEMENT GRISCOM, of Pennsylvania,**

**MRS. WILLIAM M. DICKSON, of Georgia,**

**MRS. ELROY M. AVERY, of Ohio,**

**MRS. JOHN N. JEWETT, of Illinois,**

**MISS MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH, of New York,**

Committee on Promotion of Objects.

The second recommendation of the committee is that we offer prizes for the best biography of a woman of the revolutionary period, which may be offered in competition by a Daughter of the American Revolution. It is proposed that manuscripts should be between 1,000 and 15,000 words in length, and historically accurate (with authorities cited). They
should bear a private mark and be mailed in care of the Corresponding Secretary before January 1, 1897. At that date they are to be submitted to a body of judges to be appointed by the President General from among historians who are Daughters. The prizes, to be awarded at the Continental Congress of 1897, to consist of, first, a life membership of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and second, a badge of the Society, or such other prizes as may be decided upon. The manuscripts, being the property of the Society, may be published or preserved, as the judges may direct.

The third and best recommendation is that we teach practical patriotism by inculcating not only a love of our country, but also a love of its products. We should be proud of the products of our industrial successes just as we glory in the exploits of American heroes. It seems pre-eminently the mission of the Daughters of the American Revolution to inculcate a spirit of pride among its members in things American, and especially such things as belong to the household. It is more patriotic to decorate our homes with wall papers designed by American artists than to send our gold abroad for the purpose of buying patterns that come from the workshops of Europe. So ought we to encourage American productions, whether of silk, rags, or other textiles, of wood work, pottery, or of other products of industrial art.

As a practical example of this kind of patriotism, your committee presents some samples of a piece of pottery, made at Corna, Long Island, and bearing an historical design and the insignia of our Society. Hitherto when pottery with American patriotic designs has been sold in this country it has almost invariably been made in Europe! Surely, praise of American places and heroes can best come from American manufacturers. Therefore it is recommended that copies of this plaque, being a view of Mount Vernon, the home of Washington, and the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution to be in blue, gold, and silver should be sold by the National Society in the same way that the souvenir spoons and other articles are sold. That these sales shall be continued until February 22, 1897, after which time no more of this design should be procured, but some object embodying the same patriotic ideas should be sold in its stead.

To conclude this report the finances must be considered. In order to make these Daughters of the American Revolution plaques popular, we have fixed a much smaller price on them (2.50) than that for which similar articles have been sold. Yet it is hoped that so large a number of plaques will be purchased by Daughters that we will, after paying incidental expenses of circulars regarding the above propositions, etc., and cost of prizes for biographies, be able to contribute a fair surplus to the permanent fund for the Continental Hall.

It has thus been shown that we can assist in many ways the promotion of our objects, not only without draft on the treasury of the Society, but while actually adding to it. In the infancy of our organization much of
our energy was absorbed in administrative work; now that its career is well begun the primary objects are found to be easily attainable, and the promise for the future is brighter than the dreams of the most sanguine of our founders.

Respectfully submitted, ANITA NEWCOMB McGEE, M. D.,
Chairman.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, we must first consider the resolutions in Dr. McGee's report. We have about fifteen minutes to do this. Mrs. Cleveland will receive the Congress at half past twelve. The Congress will adjourn promptly at twelve.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam President, will you allow me the privilege of the house for five minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, madam. Will the house come to order. We want to hear the resolutions again in Dr. McGee's report and we will act upon them immediately. Will you consider the report as a whole or separately?

A MEMBER. I move that it be considered separately.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All who are in favor of the motion to consider it separately will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it.

Dr. McGEE. The first recommendation was that Congress pass the resolution looking to the perpetuating of records of the revolutionary period.

A MEMBER. I move that the Congress pass these resolutions.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that Congress pass these resolutions. All in favor of that motion will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it.

Dr. McGEE. The second recommendation is in regard to offering a prize for the best biography of a woman of the revolutionary period.

MRS. McCARTNEY. It hardly seems that we should endorse that. Let the Chapters do that work. Most of the Chapters are offering prizes for such stories. I know our Chapter has offered a prize of fifteen dollars—
PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is good for the Chapter is better for the whole Society.

MRS. McCARTNEY. It multiplies the work.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is what we want, multiplication of the work. All those in favor of the second recommendation will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it.

A MEMBER. Was this question called for just now of offering prizes?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

SAME MEMBER. Was it put to a vote? I did not hear it.

A MEMBER. There is great objection by the small Chapters to—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is not a particle of the money of the Society to be set apart for this purpose.

DR. McGEE. The third recommendation is that the Society sell the plaques, for the benefit of the Continental Hall.

A MEMBER. I move that we adopt the recommendation.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of adopting this resolution will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it.

Cries of "Question! Question! We did not hear."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This last resolution was not heard. However, it has been carried. The Reader has an announcement to make.

READER (Reading). The city offices of the railroads will be closed to-morrow, the 22d. Parties going to-morrow can purchase tickets to-day at the city offices, good for going to-morrow.

MRS. THOMPSON (of Buffalo). I wish to say to the Daughters of the American Revolution that while there is a question of the building of a National University under consideration, will they not turn their attention to the public school system of the United States. An officer of the Chapter to which I belong in Buffalo was once present at an educational meeting when the Superintendent of Education in Buffalo said that if one thousand women would visit the public schools and give their influ-
ence, it would be of immense benefit to the schools. This seems a duty specially appropriate for the Daughters of the American Revolution, and comes under the second object of the National Society. There was one subject of supreme importance and that was that the office of the Superintendent of Education must be removed from the influence of politics. Our immigration no longer consists of Anglo-Saxons or Scandinavians, but of all races of the world. Now what are the Daughters of the American Revolution to do to carry out the wishes of the mothers of the Revolution. They did the work well. They gave all that was dearest in life, and surely a great many of them you have honored. Now take hold of the work which they left and attend to the education of this little multitude which are to rise up and vote for the laws which govern you. Take this as your supreme object. It is yours by the right of your constitution. It is yours to perform, and we beg that you will fall in line with us of the Buffalo Chapter.

The President General here called Mrs. Brackett to the Chair.

Mrs. Brackett. I am requested by the President General, Mrs. Stevenson, to announce that there will be a meeting of the new Board of Management Monday morning at ten o'clock.

Mrs. Shepard. The Continental Hall Committee desires that at three o'clock this afternoon the very important business connected with the work of the Continental Hall be taken up and considered by this Congress. Will the Congress please be present? The committee begs that every member will be present and vote upon this work. As chairman of the committee I have said three o'clock. I feared that the members would not be in their seats by two.

Chairman. Is it your wish, ladies, that this question be considered at three o'clock?

Mrs. McLean. I move that it be considered at three o'clock.

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. All in favor of that motion will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." It is carried.

Chairman. Motion to adjourn is in order. Moved and carried to adjourn until two o'clock.
Afternoon Session, Friday, February 21, 1896.

Congress called to order at two o'clock, Mrs. Brackett in the chair.

CHAIRMAN. We find that unfinished business will come before you this afternoon. Under that head I find a report from one of the standing committees, which has not yet received your consideration at all. It was presented to you Tuesday evening. It is the report of the National Hymn Committee and must come before you for consideration; according to the programme it must take its place as unfinished business before other matters are taken up which come after it. This report has not received any consideration from you and must now be considered.

MRS. MORGAN. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Morgan.

MRS. MORGAN. I have some resolutions, are they now in order?

CHAIRMAN. In regard to this business?

MRS. MORGAN. No.

CHAIRMAN. The chairman of the National Hymn Committee will please step here where she may be heard.

MRS. SLOCOMB, chairman of the National Hymn Committee, re-reads report.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, you have heard this report and recommendations. What will you do with them?

MISS RICHARDS. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Richards.

MISS RICHARDS. As I understand Mrs. Slocomb her main recommendation is—the recommendation of the committee is—that we accept a hymn for the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is not proposing that we accept anything to be known as the national hymn, to displace "The Star Spangled Banner," or make it any other accepted hymn. If I am correct in interpreting Mrs. Slocomb's ideas, that the Daughters should accept some one hymn, either one of those sung the other night, or some other, I can see no objection to that being done, and I think it will clear away the idea that we are trying to displace any particular national hymn. Now,
if anybody has any objection to make with regard to the selection of one of those hymns I shall be glad to hear it. I should like to present a resolution relative to another matter.

Mrs. Ritchie. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Ritchie.

Mrs. Ritchie. Are not the Daughters of the American Revolution a part of the Nation, and has not the Nation a hymn? I think you will all agree that when the last number was played here Tuesday night the demeanor of the audience showed what was the national hymn.

Miss Richards. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Miss Richards.

Miss Richards. Did you rule what we shall talk about first?

Chairman. Is there a resolution before the house? Mrs. Slocomb's was in the nature of a resolution. Miss Richards and Mrs. Ritchie have spoken. Is there any one else who wishes to speak on this point now?

Mrs. Ballinger. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Ballinger.

Mrs. Ballinger. I just wish to say that in Mrs. Slocomb's report a suggestion was made that the great composers in America be given an opportunity, at some stated time, to write and present a national hymn for the Daughters of the American Revolution as occasion might require. I never knew any person in my life that could grind out music to order any more than they can write a poem to order. You will see the force of this if you will examine the standard of English poetry. It has fallen materially in recent years, and it is because an Englishman, a loyal Englishman, is expected upon every event, great or small, to give that nation a poem; in consequence it is not worth the reading. Therefore I would suggest that we quietly say nothing about this hymn; do not keep it before the public, but wait until some great event does arise and some great musician evolves a hymn worthy of our acceptance and then take it quickly.

Mrs. Slocomb. I thoroughly endorse that; that is my view regarding a national hymn, but not a national song. We have already national songs, and if this Congress chooses
to adopt one of them they are perfectly at liberty to do it, but I don't want to stand on record as having engineered through a committee who accepted a song as a hymn. We do not call for a national hymn and accept a song as a hymn. That is all, ladies. I am with you in anything you propose.

A MEMBER. Isn't a hymn a song of praise addressed to the Deity? Could we not have a national anthem then?

Mrs. SLOCOMB. I have the definition of a hymn right here if the ladies wish to hear it, Madam Chairman. You can make a song a hymn, but a hymn cannot be a song; that is the difference.

Miss RICHARDS. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Richards.

Miss RICHARDS. Would Mrs. Slocomb kindly give us her definition?

Mrs. SLOCOMB reads definitions from manuscript.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the definition, ladies.

Miss RICHARDS. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Richards.

Miss RICHARDS. The line is found in our national hymn "In God we Trust." I do not wish to crowd out Mrs. Slocomb on a hymn for the Society. We are considering her recommendation and that certainly ought to be accepted or acted upon in some way before we can proceed to the second part of the question. If the Society will accept the hymn—and that is her recommendation—we can go on with the second part of the proposition.

Mrs. SLOCOMB. I would like to recommend that we let the matter of a national hymn go to the Daughters for final disposition.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Slocomb's recommendation takes the form of a resolution. Is there a second?

Miss RICHARDS. I am perfectly willing to concur in Mrs. Slocomb's recommendation to let the matter go to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

CHAIRMAN. Is there any further discussion on this? Are you ready for the question?
“Question!”

CHAIRMAN. Will Mrs. Slocomb, the chairman of this committee, state distinctly her point so that the Congress will know what it is voting upon?

Mrs. SLOCOMB. It is not our point. It is the point of Congress. Last year’s Congress—

CHAIRMAN. We want a motion.

Mrs. SLOCOMB. Last year’s Congress found that Congress desired a national hymn, and I think that many of these songs and hymns that have been sent in—

CHAIRMAN. We have had the discussion upon the subject and the question is now called. The Chair asks that the chairman of the National Hymn Committee will state distinctly what her motion is. Just state your motion.

Mrs. SLOCOMB. We recommend that we should simply let this matter of a national hymn lapse for the time being, and when anything particular occurs, as I have stated, or anything good comes, take it up again. In the meantime, do the Daughters wish a national hymn, and if they do, did anything on Tuesday night’s programme meet with their approbation?

CHAIRMAN. The question seems to be, as far as the Chair can understand it, whether you will vote for a hymn for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. WITTEMeyer. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Wittenmyer, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. WITTEMeyer. I suggest, as there are three parts to that statement, that you separate them and take up first as to whether we will let the national hymn lapse, drop it for the present, and then take up the other points.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before the house.

Mrs. DICKINS. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Dickins.

Mrs. DICKINS. Allow me to divide that motion. I make the motion that we lay the question of adopting a national hymn on the table.

Loudly seconded.

CHAIRMAN. All who are in favor of that motion will please
say "aye," contrary "no." The question is laid upon the table.

A Member. Shall we adopt from the programme of Tuesday night a national hymn for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Chairman. Is there a resolution?

A Member. I move that we do adopt a hymn from Tuesday night's programme.

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. All those in favor of adopting a hymn for the Daughters of the American Revolution from the programme of Tuesday will say "aye," contrary "no." The motion is lost.

Dr. McGee. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Dr. McGee.

Dr. McGee: I wish to ask the Congress to give a vote of thanks to Mrs. Slocomb for her untiring energy in providing us with that programme the other evening.

Chairman. All in favor of this will please say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried. The Chair was requested yesterday to offer a vote of thanks, and will now do it in this capacity, a vote of thanks to Madame Sterling for her services here Tuesday night. She is a woman who is accustomed to getting a thousand dollars a night for what she sings and she sang here for nothing. All in favor of extending a vote of thanks to Madame Sterling will please say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried.

Miss Desha. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Miss Desha.

Miss Desha. While we are voting thanks I want to call for a vote of thanks that I forgot this morning, to Senator Burrows, Senator Daniels, and Senator Henderson, and especially to Mr. Hatcher, of Indiana, the Reading Clerk of the House now, who really got it here this morning.

Chairman. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried, and the Congress extends a vote of thanks to these gentlemen.

Miss Richards. Madam Chairman.
CHAIRMAN. Miss Richards.

Miss Richards. The other matter having been entirely disposed of, and as it seems to me the sentiment of this whole Congress is that we want the Star Spangled Banner, I do wish to make a motion in regard to that. At present we have five so-called national hymns which people in the different parts of the country do not seem to distinguish, and I think it would be to the glory and honor of the American people to have it understood that we universally accept the Star Spangled Banner as our national song. Therefore, I wish to offer this resolution:

"Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution in this Congress assembled do petition the National Congress of the United States to declare, by especial enactment, the Star Spangled Banner to be the national song."

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion. All in favor of it will please say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried. The Recording Secretary requests that the State Regents and chairmen of all committees will send in their reports to her else they cannot appear promptly, as you want them to, in the printed proceedings, and the Editor of the Magazine insists upon this. You cannot expect to see these reports in the printed proceedings if you do not furnish the Recording Secretary with these papers. I hope you will attend to this and do it promptly.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam Chairman, I rise to a question of privilege.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Draper asks a question of privilege.

Mrs. DRAPER. As I was not present yesterday when the election of officers took place, being absent in the performance of my duties, it was impossible for me to bring a subject before you which I should have done then, and would like to do now. When I accepted the position of Treasurer General last year the services of a clerk were given me. At different times during the year the Board has very kindly granted me any additional clerical assistance that I found necessary; I suppose they understood that I really needed such assistance. I should
prefer to leave it with this Congress to decide upon the clerical assistance given to the Treasurer General, but I wish to say that it would be impossible for me to accept the office unless I can be granted the necessary help, and I should wish to return the office to you vacant.

MISS DESHA. Madam Chairman, I move that she have the necessary clerical assistance.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion, ladies. All who are in favor of it will please say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried. This Congress, then, empowers the Board of Management to furnish Mrs. Draper with all necessary clerical assistance as Treasurer General. I want the Recording Secretary to state to you certain business which was referred to this Congress by the National Board during the last year. There were certain questions which the Board declined to settle. They would not take the responsibility. The Recording Secretary will please read them and you will take such action as you deem best.

MRS. BUCHANAN. Madam President and Ladies: The first of these questions appeared in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE of May, 1895, volume VI, p. 639. The resolution was put by Mrs. Draper in regard to Chapter dues, and reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, The interpretation of the constitution by previous Boards conflicts in regard to the payment of fees and dues;

Resolved, That hereafter if a member enter a Chapter within six months after the payment of her dues to the National Society direct, the Treasurer General is instructed to return one dollar to the Chapter on demand. This resolution dated from February 22, 1895, rescinds all previous motions that may conflict with it, is not retroactive, and continues in force until the Fifth Continental Congress, to whom the matter is referred for final decision."

MRS. MORGAN. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Morgan.

MRS. MORGAN. I am very sorry to trouble the Recording Secretary, but we did not hear, and would like to ask her to re-read the resolution.

SECRETARY re-reads the resolution.
A MEMBER. Madam President, we are very anxious to hear and understand this, but there is so much noise in this corner it is impossible.

CHAIRMAN. These are matters that have come before the Board of Management, and we did not feel like assuming the responsibility of settling them, and we do feel that you should attend to them now. It is your responsibility. The Chair is going to make an attempt to have order preserved so that you may hear what goes on. If it is necessary the doors will be closed while this is going on.

A MEMBER. It is important to every Chapter that we have this point settled forever. As I understand the matter it is this: If within six months after joining the National Society a member joins a Chapter one dollar of the two will be refunded to her Chapter. Is that all? Suppose she enters nine months after can she then demand that one dollar any time after six months?

CHAIRMAN. This distinctly states six months. Is there anything to be said upon this point? This comes before you in the form of a resolution from Mrs. Draper.

A MEMBER. I second it.

Mrs. DRAPER. If the new Chapters do not want it I do not know as I care.

Mrs. BACON. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Bacon.

Mrs. BACON. Is it the same as a rebate of dues?

CHAIRMAN. It is the same, I am told.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. Is there any further discussion on this point?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. This is a great courtesy to the Chapters, and I move that it be accepted.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

Miss TEMPLE. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Temple.

Miss TEMPLE. I want to say in behalf of the Southern Chapters, which are poor Chapters, and not rich like the Northern and Western Chapters, that this is a point that we appreciate very deeply, and that in bringing in the new members into my
own Chapter I have found always that one of the principal points of complaint against their becoming members is that two dollars of the three that is paid upon their becoming members goes to the National Society and only one dollar goes to the Chapter, and they feel that this is an unjust discrimination and an unjust distribution of the money. It was touched upon mildly in the Congress of last year, and I was very much in hopes that it would be brought up in full at this Congress, and as this is a slight turn in the direction of allowing a little larger sum to the Chapters I am sure we will appreciate it very much, and I hope that in future meetings this subject will be more fully touched upon, because it leaves our Chapters very poor. In some of our Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution it is impossible for us to pay the expenses of our delegates and Regents because we have not the funds. We feel unwilling to ask the ladies for a larger sum than that, so that at any future time that we are able to give any larger amount to our Chapters I am sure that it will meet with hearty commendation by the members.

Mrs. Burdett. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Burdett, of Vermont.

Mrs. Burdett. I would like to say that in our little State of Vermont if it had not been for that $3 we might have had a good many more members. It don't seem very much to some of you, perhaps, but to poor people who have six or eight children to bring up it does seem a great amount, and we are very thankful to Mrs. Draper for her suggestion.

Mrs. Hinkle. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Hinkle, of Ohio.

Mrs. Hinkle. I move that the recommendation of the Board be accepted.

A Member. I second the motion.

Mrs. Draper. It was unanimously passed by the Board. I think it is right to say the resolution of the Board.

Chairman. If there is nothing further on this subject we will proceed. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. Morgan. Madam Chairman.
CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Morgan.

MRS. MORGAN. I would like to impress upon the Congress the necessity of keeping a larger amount of money in the State. We are sending a great deal of our money every year to Washington to the general fund, and we are reserving very little in our State. We have a great deal of work to do there, and we would be very glad for any resolution to be offered which would result in keeping more money in the State.

CHAIRMAN. You have all heard this resolution and all understand it, and the question has been called. All those in favor of the motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it. Railroad certificates that have not been signed should be presented for signature at once, as the railroad agents will not believe in them after five p.m. today.

A MEMBER (of Massachusetts). This matter was brought up last year by one of the State Regents, in the shape of a motion that an amendment be made to the constitution as to annual dues, fifty cents to be sent to the National Society and one dollar and fifty cents retained in the Chapters.

CHAIRMAN. The question, I believe, has been disposed of and you can scarcely open it now. The Recording Secretary will please read the next one.

SECRETARY. In the February number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, page 279, in regard to limitation of Chapter officers as well as national officers the following resolution was presented by Miss Blunt, of Maryland. It is as follows: "That this Board bring before the next Congress the question of having limitation in office applied to Chapter officers as well as national officers, according to the constitution," article IV, section 1.

MRS. McLEAN. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. McLean.

MRS. McLEAN. I rise to say that the constitution now gives the Chapters the power to make their own by-laws, so that they transgress no constitutional point. I move that the matter be referred to the Board of Management.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.
CHAIRMAN. These matters have been put before the Board of Management repeatedly and the Board has refused to touch anything referring to the Congress.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. McCartney.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. May I state here what you must all know, that the National Society is created by the Regents and their delegates. I do not believe that the National Board should meddle any further with the Chapters.

Mrs. MCLEAN. I call the question, Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. The question has been called. We will have no further discussion upon this point. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried.

Mrs. MCLEAN. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLEAN. May we continue to consider the business before the house?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. McCartney.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I had a resolution before the house yesterday—

CHAIRMAN. Does it pertain to unfinished business? (Chairman makes some announcements regarding articles lost and found.) Mrs. McCartney, what is your motion?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. That this Congress authorize the publication of a Directory to be issued as soon as possible after the close of this Congress, the compiler of which shall be appointed by the National Board of Management, and the sum necessary shall be determined by same body.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I would like to ask, Madam Chairman, that Dr. McGee state the purpose of it, so that the Congress may understand a little better what it is.

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee is requested by Mrs. McCartney to make a statement in regard to the Directory so that the Congress may understand more thoroughly what it is.

Mrs. McCARTNEY re-reads her motion and adds, "and the price I suppose also fixed. It was too small last year."
Dr. McGee. I should be glad to give any information that
the members desire. How many of the ladies present at the
Congress have copies of the Directory which was issued the
past year. (Ladies respond by rising.) At a meeting of the
Board of Management prior to the last Congress the details re-
garding the Directory were agreed upon, and it was then de-
cided that the edition should be only five hundred. That num-
ber is entirely exhausted and a number of members are doing
their very best to get a new edition. If, therefore, a new
dition is ordered we will want to know how many copies shall
be ordered and what price we shall charge for them.

Chairman. (Addressing some ladies who are discussing the
matter with each other). Ladies, if you have anything to say
address the Chair.

Mrs. Ritchie. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Ritchie.

Mrs. Ritchie. I move that one thousand copies be ordered.

Chairman. Mrs. McCartney has a motion before the house.

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

Mrs. Emerson. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Emerson.

Mrs. Emerson. Last year I had but fifty names at the ses-
sion of February, but only eighteen names succeeded in get-
ing into that. To-day I have nearly one hundred. I feel that
we ought to have at least twelve hundred or fifteen hundred
copies.

Chairman. A motion is before the house that the Directory
be ordered. Is there a second to that motion?

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. All in favor of that motion will please say "aye,"
contrary "no." It is carried. The Directory is ordered.

Miss Pike. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Miss Pike.

Miss Pike. I move that a supplement be printed just before
the meeting of the Continental Congress each year contain-
ing the names of the officers of the Chapters, because they
are newly elected some of them, elected in the spring, we
have really not a correct Directory when we have a Directory
of the first of the year, so far as the officers of the Chapter are concerned.

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. It has been moved that a supplement in addition to the Directory shall be issued just before the meeting of the Continental Congress each year so that you may have the names of the recently elected Chapter officers. There is a second. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried.

Miss Richards. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Miss Richards.

Miss Richards. I move that two thousand copies be published for the reason that I think it is the most useful handbook that a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution can carry with her.

A Member. I second that motion.

Chairman. All in favor of ordering two thousand copies will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it. Two thousand copies are ordered.

Dr. McGee. I would like to say, Madam Chairman, if it is to be published that its accuracy depends entirely upon the Chapters themselves, and it depends in large measure on the promptness of Chapter officials in sending information here.

Mrs. McCartney. There is no reason why they should not do that.

Mrs. McLean. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLean. I would simply like to say that a Directory is a directory of names, with addresses, of members of this Society, not other detailed information.

Chairman. The Recording Secretary has a resolution to read.

Secretary. This is a resolution offered by Miss Virginia Miller, and is as follows: "Resolved, That this Congress recommend to the Committee on Revision of the Constitution the consideration of limiting the term of office of State Regents."

