PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Morning Session, Wednesday, February 24, 1897.

Congress was called to order at 10:10 by Mrs. Stevenson, President General.

President General. The session will be opened with prayer by the Chaplain General. The ladies will please rise.

Chaplain General. Let us pray. "Oh, thou God of our salvation! Let us not be ashamed to acknowledge thee as the only true and living God. We thank thee for thy manifold blessings to us, for thou hast given us the heritage of those who fear thy name. Keep us, we pray thee, in continual godliness, and through thy protection may we be free from all adversities. Oh, God! we pray for thine especial blessing upon one of our members upon whom thou hast laid thine afflictive hand. In the plentitude of thy compassion remember and comfort her, and be her strength, her song, and her salvation. Lord, we pray thee, instruct us in our work, and may we walk in the light of thy truth, for without thee nothing is strong, nothing is holy. Hear us in heaven, thy dwelling place, and when thou hearest forgive, through Him who hath 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 them that trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine in the kingdom, the power, and the glory, forever. Amen."
The Congress then sang "Hail, Columbia," led by Miss Goodwin.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will ask the very earnest cooperation of the State Regents and all the delegates in requesting the ladies near them to remain silent this morning while the minutes are being read and all other business being done.

READER reads minutes of Tuesday.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the Recording Secretary General. If there is no objection, and the Chair hears none, it will stand approved.

Mrs. Buchanan. Did I understand it was the order of Congress to have the minutes printed in pamphlet form immediately upon adjournment of this Congress?

Mrs. Boynton. The order did not affect the minutes of Congress at all; it was the minutes of Board meetings. That motion only referred to the minutes of Board meetings.

Mrs. McWilliams. I would like to move a reconsideration of the motion put before the motion to adjourn yesterday afternoon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you send your written motion to the Chair, please?

Mrs. McWilliams. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would seem, ladies, after the minutes of yesterday have been accepted by this body that you could scarcely reconsider them. If you remember, the Chair said, "If there is no objection, and the Chair hears none, the minutes will stand approved." Now there is a reconsideration. Is that the sense of the body? All in favor of allowing the minutes to stand will say "aye," opposed "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The minutes will stand. We will have the motion of the lady, at the other end of the room, your motion to reconsider, and take action upon it.

Mrs. Draper. Madam President, while that motion is being written, may I offer one? We have all heard, with the greatest sympathy and regret, of the terrible loss which has befallen one of our most valued State Regents, the State Regent of Vermont, one who has been so faithful in her attendance, who
came here, although herself almost ill enough to remain in bed, simply to attend her duties. This terrible news of the death of her husband was brought to her yesterday, and she was compelled to leave us; therefore, I move that a committee of three State Regents be appointed by the Chair to extend to the State Regent of Vermont their warmest sympathy in her great bereavement.

Mrs. HICHBORN. I, as a Vermont woman, desire to second this motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This motion is before the house, ladies, and the Chair will ask that the ladies will express their sympathy to the State Regent of Vermont by rising for a moment. The Chair will appoint Mrs. Draper, chairman of that committee, and the three State Regents in addition.

A MEMBER FROM TENNESSEE. The State of Tennessee has also sustained a great loss, in not having the Regent, Mrs. Mathes, with us. When she was ready to leave for this Congress her mother was very ill.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets that you are out of order. She will hear you some other time. We will have announcement read while we are waiting for Mrs. McWilliams' motion.

READER makes announcement, followed by motion of Mrs. McWilliams.

Motion of Mrs. McWilliams, of Minnesota: "I desire to move a reconsideration of the last motion put before the motion to adjourn yesterday afternoon, and ask that this be recorded."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, this resolution does not seem to be quite clear. We will have the Official Reader read it again and see if we can get at it more definitely.

READER. Now the last motion, as the minutes show, was the motion to postpone the discussion of the question. Then you mean the motion regarding leaflets? Will you allow me to correct it, Mrs. McWilliams?