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. It has been moved and seconded that this Con-
gess recommend to the Committee on Revision of the Constitution the consideration of limiting the term of office of State Regents.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I ask five minutes? (Granted). Ladies, I have the permission of the Chair, and I trust of Congress, for five minutes: I am the greatest believer in the world in the grave old wisdom of sincerity. I would like to say a word or two on the subject of the Revision Committee. Just one year ago this afternoon you passed a unanimous resolution appointing a Revision Committee. I hold in my hand papers which will represent some small amount of the work that has already been done by myself and some other members. I simply want to state for that Revision Committee that we had no intention of endeavoring to have one member of this Congress adopt any provisions which we could submit to you in writing, unless they are absolutely in accord with the full, great majority voice of this house. We have been appointed to go over the constitution and not according to our own views, but the views received in letters such as these, which any member should choose to address to that Revision Committee, and whose communication will be most welcome. We have gone over this constitution thoroughly, and we come here prepared to accept it in toto. I have already heard that there was some misapprehension of the committee's duty. It need not receive one single word next year unless it sees fit, but the Revision Committee, of which the retiring President General has made me chairman, will enter as condensed a form as possible for your pleasure. I have occupied but two minutes instead of five.

CHAIRMAN. You have the thanks of the house. Miss Miller's resolution is before the house. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

SECRETARY again reads Miss Miller's resolution.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion. All in favor of it will please say "aye," contrary "no."
Mrs. Lockwood. You already have your law. That certainly must be reconsidered before you can make a new one here.

Miss Washington. I think if every member would read the constitution she would know the law.

A Member. Is there not some limit to the term of office of the national officers?

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. Lockwood. I move that this matter be referred to the Revision Committee.

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. All in favor of referring this question to the Revision Committee will please say "aye," contrary "no." The motion is carried. The Secretary has another resolution to read, offered by Mrs. Shippen.

Secretary (Reading). Resolved, That the Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution be authorized to select a larger hall for the meeting of the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution for 1897, the expense to be left to their discretion.

Loudly seconded.

Chairman. Is there any discussion upon this point?

Several members request that motion be re-read.

Secretary re-reads Mrs. Shippen’s motion.

Chairman. You will understand that the Board does not feel authorized to go to any greater expense.

Mrs. McLean. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLean. I wish to offer an amendment. I would offer a resolution to this effect, that the President General of this Society appoint a committee from the present Congress to make the arrangements for the coming Congress. [Applause.]

Chairman. You have heard the amendment. Is there any discussion upon this? Is there any second to it?

A Member. I second it.

Mrs. Shippen. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Shippen.
Mrs. Shippen. Why take it out of our Board? I think that is a slap on the body we have just elected to manage our affairs.

Chairman. You have heard the amendment and the second. Is there any further discussion upon this amendment? All in favor of this amendment will please say "aye," contrary "no." The amendment is lost. The motion you have heard, ladies, that the Board of Management be empowered to select a larger hall for your accommodation. There has been a second. Is there any further discussion upon it? All in favor of the motion will please say "aye," "contrary "no." The motion is carried. The Secretary has another resolution from Mrs. Shippen, which she will read.

Secretary (reading). Resolved, That the Congress change the day of meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the 30th day of April, the day of the inauguration at Washington.

Mrs. Shippen. We have now between four and five hundred ladies absent from their homes on Washington's Birthday, which is a national holiday with us all, and I have asked that we be allowed to stay at home on that day, the young ladies with their young children, and the old women with their old children. I think the 30th of April would be a much more appropriate date for us to adopt as a day of meeting, in commemoration of the inauguration of the man who was made by this country its very first President.

Mrs. Hamilton. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Hamilton.

Mrs. Hamilton. This morning it was moved that the report of the Continental Hall Committee be taken up at three o'clock. It is now three o'clock, will you hear the report?

Chairman. This matter will be disposed of which is now before you.

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. Lockwood. I merely want to say you can do nothing with this question. You have a constitution; you have got to abide by it as far as the 22d of February goes. When you
have made a new constitution you can change the date, if you want to.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. McCartney.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Our constitution says that our election of officers shall take place on the 22d of February. Our officers were elected yesterday and our constitution ignored. This subject ought to be brought to the attention of this Congress. While I would not say anything about the day, we should agree in future. As it stands now I cannot see that the 22d of February cuts any figure in this Congress.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The constitution says, "The annual meeting of the Continental Congress shall be held in Washington City, District of Columbia, during the week in which the 22d of February falls. At this meeting the report of the Board of Management shall be considered; all the officers of the National Society shall be elected by ballot, and such business transacted as the good of the Society may require."

CHAIRMAN. You have not broken your constitution by electing your officers on any other day. You have not done anything with this resolution. You must dispose of it.

Dr. McGEE. Madam Chairman, I move that it be referred to the Revision Committee.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of referring this resolution to the Revision Committee will please say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried and the resolution is referred to the Revision Committee.

Mrs. SHEPARD. At the request of the President General, Mrs. Foster, a short report was requested from Mrs. Keim, of Connecticut, who has been from time to time in Washington during the past year, and after that is read I should like to have the Congress be so kind as to pass upon these suggestions which were read to you the other day.

Mrs. KEIM takes the platform.

CHAIRMAN. This matter is considered of sufficient importance to ask that the doors be closed and order, as far as possible, enforced.
To the President General, Officers, and Delegates of the Fifth Continental Congress, D. A. R.: I have been requested by the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee, of which I am a member, and also by the President General to prepare for the information of the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, now in session, a report showing what has been done by that committee during the past year.

I regret to say that owing to circumstances beyond the control of the chairman of the committee no meeting was called. Therefore, so far as the work of the committee is concerned, the perfection of preliminary arrangements and the recommendation of a line of progressive action remain where they stood at the time of the meeting of the Fourth Continental Congress.

The first formal meeting of this important committee was held upon the call of the chairman in New York City on June 18, 1894. There were present at that meeting six out of the ten members which then constituted the committee.

At the request of the members of that committee I took pleasure in preparing a "Retrospect" (covering eighteen octavo pages printed), giving "an official review of the proceedings of the Continental Congresses, the National Board of Management, and the previous committee Daughters of the American Revolution," respecting the building of a "Continental Hall" at Washington, District of Columbia. This paper, dated October 9, 1894, was addressed to the chairman of the committee. A small edition printed for the use of the Chapters under the different State Regencies was also delivered to the chairman at Chicago, Mrs. Henry M. Shepard.

The object of this "Retrospect" was to give such information as might be necessary to enable the Chapters throughout the country to move in intelligent cooperation with our own efforts as members of the National Society.

It is my opinion that this "Retrospect" should be distributed, if it has not already been so applied, to the different Chapters, or that a new edition (revised and brought down to date with other applicable information leading to more active work) should be printed. At least ten to fifty copies of this document should be mailed to each State and Chapter Regent, so that the entire membership of the Society shall know what has been done.

I am informed upon inquiry from official sources that there is now in hand a building fund of nearly $7,000, which has accumulated through careful management of the Society's revenues. The credit to this fund of surplus of revenue over expenditures I have no doubt could be largely increased if the national management had before it some practicable and accepted project leading up to the consummation of our hopes of having in the near future a Memorial or Continental Hall owned, equipped, and managed exclusively by the national organization known as the Daughters of the American Revolution—the great patriotic organization of
women which we represent in this Continental Congress here assembled.

The scheme proposed is a vast undertaking and should be so considered by every member of the Society. It is not sentimental nor utopian in its scope in the hands of a small, carefully selected committee adapted to the work. A large committee for purposes of active work is always cumbersome and invariably impedes by a diversity of counsel or often conflict of interests general or personal. It is also impracticable to get together a large committee, the members of which may be scattered from Maine to Texas and Washington to Florida. This in itself might prostrate the work of those in position to carry the movement on to a prospective consummation, and another year will have passed away with no better prospects of a Continental Hall than are presented to-day.

It seems to be agreed on all sides that such an institution would be a great benefit to the Society. The membership of 12,200 to-day may be 20,000 in another year. A Memorial Hall such as is proposed would be a bond of cohesion, union, and strength.

The first committee on this subject of a "A Home" was proposed on October 24, 1891, approaching five years ago, by Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, of New York, one of the founders of our Society. At a meeting of the National Board, December 14, 1891, these resolutions were unanimously adopted.

At the same time the suggestion of Mrs. Marshall MacDonald was adopted, which proposed as a supplementary resolve that "the Treasurer General open an account by which all life membership fees in the National Society and payment for Chapter charters or certificates should be appropriated to creating a Permanent Fund for the erection of a fireproof building for the preservation of the records of the Society."

This was the official beginning of the movement and the inauguration of the Building Fund.

As I have mentioned, the fund has been growing, but the building is not yet in sight.

Each section of the country would be represented on the committee, which would be proposed for business only. As a preliminary move, the chairman of the committee would be unhampered by details which come later in the movement; the usual and fatal embarrassments of non-attendance in committee work would be avoided by fixing the quorum. I would have it so that whatever number be present after public and written individual notification that number shall be sufficient for the transaction of business, as all acts ultimately would pass under the eye of the National Board of Management before effective. The meeting in Washington, the headquarters of the National Society, would keep the committee and the National Board in touch with each other, and the chairman, who should be considered ex-officio a member of the National Board, would have an opportunity to confer at the regular meetings of the Board.

The official sanction of three-fourths of the State Regents and Chapters in each State and Territory and of three-fourths of the States and
Territories on the rolls of the Society would make a very comprehensive consensus of opinion and authority of the Society on such a momentous and responsible undertaking.

I submit, in a separate paper but as part of this report, as a means of bringing before you a realization of what we contemplate, a sketch plan of a Memorial Continental Hall or Temple of Patriotism which conforms in its general features to the views expressed to me by our late President General, Mrs. Harrison.

I shall not incorporate here an explanation of the plan, but shall undertake to do so verbally.

Respectfully and cordially submitted to the Fifth Continental Congress Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM,
Vice President General, D. A. R.,
Member Committee on Continental Hall.
[A suggestion of Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, of the National Committee, in accordance with the views urgently pressed by the late Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, President General D. A. R.]
THE PROPOSED CONTINENTAL HALL.

In order that our readers may have a tangible view of some of the requirements of a structure such as the Daughters of the American Revolution propose to erect in Washington, District of Columbia, the following study on that subject, submitted with the report of Mrs. Keim for the Committee on Continental Hall, is herewith given as an appendix to that report. It must be understood that this plan has not been adopted, but it is a study and may be taken as an appendix to the report of the committee:

A study in the pure colonial school of architecture, strengthened by modern fire-proof material. Lot worked upon, 70x150 feet, costing (— ), with building not to exceed $100,000, complete—fire-proof. Comprising an official part in front, 40x50 feet (four stories and basement), for all working offices of the Society; basement, janitor and heating apparatus; first floor, appropriate shops and offices; second floor, the Society offices as drawn; third floor, two large parlors, suitable for monthly meetings and a banquet hall, also suitable for other purposes; fourth floor, studios and other offices, with elevator and electric lights, etc. Adjoining by hall-ways a fire-proof museum of two stories and cellar, 55x80 feet; basement, a full working printing room, with presses, for the Magazine and Society work in general; first floor, for women small offices and studios to rent (?); second floor, the main hall for museum and statuary, surrounded by thirteen ante-rooms or alcoves for the exhibits of the revolutionary relics from the thirteen original States, the newer States having ante-rooms in the surrounding gallery, one tier above, and covered by an iron and glass roof, to be colored to temper the light for day time meetings when the statues are removed into alcoves, giving a hall 60x35, that will accommodate 800 people, and 1,000 or more in alcoves and galleries.

Mrs. RITCHIE. I was under the impression that Vermont was not one of the original States, but that Maryland was. I think that Maryland proved herself during the Revolution.

Mrs. McLEAN. Are we now deciding upon the plan of the building?

CHAIRMAN. Not at all. The chairman of the Continental Hall Committee will please state her questions.

Mrs. SHEPARD. The first question is, "Shall we buy property improved or unimproved?"

The Congress will kindly remember that the Committee on Continental Hall asked them to write down these six questions a day or two ago in order that they might vote on this question this afternoon. It is impossible for any committee to do as wisely as the Congress, and the Congress must accept the re-
sponsibility. The six questions asked are: First. Shall we buy property improved or unimproved? Second. Shall we raise the money by voluntary subscription or by the medium of a stock company? Third. Shall we have in our building an auditorium, in which to hold our future Congresses? (Cries of "Yes!") Fourth. Are we to have a kitchen and dining-room? Fifth. Are we to have any bed-rooms in the building? (Cries of "No!") Sixth. Are we to have offices which could be rented to artists or other professional women, &c.? These are the six questions upon which you are to act to-day.

CHAIRMAN. The chairman will please read the first question.

Mrs. Tittmann. Madam Chairman, we are unable to hear on account of the noise.

CHAIRMAN. The audience is requested to keep quiet, so that the members of the Congress may hear. The Chairma will please read the first question and the Congress will be asked to act upon it.

Mrs. Shepard re-reads first question.

Dr. McGee. I move that we buy unimproved property.

Seconded loudly.

Mrs. Ballinger. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Ballinger.

Mrs. Ballinger. I would like to ask if we buy unimproved property would it not be with the understanding that the place would be historical? (Cries of "No! No!")

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee has made a motion that we buy unimproved property, and it was seconded. All those in favor—

Mrs. Tittmann. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Tittmann.

Mrs. Tittmann. Is the question open to discussion?

CHAIRMAN. Have you anything to say, Mrs. Tittmann?

Mrs. Tittmann. I have heard a lady ask if $100,000 included the buying of the building and the ground.

Cries of "No! No!"

Mrs. Keim. I hope you will decide to vote more than $100,000.

Mrs. Henry. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Henry.
Mrs. HENRY. Do I understand that the lot is to cost $100,000.

Cries of "Question! Question! State the question!"

MRS. WITTENMYER. Mrs. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Wittenmyer, of Pennsylvania.

MRS. WITTENMYER. Mrs. Chairman, I trust there will be no hasty action on this important question. I am thoroughly and decidedly in favor of the project and don't wish to throw a single impediment in the way, but I rather warn against hasty action. We don't expect to build this hall this year. I think we should have a committee to consider it and they would be able to come here next year with property in view, either improved or unimproved, that they could present and we act upon intelligently. If we act in this way to-day why we act upon something that we know nothing about, and unfortunately our committee knows nothing about. Now, I am in favor of a splendid, large hall, but I am not in favor of going largely in debt. [Applause.] It is a great deal easier to raise money before you get in debt than it is after you get in debt. If we will resolve here to-day to build a creditable hall, without giving the dimensions, which we cannot give until we know what we can do, until we have a good part of the money within reach of the tips of our fingers, if we first resolve to build such hall and make calls for contributions, we will perhaps be better able to decide what we can do this time next year.

CHAIRMAN. The chairman of the committee wishes to make a statement.

MRS. SHEPARD. As the committee understands, there is no question before this Congress as to having a hall. That was decided long ago. The question now is, shall we buy improved or unimproved property. Mrs. McLean has made a very wise suggestion that we might buy property with a very small house on it. It might be well to buy such property, and the question might be changed, if the Congress will so permit, to read, "Shall we buy property which will be suitable for the erection of a Continental Hall"—well, I know what I mean and you know what I mean.
Dr. McGee. I accept the amendment, Madam Chairman, whatever it is.

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee accepts the amendment whatever it is.

Mrs. Peck. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Peck.

Mrs. Peck. This committee was formed three years ago. One year ago they presented this same question for your consideration, but the Congress took no action. Certainly a committee which has been formed three years and has been working at intervals ever since cannot be considered a hasty committee.

Mrs. Ritchie. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Ritchie.

Mrs. Ritchie. I move that question be left to the discretion of the committee.

Mrs. Roby. I second that motion.

Mrs. Berry. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Berry.

Mrs. Berry. I would suggest that the motion be put in this form, that we buy unimproved property or partially improved property.

A Member. I second that amendment.

CHAIRMAN. Will you act upon the amendment, which has been seconded, that you buy unimproved or partially improved property?

A Member. May I suggest "A suitable site?"

Cries of "Question! Question!"

Mrs. Hill. Unimproved property is bad property to hold—

CHAIRMAN. The question before you is on the amendment. You have heard it and you understand it. Dr. McGee accepts this amendment. All in favor of this amendment—

Mrs. Tittmann. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Tittmann.

Mrs. Tittmann. Will you kindly inform us whether this is an amendment in the first or second degree?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Berry is asked to state her amendment so that the Congress will understand.
Mrs. Berry. It is that we buy unimproved or partially improved property.

Chairman. All in favor of this amendment will please say "aye," contrary "no." It is undecided. How will you have your vote? A rising vote is called for. As many as favor this amendment will rise—

Calls of "Order!"

Mrs. Harrison. I move to amend the amendment by substituting "a suitable site."

Chairman. Mrs. Harrison moves to amend the amendment by substituting "a suitable site." Is there a second.

A Member. I second the amendment.

Chairman. All those in favor of the amendment will please say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried. Now the question is on the resolution as amended. As many as favor the resolution as amended will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it. The Chairman will please read the second question.

Mrs. Shepard (reading). Second, shall we raise the money by voluntary subscription or by medium of a stock company?

Mrs. Sherman. Madam Chairman.

Mrs. Sherman. I move that we raise the money by voluntary subscription.

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. It is moved that the money be raised by voluntary subscription. Discussion is in order.

Mrs. Kent. I am requested to read the following suggestion from a member not entitled to vote, and therefore not able to offer a resolution in person:

"Resolved, That this Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution have an honor roll for subscribers to the building fund of Continental Hall. That the names of States sending contributions be placed on such roll in the order of the amount of subscription. That all donors of five dollars or upwards shall have their names engraved on separate panel (cries of "No! No!") and preserved in Continental Hall. It is also resolved that each one of the 12,222 members pledge to give or collect ten dollars ($10) within the next six months for the building and its equipment." Can you all do that?
Mrs. Henry. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Henry.

Mrs. Henry. I move the money be raised by a stock company.

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. The amendment has been seconded.

Miss Pike. Is it open for discussion?

Chairman. The amendment has been seconded—

Miss Pike. I would like to say to this Congress that I consulted with a business man in regard to forming a stock company of the Daughters of the American Revolution. He said to me, and he is a very good business man, too, a successful one—he said to me any benevolent or charitable or patriotic society that forms a stock company makes a grave mistake. [Applause.] In the first place each share of stock carries with it a vote. In the second place, it is a very complicated affair. In the third place, if any member of this Association holding certain shares of stock were to die and leave any debts for which her property would be sold, those shares of stock would be sold to the highest bidder, and those shares could not be prevented from falling into the hands of any outsider. They might be taken by outsiders who might be entirely hostile to this Association and to its aims and purposes, and these shares might be so gathered together in certain hands that they would vote against everything we desired and would manage that building as they saw fit. Stocks are fluctuating, but bonds are stable. If we raise the money by subscription and issue bonds upon the property, for which certain interest is paid, as long as we pay the interest nothing could be done to our property. It would stand there to guarantee that debt, and our own members could take up most of those bonds. Then not only might outsiders seize upon those shares of stock, but even some ambitious, unscrupulous Daughters of the American Revolution, even, some ambitious and unscrupulous person might buy up a great majority of the shares and manage this building. Then in regard to the subscriptions. Can we each subscribe to this? Perhaps we might induce some of our friends to do so; some public-spirited, grand-hearted person might make a donation or endowment. Then we should have a board of trustees to man-
age all this and take it out of our own Board. Then I think it would be as safe as it is possible for any human association to be. I am strongly opposed to a stock company. More than that, stocks are liable for debts, each stockholder is personally responsible, but bonds carry no responsibility.

Mrs. Hamilton. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Hamilton.

Mrs. Hamilton. I understand the question before the house is, Shall we raise the money by voluntary subscription or not? Can we vote on that question?

Mrs. Shepard. May the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee say one word?

Cries of "Yes! Yes!"

Mrs. Shepard. I wish to say that what has just been said so ably by our friend from the District has been said several times, perhaps not so eloquently, in the committee. The committee have thought of this constantly for two years, and it is the unanimous voice of your committee, if that has any weight with you, that this money be raised by voluntary subscription. It seems so much better to do it in this way.

Mrs. Hogg. Madam Chairman, I rise to a question of privilege. Time is passing very rapidly—can we not call for the question?

Chairman. The question before you now is, shall this money be raised by voluntary subscription. It has been moved and seconded that we raise the money by voluntary subscription. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it. It is carried. The chairman will please read the next question.

Mrs. Shepard (reading). Shall we have in our building an auditorium in which to hold future Congresses?

A Member. I move that we have an auditorium.

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. You have heard the motion. It has been moved and seconded that you have an auditorium. All in favor of the motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried. You will have an auditorium. The chairman will read the next question.
Mrs. Shepard (reading). Shall we have a kitchen and dining room?

Cries of "No! No!"

Mrs. Shepard. It will be very hard in cold weather not to have them. It seems to your committee that you should have a kitchen and dining-room of some sort.

Mrs. Hogg. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Hogg.

Mrs. Hogg. How soon do we expect to begin this hall? Is it necessary to enter into all these details to-day?

Mrs. Shepard. The committee simply want something to work upon.

Chairman. You have voted to have a hall long ago, ladies.

Mrs. Hogg. I think it would be better to leave these minor details until the time for commencing the building.

Mrs. Keim. It is impossible, ladies, for the committee to go ahead until they have some idea what the hall is wanted for, whether you will have offices or not, whether it is to be partially given up to business, or not. It will determine what you buy. These matters are pertinent that we may know something as to what is your wish.

Chairman. The question has been asked for. I presume you are ready for it. It is whether you shall have a dining-room and kitchen.

Mrs. McLean. I would like to resolve that as the first necessity for this hall is a memorial hall and a hall in which to hold our Congresses, that such a building to be built, with permission to add as shall seem necessary — (cries of "No! No!"

"Question! Question!"

Chairman. The question is called. All those in favor of having a dining-room and kitchen in our building will please say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it. You will have a dining-room and kitchen. The chairman will read the next question.

Mrs. Shepard (reading). Fifth. Are we to have any bedrooms in our building?

"No! No!"

Chairman. It is not necessary to put this question at all.
Mrs. Shepard. I suppose, then, it is your wish that this building shall be a sacred repository for our relics and records, with abundant offices for the President General and various other matters pertaining to the National Board.

Mrs. Keim. If you desire a dignified, residential auditorium, where you will have beautiful things and no offices, you must buy property in the residential part of the city, which is very expensive and rather remote. Would it not be better to locate more in the business part of the city, where you could rent out some offices and make something from that? Where are you going to get your revenue to run it each year if you do not have offices or stores of some sort in a building? I simply wish to state if you determine upon a building in the residential part of the city, where you could possibly have no income from it, you must consider the yearly outgo to support it, its repairs and the care of it. But if it were located centrally you might have a few offices and perhaps a bookshop—(cries of "No! No!")

Mrs. McCartney. I would suggest that the income be derived from renting the auditorium.

Mrs. Wilbour. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Wilbour.

Mrs. Wilbour. I would suggest that it be rented for musicales.

Mrs. Peck. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Peck.

Mrs. Peck. I would like to say, in regard to this question of offices, &c., that we have a building of this sort in our city which has been a most successful business enterprise and paid a dividend every year, by renting our large auditorium for musicales and lectures—sometimes we rent the entire building for receptions—and it has never been necessary to have anything business-like there.

Mrs. McCartney. I suggest that it be rented to the Sons of the American Revolution.

Miss Washington. And charge them two dollars a head.

Mrs. Henry. We have a Washington Club, composed entirely of ladies, and they have bought and partly paid for a building in which the only revenue is derived from renting it
for series of lectures, and things of that sort, and it pays a
sufficient revenue to at least keep the interest of the debts
down.

Mrs. SHERMAN. Madam Chairman.
CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Sherman.
Mrs. SHERMAN. Cannot all these details be arranged later?
CHAIRMAN. They can.
Mrs. SHERMAN. I move, then, that the question of the Con-
tinental Hall rest.
CHAIRMAN. It has been moved that the question of the Con-
tinental Hall rest. Is there a second?
A MEMBER. I second the motion.
CHAIRMAN. All in favor of the motion to let the question
of the Continental Hall rest will please say "aye," opposed
no." It is carried. The Continental Hall rests.
Miss DESHA. Madam Chairman.
CHAIRMAN. Miss Desha.
Miss DESHA. I would like to offer the following resolution.
"WHEREAS, Many of the officers and members of the Society
of the Daughters of the Revolution desire to unite with us;
and
"Whereas, They have been told that we would not accept
them,
"Resolved. That a committee be appointed to confer with
them and assure them of welcome when they have complied
with all our requirements."
I also ask that Mrs. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, be allowed
the privilege of addressing you.
CHAIRMAN. You have heard the resolution. Is there a
second?
A MEMBER. I second it.
CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this motion will please say
"aye," contrary "no." It is carried. Will the Congress ac-
cord the courtesy of the house to Mrs. White for ten minutes?
The Chair takes pleasure in introducing Mrs. White, of Brook-
lyn.
Mrs. WHITE. I have been received so cordially here that I
scarcely can find words to thank you one and all. I joined in
Brooklyn the only patriotic society we have. I joined under a
Regent appointed by your Board, who was one of your charter members and who organized her Society, and owing to sickness in my own family I was obliged to wait until about ten months ago. I put in my papers. I did not know there were two Societies. I found myself wandering about and asking where was the National Society, but I did not see it. I do not want you to feel that I am a renegade daughter. I claim I am not. I got lost and they have been so good to me that I know there is more joy over the one that is found than there is over the ninety and nine. I have not left them, because I want to bring them all to you. I went before the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution last week and told them I was coming here. I pointed to the motto of the Daughters of the Revolution which is "Liberty, Home, and Country." I took the liberty of [words lost] now home. I took the liberty also of uttering the resolution that we raise the money by voluntary subscription, and that we make an honor roll. I believe you would get the money that way. I have not done much else but raise money in the last quarter of a century. I have raised more than half a million dollars and done it easily. Now if you make an honor roll, perhaps some could not give $10, but I think they could beg it, and do your realize that if each one of us got that amount in six months we would have over $120,000 to begin with, for I know my number was 12,222. Then a great many would get more money than this. I want a Continental Hall as much as anybody. I have been very much interested in listening to the reports of the State Regents from the far West. I was born in Ohio, was brought up in Illinois, and lived in St. Louis. I moved to Iowa and spent my honeymoon of seven years. I then came to New York, and my ancestors came from Vermont and Connecticut. I am patriotic all the way through. Now will you allow me to speak a little for country? I think I will tell you something that you don't know because I think that some of the best educated people in our country don't know it. I have found college men renowned who have never heard what I am going to tell you now. (Reads from manuscript to the limit of her time).
MARTYRS OF THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

At the battle of Long Island, in August, 1776, the British Army captured 4,000 Federal soldiers. Not knowing what else to do with them, nor how to guard so many prisoners, it was decided to use as prisons the transports which had brought the soldiers from England, together with some abandoned ships of war. These were anchored in New York Harbor. They were easily guarded there, and when once on board these vessels, they literally left hope behind. Their sufferings were beyond the power of description. They were crowded into the holds and between decks by night, without a ray of light to cheer the sick and dying—so crowded they could not move about—and only by simultaneous movement did they manage to lie down. Starved for want of food, smothered for want of air, the less hardy of the men were soon relieved by death. But for more than seven years this crowding was continued, for all the naval prisoners were eventually transferred to these ships, and consigned to the care of that fiend in human shape, Captain Cunningham, whose crimes and tortures were afterwards recounted in his own country, when, in 1791, he was tried, confessed, and was convicted and executed for forgery.

Fever, smallpox, measles and other disorders swept them speedily out of life, and the "carcasses," as the polluted bodies were designated by the brutal officer in charge, were carried ashore and buried in trenches in the sand.

When the war was ended, the story was told by the remnant of men who survived. Of them, a young Virginian named Cooper, did much for his comrades, in the way of comforting promise of what glory should be theirs, when America was free and independent; when the story of their hardships should be made known, and the dishonored bones of those heroes should be gathered together, and a monument erected over the graves of all who should suffer these ignoble deaths. Each morning the officer appeared on deck and offered amnesty to all who would accept it, and enlist in the army of the King, with rations for the starving, with clothing in place of rags, cleanliness in place of filth, and better than all else, freedom to breathe again God's pure air, of which they had so long been deprived. And what is the record of that body of brave men? It is said that only one in all those thousands of heroes went over to the enemy, and to our everlasting glory be it recorded that one was a foreigner, a Hessian. I have not been able to find that one of our American soldiers, even under that torture, sold his "birthright for the mess of pottage."

How universally this was rejected, let the long lists of dead answer. From one of those floating charnel houses, "the Old Jersey," there was an average of about ten dead prisoners brought up each morning from the pestilential hold or between decks where they had passed away. There is an estimate that over 11,000 died on this ship alone, while she lay at anchor, in Wallabout Bay, and the names are recorded in the Brit-
ish war office of 7,950 who died on the Jersey alone. They died that we
might live; that we might grow great, and rich, and strong; that we
might lead the world in art, and science, and civilization.

And yet they are the unremembered dead. Not one in every hundred
of the inhabitants of the United States remembers the story of their
lives, or the story of their deaths; nor that the ground which held their
bones was once sold by the city of Brooklyn for taxes; nor that after the
bank caved in, and the march of progress cut into the ground, and the
bones were being washed out to sea, that a Mr. Benjamin Aycrigg em-
ployed the poor children in the neighborhood to gather them up at one
cent a pound, that he might give them burial. Spasmodic attempts
have been made by many societies, and by many individuals; by patriots
and politicians to retrieve this wrong. Patriotic congressmen have
wasted their breath in calling on Congress to build a monument to the
martyrs of the prison ships of the War of the Revolution. Failure hith-
terto has crowned each enterprise with defeat, and now the American
people are determined. An organization has been formed on Long
Island. An ex-congressman who used all his influence to induce Con-
gress to set apart a sum for this purpose, the Hon. Felix Campbell, of
the People's Trust Company, is treasurer.

The Monument Committee have decided that on their calendar "their
is no such word as fail," and they pledge themselves to fulfill the prom-
ise the young evangelist Cooper made to his dying comrades in the
prison. Let every patriot in our land, man or woman or child, take up
the cry and call so loud that every citizen of this glorious Republic shall
hear the sound, and gathering tribute from palatial city to prairie farm
house, from the coffers of the rich and the pockets of the poor, shall
hasten to honor the graves of our ancestors. This will be done, and done
largely by individual gift. The grateful Sons and the grateful Daughters,
all patriots, will contribute, and a monument shall be set up which will
be worthy of those who died, and worthy of the country for which they
sacrificed their lives.

And where shall this monument be placed? Where else than on that
plot of ground wherein their bones repose; that spot of verdure toward
which their eyes turned with longing during those weary years while
they languished on the prison ships. By a merciful, and to us of to-day
it seems a miraculous, Providence, the site of General Greene's old fort,
where General Putnam also held headquarters, is left to us intact, undese-
crated by either street or building. A plot of more than 40 acres, set in
the midst of a populous city by the sea, in near proximity to the battle-
field of Long Island, where 4,000 of them were taken prisoners in one
day, in sight of the scene of their martyrdom, is set apart by the hand of
destiny and kept for us sacred although forgotten. We have, like Mar-
tha, been "cumbered with much serving." We older people have
busied ourselves with the world's work, and amused ourselves with the
world's pleasures, while our children have grown up and forgotten, and
their children have come upon the scene, and the old story has been forgotten to be told. More than five generations of allotted life have passed, and still our ancestors of the War of the Revolution are counted among the unremembered dead.

A titled foreigner lately visited our shores, and almost the first day of his sojourn among us asked his entertainers to show him our great buildings and monuments. He was shown the unfinished tomb of General Grant, and the bronze statues of Washington and Lincoln. "But have you not a monument to the heroes of the Revolution, for they were brave men. Have you nothing but Bunker Hill?" Alas, for human record, kept only in the memories of the busy men who keep pace with the rapid world of to-day! The entertainers of royalty did not even know there was a Gethsemane in our very midst, that within sight, from the highest building in New York, the spot can be seen where their bones are mouldering in the dust; where so many thousands died on the old Jersey alone, and there were fifteen transports in that terrible fleet anchored in the bay.

Patriots of the grandest Republic in the world, we call upon you today to waken from your sleep of more than a century and make atonement for our ingratitude. Let not the American Sons, nor any other Sons of the American Revolution, stand back to see who shall have the honor. Let not the Colonial Dames, nor the Daughters, nor the American Daughters, quibble longer in the settlement of the question as to who is entitled to sit on the right hand or the left. Let us join hands and complete the circle. From Maine to Louisiana, from the Gulf to the Northern Pacific, let us cross again to New England, and thus surround a territory so vast, so rich, so magnificent, that no voice disputes its claim to be the grandest wonder of the world. Let us no longer wait for legislative act to build this monument to our fathers. Let it be an act of reverence on the part of every individual. Let every dollar of the $200,000 asked for come with a blessing on its face, and come warm from the hearts of America's patriot children.

As the Southern matron sounded the call for the purchase of Mount Vernon, so let the call be heard for this monument to be built. It is said women were first at the tomb of our Lord, and we were told they were early at the sepulcher. Alas! we have not been early, but we will atone for the past by our determined efforts in this cause. We will gather our offerings from the whole country, and build such a monument that our children's children shall not need to ask, "What mean ye by these stones?" But the story will be already told, and told so well that it will remain in the minds of all the generations that are to come.

ELIZA M. CHANDLER WHITE.

MRS. TULLOCH. Madam Chairman.
CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Tulloch.

MRS. TULLOCH. I move that the rest of this address be printed in the minutes.
Mrs. Harrison. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Harrison, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Harrison. I ask for the indulgence of the house for a few minutes. We do not think it would be courtesy to you or to Pennsylvania not to announce to this Congress that the Philadelphia Chapter has been made custodian of the room in Independence Hall in the city of Philadelphia. Our object is restoration.

——— Hamilton, not Hamilton of New York, however, but the man who lived in the early colonial days of quiet Philadelphia. It is our object at once to begin work, and within a very few days I think our workmen will all begin the work of restoration. We were asked to take this room by the officers of the Philadelphia Chapter, feeling that it is a sacred trust and only worthy of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Chairman. There is a motion before the house, which has been seconded, that the remainder of Mrs. White’s address appear in the minutes. All in favor of this motion will please say “aye,” opposed “no.” The motion is carried. It will appear in the minutes.

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. Lockwood. I move that when the Congress adjourn for to-night they adjourn to meet to-morrow in this room at two o’clock. There is a large amount of unfinished business which needs attention, and should be finished up.

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. It has been moved and seconded that when this Congress adjourns to-night it adjourn to meet here to-morrow at two o’clock, as there is an enormous amount of unfinished business before you of the utmost importance. All in favor of this—

Mrs. McLean. You have accepted the invitation of the President General from four to six o’clock, and it is now past four o’clock.

“Question! Question!”

Chairman. The question is called. All in favor of meeting to-morrow to continue your business will say “aye”—

Mrs. McLean. What is the course of business for to-night?
CHAIRMAN. The reports of State Regents.

Mrs. McLEAN. I would like to suggest that if we adjourn for a business session to-morrow afternoon there would not be half of the Congress present, and it is important we should have our full membership here to transact this business. Is it not possible to limit the session to-morrow morning and go into business at an earlier hour than two o'clock?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair requests the ladies to remain until this question is settled.

Mrs. PECK. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Peck.

Mrs. PECK. Is there any possible way that the reports of the State Regents could be put to-morrow afternoon and the business this evening? I had much rather have my report placed on file than take up time that should be devoted to important business.

CHAIRMAN. Will the ladies kindly take their seats for five minutes and this question can be settled.

Mrs. PECK. I move, if it is in order, that the reports of the State Regents be deferred until to-morrow afternoon, and that we meet for business to-night at 7.30.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Is that an amendment to my motion?

Mrs. PECK. Yes.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD accepts the amendment.

Mrs. McLEAN objects to deferring the reading of State reports.

Mrs. TYLER concurs in the objection.

A MEMBER. I second the motion to have the business to-night.

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. The question is called. If there is no further discussion we will proceed. All in favor of this amendment to meet to-night at 7.30 for business, that is, the routine business and unfinished business instead of reports of State Regents and music, for which the programme calls, will say "aye."—

Mrs. TITTMANN. May I ask that we suspend the rules and substitute a business session?
CHAIRMAN. That is exactly what Mrs. Peck's motion means.

MRS. RITCHIE. Do you omit the music?

CHAIRMAN. Do you understand that this amendment calls for pure business to-night? All in favor of meeting to-night for business at 7.30 will please say "aye," opposed "no." It is carried. We will have business to-night at 7.30. Will you all be prompt?

MRS. SHEPARD. May the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee say that she has received the first voluntary subscription of $244.40 from . . . . . . . . . . . . . . of Charlottesville, Virginia.

A MEMBER. I move that we adjourn so as to accept the invitation extended by Mrs. Foster.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we adjourn so as to accept Mrs. Foster's invitation. All in favor of the motion will say "aye," opposed "no." Carried.

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**Evening Session, Friday, February 21.**

Congress called to order at 7.55, Mrs. Brackett in the chair.

Dr. McGee read a letter of invitation from Mrs. Stevenson to receive all Daughters of the American Revolution at the Normandie Saturday, February 22, at three o'clock.

MRS. MCCARTNEY. I move that the invitation of Mrs. Stevenson be accepted with thanks.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that Mrs. Stevenson's invitation be accepted with thanks. All in favor of that motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." It is so accepted.

The Reading Clerk has a letter to read to you, ladies.

The Reader—

WASHINGTON CITY, February 12, 1896.

*Mrs. John W. Foster, President General National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C., Madam: The joint committee of the patriotic societies of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution of the District of Co-
I anticipate having religious services at three o'clock p. m., February 23, at the New York Avenue church, and I am instructed to extend to you and your family and the members of your Society an invitation to attend.

The seats on the right aisle have been reserved for your occupation, and those at the right side of the pulpit for the Capital Society of the Children of the American Revolution organized under the auspices of your Society, and on the left for any other Societies of the Children of the American Revolution that may be present.

At any place or time that you will designate some member of the committee would be glad to wait upon you and conduct you to your seat, and we would be glad to know even approximately how many would possibly accept this invitation, in order that if the several hundred seats already reserved are not sufficient more may be assigned to your Society. It is suggested that some one in each party wishing to occupy these seats shall wear the insignia or rosette of your Society that they may be recognized by the ushers.

Very cordially yours,

J. C. Breckinridge,
Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the invitation, ladies. What action will you take?

Mrs. Lothrop. I move that it be accepted, with thanks, and as many as possible respond.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we accept this invitation with thanks, and as many as possible respond. All in favor of the motion will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." It is accepted.

CHAIRMAN. The Reader has another letter to read to you.

READER.—

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1896.

The President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR MADAM: I take pleasure in sending you herewith a number of copies of a little handbook of the city of Washington, prepared and issued by our Board of Trade. I shall be glad to have these books placed in the hands of the ladies of the Congress, and trust that the information they contain respecting the national capital may be of interest and value to them during their stay here.

Should additional copies of the book be desired, they will be cheerfully furnished on application at this office.

Respectfully yours,

John B. Wight,
Secretary.
Miss Washington. I move a vote of thanks to the Board of Trade for this kindness.

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. It has been moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be extended to the Board of Trade for their kindness. All in favor of that motion will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary no." Motion is carried.

Chairman. The Reader has another letter. Please listen to it.

Reader.—
The Vice Presidents and Hereditary Life Members of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association are invited to a meeting at the Washington Club, 1710 I street, N. W., on Saturday, February 22, at 11 a. m.

By order of

MARGARET HETZEL,
Secretary.

Chairman. Ladies, you have heard this invitation. What action will you take?

Mrs. Buchanan. I move that a vote of thanks be extended.

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. It is moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be extended. All in favor of that motion will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." It is carried.

Miss Desha. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Miss Desha is recognized.

Miss Desha. I would like to say a word in regard to the Watauga Chapter, Mrs. Anderson Regent. I would like to bring before the Congress what she has asked me to present in her name. Last summer when there were a great many dismissals in Washington [Stenographer failed to hear the following sentence] and Memphis Chapter sent out a notice to all Chapters, asking them to endorse a movement from the Watauga Chapter to get Congress to pension this lady, and a great many of the Chapters sent their recommendation, and then they sent it on to the Board of Management asking them to endorse it. The Board of Management, acting under a footnote to a by-law, said that a rule of the Society had been violated. Mrs. Anderson feels very badly about it because she
don’t like to be considered as violating any by-law. The name has been withdrawn and I suppose there will be no action taken on the bill by Congress. The footnote to the by-law reads, “No officer of the National Society, nor State Regent, nor Chapter Regent is authorized to issue circulars in regard to the National Society or organization of Chapters without the approval of the Board. This is necessary in order to preserve uniformity and to prevent conflict of authority.” I believe that that footnote to that by-law checks the work of the Chapters, and I do not think it ought to be binding, and as I am responsible for putting it there, I would like Congress to vote that it shall be eliminated when the new edition of the by-laws is sent out.

Mrs. Lockwood. Is that footnote in the shape of a by-law?

Miss Desha. Some of you in the Society will remember that in the early days of the Society a little slip was sent out, a pamphlet, a little leaflet, explaining the constitution. Some things in that leaflet were in conflict with the constitution. Some recommendations in that leaflet were embodied in this footnote. In the early days there were some people who sent out circulars that did us a great deal of harm, but now we are a united body, there is nobody going to do it. Mrs. Anderson did not mean to send out a circular that would be objectionable to the National Board, and she does not like to feel that she has broken the laws of the Society. And I do not think this footnote is of any use, and as I put it there I simply ask for permission to take it away.

Mrs. McCartney. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. McCartney.

Mrs. McCartney. I move that it be referred to the Board of Management for disposition.

Mrs. Ballinger. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Ballinger is recognized.

Mrs. Ballinger. I wish to say that contrary to Miss Desha, I think she did a most excellent thing when she placed that footnote there, and I think no Chapter in this country would be authorized in soliciting a public subscription for anybody that was not authorized by the National Society, therefore, I hope you will not take away Miss Desha’s excellent sugges-
tion. I would say that I think it would be even more improper to ask Congress to legislate upon any subject not authorized by the Society.

Dr. McGee. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Dr. McGee has the floor.

Dr. McGee. I regret to have to correct anything that Miss Desha says, but having been on the Board of Management I think perhaps I can make the situation a little plainer. The matter which was sent to the Board of Management was this: "To the Honorable, the Congress of the United States. The Daughters of the American Revolution most respectfully memorialize your honorable body," etc., which was signed by the Chapters. Now, the Board of Management maintained that a circular which was sent out in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution related to the National Society. Had it said "The Watauga Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution the case would have been different, but it said "Daughters of the American Revolution" without restriction, and as such came under the restriction that no Chapter can act in the name of the whole National Society. That was the first point made by the Board. The second point was that a memorial to the United States Congress was far too important a matter for the Board to act upon, therefore we told the Watauga Chapter they had violated this by-law. This is the position which the Board took.

Miss Desha. I think the Watauga Chapter's position was that they sent this around to the Chapters to get the endorsement of the Chapters before bringing the matter before the National Board, so the Board would know they had the recommendation of all the Chapters, then the Board was to take action and get Congress to take action. But the message is sent back to the Watauga Chapter, "You have violated a footnote of a by-law." They wanted to come before the Board of Management with the endorsement of all Chapters, and they had no idea of going into the United States Congress. But we cannot get together Chapter by Chapter and Chapter by Chapter to express our opinions and send to the Board of Management, and we cannot write because if we do that we are accused of writing a circular and sending around the coun-
try and everything is stopped. Mrs. Anderson, the Regent, has written a letter too long to read to the Congress, but the substance of it is that she did not mean to write a circular; she had no idea of violating any by-law, and as the addition to this by-law was my own, and I think it would be better without it, I ask permission to take it away.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, are you ready for the question?

"Question! Question!"

SEVERAL MEMBERS. What is the question?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. McCartney's motion. Mrs. McCartney, please state your motion again.

MRS. MCCARTNEY. My motion was that this matter be referred to the National Board of Management for future action. They know better than we about such a point.

CHAIRMAN. The National Board will be very glad to hear that from Mrs. McCartney. The National Board referred this to the Congress hoping it would settle it. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that this matter be referred to the National Board for disposition. All in favor of this motion will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The "ayes" have it. It will be referred.

MRS. KINNEY. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Kinney.

MRS. KINNEY. I do not wish to take a great deal of time from the Congress, but I am here to-night to ask a reconsideration of a question you have entirely voted down. It is in regard to the national hymns. The composers of these different hymns have taken great pleasure in sending them here for your consideration, and I wish to ask that you reconsider your action and vote on them separately. It will be an easy matter for you to decide, simply, will you have it or will you not. It is very easy to dispose of. I simply ask a reconsideration of your action and that you shall vote upon each one of these hymns, with the exception of "Home and Country," which in behalf of the chairman of the committee I am requested to withdraw entirely from competition.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, Mrs. Kinney moves that you reconsider
the action which you took upon the national hymn. Is there a second?

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion, ladies. All in favor of this reconsideration will say "aye," contrary "no." The motion is lost.

MRS. BUCHANAN. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Buchanan.

MRS. BUCHANAN. I am requested by Mrs. Stevenson to make this announcement at the proper time, that Mrs. Hutchinson, Chapter Regent of St. Louis, Missouri, Chapter, has placed her resignation in the hands of the Chapter.

CHAIRMAN. The Reading Clerk has a resolution to read, ladies.

READER. Resolved, First, That whenever an amendment to the constitution shall be offered at any meeting of the Board of Management, and shall not be approved by a majority thereof, such amendment shall be reported by the Board of Management to the next Continental Congress, and if such amendment be approved by a majority of said Congress, then the Board of Management shall forthwith send copies thereof to the Regent and Secretary of each Chapter, and such amendment shall, after ninety days from the adjournment of said Congress, be in force, unless disapproved by a majority of all the Chapters and notice of such disapproval filed with the Board of Management within that time.

Second. That no member of the Board of Management shall, during said ninety days, make or cause to be made or published, any written agreement, comment or expression of opinion upon the merits or wisdom of said amendment.

(Signed) FRANCIS F. BALLINGER.

A MEMBER. I move to refer it to the Revision Committee.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded to refer this question to the Revision Committee. All in favor of the motion will signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." Carried. It is referred to the Revision Committee.

The Reader has a resolution from Mrs. Morgan to read. You will please listen.
Resolved, That the Congress give a vote of thanks to the ushers, and authorize the National Board of Management to present each of them with a souvenir spoon.

Motion seconded by Mrs. Roby.

Chairman. Ladies, you have heard the motion and the second. Is there any discussion?

A Member (of Connecticut). We feel very greatly indebted to the ushers, who have left their homes, exposed their health and wasted their strength in our service, and I think the least we can do is to present them with these spoons.

Chairman. It has been moved and seconded that this Congress give a vote of thanks to the ushers and authorize the National Board of Management to present each of them with a souvenir spoon. All in favor of this motion will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." It is carried. The spoons will be presented. It is stated, ladies, that there are several designs. Do you desire to designate the particular design that shall be presented, or allow the young ladies to choose for themselves?

Mrs. Roby. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Roby is recognized.

Mrs. Roby. I move that the young ladies themselves be permitted to select their own spoons.

Chairman. It has been moved that the young ladies be permitted to select their own spoons. Is there a second?

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. You have heard the motion: all in favor of it will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary "no." The motion is carried.

Mrs. Tittmann. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Tittmann.

Mrs. Tittmann. I have a resolution I would like to offer.

Chairman. Read it.

Mrs. Tittmann. Resolved, That in future Congresses of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution the duties of ushers be confined to the floor of the house and to carrying messages to delegates (and others) in their places. Resolved further, That doorkeepers be hired for this special duty, it being not appropriate for young ladies.
A Member. I desire to second that.

Chairman. You have heard the motion and the second, ladies. Is there any discussion?

Mrs. Lockwood. I would like to call for the question.

Mrs. Lyons. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Lyons has the floor.

Mrs. Lyons. I move that it be referred to the Committee on Arrangements for the next Congress.

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. All in favor of referring this to the Committee on Arrangements for the next Congress will please signify it by saying "aye," contrary no." The motion is carried. It will be so referred.

Mrs. Peck. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Peck has the floor.

Mrs. Peck. Is that in the form of an amendment to Mrs. Tittmann's motion?

Chairman. Her motion was referred to the Committee on Arrangements.

Mrs. Wise (of Virginia). Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Wise.

Mrs. Wise. I have a resolution I would like to read (reading):

"Whereas, The settlement of the colony of Virginia at Jamestown in 1607 has resulted in the foundation and the establishment of this great and glorious Republic, where the blessings of religious liberty, political franchise, freedom of the press, and untrammeled personal independence, under wise and beneficent laws, have grown and flourished; and

"Whereas, The equal and common benefits of the settlement of Jamestown having been diffused throughout the length and breadth of this favored land, and these consequences having been fully recognized by the Congress of the United States in an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to preserve this ancient landmark from destruction; and

"Whereas, This fund has been exhausted and the encroachments of the James River are daily endangering the work already done, in part, to save this historic spot; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a peculiar duty rests upon the Daughters
of the American Revolution to assist in its restoration and preservation, so that in common with all Americans they can point with pride to the place to which the Star of Empire rose in the western world; and, be it further

"Resolved, That this Congress Daughters of the American Revolution appropriate a sum of money to the preservation of this historic spot, which will be sufficient at least to show hearty recognition of the aims and purposes of this undertaking."

Seconded by Massachusetts, New York, and others.

CHAIRMAN. Is there any discussion on this?