MRS. MCWILLIAMS. Yes; will be very glad to have you do it.

MRS. BALLINGER. Whose motion was that, Mrs. Chairman?

MRS. BRACKETT takes the chair for a moment.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, the President General desires to speak to you on this question.
Mrs. STEVENSON. Ladies, I desire to speak on this motion just a moment. If you allow the minutes of any Board meeting to be sent out hurriedly, no matter how well the meeting has been conducted, you will find that there may be errors that you cannot correct, and it would be an unfortunate thing for those minutes to be sent out before being corrected.

Mrs. BOYNTON. I dislike very much to speak for anything against the President General. I hope she understands that. The reason I made that motion yesterday was this; I have served on the Board a number of years. I know the reports of the minutes in the Magazine. They are not full; they cannot be full. I have stood by the Board in that from the first, that it was not proper that the business minutes of our Board meetings should go before the whole country, should go on the news stands, where the general public can get them, and understand our family affairs. Now, on the other hand, I do hold, and believe that every voter, especially those who do not live in Washington, will agree with me that they have the right to know the full record of every woman on the Board, whom they put there, on every question that comes up, and I do say decidedly, knowing what I am saying, that you cannot give the full record if they are corrected and arranged by the Board. Understand, I do not say that the Board intends to do anything that is not square; that is not the point, but they do correct them, and when they are corrected the fact remains that although done unintentionally, the coloring is different, the conclusions are different, you have nothing but the motions—

Dr. McGEE. I rise to a point of order. The speaker is not speaking to the motion. I think the motion before the house is to reconsider.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is debatable. Will Mrs. Boynton please proceed?

Mrs. BOYNTON. It was only in the interest of the Society, particularly those who come here from a distance and want to know whom to vote for, whom they want to put on the Board, that I speak, and there is no other way to find out. I tell you if you have one-half of the proceedings, the other half will be the part that you should know. I do not say this with
any feeling; the ladies of the Board, I hope, are my friends, I have toward them the kindest personal feelings. I am simply speaking in an official way. I do not say that it is intentional, but simply that the minutes, as we receive them in the Magazine, are not the same that are read at the Board.

Mrs. Nash. I have merely risen to thank our President General for the remarks she made. Mrs. Boynton has evidently misunderstood the matter. Our minutes are kept as accurately as possible, but it is impossible to have these minutes sent out without being corrected. I realize fully how necessary it is to have these minutes corrected before they are sent out to the public. They are furnished very incorrectly, and it is necessary to correct them. It is not necessary to omit; correction is not necessarily omission.

President General. The Reader will read again, for information, the motion of Mrs. McWilliams.

Reader. "I desire to move a reconsideration of the motion put before the motion to adjourn, yesterday afternoon, relative to the leaflet on the minutes, and ask that this be recorded."

Mrs. Boynton's motion, to which this refers, is as follows: "Moved that the full minutes of the Board meetings, without correction, be printed immediately after the Board adjourns, on loose leaflets, and sent to every State and Chapter Regent in the Society.

Mrs. McWilliams. I wonder if the ladies of the Congress have considered the expense of these leaflets to the organization. I do not believe that the Daughters of the American Revolution all over the country care to have these leaflets sent to us with all the irrelevant matter that comes up in the Board meetings. It is the actual minutes of the Board that we desire, and we get it in the Magazine. It is all we desire and all that is necessary. I do not believe the members of my Chapter would read anything else.

Miss Forsyth, of New York. This is a matter that has been much on my own mind for years, and has been still more impressed upon me since I have been ex-officio a member of the Board. I have been surprised to see what a great difference it makes when the minutes of the Board at any one meeting are condensed, as it is right and proper they should be for
publication in the Magazine. I believe there is no other way by which we can possibly know the attitude taken by the different members of the Society. I believe, ladies, that there is absolutely no other way in which we can learn these things except through the publication of what is carried on at the Board meetings.