Mrs. Lyons (of Virginia). Madam Chairman: As Recording Secretary of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, which owns the ruins at Jamestown, may I be permitted to say a few words. First, I must thank the lady from Massachusetts and the lady from New York for their kindness in seconding the motion of Mrs. Wise, and then I will give a brief account of our association. For some time previous to its organization the idea of uniting our patriotic citizens in an effort to preserve from destruction some of the perishing memorials of Virginia's past had been in the hearts of two noble women—Mrs. Charles Washington Coleman, of Williamsburg, and Miss Mary J. Galt, of Norfolk—and they had been working in different directions to attain the same end. On January 4, 1889, in Williamsburg, the old colonial capital, and in the parlor of Mrs. Coleman, whom we fondly term "Mother of the A. P. V. A.," was held the first regular meeting, and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, wife of our then Governor, was elected President. She resigned the place at the end of the year, and Mrs. Joseph Bryan has been our most efficient head ever since. On February 13, 1889, a charter was obtained and the principal office established at Richmond. The object being "to restore and preserve the ancient historic buildings and tombs in the State of Virginia, and to acquire by purchase or gift new sites of such, with a view to their perpetuation and preservation." From the first our main object was the possession of Jamestown and the old ruin and graveyard, which were fast going to decay. After many efforts to obtain it by purchase it was finally presented to us by Mr. and Mrs.
E. C. Barney, owners of the island. I have only time to say to you that this is one of the most memorable spots in the world. It is our common heritage, this birthplace of our Nation. Let us all—from north and south, east and west—unite in the effort to preserve it for all time.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Have we got the money to give them?

CHAIRMAN. Well, it is before you to decide what you will do.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I think that Virginia would be very glad if we could say to-night that we would start with one hundred dollars. Then perhaps a good many of us would become members of that Association, and in that way we could help them out personally, and now to bring this matter before you I move that the National Society give this Association one hundred dollars ($100).

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we give the Association one hundred dollars. Is there any discussion on this point?

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The motion is carried.

Mrs. SHEPARD. The chairman of the Continental Hall Committee would like to state that we have received from Mrs. Antoinette E. Wood two hundred and fifty dollars for the Continental Hall. This is the first money received from any Chapter, the announcement of money this afternoon being from a friend.

Mrs. RICHMOND (of Colorado). May I offer a suggestion that when we build our hall only American materials be used in its construction.

Loudly seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that when our hall is built only American material be used in its erection. All in favor of this will say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried.

Mrs. Washington, of Tennessee, has something to say to you, ladies.

Mrs. Washington. Madam President and Ladies of the Congress: I wish to state that the State of Tennessee is pre-
paring for a centennial anniversary. She wishes to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of her admission to the Union. Tennessee was not one of the original thirteen States, but she was the third State to be admitted to the Union, Vermont and Kentucky preceding her. Vermont celebrated her one hundredth anniversary by unveiling a monument to the heroes of the battle of Bennington. Kentucky did not celebrate her centennial at all. Tennessee now desires to worthily celebrate her centennial anniversary, and she desires to invite the Daughters of the American Revolution to assist in making an historical exhibit, &c., and I have a letter here from the Centennial—I don't know what you would call it—from the management (interrupted by Mrs. Pope, of Kentucky, who insists upon stating that "Kentucky did celebrate her one hundredth anniversary at Lexington"). Mrs. Washington proceeds: I am charmed to hear it. I will now read you this invitation. It is addressed to Mrs. Mathes, the State Regent of Tennessee. I would like to state that the Exposition will be informally opened on June 1, 1896, which is the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State. It has been impossible for us to make the necessary arrangements to have the exhibit opened formally, but the buildings and all the necessary arrangements will be made by the first day of June, 1897, when Tennessee will be most happy to welcome the people of the United States to an interstate and international exhibit.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the invitation, ladies. What will you do with it?

A MEMBER. I move that it be accepted, with thanks.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of that motion will say "aye," contrary "no." It is so accepted. The Reader has a resolution to read.

READER. This is signed by Mrs. J. J. Bullock, Chaplain General. "Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be tendered to Mrs. John W. Foster, President General, for the uniform fairness, courtesy and ability with which she has performed the delicate and difficult duties of that office."

Unanimously seconded.
CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this resolution will please say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried.

Miss RICHARDS. Madam Chairman, I would like to offer a resolution that the thanks of this Congress be extended to Mrs. Stephen V. White for the message she brought us.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion. All in favor of it will say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried.

Mrs. MCLEAN. Madam Chairman.

Mrs. McLEAN. I have been asked to present this subject to you. One of the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution in crossing the ocean on a steamer under the foreign flag had very pleasant relations with the captain of that steamer and presented him, just before we reached America, with a piece of our national ribbon, red, white, and blue, but no stars upon it. She intended it as a great compliment, of course. He took this piece of red, white, and blue ribbon, which also represents the French colors; he considered that he was being presented with the national colors of a country for which he did not entertain friendly feelings, and it produced a very unpleasant effect, just the opposite from that which the giver had intended. They were American colors, but nevertheless the stars which represent the States of this great country, and render our colors peculiarly American, were missing, and the colors could stand for the country which made such an unpleasant effect upon our friend, the captain. Therefore, I would like to offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled in Continental Congress, 1896, endorse the placing upon the blue of our national colors, wherever it appears, in ribbon, bunting, or elsewhere, the stars, which render the red, white, and blue peculiarly American."

A MEMBER. I desire to second that.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the resolution and the second. All those in favor of it will say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried.

Mrs. HINKLE. Madam Chairman.
CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Hinkle, of Ohio.

MRS. HINKLE. While they are talking about the colors of our country and the flag of our country, perhaps many of the people present do not know that there are two bills ready to be presented in Congress changing the field of the American flag. It seems there is—

CHAIRMAN. Have you a resolution?

MRS. HINKLE. I have a resolution.

CHAIRMAN. State it.

MRS. HINKLE. “WHEREAS, There is no unity of design for the field of our national flag, and the admission of new States has given rise to greater confusion, crowding the field, and as it is desirable that the field of our national flag be of one design, that design to be one which will provide not only for the present forty-five States, but also for the addition of more States without marring the effect of the whole,

“Resolved, The Congress of the Daughters endorse Mr. E. D. Grafton’s design for the field of the national flag; and

“Resolved, That this resolution be sent to the President and Vice President of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.”

MRS. DICKINS. The navy has been asked to arrange the stars officially—

MRS. HINKLE. In a number of flags you will see all sorts of arrangements. Sometimes there are thirty stars, sometimes forty, sometimes forty-five.

MISS DESHA. The new flags will have forty-five stars.

CHAIRMAN. Will Mrs. Hinkle state her resolution again?

MRS. HINKLE. If any change is contemplated I would like to have a recommendation of this Congress of this design. Re-reads resolution, “Whereas, there is no unity of design,” &c.

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to this resolution?

MRS. ROBY. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Roby.

MRS. ROBY. This is the most important thing, in my estimation, that has come before this Congress. I belong to one of the thirteen original States, and I believe that every State in the Union should have just as large a star as the other one.
[Loud applause and cries of "Thank you, Mrs. Roby!"] and that they shall all shine in the firmament of heaven with the same brilliant luster, consequently I am opposed to the flag suggested.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Roby's remarks several ladies cried: "Thank you, Mrs. Roby, for wanting our stars to shine as bright as the original thirteen."

Mrs. Berry. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Berry.

Mrs. Berry. I simply want to say that I am what you would call rather a progressive woman, but when we come to changing the old flag I am opposed to it.

Mrs. Wittenmyer. Mrs. Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Wittenmyer, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Wittenmyer. I have a resolution—

Chairman. Are you speaking to this resolution?

Mrs. Wittenmyer. No, but I am for the old flag. I can speak to it.

Mrs. Tyler [Stenographer could not hear the beginning of Mrs. Tyler's remarks, but caught the following:] and leave a place in the field for the only possible enlargements that may occur, which would obviate the difficulty of changing the flag in the least. Every star is arranged to be in the field, leaving room for the three remaining only possessions which can be annexed to the United States, so that I think if the ladies will look at that they will not feel that it is necessary to change it at all.

Mrs. Ballinger. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Ballinger.

Mrs. Ballinger. I wish to go on record as opposed to any change in the old flag. One thing seems to escape the attention of the Society; we were formed for preserving history, and if we change everything as it stands there will be no history to preserve.

Miss Lipscomb. There are more Daughters here who are opposed to any change in the old flag. We would like it preserved as it is.

Mrs. Dickins. I move to lay the matter on the table.

A Member. I second the motion.
Mrs. Roby. Madam Chairman.
Chairman. Mrs. Roby.
Mrs. Roby. I oppose that motion. I want it voted down.
Mrs. Hinkle. Madam Chairman.
Chairman. Mrs. Hinkle.
Mrs. Hinkle. I merely want to say that I am not in favor of changing the old flag myself, but if anybody else is going to change it I would like to have this design adopted. I want the Daughters to have a chance to at least see this design.
Chairman. There is a motion before you to lay this matter on the table.
Mrs. Lockwood. Madam Chairman.
Chairman. Mrs. Lockwood.
Mrs. Lockwood. Perhaps Mrs. Hinkle would change her motion and send a protest to Congress against changing the flag.
Chairman. Mrs. Dickins's motion has been seconded to lay this matter on the table.
Mrs. Roby. I want it voted down.
Chairman. All in favor of laying this matter on the table will say "aye," contrary "no." The Chair is in doubt. All in favor of laying this on the table will rise. All opposed to laying it on the table will rise. It is carried. This comes from the ushers to the Chair: "Mrs. Brackett. Will you please thank the Congress for the souvenir spoons voted them in appreciation of their services. Nannie R. Ball, Chairman."
Mrs. Lockwood. Madam Chairman.
Chairman. Mrs. Lockwood.
Mrs. Lockwood. I move that a protest be sent from this Congress to the United States Congress against any change in the old flag.
Mrs. Roby. I desire to second that motion.
Also seconded by many others. [Loud applause.]
Mrs. Wittenmyer. Mrs. Chairman.
Chairman. Mrs. Wittenmyer, of Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Wittenmyer. I regard it as of very great importance that we should have correct reports go out into the newspapers all over the country when we hold our annual meetings. Now to secure this it will be necessary, as I know from past experi-
ence, to take a little pains and trouble ourselves. The reporters here, or elsewhere, who may read what I am saying, will understand that I belong to the newspaper fraternity; have been an editor, and engaged more or less in editorial work for the last thirty years. I am not going against the press or the reporters; I desire that they should have perfect freedom, but as self-protection is the first law of nature, I think the time has come when we should protect ourselves, and it can only be done in one way, and that is for us to control our own work largely. This must be done, as I know from experience, by a press committee being appointed. I will now read my resolution. "Resolved, That hereafter, two months before the annual meeting, the President General shall appoint a press committee, whose duty it shall be to arrange with the Associated and United Press companies to send out official dispatches in regard to the business, and with the great metropolitan papers for the publication of such facts as will be of public interest." Now this press committee, and we have plenty of writers, plenty of authors of books and newspaper correspondents in this body; they have been in the work, they are authors of books, they are competent for the work, and there are women in literary work who have executive ability to do this. We must have, to secure the best results, a very efficient committee and a chairman of some rare executive ability. Two months before the annual meeting they will correspond with or see the agents or the editors of the great papers and the agents of the Associated and the United Press, and they are very wonderfully willing to take the news. They will send out dispatches embodying the best business of the Society every day. The local newspapers will be very glad to do it. We cooperate with their correspondents; we do not rule their correspondents out; we cooperate with them, and we produce all they want, and just give it room, and they must not "fix it up" too much. Now, Mrs. President, I offer this resolution and assure you that I have seen it tested with great and good results. Now, if there was a paper in this city that would give us correct and full reports an editor could sell a thousand papers here in less than an hour. We want them to send over the country to our friends, but when they say, as they did of me,
what was not true, that I was hissed down when I was cheered down, I am not going to send that to any of my friends. Mrs. President, I feel that this is one of the most important things that has come before this convention, and I hope that there will be a second and that it will carry.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the resolution most ably expounded. Is there any discussion?

Dr. McGee. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee.

Dr. McGee. I merely wish to say that the representative of the press which we have here asks the privilege of seconding that motion.

A MEMBER. I have reported for several successive years the annual conventions of the Women's Relief Corps. I am quite in sympathy with what Mrs. Wittenmyer says. In Boston, my city, the papers of the city employ and engage members of the Women's Relief Corps to go in and report the doings of the convention, because we know what to suppress, what to praise and what to print.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question? You have heard it. All in favor of the motion will say "aye," opposed "no." It is carried.

Mrs. Hinkle. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Hinkle.

Mrs. Hinkle. I have a resolution I would like to present for Mrs. Avery, the State Regent, who is absent to-night.

"WHEREAS, There is now pending in Congress a certain bill, introduced in the Senate by John Sherman, and in the House by Mr. Southard, of Ohio, providing for the purchase, preservation and suitable marking of the historic places in the Maumee Valley, made memorable by the great battles fought in the War of 1812, including the purchase and suitable marking of the burial ground in Put-in-Bay, wherein are buried many of the brave men who participated in the battle wherein Perry achieved his famous victory, and the purchase and suitable marking of Fort Meigs, where lie buried many hundreds of the brave soldiers from the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Kentucky, and Virginia, and also including the purchase
and preservation of several other equally important and his-
toric places; and

"Whereas, This body, the Daughters of the American Rev-
olution, is heartily in favor of the passage of said bill, and
believes these sacred places should long ago have been pur-
chased and placed under the control of the United States Gov-
ernment; now therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution
hereby respectfully requests and urges the Congress of the
United States to at once pass the bill above mentioned, and do
all in its power to preserve and commemorate these battle-
fields and places of great national historic interest; and further
be it

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to
the Committee on Military Affairs in Congress."

(This resolution has twenty-seven signatures.)

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I desire to second it.

CHAIRMAN. Is there any discussion on this?

Mrs. KENDALL. This bill now before the Committee on
Military Affairs has for its beautiful clothing [rest of sentence
lost].

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I understand that the Daughters have been
requested to pass some resolutions here that it might aid these
Congressmen. Word has come to us that it would have great
weight and I hope that it will be carried by unanimous vote.

Mrs. McLEAN. Madam Chairman, we did not hear the reso-
lution.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will request Mrs. Hinkle to state
briefly what the resolution is. Be just as concise as possible.

Mrs. HINKLE re-reads resolution.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the resolution and it has been
seconded.

Mrs. RITCHIE. Madam Chairman, I would like to ask Mrs.
Hinkle, has the Legislature of Ohio been memorialized on that
subject?

Mrs. HINKLE. I really cannot say. I am not as fully pre-
pared in regard to this as the State Regent was, but Senator
Sherman said there would be no trouble in passing this bill if the Daughters would recommend it.

Mrs. Dickins. I would like to suggest that this was the War of 1812 and not the Revolution.

Mrs. Ritchie. I think each State should take care of its own.

Chairman. The resolution has been read and seconded. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

Chairman. All in favor of the resolution will please say "aye," opposed "no." It is carried.

Mrs. Roby. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Roby.

Mrs. Roby. I move a committee of this Congress be appointed to await upon the Congress of the United States and request them to look after the matter.

Chairman. Will you name that committee? Mrs. Roby moves, and it is seconded, that the chairman of this Congress name a committee to wait upon the Congress of the United States and request them to look after this matter. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

Chairman. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried.

Miss Richards. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Miss Richards.

Miss Richards. As petitions to the national Congress seem to be in order, I have one here:

"Whereas, A resolution relative to the Star Spangled Banner was passed unanimously by this Congress to-day, providing that this Congress petition the national Congress to declare by especial enactment that the Star Spangled Banner be the national song; therefore,

"Resolved, That a committee of nine ladies be appointed by the President General of the Society to confer with members of the Senate and House of Representatives, with a view to accomplishing this end."

A Member. I second the motion.
FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the resolution and the second. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried.

Miss Pike. Madam Chairman, is this question settled?

CHAIRMAN. The question is settled.

Miss Pike. Mrs. Keim has a motion up there to be read.

Reader (reads Mrs. Keim's motion, which is as follows): "Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements for Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, of 1897 be authorized to give a colonial ball at the next session of the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress in Washington, District of Columbia."

A Member. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded, ladies, you have heard it read, that the Committee of Arrangements be authorized to give a colonial ball at the meeting of the next Congress. Discussion is in order.

Mrs. Peck. Madam Chairman.

Mrs. Peck. We would like to suggest that we think a reception would be better than a ball.

Miss Washington. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Washington.

Miss Washington. I would like to suggest that when we have that ball we issue invitations to the Sons and let them pay us two dollars apiece for their invitations.

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. The question has been called. You have heard it. All in favor of a colonial ball will say "aye"—

Mrs. Ritchie. I move to amend that motion by suggesting that we wait for our colonial ball until we get our Colonial Hall.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the amendment?

A Member. I wish to say that this body of women are too dignified to make it a ball; better make it a reception.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Ritchie's amendment is before you. All
those in favor of this amendment will say "aye," opposed "no." It is carried. Mrs. Keim's question is before you.

Mrs. KEIM. We cannot hear, Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Ritchie's amendment is carried that you wait for a colonial ball until you get a Colonial Hall.

Mrs. MCLEAN. Madam Chairman, I move that we proceed with the business of the evening.

CHAIRMAN. The question is on the resolution as amended. All in favor of it will say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried.

Mrs. CARPENTER (of New Hampshire). Madam Chairman, is a resolution in order?

CHAIRMAN. It is.

Mrs. CARPENTER. "Resolved, That the State Regents of the several States and Territories be requested to use their most earnest efforts to secure from their respective State and Territorial Legislatures such legislation as will secure the public reading of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States once each term in all schools supported by the people."

A MEMBER. I second that.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the resolution and the second. Are you ready for the question? All in favor of this resolution will say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried. The Reader has an announcement to read.

READER. "Kindly announce from the platform that the Riggs House reception in honor of the Daughters of the American Revolution awaits the closing of your session," &c. [Not handed to stenographer.]

CHAIRMAN. Do you wish any action taken on this invitation? It has been sent up here from the Riggs House by special messenger.

A MEMBER. Who is giving this reception?

CHAIRMAN. This is all the information we have. The Reader will re-read it.

READER re-reads the announcement.

Miss PIKE. Will the ladies kindly reconsider a vote cast regarding Lineage Books, on Wednesday, as it was voted on by many under a misapprehension?
Cries of "No! No!"

Mrs. McCartney. Madam Chairman, as this was my resolution let me speak to it. There has been an error. They imagine that all the little blanks in the eligibility blanks are to be filled in in typewriting. I did not so wish the Congress to construe it. It was simply that the lineage should be stated in typewriting to accompany these blanks, so that the maker of the Lineage Books should not commit such errors as were committed in the first one.

Chairman. It isn't necessary to open the question again.

Mrs. Peck. As the author of the resolution this afternoon deferring the reading of State Regents reports until to-morrow afternoon on account of unfinished business, I would like to know if we may not proceed to the consideration of the important business we have met to transact.

Chairman. The Chair has stated that there is a great deal of fancy work being done here and that you are not getting through with your unfinished business.

Miss Richards. What about the two Vice Presidents General, Madam Chairman?

Chairman. You decided to-day that this should be a business session for the purpose of finishing up your unfinished business. You will now proceed to that business.

A Member. Are nominations in order?

Chairman. Nominations for the two Vice Presidents General. The Chair was absent when action was taken this morning and it is in total ignorance of what was done. A motion is necessary to re-open the nominations.

Mrs. McLean. Madam Chairman, I—

Mrs. Roby. I second the motion.

Chairman. It is very rarely that the Chair ever has to ask Mrs. McLean to repeat anything. It was impossible, however, to understand anything just now.

Mrs. McLean. I offered a resolution to the effect that we proceed to nominate for the election of two Vice Presidents General.

Mrs. Roby. I second the motion.

Chairman. You have heard the motion and the second. All in favor it will say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried.
Miss Washington. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Miss Washington.

Miss Washington. I desire to nominate Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote.

Mrs. Lockwood. I second the nomination.

Mrs. Tittmann. Madam Chairman.

Mrs. Tittmann. Do we understand that re-opening nominations means that the new candidates are to be selected from that card of names or that we are to have an entirely new list?

Mrs. Henry. We are to vote on the same names.

Chairman. It is believed that all the names of nominees are already on this list.

Mrs. Edwards. I move that we have an entirely new list of names.

A member. I second the motion.

Chairman. It has been moved and seconded that we have an entirely new list of names. Is there any discussion?

Mrs. Ballinger. I would like to ask for an entirely new list of names.

Chairman. Haven't you heard the motion?

Cries of "No!"

Chairman. It has been moved and seconded that an entirely new list of names be prepared. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. Berry. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Berry.

Mrs. Berry. I wish to say that in justice to the names that have been put up there I think that they should be selected from that list.

Chairman. This matter is going to be decided by a vote.

Mrs. Tittmann. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Tittmann.

Mrs. Tittmann. Many mistakes were made before by the ladies in writing names on the ballots. On many ballots the same name appeared two or three times, and names not in nomination sometimes appeared. Having had that experience, I feel certain that if we make our choice from the list
of names already on the bulletin we will surely have mistakes again.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I don't believe this house has the power to throw aside those names that have been put in nomination.

CHAIRMAN. This list was voted upon and these names were not elected.

Mrs. TYLER. Madam Chairman, might we not take the two names on the list that had the highest number of votes after those who were elected.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before the house that you have a new list. The question has been called, are you ready for it? All in favor of a new list will say "aye," contrary "no." The motion is lost.

Miss RICHARDS. My experience is that when we have reopened nominations we can add new names if we want to.

Miss LIPSCOMB. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Lipscomb.

Miss LIPSCOMB. Would it not be possible to have someone strike out every name that has been voted off and leave the rest?

CHAIRMAN. It is stated that a line is already drawn through the name of every one of the seventeen who have been elected. Consequently you are to use the names that are not so marked out.

Miss BLUNT. I wish to withdraw the name from Maryland of Mrs. J. Pembrook Thom.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Thom's name will remain.

Mrs. HOGG. One year there were three Vice Presidents General not elected. The three highest on the list of those not elected were immediately put in by popular vote. Whether it was constitutional or not I am not prepared to say; very many members thought it was not, but the three were put in in that way.

CHAIRMAN. That is true, Mrs. Hogg, but to-day this house has voted differently, and we hope it has voted intelligently. It has voted to use this list which is here now. Have you a motion, Mrs. Hogg?
Mrs. Hogg. No.
Chairman. A motion is in order.
Mrs. Pilcher. Madam Chairman.
Chairman. Mrs. Pilcher, of Tennessee.
Mrs. Pilcher. I would like to nominate Mrs. Joseph E. Washington.
Mrs. Hogg. Would it not be in order to have those two names vacant?
Chairman. Mrs. Hogg has put a question which you have all heard and understand it. She will re-state it if any have not heard.
Mrs. Hogg. Three years ago, I think it was, in this Congress we elected a President General and Vice Presidents General. There were three not elected on the first ballot. The hours were passing and we were anxious to adjourn, and a motion was made by one of the ladies on the floor at present that we should take the three next highest and elect them by popular vote. It was carried. It was carried and we immediately voted upon them and they were made three of the Vice Presidents General elected that day.
Miss Pike. That has been done on three different occasions.
Mrs. Hogg. It seems to me that it would save very much time to do it in that way.
Chairman. Mrs. Hogg has made a motion. Is there a second?
A Member. I second the motion.
Chairman. You have heard the motion and heard the second. Is there any discussion?
Mrs. Hogg. I suggest that we vote by voice on the two highest candidates to-day after those elected.
Chairman. Does the house understand Mrs. Hogg's proposition?
Dr. McGee. The motion is that we elect two national officers by voice. It was decided yesterday that that was unconstitutional since our constitution calls for election by ballot.
Mrs. Peck. There is no possible objection to these two ladies being nominated.
Miss Temple. Madam Chairman.
Chairman. Miss Temple.
Miss TEMPLE. May I move that these two vacancies be filled by the Board of Management of the National Society.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that these vacancies be referred to the Board of Management to be filled. Discussion is in order.

Mrs. McLEAN. If this house has the power to nominate and elect these Vice Presidents General I move that we proceed to do so.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. You will proceed now, as you decided some time ago to do, and elect these two by ballot.

Mrs. RITCHIE withdraws Mrs. Pembrook Thom’s name.

Mrs. Hull, of Iowa, is withdrawn.

CHAIRMAN. The ushers will prepare the ballots.

Mrs. TITTMANN. Are nominations in order?

CHAIRMAN. Nominations are in order for Vice Presidents General. Mrs. Foote has been nominated by Miss Washington—

Mrs. TITTMANN. I nominate Mrs. Earle.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair wishes to state to you that more than two names on your ballot will invalidate it. You are voting for two Vice Presidents; you are not voting for any more. Write only two names on your ballot. Do you understand this? Mrs. Lindsay is nominated, the wife of Senator Lindsay. Mrs. Joseph E. Washington, of Tennessee, is nominated.