"Louder! Louder!"

President General. Miss Forsyth, will you please come down forward so that the ladies can hear you?

Miss Forsyth. I will repeat in view of not being heard, that I have felt for years that the only thing that could possibly make us aware of what each person, who was acting in the interest of the Society, was doing, and how she was doing it, would be by some such method as has been proposed by Mrs. Boynton this morning. It is asked constantly by those who come in as strangers, "Whom are we to elect upon the Board?"

It is the most important question that comes before us for consideration, because we come here to entrust these ladies, to whom we give our vote, with the entire management of the Society, subject to the ordering of the constitution, and of the subsequent Congress. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance. We cannot know whether we wish to reelect these ladies or whether we wish to replace them by some other person, unless we know exactly what each woman has been doing at these Board meetings.

Mrs. Lyons, of Virginia. Madam President, when I was a good deal younger than I am now, I belonged to an association in Virginia, was recording secretary, and I applied to a man who I thought had had the most experience in such matters to know what the duties of the recording secretary properly were, what should go in the minutes and what should not. He said, "In the minutes you should record what is done, not what is said, unless it is important to put down what is said to explain what is done."

Mrs. Ritchie. I should like to ask, in view of what has been said, if it would cost appreciably more to print this leaflet than it would to print the record in the Magazine. And, of course, if they were printed and sent to each Chapter Regent every month it would not be necessary to print them in the Maga-
zine, therefore, every member of the Society would have an opportunity of seeing them without their being given to the general public. I most heartily endorse what the Regent of New York has said; we need them.

Dr. McGee. Madam President, I rise to support the motion to reconsider, not because I wish to oppose the publication of the full proceedings of the Board in themselves, but because that motion was put yesterday before full opportunity had been given for debate, and because the question asked by Mrs. Ritchie this morning, which is a very pertinent question, "What will it cost?" had not been answered yesterday. As chairman of the Magazine Committee it has been my duty to obtain estimates, but I was not prepared yesterday to tell you what such things would cost. I had no opportunity to do so, because I did not wish to put myself before other speakers, and awaiting my turn, an adjournment was taken. I think it is very essential, Madam President, that this Congress should not vote until it knows what it is voting about. I wish to protest, Madam President, in the strongest terms, against the putting of any motion, as has been done in previous years, before the body knows what it is voting about, and has had opportunity to obtain the fullest information. Now, in regard to the cost, there are several questions that come up, and are raised in this motion. In the first place, we must make a distinction between minutes and proceedings. The minutes are what is done, the proceedings are the full statement of what is said. We publish proceedings of this Congress; we publish every word that is uttered; not minutes. The minutes for two years have not been published in the Magazine, but the proceedings have been published. The Board in past years has published the minutes of its meetings. Now, if you wish to publish the proceedings of the Board in the same way that you publish the proceedings of this Congress, this must be remembered, that the Board meets nine times a year, not including special meetings, and that they sit from ten o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon, with one hour for lunch. Can you estimate then, the number of pages which will be occupied with these proceedings? I have made that estimate. I have also obtained from a printer who does very economical work, and
good work as well, an estimate of the cost if these proceedings, full proceedings of the Board were published, and issued in an edition of 500. Now 500 copies would be enough to send to every Chapter Regent; it would not be enough to send to every member; it would not be enough to send to every officer of a Chapter, but to send one to every Chapter Regent. An edition of 500, with the proceedings of the Board, sitting on an average two and one-half days each time, would cost us, at the lowest estimate, between $5,000 and $6,000 a year. Remember, Madam President, that when leaflets are spoken of the term is somewhat ambiguous. If we print minutes of the Board they can be issued in leaflet form, allowing twenty-four pages for the minutes of the Board, and that will allow the minutes as they have been during the past year. If that is printed in an edition of 500 and sent out over the country, so that one can go to every Chapter Regent, it can be done—it could have been during the past year at a cost of $1,000. Do I make myself perfectly plain? ("Yes!") Now, the question is before you whether you wish to print minutes or proceedings of the Board.