Mrs. BALLINGER withdraws her name.

Mrs. BALLINGER says Mrs. Hull’s name is not withdrawn.

Mrs. LYONS withdraws the name of Mrs. Swanson, of Virginia.

CHAIRMAN. A motion is in order to close the nominations at any time.

Mrs. DICKINS. Madam Chairman, I move that the nominations be closed.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. All in favor of this motion will say “aye,” opposed “no.” It is carried. The nominations are closed. The Chair can recognize no one until you come to order.
The Chair declares proceedings suspended until you come to order.

Mrs. Dearborn. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Dearborn, of New Hampshire.

Mrs. Dearborn. There is a misunderstanding. They do not understand that they can vote for the names which were on the bulletin first.

Chairman. Certainly. Is that not understood in this house?

Miss Temple. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Miss Temple.

Miss Temple. I move that the Reading Clerk read the names from the bulletin—the names that are to be voted for.

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. There is a motion before the house. It is that the Reading Clerk shall call out the list of names from the bulletin board. All in favor of this will say "aye," contrary no." It is carried. The Reading Clerk will please call out the list of names for Vice Presidents General.

Reading Clerk calls off the list.

Mrs. Tittmann. Madam Chairman, Mrs. Hull's name is not withdrawn. The cross through her name is a mistake.

Chairman. The cross through Mrs. Hull's name is a mistake.

Dr. McGee. We should like to know which of these ladies live in the District.

A Member. Miss Bacheller, nominated from New York, will live in Washington during the winter.

A Member. Mrs. Hull will live in Washington.

Chairman. You will understand that the attempt is to get members who will attend Board meetings.

Dr. McGee. I wish also to say that Mrs. Lindsay, who is down there as from Kentucky, is the wife of Senator Lindsay, and will live in Washington.

Chairman. The ballots will now be collected by the ushers. Are the ballots all in? Is there any one whose ballot has not been taken? There is one; the usher will please go back and get that ballot. You will please listen to a communication just received.
SECRETARY states that this note may, in a measure, explain the telegram received earlier in the evening regarding the Riggs House reception. (Reads) "At my suggestion and invitation a number of your delegates are acting as a reception committee and at present entertaining over one hundred ladies. My aversion to publicity accounts for my failure to mention my name hitherto. Can only say that if your organization does not care to accept my hospitality I have no comments to make.

Respectfully yours, DOUGLAS H. LAMB.

P. S.—Reception committee will be at the service of your delegates until 11.30."

CHAIRMAN. A messenger is waiting for a reply. What will you do with the invitation, ladies?

A MEMBER. I move that a vote of thanks be sent to the gentleman with an explanation that on account of important business we cannot yet accept the invitation.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be sent to this gentleman, with an explanation that on account of important business we cannot yet accept the invitation. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," opposed "no." It is carried. Is there any other business, or any other motions you wish to make, during the counting of these votes?

Dr. McGee. The gentleman is here who has tickets for tomorrow night's reception to be given by the Sons, if you wish to purchase them. I should like to move a vote of thanks to the Sons, since I am sure they have offered us this honor with the feeling that we would have some appreciation of their sentiments in the matter.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I would like to say that it has only been three years since they tendered this Congress the most beautiful compliment that they could have given us, at the Arlington Hotel. I do not see why we should not contribute our $2 to this entertainment, as it is Washington's birthday. We are away from home, and it is the birthday of the Father of our Country, and I think we should join with the Sons in making
it as it should be. I hope there will not be any more laughing and tittering. I really think it is undignified from this body.

Miss Lipscomb. I do not think they invited the foreign members who live outside of Washington, but only the members who live in Washington.

Dr. McGee. Cards of admission have been sent by the Sons to not only the national officers of this past year, but to the national officers whom we have elected at this Congress, not only to the State Regents of last year, but to the new State Regents. The case has been the same with the Sons. Their national officers have cards of admission, but every other member of the organization is on the same footing as members of our organization, therefore there has been no discrimination against us.

Mrs. Hatcher. I would like to say that we could accept this invitation and pay our $2 if we like; if we do not wish to do this we should not criticize their hospitality.

Mrs. Peck. Madam Chairman, I wish to say that I think we certainly should appreciate the courtesy extended to us, aside from the contribution, and $2 is a very small sum. I certainly feel that we ought to accept the courtesy in the same spirit in which it was extended.

Chairman. The Chair wishes to ask if there is any business to be brought before the house.

Mrs. McLean. Madam Chairman, is business in order between nominations and elections?

Mrs. Peck. We did a great deal of business yesterday while we were counting ballots.

Chairman. We transacted business in a very effective manner during the elections, and if there is anything to come before the house we will hear it now. If there is nothing, Mrs. Lothrop wishes to make an announcement.

Mrs. Lothrop makes announcement regarding arrangement of seats for Saturday's exercises.

Chairman. Is there anything else? Are there any votes of thanks?

Mrs. Pope. Madam Chairman, I move a vote of thanks to
the young ladies of Connecticut who came here and sang for us.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion. All in favor of this motion will please say aye,'' contrary '' no.'' It is carried. Are you ready to here the result of your attempt at election?

SECRETARY reads result of election.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair declares nobody elected.

MRS. LOTHROP. I would like to move that we reconsider the other vote taken and refer this question to the Board of Management to select these Vice Presidents.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before the house to reconsider the question which was decided here that this election should take place so and refer it to the Board of Management. Are there any remarks? It has been seconded. All in favor of this will say '' aye,''' contrary '' no.'' A rising vote is called for.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. I move that a division be made of this motion.

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of referring this question to the Board of Management will rise and stand until you are counted. 21. Those opposed will rise. Motion is lost.

MRS. MCLEAN. I believe that every one here would be willing to let the two States which now have no representative on the National Board name a favorite candidate each, and then this house allow the Secretary to cast one unanimous ballot for that candidate.

Cries of '' No! No! No!''

MRS. MCCARTNEY. Madam Chairman, may I suggest that whoever be named will be persons who live in Washington and will do the work.

MRS. RICHARDS (of Iowa). I speak in behalf of Mrs. Hull, of Iowa.

MRS. MCCARTNEY. I speak for Mrs. Senator Lindsay.

MRS. RICHARDS. I move that the Secretary of the house be empowered to cast a vote for Mrs. Hull, of Iowa.
A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. There is a motion before the house. The Chair is here to put motions, and there is one before the house. It is that the Secretary be empowered to cast a ballot for Mrs. Hull. It has been seconded. All in favor of this motion say "aye," contrary "no." The motion is lost.

Mrs. McLean. Madam Chairman, I would like to say that while the constitution says we can have twenty Vice Presidents, it does not say we shall have twenty.

Chairman. I said so sometime ago. The Chair stated sometime ago, speaking of how to get out of this difficulty, that though the constitution says you may have twenty it does not say you must have twenty, consequently this Congress can order that these vacancies be not filled.

Mrs. McCartney. You have worked upon this precedent before, therefore I insist upon a vote being cast for Mrs. Lindsay.

Mrs. Tittmann. I rise to a point of order. As I understand it the Secretary's casting a ballot is only legal when unanimous.

Chairman. The Chair stated the motion was lost.

Miss Lipscomb. I move that we adjourn.

Miss Temple. In every executive body it is the proper thing and the usual thing to drop the candidates having the smallest number of votes, therefore I move that we drop the names of all excepting the four receiving the highest number of votes to-night, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Lindsay, and Mrs. Washington.

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. You have heard the motion, ladies. It is that we drop all names excepting the four receiving the highest number of votes. There has been a second. All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried. [Applause.] The tellers will distribute the ballots. Do you understand that you vote for two out of four? The tellers request you not to fold your ballots. The four names are, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Berry, and Mrs. Washington.

Mrs. McLean, in an eloquent little speech, presents the Society with a gavel, which, she states, the "Spirit of Seventy-
Six " has had made from the wood of Fraunce's Tavern, where Washington bade farewell to his generals.

Mrs. Lockwood. I move that it be accepted with a vote of thanks, provided he never makes another bid to get hold of the American Monthly Magazine.

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. There is one matter which remains unsettled. The State Regents reports are not completed. What action will you take upon the remaining reports? Will you meet here to-morrow to hear them?

A Member. I move that they be printed in the Magazine.

A Member. I second the motion.

Chairman. It is moved and seconded that they be printed in the Magazine. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

Chairman. All in favor of that motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it. Of course they would be printed anyway. It has also been moved and seconded that this gavel be accepted with thanks. All in favor of that motion will say "aye," contrary "no." It is carried. The ladies will come to order and hear the result of their ballot. The Secretary will read it.

Secretary (reading). 102 votes cast, necessary to elect 52, of which Mrs. Berry received 31, Mrs. Foote 32, Mrs. Washington 40, and Mrs. Lindsay 88.

Chairman. You have elected one. The tellers will now distribute the ballots for another vote. The Chair asks that no one will leave the room. You will come to order and hear the result of your ballot.

Secretary. 83 votes cast; necessary to elect, 42; highest vote cast is 34.

Chairman. The tellers will distribute ballots.

Mrs. Lothrop. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Mrs. Lothrop.

Mrs. Lothrop. In view of the lateness of the hour and the fact that we must elect one of those two, I move that the majority rule.

A Member. I second the motion.

Cries of "No! No!"
CHAIRMAN. We are going to take another ballot and are going to elect in such a way that those who are absent cannot say, "You did the wrong thing." The tellers will distribute the ballots.

MRS. MCCARTNEY. I would like to know who had the highest number of votes this time.

ANSWER. Mrs. Foote.

CHAIRMAN. Have all voted? The ballots will be collected. Ladies, you will hear the result of your ballot.

SECRETARY. 63 votes cast; necessary to elect, 32; Mrs. Foote has 33.

CHAIRMAN. Is there any other business before this Congress?

A MEMBER. I move we adjourn until 1897.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of that motion will say "aye," contrary "no." The Congress stands adjourned until 1897.

ADDENDA.

THE DISTINGUISHED GUEST.

Seated on the platform at the right of the President of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at their late Congress, was Corcelle, Marquise de Chambrun, lineal descendant of Lafayette.

Madame de Chambrun had been a resident of America for twenty years, but on the death of her husband, the Marquis de Chambrun, she returned to her native country. Her return to America at this time was to witness the union of her son, Pierre, the present Marquis de Chambrun, to Miss Nichols, the granddaughter of Nicholas Longworth, a notable citizen of the State of Ohio.

It seems fitting that the descendant of Lafayette should marry an American, although four generations have passed since the Marquis became the friend of the United States. The presence of his descendant at the Fifth Continental Congress awoke chords of gratitude in many hearts among the Daughters of the American Revolution, a Society formed for the glorification of revolutionary heroes, whether born on American soil or of foreign birth.
The writer was one of those whose bosom was stirred by many warm feelings, and she prepared the following resolution which by request is added to this brief notice. The resolution was not offered in the Congress owing to a mistake in the announcement of the time of the visit of Madame de Chambrun.

_Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution_: I ask a few moments to pay my tribute—a modest but heartfelt tribute—to the memory of that great French citizen, who, in the pride of his youth and the glory of an ancient lineage, left his country, his wife, and his child to offer a helping hand to a struggling republic on the west of the Atlantic. What of hope and encouragement the presence of the Marquis de Lafayette in America in those troublous days must have given to Washington and his advisers no heart may know; but upon the records of those days may be read words of great affection and deep gratitude.

Nor shall we forget that to his native land these United States of America owe their first recognition into the family of nations. It should be a proud moment for the Fifth Continental Congress when it receives as its guest a descendant of this illustrious man. May we not, then, ask for a rising vote, as the only testimonial which we, descendants of revolutionary sires, can now offer to the memory of their companion in arms, who gave so much of his life to their country, and all of it to the cause of liberty.

I ask, then, Madam President, that you give to us again, the name of the great-granddaughter of Virginie de Lafayette.

_Sue V. Field._

REPORTS OF STATE REGENTS.

.NEW YORK.

The report of last year gave New York 16 Chapters, and 2 commissioned Regents whose Chapters were not yet formed.

We now have 25 Chapters, besides 7 commissioned Regents, whose organizations in several cases are nearly complete.

Others are selected, who preferred to wait for formal appointment until the full number of members should be secured.

The 9 newly organized Chapters are the Tuscarora, at Binghamton, and the Astenrogen, at Little Falls (whose Regents were appointed some time since by Miss McAllister); the Kekeshick, at Yonkers, where interest was largely aroused by the efforts of Mrs. Le Duc; the Melzingah, at Fishkill; the Hendrick Hudson, at Hudson; the Swakater, at Ogdensburg; the Fort Stanwix, at Rome; the Owahgena, at Cazenovia, and the Sagoyewatha, at Senaca Falls.

It will be noticed that local Indian names continue to be adopted throughout New York, except where some historic fact makes another choice even more significant.
Regents have also been commissioned for Auburn, Elmira, Jamestown, Lockport, Camden, Bath, and Watertown. The whole number of Regents appointed during the past year is 14, which, with those previously appointed, gives 32. Had all organized their Chapters the number would have exactly doubled, which promises well for the future work in the State.

Much care has been taken in the selection of those who are to assume the responsibility of gathering Chapters together in a new place. When a Regent could not be found both competent and willing to do this, it has been thought better to defer attempts to organize until the "right one" could be secured.

As to the work done, it is impossible to do it justice in this brief and condensed report. All that can be done is to give the general outline of what has been undertaken, and mention merely such Chapter work as is in some way distinctive.

Nearly all our organizations in the State follow more or less these lines:

The study of American history.

The commemoration of patriotic anniversaries.

The effort to impress upon the children of our schools the history of our past and its bearing upon the present.

To this end many prizes have been offered to scholars ranking highest as students of American history, or to those who have written the best essays on subjects connected with it.

Our oldest Chapter, The New York City, is doing admirable work in connection with its endowment of a chair of American history in Barnard College.

The Buffalo Chapter is taking the University Extension course of study, and giving exceptional care to the public schools. They have also contributed one hundred dollars for the granddaughter of Francis Scott Key.

Nearly all Chapters prepare papers on historical subjects. Many follow a regular course of study. The Irondequoit, Otsego, Oneida, and other Chapters have done this largely in connection with the history of our own State.

Celebrations of patriotic anniversaries have been numerous. The firing of the shot "heard round the world" was commemorated, last April, by a peculiarly peace-speaking incident, the presentation, by the New York City Sons of the American Revolution to the Regent of the New York City Chapter of a loving cup to be handed down to succeeding Regents as a token of good will and brotherly fellowship.

The Mohegan Chapter, Sing Sing, observed on May 27, in a delightful way, the anniversary of the meeting of the Provincial Congress in 1775 "to arrange and prepare for the war," and took that opportunity to present their Regent, Mrs. Wells, with a beautiful badge of the Mary Washington Monument Association.

June 14 was especially celebrated at Rochester where it is the Chapter day, and at Cooperstown, where the Sons and Daughters of the American
Revolution combined to observe it. Many other Chapters secured some recognition of "Flag Day," and had the flags raised in their respective towns.

July 4 is once more being brought to the position it should hold, being observed in various ways by several Chapters, Wiltwyck as usual inviting the community at large to afternoon tea in the old Senate House; the "Irondoquoits" decorating the graves of revolutionary soldiers; while others gathered in a quiet way, read the Declaration of Independence, and quickened their own enthusiasm.

The Saranac Chapter celebrated, October 11, the anniversary of the first naval battle of the United States—that of Valcour on Lake Champlain—where our entire navy was engaged. They have erected a monument on the homestead of General Moore.

The Kekeshick (Yonkers) Chapter commemorated, on October 28 the battle of White Plains, and are about celebrating Washington's birthday in the old Manor House, having invited all the historical societies of the place to join with them. While the first work of this young Chapter has been to send to the Chapter at Tacoma, State of Washington, a birch sapling from Valentine's Hill, and a box root from the old Manor House hedge for a historic grove in the young State.

Saratoga, both on July 4 and at later dates, welcomed many guests from the membership of the Daughters of the American Revolution, including our President General, with cordial and unflagging hospitality. But its chief effort was perhaps the observance of September 4 as Historical Day. At that time admirable addresses were made by Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. McLean, and Colonel Walter S. Logan, of the Sons of the American Revolution. The Chapter also took a prominent part in the Floral Fete, and are urging our Legislature to make October 17 a national holiday in recognition of what is conceded to be one of the "decisive battles of the world."

The Ondawa, Cambridge, Chapter, has suffered the loss by death of its faithful and beloved Regent, and of its Secretary, but its work goes on. Here is found one of the six actual daughters of revolutionary heroes, who are members of the Society in New York State.

The Seneca and Cayuga Chapters are both small in numbers, but have done excellent work. The former offered a prize to the High School and provided for the salutation of the flag. The latter placed a copy of the Declaration of Independence in the Ithaca schools and postoffice, and formally marked the graves of revolutionary soldiers.

The Mawenawasigh Chapter extended the offer of a liberty bell as a prize to the public and other schools of Poughkeepsie; while its Regent continues her own offer of three medals to be won by successful competitors. This Chapter is seeking through the Legislature a grant for a monument commemorating the signing of our National Constitution at Poughkeepsie. There is every probability that this victory of ideas will soon be kept in mind by a fitting memorial.

The Oneida Chapter, founded through the earnest and devoted efforts
of Mrs. Roscoe Conkling, celebrated the battle of Oriskany by a large gathering at the home of the present Regent, Mrs. Ford. Papers were read by descendants of General Herkimer and others who took part in the battle. This Chapter also offered a handsome sum in prizes.

To the Onondaga Chapter, of Syracuse, belongs an honor that we trust may lead many to emulate it—that of forming new growth from the central stock. Its members were invited to the charming summer home of the Regent, at Cazenovia, to meet the State Regent, and then and there the Cazenovia Chapter was initiated.

Quassaick Chapter, of Newburgh, has carried on all its usual work and added a public meeting, which aroused much interest. It has also become the custodian of an ivy and lilac from the grave of Lafayette.

The Regent of the Mohawk Chapter, Mrs. Doane, having declined reelection, has been succeeded by Mrs. Governor Morton. The Chapter is growing rapidly. Its chief work has been the offer of prizes to the schools of Albany and Rensselaer counties.

Washington's wedding day has again brought the home life of our great hero before the New York City Chapter, their guest of honor for the occasion being Mrs. Stevenson, now our President General.

This Chapter has also planned a loan exhibition for the benefit of the Key Monument Association, which others throughout the State are expected to aid.

Wiltwyck Chapter has given a grand historical pageant, in which the many important events that have occurred in the history of Kingston were portrayed by the descendants of those who took part in them. Best of all, however, the Chapter gave up this year its usual celebration of its historic Chapter Day, October 16, in deference to the invitation of Atlanta for the 18th. It also voted to send its Regent, Mrs. Kenyon, as a delegate to share the delightful hospitality of Georgia Daughters.

The State Regent urged every Chapter in the State to send representatives to the Exposition, at that date, if possible.

The newly organized Chapters are already actively planning and beginning work. But the record belongs properly to the report of another year.

Official visits have been made by the State Regent to the Chapters of Rochester, Buffalo, Geneva, Ithaca, Syracuse, Utica, Plattsburgh, Saratoga, Kingston, Newburgh, and Yonkers.

The Regent has also visited personally, in the interest of new Chapters, Schenectady, Batavia, Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, Ellenville, Middletown, Auburn, and Brooklyn.

These visits, with constant correspondence in many directions, show that the most cordial feeling exists between all Chapters in the State; that they are actively, earnestly at work, and that a deep and increasing interest is felt throughout the State in what is thus being done for our own homes, for our country, and for God.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH,
State Regent of New York.
FIFTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

TENNESSEE.

Madam President and Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution: My greeting comes to you this year from my sick chamber, where I am confined from an attack of fever. My heart and thoughts will be with you, and I almost feel the flush of pride rush over me when I hear the dear name of my Tennessee called. Not to be with you is a sad disappointment to me. I wish to assure you that my interest in the Society is even greater than ever, if possible, and every day teaches me the importance of such an organization and the need for us Americans to be more vigilant and united than ever in patriotic ties. I am proud to say that my State work has had steady growth, and that we have not lost a member, except by death or transfer. One lady spoke to me about resigning; I said, "Why do you wish to quit?" She replied, "It does me no good." I asked if it did her harm; she replied, "No." "Then why do you wish to resign your birthright?" She remained in and is now an enthusiastic member. Everything is most harmonious; our Chapters have all done fine historical work; have influenced an appropriation of $5,000 per annum to endow a chair of American history in the Peabody State Normal School at Nashville, the chair now so worthily filled by Captain Garrett. We have also given many delightful social entertainments and celebrated noted historic anniversaries.

I have appointed a number of Regents since last Congress, and those most active are Miss Susie Gentry, of Franklin; Mrs. Susan B. Tarver, of Lebanon; Mrs. Annie Pickett Robinson, of Columbia, and Mrs. Ella B. Dame, of Harriman. I call the last named my "Colonial Dame." Her work, though of such a short period, has been fine and enthusiastic.

My experience has been that exposition years make against patriotic work, from the fact that people are so absorbed in getting up exhibits and planning for their attendance. The combined thought of the Atlanta Exposition and Tennessee Centennial certainly did interfere with my work this year, but I think in the future they will exert no small influence in favor of our organization. Many Tennesseans who had hitherto turned a deaf ear to the objects of our Society, realizing by the Congress held at the Atlanta Exposition the strong bond of sisterhood and of generous aspirations which unite us, have returned as eager candidates for admission into our ranks. Many declare that they never felt the true glow of patriotism until they had presented to them this fine object lesson of what it means to be a Daughter of the American Revolution. To this occasion I can already trace a growing enthusiasm in our work.

The Children of the American Revolution Society has aroused the deepest interest in the State. This, I think, is the best and most important work before us. Nowhere can the children have inculcated in them such impressions of patriotism, such respect and love for ancestry and country as in their Chapter work. Our meetings are as well attended by
grown people as by children, and it is surprising how wonderfully attractive these meetings are. I, as State Promoter, have already appointed 7 Presidents who are heart and soul in the work. Mrs. Thomas Day and Mrs. Virginia Frazier Boyle as President and Vice President of the Memphis Chapter are at the head of the first Chapter organized in this State. At their initial meeting they enrolled 45 members, and at their third meeting numbered 80 members, and I am sure every child who can claim the record will try to get in. This will be the living soul which will keep alive the fires of Americanism; it will be the school of training to noble manhood and womanhood. I urge in this Society, as I did in the Daughters of the American Revolution, to keep it strictly lineal. The whole country owes a debt of deep gratitude to Mrs. Lothrop for organizing such a society so full of great benefits to our country.

I wish to express my thanks and appreciation to the Chapter at Atlanta and the Daughters of the American Revolution and all visiting members for their uniform courtesy and never tiring kindness to the Daughters of the American Revolution of Tennessee. We hope that they may allow us to make returns in like manner when they visit our Centennial in 1897, at which we will have a grand fire-proof historical building with wing or sufficient space to make our Daughters of the American Revolution exhibit, to which we most cordially ask your attendance and coöperation. In this connection allow me to add my loving gratitude to my friends and co-laborers for their aid and sympathy for me in the effort I made against such great odds to have my State and the Daughters of the American Revolution represented at Atlanta. My thanks are particularly due to Bonny Kate Chapter, Knoxville, and Watauga Chapter, of Memphis, for placing the cabinet that held the historical relics which won the beautiful silver medal given in grateful recognition for distinguished service by Mrs. Wm. Lanson Peele, Chairman Colonial Relics. Mrs. William Ballard Lockett, of Knoxville, a member of Bonny Kate Chapter, did superb work and won all hearts with her lovely manners. I must add a word of praise for our Magazine which has been so finely conducted during the year under the able management of Mrs. Mary Lockwood. Let me urge you to sustain it at all cost, for without our Magazine we would be like a book without an index.

Of all the touching and pleasant things which came to me during my illness and during my anxiety for recovery in order to be with you; of all the friends, flowers, delicate dishes, and the notes of inquiry and sympathy, that which touched me most was the loving loyalty and appreciation expressed in letters from the different Chapters over the State, each one containing a check wherewith to aid in meeting you at this Congress. They all knew that I had given my time and means to have our State represented at Atlanta and that we had no State appropriation and had to make the exhibit under great difficulties. As much as I appreciated this beautiful and thoughtful act on their part, I could never justify myself in accepting it, holding such strict ideas as I do about the use of Chapter funds. I hold it should not be used for defraying expenses of delegates...
to and from Congress, but should be held as a sacred trust to be used only for patriotic and historic purposes or some rare case of charity. So with this feeling in my heart I returned the checks with a closer friendship and gratitude to my Chapters for more than I can ever express. In my weakness and shortcomings I cannot see why it is that so much that is lovely and kind comes to me.

Allow me in conclusion to send loving regards to all the dear friends whom I know personally or by name, with the wish and prayer that the proceedings of the Fifth Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution may be marked by harmony and unity of purpose.