Mrs. Boynton. I would like to change one word in my amendment and say "proceedings of the Board" instead of "minutes," and would say, in answer to what our Librarian General has said, that if we publish the proceedings of the Board, and not the minutes, we will find that there will not be so much "proceedings" to publish. The expense will not be and cannot be more than the Magazine itself. The motions properly go in the Magazine, but I still maintain my position, that in no way can the voters of this Society vote intelligently unless they do know just what every woman says, and I am sure that the Daughters of the American Revolution have too generous a spirit to criticise any little loose slips that may be made while we are talking.

Mrs. McCartney. I move that we accept Mrs. Boynton's amendment and let her substitute the word "proceedings."

President General. There is already a motion before the house. We will consider the other later.

Mrs. Lockwood. Unfortunately, or fortunately I might say, it is not the women on the Board that we have always got to weigh by what they say. There are eighteen thousand of you
from whom we can draw to make our laws. The little talk that would come by piecemeal on the Board would go a very little way toward educating these eighteen thousand women that we have in the Society.

Miss JOHNSTON. As near as I can understand, it seems to be the desire to hear every unconsidered word uttered. Now, I have said a good many that I don’t care about all of you hearing. I have heard a good many that I would not like to have you hear.

Mrs. RITCHIE. I only want to say, in reply to what our learned Historian General has said, that no one has said anywhere more unconsidered words than I have said, and yet I am perfectly willing for the whole Society to know what I have said. No one at those Board meetings has a right to say any word which cannot go to the public. I wish to say also that we have no right to have any irrelevant matter discussed there. Every point that is discussed, every word that is said is, or should be, relevant to the best interests of the Society.

Miss JOHNSTON. That is as it should be, not as it is. Mrs. Ritchie is very prudent; she has a very strong, clear head. I am impulsive. I don’t want to have all know what I say. But I think this is a great mistake. You confine the knowledge of what this Board does to the view in publishing your leaflet. You expect to keep it a secret, but it will not be so. What you have are our actions. That is what you should have. Our personality sometimes is agreeable; sometimes less charming, therefore, I hope this motion will not pass.

Mrs. BURHANS. I think in this whole matter we are losing sight of representation, which I think is a very important feature in our Society. As I understand this resolution, I think it practically cuts off a very large number of the Daughters composing our Society from the knowledge that they would like to have of what is being done in our Board. As I understand, I may be mistaken and would like to be instructed if I am, but as I understand it, these leaflets would be sent out to the Regents and Secretaries of Chapters——

Cries of “No! no!”

Mrs. BURHANS (continuing). Will you please instruct me to whom these leaflets will be sent?
PRESIDENT GENERAL. The resolution will be read again for instruction.

READER. Mrs. Boynton's resolution: "Moved that the full minutes of the Board meetings, without correction, be printed immediately after the Board adjourns, on loose leaflets, and sent to every State and Chapter Regent in the Society."

Mrs. BURHANS. As I understand it they are to be sent to every State and Chapter Regent in the Society. Under those circumstances a very large number of the Daughters composing our Society would know very little of what is going on in the Board, because it would be very easy through inadvertence, I will put it in that light way, for the minutes not to be brought before the Chapter. (Cries of "Oh, no!") I do not mean that in any way as an insinuation, but you take a Chapter composed of a large number of members, and I should like to know, and I think you will bear me up in saying, how can a single leaflet make thorough circulation in that Chapter? Now, I cannot see the advantage. I am sure we all wish to publish minutes rather than the proceedings. Will any one tell me what is the gain in sending those minutes to State and Chapter Regents over publishing them in the Magazine that has a circulation of—I don't know just what—about 2,500? I cannot see what is gained, and I think this a very strong argument for our Magazine, for if our minutes are published in the Magazine every Daughter who takes the Magazine will have the minutes, and can know what is going on in Washington. I cannot see that we gain anything, and it seems to me it would be a distinct educational loss in our Society to have them sent out in leaflet form.

Mrs. WOOTON, of New York. I would like to suggest, ladies, that there is a difference between the spirit in which a thing is read and the way a thing is said. These ladies, who have been elected by this Congress, with all confidence in their ability to administer our laws, meet together, and these minutes are often the record of remarks that are made hurriedly, and, as Miss Johnston has said, sometimes with too much enthusiasm, perhaps, and need a little overlooking, not meaning any change, but a little overlooking before they are presented before the Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolu-
tion generally. There is another point that I wish to make, in addition to what the member has already said, that the minutes on these leaflets will not be so far-reaching as it is hoped they would be. I think that all understand how that might be so. I have taken the Magazine ever since it was first published; I have not a number missing. I read and take that Magazine for the sake of the minutes, and I think many would fall off with their subscriptions if the minutes were not furnished.

A MEMBER. Madam President, we could not hear.

MRS. AVERY. I call for the question.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question? All in favor of the question will say “aye;” opposed, “no.”

MRS. EARLE, of Brooklyn. I think I may speak with some authority as to the cost of printing, having had some experience in that line myself. I consider the estimate by Dr. McGee excessive. I would be very glad, were I a printer, to obtain the contract for the three thousand dollars that is expended by this Society as the extra pay for the Magazine. I must speak also as to the value of being allowed to know the full proceedings of the Board. The minutes, of course, we are entitled to. What they do we must know. I think we are also entitled to know what is said on that Board, because it instructs us in many ways. That they can be printed and sent at a small expense, I am confident. I have had experience with a number of publishers, and I wish to say that I consider Dr. McGee’s estimate exceedingly excessive.

MRS. FOWLER, of Massachusetts. Ladies and members, we wish no secrets. We are told that in gatherings of men the proceedings of the Daughters of the American Revolution are read for entertainment and amusement. We wish the AMERICAN MONTHLY to be placed above criticism. We wish the AMERICAN MONTHLY to be placed above criticism. It is said by men that when a woman receives a newspaper with a clipping taken from it, she immediately sends to the office of its publication to procure a full copy, having no use for the mutilated paper. We women acknowledge the soft impeachment. When the Magazine comes to us, and upon examination we find that at this, that and the other meeting the Board “went into executive session,” we have no further use for that copy of it. We
wish "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" in regard to the meetings of the officers whom we elect.

Mrs. Draper. There are just three points that I wish to bring up. I am just as anxious, and I think that every member of the Board is just as anxious that every member of the Society shall know what they say and what they do, as they are, but there are three points which I do not think a great many of the members of this Congress have thought of. First, the stenographer, the price of the stenographer, We paid last year twenty-five dollars a day for the stenographer for this Congress. Of course if we have a stenographer to report the proceedings of the Board we must expect to pay that same price for her. That is one point I wished to bring up. Secondly, there are unfortunately, some things which cannot be printed. I have the word of a State Regent, who was asked in regard to the acceptability of a candidate. She said, "Hold those papers until I come on. I cannot write it, even to you." Could those remarks be printed and sent to every member of this Society, if they could not be written? Third, what a tremendous power do you put into the hands of your Recording Secretary General! You tell her within three days, or within a few days, to send out a stenographic account of every word that has been said. Supposing that she is human and has taken sides on a special point, she has the unlimited power, there is not a member of the Board or of the Society who can prevent her sending out five hundred copies of her view of any question that may be brought up.

A Member. I move to amend the resolution by striking out the words "without correction."

Seconded.

President General. The resolution is not before the body. It is a motion to reconsider.

Mrs. Walworth. I want to say just one word in regard to the minutes, that if we conform to Robert's Rules of Order, which is our guide—

President General