Hoping to meet many of you at our Tennessee Centennial next year and at future Congresses, I remain as ever,

Affectionately and fraternally,

MILDRED SPOTTSWOOD MATHES,
State Regent Tennessee.

TEXAS.

Mrs. President: The duty devolving upon me, as State Regent of Texas, to present to you the first annual report, is rendered peculiarly pleasant by the attendant circumstances.

When I had the honor to be approved as Regent by the Congress of 1895, the difficulties in the way of a successful beginning of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution organization seemed so great that my first efforts in that direction were not accompanied by the encouragement of hope. However, as I had accepted the position, with a keen sense of its responsibilities, I resolved to lose no opportunity to advance the interests of our noble Society in Texas. As soon as notified of my appointment, I endorsed for reappointment the Chapter Regents in Galveston and Dennison, and by a happy inspiration nominated as Regent for Dallas Mrs. Cornelia Jamison Henry.

On the 22d of February a meeting of the ladies of Galveston, eligible for membership, was called by the Regent, Mrs. Julia Washington Fontaine, at her residence, and at this time the preliminary steps toward organization were taken. On June 17 the charter was applied for by 16 approved members, and the name "George Washington" was chosen most appropriately. The Regent of this Chapter is a great-niece of George Washington, and the Chapter uses a seal presented to the father of Mrs. Fontaine (then a small boy) by General Lafayette, during his last visit to America. During the summer most of the members were absent, but with the return of cool weather the pleasant Chapter meetings were resumed. This Chapter has the honor of making the suggestion that the Daughters of the American Revolution of Texas use their influence to secure the endowment of a chair of United States history in the University of Texas. As an incentive to the cultivation of an enlightened patriotism, the good resulting could not be over-estimated. The proposition is now before the Jane Douglass Chapter, of Dallas, and we believe will receive the endorsement of its members.
The membership of the George Washington Chapter, at present, is 26, with a flattering prospect of future growth and usefulness.

On the 19th of October, the anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, a number of the ladies of Dallas met and organized the Douglass Chapter, so-called in honor of the grandmother of Mrs. Cornelia J. Henry, the Regent. A charter was applied for with 21 signatures. The number of members has since been increased to 24, with 6 new applicants. The name of the Chapter has been changed to "Jane Douglass" to show that it was so called in honor of a woman of the American Revolution.

On the 16th of December the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Dallas, were invited to a "Tea Pouring" in commemoration of the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the Boston Tea Party. The hospitalities of Mrs. Henry's lovely home were extended on this occasion, and the affair was quite an event in patriotic and social circles.

With these two vigorous, enthusiastic Chapters organized in two of the largest cities of the State, and composed of influential and representative women of both cities, with a Regent recommended for the city of Houston and one in contemplation for Fort Worth, we feel that the future of the National Society in Texas is assured.

When the Directory of 1895 was received and a list of the isolated members in Texas thus obtained, it was my pleasant privilege as Regent to send to each a letter of greeting, asking for sympathy and cooperation in our patriotic work. Kindly replies came in response and thus the tie of good fellowship was strengthened. At no distant date we hope to see a meeting in our capital city of all the Daughters of the American Revolution of Texas.

In June I was the recipient of a programme arranged for the day assigned to the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Atlanta Exposition. To my surprise I read my own name thereon as the alternate of Mrs. Mathes, Regent of Tennessee. The paper prepared in compliance with this notice was confided to the care of Mrs. Elizabeth McDowell Welch, of Dallas, who was the State Regent's representative at Atlanta. It gives me pleasure to acknowledge in this assembly the courtesy of Mrs. Mathes, who waived her claim to precedence and yielded her place on the programme to the representative from Texas.

While speaking of the patriotic movement in Dallas I should have stated that it has been proposed to organize a Chapter of the "Children of the American Revolution" in connection with the Jane Douglass Chapter, with Mrs. Welch as Regent. I have expressed to Mrs. Lothrop, President of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, my cordial sympathy with the aims of this Society, and my admiration for its liberal scope and beneficent purpose. It will give me satisfaction to aid in establishing so attractive a school of patriotism for the

* The George Washington Chapter had also a special delegate at Atlanta, Mrs. Clifford L. Grace, Historian.
children of our great State. When we contemplate the vast area of her territory and realize in a slight degree the illimitable possibilities of her future, we fear lest the hands that guide the destinies of Texas should not be firm and the hearts to which her political honor is confided should not be incorruptible. The Society of the Children of the American Revolution offers glorious opportunities to the lover of children, who is also the lover of country.

The Daughters of the American Revolution of Texas will be represented in the Congress by Mrs. J. W. Wendelken, the delegate appointed by the Jane Douglass Chapter, of Dallas. Another year we shall hope to have a number of delegates from as many newly organized Chapters, each taking an active part in the deliberations, and discharging, ably and cheerfully, her duty, and reaping her reward as an active participant in the labors and honors of Daughters of the American Revolution membership.

With regret for my own absence, and with best wishes for the unity and harmony of the Congress, and for the wisdom of its legislation, I have the honor to be,

Most sincerely yours,

FLORENCE ANDERSON CLARK,

Stale Regent for Texas.

VERMONT.

Madam Chairman: Vermont is proud of her Daughters. They are as patriotic as were their ancestors. They are doing honor to their noble ancestors by erecting tablets in memory, finding of old graves, and erecting headstones, and marking places of historic interest.

The Green Mountain Chapter, Burlington, numbering 44, are erecting a tablet in memory of Ethan Allen, on the farm where he died.

The Brownson Chapter, Arlington, has 28 members. They have placed in the old churchyard of St. James church a headstone in memory of Mary Brownson, first wife of General Ethan Allen. The Children's Society, organized November 9, 1895, with 18 members, all from one great-great-grandfather, Timothy Brownson, one of the celebrated "Green Mountain Boys," have also placed in same yard a headstone for the two children of Mary Brownson, Joseph and Mary.

The Ann Story Chapter, Rutland, numbers 33. October 19, 1895, they dedicated a room in Memorial Hall offered them by Roberts Post.

The Bennington Chapter has at present 30 members. In July I had the honor of introducing the Daughters of the Bennington Chapter at the Soldiers' Home to Mrs. U. S. Grant. On the 16th of August I was invited to a colonial tea given by the Chapter at the old historic house of Miss Hubbel, celebrating the great battle.

The Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, Montpelier, numbers 26.

The Brattleboro Chapter has 25 members. In February I met with the Chapter at a reception given by Mrs. Bond.

The Lake Dunmore Chapter, Brandon, numbers 22.
The Ormsby Chapter, Manchester, was organized at the home of Mrs. Thayer, January 22, 1896, with 15 members, also a Children's Society, Vine Howard, named after a young girl who did great service toward capturing a band of Tories.

On February 1, the Bellevue Chapter, St. Albans, was organized at the home of the Regent, Mrs. E. C. Smith, with 14 members. Also a Children's Society, The Children of the Green Mountains, with 3 members—now have 7.

The Poultney Chapter has not yet the required number. In January Miss Callender was appointed Chapter Regent at Middlebury, and the Chapter will be organized as soon as their blanks are accepted.

Vergennes has asked to have a Regent appointed.

St. Johnsbury, Miss Bissell, Regent, will soon organize her Chapter.

The whole number of Daughters of the American Revolution in Vermont numbers 241.

On November 9, 1895, the first Children's Society, The Ethan Allen, was organized at Arlington with 18 members, all from the one great-great-grandfather, Timothy Brownson.

December 5, 1895, the second, Mercy Holmes Mead, Rutland, with 15, Mrs. M. H. Francisco, President.

January 22, the third, Vine Howard, Manchester, with 5 members, Mrs. E. C. Perkins, President.

January 29, 1896, the fourth, Brattleboro, Miss Mary R. Cabot, President.

February 1, 1896, the fifth, Children of the Green Mountains, St. Albans, Mrs. F. L. Reynolds, President.

February 14, Montpelier, Miss Nellie Barrons, President.

Whole number of Children, 35.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. J. BURDETT,
State Regent.

WISCONSIN.

Madam President and Members of the Continental Congress: The general sentiment relating to State Regents reports having been in favor of a condensed form (treating more of 'generalities than details), some points of interest, as well as official lists, have been omitted.

Some of the conditions of the work in Wisconsin have been given in former reports, and aside from these, there are the obstacles alluded to by other State Regents from the West, as remoteness from the national center and from old historic places; the difficulty in securing historical data relating to one's ancestors, but more potent than all else in causing delay has been the so-called 'intellectual wave,' which has caused new classes and clubs to spring up in every city and town, until with those already in existence and the multiplicity of demands in every direction, there seems little time left for a new interest, and one is not surprised when an appeal is made on patriotic lines, with the reply, "How can I take up another object?" However, it is believed that patient effort...
and long waiting may yet be rewarded, for more than ever the claim of the remote ancestor is being recognized, and the tide once turned success is assured.

Having pointed out the obstacles in Wisconsin we will state the present encouraging features of the work, together with what has been accomplished; the past six months having produced more in the way of results than any previous similar period, the membership at large having increased, the original or Milwaukee Chapter having gained steadily in numbers, two new Chapters having been formed, and other nucleus of Chapters are approaching the requisite twelve members.

The Milwaukee Chapter now numbers 106 members, with Mrs. Hamilton Townsend as Chapter Regent. It is truly representative in character, and since the last report has held regular monthly meetings (except in the vacation season), literary and business programmes alternating; there have also been special occasions of great interest, a social reunion at the home of a member in March, an evening reception at the Regent's home in May, to which the Sons of the American Revolution were honored guests, including wives and daughters, and October 19 a large evening reception of the united Sons and Daughters was given at "The Athenaeum," commemorative of General Cornwallis's surrender, when wit, music, addresses, and good cheer generally lent their aid. Full details of this occasion, and of the Chapter in general, will be found in the AMERICAN MONTHLY for February. At present the Chapter is preparing for a large "Loan Exhibit," to be held March 10th and 11th.

The Janesville Chapter was organized last October, Mrs. Lovejoy Chapter Regent, and the occasion was emphasized by the Regent giving a large luncheon, which enabled the State Regent to also meet prospective members. This Chapter holds monthly meetings, except in vacation, and thus far business, papers on appropriate topics, and social cheer have been happily blended.

The Kenosha Chapter was organized in January, Mrs. J. H. Kimball Regent, and it at once commenced a study of American history, with also monthly meetings, and February 22 the Chapter arranged a public commemoration of the day, with short speeches, music, and an address by Prof. Spooks, of the Chicago University.

The nucleus of a Chapter at La Crosse has displayed commendable energy by arranging a colonial entertainment in the form of historical tableaux, which was given on the evening of February 14, various prospective members also cooperating with the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Angus Cameron, who promises that the services of the State Regent will soon be required for the organization of the Chapter.

Miss Mary Atwood having resigned as Chapter Regent at Madison, Mrs. J. B. Winslow has been appointed in her place, and the hoped-for Chapter will unite with the Sons of the American Revolution on social and literary occasions.
Mrs. E. P. Sawyer, Chapter Regent at Oshkosh; Mrs. George C. Ginty, Regent at Chippewa Falls; Mrs. F. W. Woodward, Regent at Eau Claire; Mrs. Bertin Ramsay, Regent at Appleton, promise good results in time. While much may be expected from the scattered members, and renewed efforts will be made to secure Chapter Regents in the localities where these are found, as well as at points where as yet no response has been secured.

And we believe that Wisconsin, grand in achievements on other lines, will yet prove worthy of the heritage which has come to her through the descendants of revolutionary ancestors.

Respectfully submitted,  
ELLEN M. H. PECK.

WASHINGTON.

Although considerable work has been done in our State, I have no new Chapters to report. The Rainier Chapter, of Seattle, which was on the point of completion at the time of last year's Congress, has organized and secured its charter.

The Mary Ball Chapter, of Tacoma, although organized in 1894, has obtained its charter during the last year.

Thus we have two fully organized and chartered Chapters. Some idea of the work of organizing Chapters in new States may be gained in this manner. In the early part of the year I wrote articles for some of the leading papers of the State telling of the Society, its objects and aims. At the same time I wrote many letters to ladies I knew to be brave, patriotic women.

In response to these newspaper articles and personal letters, I have received two hundred and sixty letters of inquiry. The fact that two hundred and sixty ladies have become enough interested to write asking for information with regard to the Society is, I think, very encouraging. Some of these ladies live in remote country places and cannot join Chapters but can become members at large. Others have found that they are not eligible, but all have expressed an interest and appreciation.

In a report of the work of the year it is perhaps fitting that the first Chapter organized should be first mentioned. The Corresponding Secretary of the Mary Ball Chapter, of Tacoma, reports that the work of this Chapter has been very gratifying indeed. So much work has been done that it was found necessary to have two secretaries. Much work of a patriotic nature has been done, prizes have been offered to the children of the public schools for the best essay upon patriotic subjects. A grove is being planted by these patriotic women which is to commemorate historic people and places. Surely this is a beautiful idea. May every tree planted by these patriotic women live and grow until their children's children shall play beneath the shade. It is the intention of this Chapter to give a dinner on February 22, which shall be a credit to the city of Tacoma and a delight to all who are privileged to be present.

I shall next speak of the work of the Rainier Chapter of Seattle. I
speak of this Chapter with great affection and pride. This Chapter has from the first day of its birth taken a front rank in all matters of a patriotic nature. Desiring to aid in all good work this Chapter organized a system of penny collections in the public schools for the benefit of the Francis Scott Key Monument and had the pleasure of sending sixty-one dollars to the Monument Association. The President of the Francis Scott Key Monument Association spoke in generous words of praise of this contribution from far off Seattle. This work was surely a two-fold good, inspiring the children to deeds of patriotism and at the same time encouraging and helping the Monument Association.

To the Rainier Chapter belongs the honor of first fostering and caring for the Children’s Society. As a branch of the Children’s Society is already started in Seattle under the guidance and care of the Rainier Chapter, with Mrs. George H. Heilburn as President of the Children’s Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, too much cannot be said of the good work of this Chapter.

Of my baby Chapter, which has had so hard a time to organize, I am still hopeful. The Spokane Chapter, which hoped to organize last year, is still unorganized, yet there are a sufficient number of ladies who are interested and trying to secure their papers to form a large and influential Chapter. Mrs. Cannon, who is the Regent, and who has labored faithfully, tells me that we will soon have the pleasure of welcoming them as an organized Chapter. To this Chapter, unorganized though it be, belongs a lady who has forty revolutionary ancestors, but of this I must not speak, as the lady will speak for herself through the medium of a book she is about to publish.

We have with us as representatives of the Rainier Chapter, of Seattle, and the Mary Ball Chapter, of Tacoma, Mrs. John Francis Pratt and Mrs. Hugh Campbell Wallace. These ladies need no recommendation or introduction. They bear the impress of refined and womanly dignity in their own charming persons. But I hope I may be pardoned if, as their State Regent, I say I am exceedingly proud of Washington delegates. The work of organizing in our State is well begun; our Society is certainly better known and appreciated than it was one year ago. Patriotism is a sacred flame; once kindled it will never die. Surely never were citizens of any country more thoroughly justified in pride of ancestry than we the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Respectfully submitted, 

MRS. EDWIN G. CRABBE.

VIRGINIA.

To the members of a Society whose keynote is patriotism I need offer no apology for the words I shall utter in behalf of an undertaking designed to preserve intact to generations yet to come one of the shrines of American liberty to which we may turn to-day as pilgrims, in spirit at least, as the Mussulman toward Mecca.

An island in the James River, upon which stands an ivy-covered tower,
would scarce hold the attention of the ignorant passer-by; but to him familiar with this spot consecrated to freedom, there are awakened the emotions of patriotic ardor, when he reflects that this is Jamestown, where

"Stood the Saxon's home and graves,
There Britain's spray broke on the native rock,
There rose the English tide with crested waves
And overwhelming shock."

It was here that the first legislative body assembled on American soil, and in this rude manger of a Bethlehem was born the infant Messiah of nations. For a number of years past this island, owing to the character and force of the river current, has been steadily washing away, until it became painfully apparent that unless something was done, and that soon, the remaining portion would dissolve and "leave not a rack behind."

During the year 1888 there was organized in the old town of Williamsburg, the colonial capital, a society known as the "Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities," composed of public-spirited and noble-minded women; who have established branches at different points in the State; and the object of this organization, as its name indicates, is the laudable purpose of preserving those reminders of our historic past, which are in danger of disappearing under the destroying finger of time and the progress of modern civilization.

Foremost among their cherished objects was the acquirement of the title to Jamestown, and that end has been happily attained through the generosity of Mr. Edward E. Barney, its owner, who presented the association with the churchyard and twenty acres surrounding it. The problem of how to stop the inroads of the river confronted the society, and upon a careful investigation by competent engineers it was found absolutely necessary to construct dikes, which would require a large sum of money, far beyond the ability of the society to raise. It was determined to ask aid of Congress; and through the earnest, repeated efforts of these women, an appropriation of $10,000 was secured, which was applied to the purpose named, the work having been carried on under the charge of Colonel William P. Craighill, United States Army. Although the name of this distinguished engineer is a guarantee that the work thus far has been admirably performed, yet the appropriation was inadequate for the purpose, and further work, requiring additional funds, is yet to be done ere the end in view will have been accomplished.

The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities has at present a heavy burden upon its shoulders in restoring and preserving various relics of the past, such as the "Powder Horn" at Williamsburg, the home of Mary Washington at Fredericksburg, and others too numerous to mention, and it is beyond the power of the society to raise the needed fund for the Jamestown work. It is to this organization, the Daughters of the American Revolution, that I appeal with confidence in the result, to lend a hand in this noble enterprise and to make an ap-
propriation from its treasury to assist in keeping alight that patriotic flame which kindles at the name of Jamestown, and in preserving this sacred spot, not only for our children and our children's children, but as a precious heritage for all time to come. While this work may be said to belong more especially to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, yet patriotic pride in this hallowed isle belongs not to Virginians alone, for it is an emotion in which it is both the duty and privilege of all Americans to share and is limited by no narrow geographical lines. The descendants of the settlers at Jamestown and Plymouth Rock have made their home in every corner of the Union, and have been the two great currents that have mingled their wealth of waters to swell the tide of our national life and glory.

When Effie Deans appeared before the Duke of Argyle, clad in her highland garb, to plead the cause which the Wizard of the North has embalmed in his immortal works, she remarked to the noble duke: "You see, my Lord, I wear the tartan." And Argyle replied in those words familiar to you all: "When the heart of Argyle shall cease to warm at the sight of the tartan, may it lie cold as the dust from which it sprung." We bear no emblem to-day symbolic of Jamestown, as the garb of Effie Deans was of her highland clan, but we need none; and have but to look around us at our Nation engaged in the mighty task of self-government, which has excited the admiration of the world, and which was first begun on American soil in that rude clearing of the Virginia forests nearly three centuries ago. It was from that tiny fountain that the stream of our life began its flow, and from that band of hardy settlers has gone forth the sturdy Saxon from ocean to ocean, all conquering and to conquer.

[Not signed.]

RHODE ISLAND.

Madam President and Members of the Fifth Continental Congress: It is a pleasure to me to report that our little State has had her full share of the prosperity that has attended our National Society throughout the past year.

We have two new Chapters—twins, for their charters bear the same date. These are the Narragansett Chapter of Kingston, Mrs. Hiram F. Hunt Regent, and the General Nathanael Greene, of East Greenwich, Mrs. Thomas W. Chace Regent.

We have also one unorganized Chapter of 5 Daughters in Westerly, gathered together by Mrs. Nathan F. Dixon, but as yet without a Regent. Rhode Island to-day has 6 organized Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution and 1 unorganized Chapter. Our total State membership is 344. We are represented in the National Society by 4 officers in addition to the State Regent. These officers are Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. William R. Talbot and Mrs. William Ames, Honorary State Regents since September, 1891, and Miss Amelia S. Knight, Vice President General.
One of our Chapters, the Gaspee Chapter, of Providence, with 178 members, is one of the largest in the United States. When we add to this the fact that two of the Vice Presidents of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution are from our State, Miss Knight and Miss Julia E. Smith, and that we have already four Chapters of Children, and then reflect that the entire population of Rhode Island is less than that of the city of Boston, we feel that our little State is proving its patriotism in a very tangible manner.

Our Chapters have all been very active during the past year. In addition to the interesting and valuable historical papers that have been presented at their meetings and the annual pilgrimages to historic spots, the educational part of our work has received special attention. The Bristol Chapter has attended in a body the public exercises held in their town hall on Independence Day, thus striving by an object lesson to secure a more suitable observance of our national holiday than that of noise and uproar.

The Gaspee Chapter has offered a prize of forty dollars to be awarded each year to the young lady student in the graduating class of the Women's College of Brown University who shall present the best essay upon some topic in American history. To raise the money for a permanent fund, to yield an income for this prize, an historical entertainment is soon to be given to present scenes in Rhode Island history, the Colonial Dames of Rhode Island uniting with the Chapter in the entertainment and sharing in its profits.

The Pawtucket Chapter is devoting its energies to raising a sum of money to be used toward the building fund of the Women's College of Brown University, hoping to secure a sufficient amount to make itself a founder of the Women's College and to have its name inscribed as such upon the tablet to be placed in the building. Three entertainments have been given to raise money for the fund. This Chapter has also placed twelve liberty bells in as many of the public schools of its neighborhood.

The Woonsocket Chapter proposes to make prominent the fact that Rhode Island declared her independence two months before the united Colonies made their famous declaration. They celebrated that event on May 4, and propose to do so each year.

The new Chapters are just beginning to work, but each sets out with energy.

The General Nathanael Greene Chapter has a rich field for historical research in the town made famous by its greatest citizen, whose name it bears, and the Narragansett has an incentive also to historical research and the collection of relics, for it has a room set apart for its exclusive use in the old court house erected in 1776, but now abandoned by the State and used as a public library.

We have cooperated with the Sons of the American Revolution in the marking of soldiers' graves, and in their efforts to secure a monument to the soldiers who died and were buried at Valley Forge. A petition,
signed by a joint committee of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, was presented to our General Assembly and the State appropriated a sum of money for the erection of such a monument on the historic camp ground, Rhode Island being thus the first State to cooperate with Pennsylvania in her efforts to preserve the old camp ground as a public park.

Rhode Island, too, through her State Regent, who was commissioned as chairman of the Rhode Island Committee on a Colonial Exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition, made an appropriation for the purpose of exhibiting at Atlanta relics of General Nathanael Greene, the hero of Rhode Island and of Georgia, the Saviour of the South. Included also in her colonial exhibit were relics of Washington, of Lafayette, and of other revolutionary heroes.

The social side of our work continues to be a delightful feature, the Chapters in a most sisterly way extending invitations to social functions, and the opportunity thus graciously afforded to Daughters from all the States to meet under the roofs of our hospitable hostesses has been most heartily appreciated.

Last year my predecessor in office inaugurated the plan of a State conference by inviting all Daughters in the State to meet with her for a consideration of matters of common interest. This was so much enjoyed and appreciated that this year the Gaspee Chapter invited all the Rhode Island Daughters to a State conference on February 7. The attendance was even larger than last year. After reports from the Chapters and a discussion of the subjects of the Continental Hall, the National University, and the National Hymn, the question of State organization was discussed. It was voted that the State Regent have power to appoint an Advisory Board of not more than one member from each Chapter, and that the Advisory Board elect a secretary and treasurer. Also that the Chapters shall pay for the year beginning February 22, 1896, the sum of fifteen cents per capita out of its Chapter treasury to the State treasurer for the expense of the State work, to be used as the Regent and the Advisory Board shall determine. This is limited to one year as an experiment, so far as the State fund is concerned.

Therefore we feel that we have made more than a numerical advance in the past year. While thoroughly loyal to our National Society and devoted to our Chapters, we feel the need of some State bond of some means of uniting at least once a year for the consideration of topics of common interest.

Best of all we are learning that we have a work to do in our State and Nation, a deeper and a broader work than that of tracing ancestry, preserving old records, or even than marking historic spots. This work is to inculcate by all means in our power a spirit of patriotism, of loyalty to our American institutions, and a reverence for the principles upon which our free Government rests.

MARY ANNE GREENE,
State Regent.
Ohio has always been the center of whatever was new and grand in this Western World. She has within her borders the most notable monuments of an ancient people, the mounds and other remains of a strange and early civilization. She looks abroad over what was once the happiest hunting ground of a vast and powerful tribe of Indians. The Pope kindly presented her to Spain. The Jesuit and the voyager hastened to place her among the crown jewels of the King of France. Winthrop begged her of the English king for Connecticut. Virginia cast her proud eyes northward and claimed the region extending to the Great Lakes as one of her most precious possessions. We have the historic memories of the thirteen Colonies and the new life of the West. In our veins are mingled the blood of conservative New England and of fiery and impetuous Kentucky and Virginia. So, Daughters of the American Revolution, from the Fire Lands given by the dear old State of Steady Habits to her suffering sons of the Revolution and from the military land grants of the Old Dominion to her patriot sires, we come to greet you, and our name is Ohio.

What have the Daughters of the American Revolution done in my State for our noble order? A year ago, with fear and trembling, I took up the scepter that our honored Regent, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, laid down when she advanced to a seat in the council chamber as Vice President General. She had left a magnificent example of work well done. What could I do? The Daughters have doubled their membership and increased the number of their Chapters seventy per cent. Cincinnati is the banner Chapter, with 300 members.

Ohio is loyal to her State, as we have only five in a membership of 600 who belong to Chapters outside the State. Ohio is loyal to her Chapters, as we have only three members-at-large in towns where there are Chapters, and nearly all our members-at-large where there are no Chapters are helping to form Chapters, of which Chapters they will be charter members. There are too many "Chapters" in that sentence for euphony, but no matter. I consider the Chapter to be the foundation of our order and believe that members-at-large have but little more importance in our body politic than a shooting star has in our solar system.

The first Chapter organized this year has for the Regent our Governor's wife, Mrs. Asa Bushnell, and the Daughters honor her, even as the people honor the Governor. Our last Chapter was organized on Saturday by Mrs. Rathbone, whom many Washingtonians will remember as the charming wife of Estes Rathbone, Assistant Postmaster General under Harrison. In the town of Zanesville, under the fostering care of Mrs. Brush, Regent of the Zanesville Chapter, a second Chapter was formed of young women, the Regent Miss Van Horne, and the name "Elizabeth Zane," called after the brave girl who ran the gauntlet of the savage foe to carry powder to the beleagured fort.
"She gained the fort with her precious freight;  
Strong hands fastened the open gate;  
Brave men’s eyes were suffused with tears  
That had there been strangers for many years.  
From flint-lock rifles again there sped  
‘Gainst the skulking redskins a storm of lead,  
And the war whoop sounded that day in vain,  
Thanks to the deed of Elizabeth Zane.

"Talk not to me of Paul Revere,  
A man on horseback, with naught to fear;  
Nor of old John Burns, with his bell-crowned hat—  
He’d an army to back him, so what of that?  
Here’s to the heroine, plump and brown,  
Who ran the gauntlet in Wheeling town;  
Here is a record without a stain—  
Beautiful, buxom Elizabeth Zane."

Down in Mansfield, old Mansfield, home of John Sherman, hence home  
of patriotism and good sense, of course, a Chapter was formed, and Miss  
Elizabeth Wood will see to it that the Daughters there fail not nor falter  
by the way. Wyoming, under Mrs. George Kinsey, and Wilmington,  
under Mrs. C. C. Nichols, came into the fold this month and are represented here, one by the Regent, the other by her delegates. Dayton is now a recognized power under Mrs. S. R. Burns. The pupils write patriotic compositions and the librarian buys patriotic books.

The continental ball in Cincinnati was the most brilliant affair ever given in the State. There Sons and Daughters met and danced the stately minuet to such effect that they danced a goodly sum into the treasury with which to place a minute man on guard in old Fort Washington.

Cleveland, Sandusky, Youngstown, and Conneaut are searching the records that nothing be lost concerning the patriot, pioneer woman. These records are being printed in book form, after publication in the daily papers, and the librarian of the Daughters is sure of one new book this year for the shelves at headquarters. Cincinnati and Cleveland will print lineage books, which will assist our Historian materially in the preparation of the national one.

The Ursula Wolcott Chapter, of Toledo, will ask the Society to endorse a bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Sherman, and into the House by Mr. Southard, asking an appropriation for the preservation of the graves of two thousand soldiers who fell in the Maumee Valley in battle with the English and the Indians. Chief Justice Waite urged this action before his death, and John Sherman said yesterday: "If the Daughters will lend it their support the thing is done." We have always gladly upheld the thirteen Colonies in the efforts to preserve the graves of their fathers; we have aided the Columbia Liberty Bell; we have not forgot-
From the aged father of a Cincinnati member comes the suggestion that we ask Congress to grant us the use of the Hall of Representatives for our 22d of February exercises. From the Catharine Green Chapter comes the request that our charters be not engrossed, but contain the autographs of the charter members. The Declaration of Independence did not have the names engrossed on it. From the Wilmington Chapter comes the idea that the National Society prescribe and keep on hand for sale, a uniform series of books for the transaction of all business in the Chapters. We are in full accord with the committee which has under consideration the subject of patriotic American pottery and venture to remind the Daughters that our city of Zanesville has an establishment where patriotic tiles are manufactured.

"Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not." The hope of the Republic lies in the intelligent, patriotic education of the children. The Daughters are doing their grandest work among the little ones of this generation. Mrs. Lothrop had an inspiration when she suggested "The Children of the American Revolution" to the elder Society. Forty-five children gather in Cincinnati under their President, Mrs. Morehead, and the good work goes on all over the Buckeye State.

To the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution I return my grateful thanks; nothing would have been possible without your aid. To the national officers I pay my respects; you have been so wise in council, so brave in action. To the AMERICAN MONTHLY I give greeting, may every Daughter subscribe. The other patriotic publications have my best wishes. Particularly do I mention "The Spirit of '76," which has accorded us such kind consideration; which keeps us in touch with kindred orders and helps us see ourselves as others see us.

I have kept my text for the last. The Holy Writ encourages the search for an ancestor and attaches a penalty to those who find him not. Here is the text: Nehemiah vii. 64, "These sought their register among those that were reckoned by genealogy, but it was not found; therefore were they, as polluted, put from the priesthood."

May such a fate never befall us. [Not signed.]

JOINT CELEBRATION.

The joint celebration of Washington's birthday by the National Societies of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Children of the American Revolution, was held in the Church of Our Father, Saturday morning, February 22, beginning at ten o'clock. The programme was as follows:
ORDER OF EXERCISES.

"Prelude," music.
III. "America" (two verses), by audience.
IV. "Welcome to Visiting Societies," Mrs. John W. Foster, President General, D. A. R.
V. "Star Spangled Banner," solo, Miss Doe, chorus by D. A. R. and C. A. R.; Miss Anna B. Yeatman, leader of chorus; Mr. Percy Foster, organist; Mr. Elphonzo Youngs, cornetist.
VII. "Our Western Land," D. A. R. chorus; composed by Mrs. J. B. Peet; accompanist, Miss Gertrude Burgess.
VIII. "United States, Our Glorious Land," solo, by Miss Anna B. Yeatman; music by Dr. John Gower, Denver, Col.
IX. "Greetings by Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution," Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. James S. Peck, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, Mrs. Thomas S. Morgan, Mrs. Miranda Tulloch.
X. "Hail Columbia," by audience.
XI. "Liberty Song," C. A. R. chorus; Mrs. E. C. Sloan, leader of chorus, Miss Anna F. Dashiell, accompanist.
XIII. "America" (new music), Longacre, D. A. R. chorus, Miss Anna B. Yeatman, leader.
XIV. Oration, by Mrs. Stephen Putney, Richmond, Va.
XVII. "America" (two verses), by audience.
Benediction, by Rev. Tennis S. Hamlin, D. D.

These exercises in commemoration of the birthday of George Washington formed a fitting and unique close to the week of the Congress, and inaugurate the patriotic observance of the day instead of delivering it up entirely to routine business. The committee of arrangements was: Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Mrs. Miranda Tulloch, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry. The Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution, and representatives of various other patriotic
societies were the special guests, and were seated at the right of the center aisle, the Daughters of the American Revolution at the left, and the Children of the American Revolution in the gallery.

The church was filled with a most enthusiastic audience that thrilled with the patriotic fervor pervading the exercises, breaking into hearty and long-continued applause as the programme proceeded. The public press of Washington and many other cities gave long and detailed accounts of this celebration, expressing much appreciation of this new departure of the Daughters of the American Revolution in thus observing the day.

In the afternoon occurred the annual meeting of the National Society Children of the American Revolution. As there were no officers to be elected (these being already provided by the constitution) and the young people being occupied in school on the other days, the afternoon of the national holiday was selected as the most appropriate time.

The meeting was presided over by its National President, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, and was opened by the ringing of the first silver bell made in commemoration of "Mother Bailey," of Fort Griswold fame, and presented to the Children of the American Revolution by Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb, State Promoter for Connecticut. Mrs. Lothrop made an address and report; also reports were read by the officers of the National Board, followed by the reports of the fifty-seven local Societies scattered over the United States. Many delegates were present. There were 812 members reported by the Registrar General and over six thousand application blanks sent out, each one by special request, reported by the Secretary General. The meeting adjourned to attend the "Continental Tea" given by the "Pirum Ripley" Society, Children of the American Revolution, to all the members of the "Children of the American Revolution."
OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

National Board of Management
1896

President General.
MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
La Normandie, Washington, D. C.

First Vice President General.
MRS. A. G. BRACKETT,
1726 Q St., Washington, D. C.

Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.
MRS. PHILIP HICHBORN,
1707 N St., Washington, D. C.

Vice Presidents General.

MRS. IRA W. DENNISON,
1322 I St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. E. J. HILL,
Norwalk, Conn., and Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARY HARRISON MCKEE,
Indianapolis, Ind.

MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
2040 F St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. WILLIAM S. STRYKER,
321 W. State St., Trenton, N. J.

MRS. ROBT. STOCKWELL HATCHER,
Stockton Place, Lafayette, Ind.

MRS. CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,
Haverford, Pa.

MRS. EVELYN F. MASURY,
Danvers, Mass.

MRS. STEPHEN J. FIELD,
21 Lanier Pl., Washington, D. C.

MRS. WILLIAM DICKSON,
754 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. H. V. BOYNTON,
1321 R St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM,
The Elsmere, Washington, D. C.

MRS. F. W. DICKINS,
U. S. Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

MRS. FRANCIS S. NASH,
The Portland, Washington, D. C.

MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY,
The Cochran, Washington, D. C., Kentucky.

MRS. MARY SAWYER FOOTE,
1012 13th St., Washington, D. C.

Albany, N. Y.
MINUTES OF NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Monday, February 24, 1896.

Minutes of a special meeting of the National Board of Management, held on Monday, February 24, at 10 o’clock, a.m., the President General, Mrs. Stevenson, presiding.

Members present: Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Masury, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Hinkle, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Draper, Miss Johnston, Miss Wilbur, Dr. Harrison, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Ritchie, Miss Miller, Mrs. Peck, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Crabbe, Mrs. von Rydingsvärd.
The meeting was called to order by the President General, and opened with prayer by Mrs. Bullock, the Chaplain General.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were approved.

The President General asked permission of the Board to suspend the order of business for a short time for the purpose of presenting Continental Hall Committee, this committee being partially composed of ladies now in the city, who desired to have a conference before leaving for their homes.

The President General appointed the following ladies on the committee: Mrs. Shepard, Illinois; Mrs. Keim, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Stranahan, New York; Mrs. Dickson, Georgia; Mrs. Peck, Wisconsin; Mrs. Maddox, California; Mrs. Hinkle, Ohio; Mrs. Henry, District of Columbia; Mrs. Wilbour, Rhode Island; Mrs. J. W. Foster, District of Columbia; Mrs. Pryor, New York; Mrs. Tulloch, District of Columbia; Mrs. Burdette, Vermont; Mrs. Pope, Kentucky; Mrs. Geer, District of Columbia.

Mrs. Edwards, State Regent of Michigan, suggested that the President General should give her reception to the State Regents and delegates to the Continental Congress hereafter on the first evening, so that they may meet each other before the work of the Congress commences, whereupon the President General expressed her entire acquiescence to this arrangement.

Mrs. Brackett made a request that the chairman of the ushers should furnish a list of those who rendered efficient service at the Congress, so that they might be supplied with souvenir spoons.

A discussion then followed in regard to the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution, in which the validity of this committee was questioned. Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania, said on this subject: "I do not think the Committee on Revision of the Constitution is legal; the committee which had been appointed for that purpose had reported and was entirely dead. They now have no authority to revise the constitution, further than to bring suggestions to this Board, who, if they approve the same, will then send copies of these suggestions to each Chapter of the National Society." No definite action was taken in the matter.
Mrs. Wm. Wirt Henry moved that the President General should have the privilege of employing a private secretary. The President General stated that it would be sufficient if she were allowed a stenographer whenever she had occasion to employ one. Mrs. Henry accepted the suggestion of the President General, and the motion, as amended, was carried.

Mrs. Morgan, State Regent of Georgia, moved that the Board recommend to the Committee on Programme that the reports of State Regents shall follow immediately after the reports of the national officers at the next Congressional Continental Congress. Carried.

A discussion followed upon whether it would be advisable for the Congress to go into executive session next year, in which Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Hogg, Miss Forsyth, and Mrs. Ritchie took part. It was finally moved to lay the subject on the table. It was also suggested that the sessions should last from Monday until Saturday, and that as Monday would be Washington’s birthday next year, Congress should open with a patriotic celebration; business to commence promptly on Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, thought that if the badges could be sent to each State with the credential cards, much valuable time might be saved. Chairman of the Credential Committee thought there would be danger that badges sent in that way would be lost or forgotten.

It was also requested that the reports of the national officers should be without suggestions to the Congress. That our next Congress should meet in a hall, rather than in a church, and the hours of the session should be from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Mrs. Pope, State Regent of Kentucky, announced that Mrs. Blackburn, of that State, a recent Vice President General, had been elected an Honorary State Regent. The President General extended to Mrs. Blackburn a welcome, in the name of the Board.

Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania, stated to the Board that a question had arisen in a Pennsylvania Chapter upon which she had been requested to procure information. The question was, "Is the taking of the oath of allegiance alone sufficient proof of material aid rendered to give admission to membership in
the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution?"

The subject was discussed at length by the Board, the consensus of opinion being that an applicant whose claim to eligibility rested solely upon the fact of an ancestor having taken the oath of allegiance was not, according to the rulings of the constitution, entitled to membership.

Upon request of Mrs. Dickins, the State Regent of Pennsylvania put the question in the form of a motion: "Resolved, That the taking of the oath of allegiance alone is not sufficient proof for admission to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution." Carried.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That the State Regent of Pennsylvania be authorized to report this decision of the Board to the Chapter desiring the information." Carried.

Miss Forsyth, State Regent of New York, spoke in regard to the Advisory Board; the importance of having it reorganized, and offered a set of resolutions, to the effect that the National Board of Management should elect men of experience and ability to form such a Board. Many objections were offered, when Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania, stated that the discussion was out of order, as the subject would come up at the next meeting of the Board. The Recording Secretary General read article XVI of the by-laws, proving that it would require an amendment to the by-laws before the resolutions of the State Regent of New York could be accepted, whereupon they were withdrawn.

Miss Forsyth then offered the following resolution for action at the next meeting of the National Board of Management: "Resolved, That the National Board of Management amend article XVI of the by-laws to read as follows: 'Men of experience,' omitting the words, 'members of the Society.'"

Dr. McGee gave notice that she would offer a motion to amend the by-laws by striking out article XVI.

Mrs. Chandler, State Regent of Maine, asked for information respecting the removal of application papers from the files of a Chapter when a member of that Chapter desires to withdraw therefrom by reason of change of residence or other
cause. In such a case Mrs. Chandler desired to know if the application papers are left with the Chapter or given up upon her leaving the Chapter.

In reply to this the Recording Secretary General stated that it was customary for members leaving their Chapters to take with them to the Chapters with which they expect to unite a transfer card, signed by the Regent, Registrar, and Recording Secretary, and a copy of the duplicate papers on file in said Chapter. Also, that it is important that the copy of application papers should be marked "copy of duplicate papers," to distinguish them from the duplicate papers that are sent originally to the Registrars General.

The statement of the Recording Secretary General was accepted as authoritative on this point, it being in accordance with the rulings of a large majority of the Chapters.

Mrs. Peck, State Regent of Wisconsin, moved: "That this statement of the Recording Secretary General be introduced into the minutes of this meeting to serve as a guide to Chapters in regard to the transfer of members." Carried.

Mrs. Draper asked the permission of the Board to order, through the chairman of the Printing Committee, a list of the new officers. Mrs. Buchanan stated that a list of the new officers had been prepared and sent to the printer.

Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania, moved that these lists should be sent out to all State and Chapter Regents as soon as possible, and that the number ordered should be one thousand. Carried.

Mrs. Draper requested permission to purchase certain books and stationery, etc., necessary to carry on the work of the Treasurer General. This was granted by the Board.

Dr. McGee then called the attention of the Board to the publishing of the new Directory of the Society, stating that the total cost of compiling and publishing the two thousand copies ordered by Congress could not be less than two thousand dollars.

It was moved and seconded that the Directory be published, and that Dr. McGee have entire charge of the work. Carried.

A vote of thanks was also tendered for the very excellent work performed on the present Directory by Dr. McGee.
Mrs. Hogg moved: "That the details of the preparation of the Directory be left in the hands of the compiler." Carried.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That the price for the same be limited to fifty cents per copy." Carried.

The ladies present who were members of the Continental Hall Committee were requested by the President General to join the chairman of the committee, Mrs. Shepard, of Illinois, in the adjoining room.

The meeting was then called to order to resume business.

Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, speaking of the price of charters issued to Chapters, moved: "That Chapters shall pay for their charters no more than the cost of the same to the National Society."

Seconded by Mrs. Edwards, State Regent of Michigan. Carried.

Mrs. Morgan also moved: "That the money accruing from the sale of charters to the Chapters shall be placed in the current expense fund, instead of going to the permanent fund, as formerly." Motion seconded by Mrs. Edwards. Carried.

The Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters announced to the Board that Mrs. George W. Cable, of Northampton, Massachusetts, the wife of the well-known author, has been appointed Regent of a Chapter at Northampton. Her appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Board. Mrs. Hichborn also asked permission to have printed one thousand circulars containing information as to the requirements for membership in the Society. Carried.

The Treasurer General requested permission to print her report from February 1 to February 10, in order that the account for the last year may be correct.

Mrs. John L. Mitchell, Corresponding Secretary General, read a letter from Mrs. Walworth, of Saratoga, extending an invitation, on the part of the Saratoga Chapter, to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to a patriotic celebration of the Fourth of July at Saratoga Springs. This was received with a vote of thanks.

A letter from Mrs. Lawson, asking the privilege of decorating china with the device and insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the use of members, for the
National Board and Continental Congress, to be used in their lunches, etc., the decorator allowing the Society twenty-five per cent. of all the sales of this china.

The Recording Secretary General moved: "That this matter be laid upon the table indefinitely." Carried.

Miss Johnston, Historian General, requested the use of the room recently occupied by the Children of the American Revolution for her clerk, also that a typewriter be allowed her in her work. The room was accorded, but no action was taken with reference to the typewriter.

Dr. McGee, Librarian General, asked permission to issue certain circulars in regard to the Library at the same time that the lists of new officers should be sent out by the Corresponding Secretary General. Carried.

Also, stated that in the report of the Committee on Promotion of the Objects of the Society, prizes had been offered to the Daughter sending the best biography of a revolutionary woman, requesting permission to issue these notices with those above named. This was granted.

Miss Miller, Regent of the District, moved: "That a bank expert be employed once or twice a year to go over the books of the National Society." Carried.

Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote announced that she had declined the Regency of the Ephraim Sawyer Chapter, of Boston, Children of the American Revolution, which had been tendered her by Mrs. Lothrop, in order to fulfill the duties of the position of Vice President General of the National Society, to which she had been elected by the Congress, and to this end it was her intention to resume her residence in Washington City.

Mrs. Hatcher, of Indiana, also stated that she had resigned her Regency in Lafayette Indiana, to meet the requirements of the office of Vice President General, to which she had been recently elected; and Mrs. Masury, of Massachusetts, announced that it was for the same purpose she resigned the State Regency of Massachusetts. These ladies were all warmly welcomed by the National Board.

The Recording Secretary General moved: "That all official letters to officers be addressed to the national headquarters of
the Daughters of the American Revolution, and that to this end, this address, 902 F street, should be added to the official list about to be sent to all State and Chapter Regents." Carried.

The petition from the Watauga Chapter, of Tennessee, on behalf of Miss Key, was laid before the Board.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That this matter be laid on the table indefinitely. Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General was authorized to write this decision of the Board to the State Regent of Tennessee, through whom the petition had been transmitted.

Mrs. Morgan, State Regent of Georgia, extended, on the part of that State, a greeting to the new President General, which was received with thanks.

Meeting adjourned at one o'clock.

MINUTES OF NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Thursday, March 5, 1896.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Thursday, March 5, at ten o'clock a.m., the President General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, presiding.

Members present: First Vice President General, Mrs. A. G. Brackett; Vice President General in Charge of Organization, Mrs. Philip Hichborn; Vice Presidents General, Mrs. Ira W. Dennison, Mrs. E. J. Hill, Mrs. K. K. Henry, Mrs. Robt. S. Hatcher, Mrs. deB. R. Keim, Mrs. F. W. Dickins, Mrs. Francis Nash, Mrs. R. Buchanan, Mrs. M. S. Foote; Chaplain General, Mrs. J. J. Bullock; Secretaries General, Mrs. Charlotte E. Main, Recording Secretary General; Registrars General, Mrs. M. J. Seymour, Mrs. Albert D. Brockett; Treasurer General, Mrs. Amos G. Draper; Historians General, Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, Miss Fedora Wilbur; Surgeon General, Dr. Julia C. Harrison; Librarian General, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee; State Regents, Mrs. John Ritchie, Maryland; Miss Virginia Miller, District of Columbia; Mrs. Wm. H. Sims, Mississippi.

The meeting opened with prayer by the Chaplain General, Mrs. J. J. Bullock.
The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General and approved.

**REPORT OF SECRETARY GENERAL from February 25 to March 5:** Six applications for charters have been received, and have been sent to the engrosser, but it is impossible to issue them until the National Board shall have decided on the amount to be paid by each Chapter for its charter. Number of letters written, 7. Aggregate of incidental expenses, as per itemized account, $2.90.

**REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL from February 25 to March 5:** Number of letters written, 32; application blanks issued, 775; copies of constitution, 140; Caldwell circulars, 100.

All orders for supplies are filled up to date.

Aggregate of incidental expenses, as per itemized account, $6.

**REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS:** A letter from Little Rock, Arkansas, gives information to the effect that the State Regent, Mrs. Cantrell, declines to serve another year, on the ground that she is unable to perform the labor. It is requested that the name of Mrs. William Cummins Ratcliffe be substituted.

The State Regent of Arkansas has appointed Miss Eugenia Byler as Chapter Regent in Batesville.

The State Regent of Illinois has appointed Mrs. Caroline M. Rice Chapter Regent in Peoria, in place of Miss Lillian Rice, resigned.

The State Regent of New Hampshire has appointed Miss Clara H. M. Goss as Chapter Regent in Pittsfield, and Mrs. Lucy N. Bradley in Newport.

The State Regent of New Jersey has appointed Miss Beulah Oliphant Chapter Regent of the Captain Jonathan Oliphant Chapter in Trenton.

The State Regent of Rhode Island has appointed Mrs. Eliza Newcomb Alexander as Chapter Regent in Newport and Jamestown.

The State Regent of Wisconsin has appointed Mrs. Agnes Clancy Winslow Chapter Regent in Madison, in place of Miss Mary Atwood, resigned.
The State Regent of Texas has appointed Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor (Ella H.) Chapter Regent at Houston.

I am advised that the General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter was organized in East Boston on February 12, 1896.

The following ladies have accepted the appointments of Chapter Regents: Miss Mary Ann Warren, Phoenix, Arizona; Miss Ellen Chase, Brookline, Massachusetts; Miss Helen M. Winslow, West Roxbury, Massachusetts; Miss Mary T. L. Gross, Cohasset, Massachusetts; Mrs. Louise G. Miller, Salisbury, Maryland; Miss Mary Park, Elmira, New York; Mrs. Grace Moffett Lansing, Watertown, New York; Mrs. Walter A. Duncan, Talequah, Indian Territory.

Respectfully submitted,

JENNIE FRANKLIN HICHBORN.

These Chapter Regents were unanimously confirmed by the Board.

The Treasurer General read no report, having requested, at the special meeting of February 24, not to make any until the regular meeting in April.

REPORTS OF REGISTRARS GENERAL.—Mrs. Seymour reported having verified and presented to the National Board 101 application papers; number of papers on hand unverified, 186; badge permits issued, 18.

Mrs. Brockett reported having verified and presented to the National Board 147 papers; number of papers on hand unverified, 132; badge permits issued, 18. Also stated that the total number of applications received by the two Registrars, jointly, since February 24, numbered 155.

Miss Miller moved: "That Mrs. Slaughter's papers be passed upon without delay, if necessary, prior to these that had come in advance, in consideration of Mrs. Slaughter's extreme old age, and of the fact that she is the daughter of a revolutionary soldier." Carried.

Mrs. Seymour announced to the Board the death of Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, stating, in connection with this, that Mrs. Greenhalge was the first Regent of the Molly Varnum Chapter, of Lowell, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Keim moved: "That the Corresponding Secretary General be authorized to write a letter of condolence to Mrs. Green-
halge, the widow, and also to the sister-in-law of the late Governor of Massachusetts, now Chapter Regent of the Molly Varnum Chapter, on the part of the National Board." Carried.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—Miss Johnston stated that she had no report to make, but was ready to go to work as soon as matters could be placed upon a working basis. Reference was made to a recent motion of Mrs. McCartney's to the effect that each member of the Society should send a typewritten copy of her lineage to the Historian General as conflicting with the duties of the Historian General, since this motion puts the matter of the Lineage Book into the hands of the members, and removes it from the Historian General.

In regard to the cost of the Lineage Book, Miss Johnston stated that the cost of the first volume was fifty-five cents, and added that it would be the duty of the Historian General to obtain prices from different firms, not exceeding the cost of the first volume.

Mrs. Draper moved: "That the Historian General be authorized to contract for bids for the Lineage Book, subject to the approval of the Board." Carried.

Mrs. Nash moved: "That the Historian General be empowered to use her discretion in preparing the Lineage Book ordered by Congress." Carried.

The matter of the room to be engaged for the use of the Historian General was discussed. The Treasurer General stated that a room could be procured in the building for thirteen dollars per month, and further said that it was absolutely necessary for her clerk to be here to attend to the work of the record books, and that she would assist.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That the room selected by the Historian General be hired for the joint use of that officer and the Treasurer General."

Dr. McGee moved to amend this motion in the following manner: "That space be allowed in the new room for the clerk working on the membership card catalogue." A vote being taken the amendment was lost.

The original motion was then presented: "That the room selected by the Historian General be hired for the joint use of that officer and the Treasurer General." Carried.
A motion was made by Mrs. Dickins: "That the Chair appoint a committee to purchase the necessary furniture for the room of the Treasurer General and Historian General." Carried.

The Chair appointed the following members of the Board: Miss Johnston, Mrs. Keim, and Mrs. Bullock.

The Historian General requested instructions as to her relative duties with the Assistant Historian General.

Mrs. Keim moved: "That the National Board of Management shall not define any duties for the Assistant Historian, but that the work shall be outlined by the Historian General and Assistant Historian in harmony with each other." After some discussion the motion was laid on the table.

The President General announced that Mrs. Tulloch had declined the position of treasurer of the Continental Hall Committee.

Mrs. Draper moved: "That Mrs. Tulloch be requested to retain her position on the Continental Hall Committee until November, 1896." Carried.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That the treasurer of the Continental Hall Committee be empowered to receive all money sent to the committee for the hall, and to expend from the same for the necessary expenses of the committee." Carried.

Dr. McGee spoke in regard to a bill that had been presented for the rent of the church for the use of the Children of the American Revolution on the 22d of February.

Mrs. Foote stated that the children only had the church till three o'clock, and since the church had been engaged for the entire week by the National Society, she suggested that this bill should be withdrawn.

Some other smaller bills were mentioned in this connection, when the following resolution was made by Mrs. Keim: Resolved, That the National Board empower the Treasurer General to pay all bills incurred by the joint meetings of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Children of the American Revolution held in the "Church of Our Father," on Saturday, February 22, 1896. Seconded by Mrs. Brackett. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General brought to the notice of the Board a bill that had been presented by Miss Yeatman for
the services of two singers during the Congress. As it had been generally understood that no charge was to be made by the singers, Mrs. Henry moved that the matter be laid on the table. Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General was instructed to write Miss Yeatman to this effect.

Mrs. Draper desired to ask who had authorized Miss Quackenbush to be the clerk on the Card Catalogue, stating that Miss Quackenbush was authorized to receive a salary of $45 per month as long as her services should be needed.

In connection with this matter the Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. M. S. Lockwood, Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, announcing that having found the minutes of the February 6 meeting incorrect in several matters, notably the clause in regard to Miss Quackenbush, that the same had been returned for the consideration of the Board.

The stenographer was requested to read from her shorthand notes whatever pertained to this subject, and read as follows:

"Mrs. Buchanan announced to the Board that Dr. McGee had found it necessary to engage some one to assist Miss Stone on the Card Catalogue in order that it might be in good form before the Congress, and suggested that Miss Quackenbush be employed for this purpose.

"Miss Stone was asked if she required any assistance on this work, and replied that the Card Catalogue was up to date, but that if the Board saw fit to appoint Miss Quackenbush to assist her, she would be pleased to have her services. It was finally moved and carried that Miss Quackenbush be employed as a clerk in the office at a salary of $45 per month." (Stenographic notes of February 6.)

Mrs. Draper then stated that it was this resolution that was read to the Board when the minutes of February 6 were approved, and pointed to the discrepancy between this resolution and than contained in the minutes which had been returned by the Editor of the Magazine for correction previous to publication, which read as follows: "Mrs. Bullock moved that Miss Quackenbush be appointed on the Card Catalogue at a salary of $45 per month." Also, Mrs. Draper requested that the copy of the minutes that had been read and approved on this subject
should be produced, as the one at present before the Board was not the original one but a copy, and in the original it would be seen that the motion as carried at the meeting was in accordance with the stenographic notes that had just been read.

The ex-Recording Secretary General stated that she had destroyed the original copy, and the matter was dismissed without further discussion.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That the Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be instructed to publish the minutes of the meeting of the National Board as sent to her, after having been properly approved by the Board." Carried.

It was decided that the Recording Secretary General should reply to the Editor to the effect that the Board had agreed to let the minutes be published as they stand; and a new motion was made by Mrs. Bullock: "That Miss Quackenbush be appointed on the Card and Ancestry Catalogues and miscellaneous work at a salary of $50 per month." Carried.

Mrs. Draper moved that the original minutes, as read and approved by the Board, be always preserved for future reference. Carried.

Mrs. Keim moved: "That Miss Quackenbush should come under the charge of the Assistant Historian General." Carried.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That the services of Miss Cox on the Ancestry Catalogue be dispensed with." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed to inform Miss Cox that her services would not be required after March 15.

The Librarian General reported the receipt of two books and one pamphlet, for which thanks had been extended, and asked for definite instructions in regard to her duties. Also desired to know whether the exchanges of the Magazine are the property of the Society, and if so requested that they be placed in the library of the Society. It was so ordered.

Upon motion of Mrs. Brackett, the meeting adjourned until the next morning at 10 o'clock a.m.
Adjourned meeting opened at 10 o'clock a. m., the President General presiding.

Members present: Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Miss Johnston, Miss Wilbur, Dr. Harrison, Dr. McGee, Mrs. E. J. Hill, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. R. S. Hatcher, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. F. W. Dickins, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote.

Motion by Mrs. Foote: "That the roll be called before the meeting begins." Amended by Mrs. Hill. "That the roll be called with the names added of those who arrive after the meeting begins." Carried as amended.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That as section 6, article VIII, of the constitution requires a three-fourths vote of the whole Board of Management to any project or plan requiring the expenditure of money, therefore the vote of those present at the meeting of February 24 be annulled, because it conflicts with the constitution." Carried.

It was then moved by the same member: "That as, after consideration, the Board finds its exceedingly difficult to arrive at the exact cost of a charter, the Board do now proceed to agree upon a sum." Carried.

Mrs. Bullock moved: "That whereas the total cost of the charter approximates $5; therefore, resolved, that the price of the charter be as originally fixed—$5." Carried.

A letter was read from a lady in Chicago asking aid of the Society in the behalf of Mrs. Maria Ragan, who is represented as being in a very destitute condition in her old age, and who is the daughter of a revolutionary patriot.

Mrs. Draper moved: "That this letter be referred to the State Regent of Illinois, Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot." Carried.

A letter was read from the American Historical Register, containing an offer to publish the reports of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with a proposition that this magazine should become the official organ of the National Society.

Mrs. Draper stated that the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE was fixed upon by the Congress as the official organ of the Society.
Mrs. Bullock moved that this be laid upon the table and brought up at the next meeting of the Board. Carried.

Also, a letter from Mr. Charles Hallock, of Newborn, North Carolina, informing the Society that a valuable relic of revolutionary times had been discovered in the house of a farm tenant in North Carolina and suggesting the purchase the same by the National Society.

Mrs. Dickins moved that this matter be referred to the Revolutionary Relics Committee, when it should be appointed. Carried.

A letter was read from the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., of Philadelphia, in regard to the amended proposition which they had submitted at the request of the National Board of Management but no action was taken thereon.

A letter from Mrs. M. S. Case, of the Orford Parish Chapter, at Highland Park, Connecticut, requesting the privilege of using a copy of the "water mark" for the cover of the brochure. The contents of this brochure will be two poems, which the writer offers to give the proceeds of, if successful, to some branch of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Dickins moved that this lady be allowed the use of the water mark, as requested. Carried.

Mrs. Julia I. Baker requested permission to embroider the insignia of the order upon linen, for her own use, or as gifts to friends who are members of the Society. Granted.

A letter from the State Regent of New Jersey, stating that she had appointed Mrs. Margaret S. Mather as Vice Regent of New Jersey, and asking if this appointment could be confirmed officially; also if this Vice Regent can represent the State Regent at the meetings of the National Board of Management.

The matter was discussed at length, it being stated that the office of State Vice Regent had never been created.

Mrs. E. J. Hill made a very interesting statement of the difficulties which had been encountered in Connecticut during the past year on account of the death of their State Regent, Miss Clarke; and thought that if there had been a Vice Regent it would have greatly simplified matters. It seemed to be the consensus of opinion that the Board could neither interfere, nor officially recognize State organizations; but that if
the office of State Vice Regent was created, such officer had no rights in the National Board of Management.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters be authorized to reply to this letter from the State Regent of New Jersey." Carried.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That the requisitions for paper received from the State Regents by the Curator shall be sent direct to the manufacturer of the paper, to be sent by him to the ladies so ordering." This will save the double expressage now incurred. Carried.

Mrs. Nash moved: "That the National Board require that demands for supplies be made on requisition slips, signed by the officers making the request, which slips shall be presented to the chairman of the Printing Committee." Carried.

Mrs. Draper moved: "That all requests for supplies be presented by each active officer to the Executive Committee, which shall have power to authorize such purchases." Carried.

The act of Congress granting a national charter to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was then read by the Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That this charter be suitably framed, the Recording Secretary General being authorized to attend to the matter." Carried.

The Surgeon General stated that she had no report to make.

Mrs. Buchanan moved: "That the price for re-issue of charter be $2.00, and that it be so stated in the minutes." Carried.

Mrs. Buchanan read the formal authorization which had been required in turning over the key of the safe deposit box to her successor in office, at the same time handing the key and paper to the Recording Secretary General. Mrs. Buchanan then made her report of charters issued from February 6 to the 22d, thirteen in all.

Also called the attention of the Board to the lists of officers which had been recently published under her direction, stating that she had understood the list had been objected to by the Vice President General in Charge of Organization, and that they had been withheld from circulation.

Mrs. Hichborn said: "Ladies, I am responsible for withhold-
ing this list. It is so imperfectly prepared and contains so many mistakes, that I fear it will give an erroneous impression which cannot be eradicated during the entire year although others might appear afterwards. As to myself I believe that my position was falsely placed upon the list, and I ask that it be restored to its proper place. In confirmation of this I would ask that the shorthand notes of the minutes of the Congress on the day of the election of officers shall be read.'

The minutes of the Congress were then read.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That the list of officers shall be arranged in the following order: President General, First Vice President General, then the remaining nineteen names of the Vice Presidents General, after which shall follow the Vice President General in Charge of Organization, and the other officers according to the list recently printed."

Mrs. Brackett amended this motion by adding: "That the name of the Chaplain General come immediately after that of the First Vice President General." The motion was voted upon as amended, and carried, thirteen voting in the affirmative.

(Dr. McGee added an amendment that the Assistant Historian General shall follow the name of the Attorney General, but this amendment was lost.)

After the vote was taken Mrs. Hichborn said: "I wish to be put upon record as stating that, in my opinion, the National Board of Management has violated the constitution as well as the action of Congress in its decision in this matter." (The Recording Secretary General was authorized to have this statement of Mrs. Hichborn appear in the minutes of the meeting.)

The Recording Secretary General then read to the Board the various committees that had been appointed by the President General, as follows:

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—Miss Virginia Miller, Chairman, Mrs. Rose Brackett, Mrs. J. J. Bullock, Mrs. F. W. Dickins, Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.—Dr. J. C. Harrison, Chairman, Mrs. E. J. Hill, Miss Mary I. Forsyth, Mrs. Charles Masury, Mrs. Ira W. Dennison.

PRINTING COMMITTEE.—Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, Chairman, Mrs. Francis Nash, Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, Mrs. K. K. Henry, Mrs. Roberdean Buchanan.

REVOLUTIONARY RELICS COMMITTEE.—Mrs. S. J. Field, Chairman,
MAGAZINE COMMITTEE.—Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, Chairman, Mrs. William S. Stryker, Mrs. Helen Boynton, Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote, Mrs. Edwin G. Crabbe.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE.—Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Chairman, New York; Mrs. Leland Stanford, California; Mrs. J. C. Burrows, Michigan; Mrs. J. L. Mitchell, Wisconsin; Miss Amelia S. Knight, Rhode Island; Mrs. William Wirt Henry, Virginia; Mrs. Joseph E. Washington, Tennessee.

CONTINENTAL HALL COMMITTEE.—Mrs. Shepard, Chairman, Illinois; Mrs. John W. Foster, District of Columbia; Mrs. J. Wilbour, Rhode Island; Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, District of Columbia; Mrs. Dickson, Georgia; Mrs. Stranahan, New York; Mrs. Pryor, New York; Mrs. K. K. Henry, District of Columbia; Mrs. Miranda Tulloch, District of Columbia; Mrs. N. B. Hogg, Pennsylvania; Mrs. A. H. Hinkle, Ohio; Mrs. James Peck, Wisconsin; Mrs. V. K. Maddox, California; Mrs. Pope, Kentucky; Mrs. Burdette, Vermont; Mrs. A. C. Geer, District of Columbia; Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, Pennsylvania; Mrs. S. V. White, Brooklyn, New York.

These committees were unanimously accepted by the Board.

The proposed amendment to article XVI of the by-laws in regard to the Advisory Board was then brought up. This was made by Miss Forsyth at the special meeting of February 24, to the effect that the words "and members of the Society" be stricken out, and the words "men of experience" be inserted instead.

Mrs. Brackett read a letter from Mrs. Boynton, making certain suggestions in the matter, recommending that a board of men, who are lawyers, shall compose this Advisory Board.

Miss Forsyth's amendment was voted on and was lost.

Dr. McGee's amendment to strike out article XVI was then voted upon and carried by a vote of 17 to 5. (The 5 in favor of retaining the Advisory Board were: Mrs. Foote, Miss Miller, Mrs. Hitchborn, Mrs. Ritchie, and Miss Johnston.)

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That we now proceed to the election of the Executive Committee, and that the First Vice President General, the Vice President General in Charge of Organization, the Recording and Corresponding Secretaries General, the two Registrars General, and the Treasurer General shall, because of their offices, be elected members of this
committee, and the Recording Secretary General can be instructed to cast the vote for them." Carried.

Mrs. Keim and Miss Miller were then nominated to complete the number of nine required by the constitution, and upon motion of Mrs. Dickins, the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for these two ladies. The committee thus formed is as follows:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, Chairman ex officio, Mrs. Rose Brackett, Mrs. Philip Hichborn, Mrs. Charlotte E. Main, Mrs. John L. Mitchell, Mrs. M. J. Seymour, Mrs. Albert D. Brockett, Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, Miss Virginia Miller.

Mrs. Foote moved: "That the Magazine Committee be abolished and that the Business Manager of the Magazine shall attend to the duties previously performed by this committee." Motion defeated.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That the printing of the Magazine be put in the hands of the Printing Committee, after having solicited bids, subject to the approval of this Board." After some discussion this motion was withdrawn by permission.

Mrs. Foote moved: "That the Associate Editors shall be retained by the Editor of the Magazine, if she so desire, subject to the approval of the Board." Carried.

Mrs. Ritchie thought that the Board had no right to act in the matter, as Congress had voted that the Magazine should be sustained and had elected Mrs. Lockwood the Editor thereof.

Mrs. Brackett spoke of the ushers who are entitled to souvenir spoons as a recognition of their services at the Congress, and presented a list of 34 names which were approved.

Mrs. Buchanan requested instructions from the Board as to whose duty it was to notify the new officers of their election, and was informed that this was the duty of the retiring Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Seymour presented the names of four additional applicants for membership in the Society, whose papers have been delayed, as it had been found necessary to consult with the former Registrars General on the subject. Mrs. Nash made a special request that one of the ladies should be admitted, whereupon Miss Miller moved: "That this request be acceded to."
Carried. The Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for this applicant.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That the room which had been used for the Children of the American Revolution be now used for a committee room and be suitably furnished for that purpose." Carried.

Dr. McGee moved: "That whereas we have on several occasions received cordial greeting from the Daughters of the Revolution, and a union of that Society with ours has been suggested; therefore Resolved, That we express to the Daughters of the Revolution our willingness to appoint a committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution for conference with a committee of the Daughters of the Revolution regarding union, if they desire us to do so." Carried.

The meeting adjourned until the next day at 10 o'clock a.m.

**ADJOURNED MEETING, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1896.**

The meeting opened at 10 o'clock a.m., the President General presiding.

Members present: Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Dennis, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Seymour, Miss Johnston, Miss Wilbur, Dr. McGee.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That the Board reconsider its list of officers." Carried.

Mrs. Dickins also moved: "That the Board accept the list of officers as issued by the ex-Recording Secretary General, with the exception that the name of Chaplain General be placed next after the Vice Presidents."

It was suggested that owing to the small number of members present, this matter be laid upon the table, awaiting a larger attendance.

Dr. McGee moved: "That in view of the fact that the proposed amendments to the by-laws, made at the meeting yesterday, were not sent to the absent members of the Board, that the action thereon be reconsidered." Seconded by Mrs. Bullock. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General was requested to send a
notice of the proposed amendments to the absent members of
the Board.

Mrs. Buchanan offered the following resolution: "Resolved,
That all motions passed by the Continental Congress and the
National Board of Management since the organization of this
Society, which are of a general character, shall be compiled
and recorded in a book to be known as the "Statute Book of
the Society, Daughters of the American Revolution."

"That all resolutions, in the order of their adoption, shall be
promptly recorded therein, under classified headings of sub-
jects.

"That a special committee be appointed to undertake this
work as soon as possible, and that when the work is satisfac-
torily completed to date, the committee shall be dissolved, and
it shall then devolve upon the Recording Secretary General to
continue it." Carried.

It was moved, and seconded, that the reconsideration of the
motion regarding the list of officers be taken from the table,
where it had been placed pending the arrival of more members
of the Board. The matter was again opened for discussion.

It was moved, and seconded, that the list of officers shall
remain as prepared by the Recording Secretary of the Con-
gress, with the exception that the name of the Chaplain Gen-
eral shall precede that of the Secretaries on the list. Carried.

Mrs. Draper, also Mrs. Seymour, asked permission of the
Board to send out the lists of officers that had been published,
there being many requests for them. Carried.

Mrs. Draper moved: "That a committee of four be ap-
pointed by the President General to act with the chairman of
the Printing Committee to furnish correct copy of the consti-
tution and by-laws, lists of officers, and application blanks." Carried.

The President General appointed the Recording Secretary
General, the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Dennison,
Mrs. Foote, and Mrs. Keim as this committee.

Mrs. Foote moved: "That the words 'National Society,
Daughters of the American Revolution,' shall appear on the
title page of the constitution, application blanks, lists of officers,
and all other official papers of the Society."
Seconded by Mrs. Brackett. Carried.

Mrs. Draper suggested that the words "Washington Loan and Trust Building" be omitted, simply the words "Washington, D. C." being sufficient. This was accepted.

Mrs. Hatcher made a statement with regard to Mrs. Riffle being refused admission to a certain Chapter and referred the matter to the National Board.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That the Corresponding Secretary General be instructed to write to this lady to the effect that National Board cannot interfere in Chapter matters." Carried.

Mrs. Bullock moved: "That all questions pertaining to Chapter matters be referred to the respective State Regents." Carried.

The Treasurer General requested to be informed as to what bills should be specifically exempt by the Board of Management for the current year.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That there be no exceptions made this year, but that all bills be countersigned by the chairman of the Finance Committee." Carried.

Also, that the Business Manager of the Magazine be allowed to open an account as the Business Manager of the Magazine. This was, by vote, laid on the table until the next meeting of the Board.

Mrs. Hill stated that there had been some misunderstanding about the charter of the Norwalk Chapter, explaining the matter to the entire satisfaction of the Board, and Mrs. Draper moved: "That the Recording Secretary General be authorized to make out a new charter for this Chapter at the expense of the National Society." Carried.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That all circulars authorized by the Board shall be submitted to the Board before being issued." Carried.

Mrs. Buchanan offered the following resolution: "That hereafter charters shall bear an official number, as in the order in which they are issued by the National Board of Management, beginning with the Chapter first in order of organization subsequent to the Congress in 1896." Carried.

Meeting adjourned until the first Thursday in April.

CHARLOTTE E. MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.
REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL, D. A. R.,
FROM FEBRUARY 10 TO APRIL 1, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash in bank February 10, 1896,</td>
<td>$761.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiation fees,</td>
<td>$4,396.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual dues,</td>
<td>101.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery and blanks,</td>
<td>101.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineage Books, Vol. I ($36.50), less expenses (10.00),</td>
<td>26.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directory for 1895,</td>
<td>2.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rosettes ($115.47), less expense ($40.00),</td>
<td>75.47</td>
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Total, $9,411.14

DISBURSEMENTS.

**Bills Contracted Prior to February 10, 1896.**

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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Engrossing certificates,</td>
<td>$37.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cards for card catalogue,</td>
<td>25.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stationery, stamping, and printing for Recording Secretary General,</td>
<td>15.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage and incidentals for active officers,</td>
<td>9.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage for State Regents,</td>
<td>39.56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Additional clerical services,</td>
<td>151.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books for library,</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wall cases,</td>
<td>123.50</td>
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Expenses Incident to Congress.

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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent of church and furniture,</td>
<td>$117.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decorations and music,</td>
<td>30.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lunch for four days,</td>
<td>341.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reading clerk,</td>
<td>6.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stenographer,</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Badges,</td>
<td>84.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Credential cards,</td>
<td>30.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Printing programmes, reports, &amp;c.,</td>
<td>53.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegrams, errands and incidentals,</td>
<td>58.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Souvenir spoons for ushers,</td>
<td>48.50</td>
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Magazine for March.

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Printing ($335.53), and engraving ($13.55),</td>
<td>$349.08</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salary of Editor and Business Manager,</td>
<td>133.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salary of proof-reader and stationery,</td>
<td>9.00</td>
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Total expense, $491.41

Less receipts, 239.40

Net cost, 252.01


826 AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Souvenir Spoon Account.

Expense ($138.20), less receipts ($136.00), 2 20
Directory for 1896, 4 85
Lineage Book, Vol. II, 66 00

Current Expenses.

Rent of office, $100 00
Office expenses, 10 00
Stamped envelopes for office use, 90 00
Engraving and engrossing charters and seals for same, 17 90

Clerical Service.

Curator, two months, $120 00
Clerk to Secretaries General, two months, 100 00
Clerks for Registrars General, 128 00
Clerks for Treasurer General, 80 00
Stenographer for President General, 20 00
Clerks for card catalogue, 90 43

Stamping stationery, 45 25
Engraving and engrossing certificates, 58 00
Mailing tubes for certificates, 35 00
Binding books and application papers, 24 20
Printing application blanks, 60 00
Printing officers' lists, etc., 22 50
Postage for State Regents, 21 50
Postage and incidentals for active officers, 109 77

Souvenir spoons to daughters of patriots, 12 00

Balance, cash in bank, April 1, 1896, 6,500 95

$9,411 14

PERMANENT FUND.

Cash in bank February 10, 1896, 738 51
Charters, 74 00
Life membership fees, 100 00

174 00

Balance, cash in bank, April 1, 1896, 912 51

Respectfully submitted,

April 2, 1896.

Bell M. Draper,
Treasurer General.
ERRATA.

The Treasurer's report in April number should have included: Report accepted.

In April number of the American Monthly Magazine on page 529, in last sentence on the page the word Presiding. The sentence should read: "to be called First Vice President General."

On page 530, same Magazine, omit the word not in first line of the last paragraph. The sentence should read: "It is necessary that she (the First Vice President General) should be versed in parliamentary law."

April Magazine, page 491, Assistant Historian General's Report, paragraph beginning "December 11" should read: "Motto of Society changed from Amor Patriae to Home and Country. Seal as now used was designed by Miss Desha. Insignia designed by Professor G. Brown Goode, of the Smithsonian Institution, and Dr. Hoffman, of the Bureau of Ethnology. The Insignia is protected by patent dated September 22, 1891, number 21,053. This patent was issued to George B. Goode, who assigned it to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution."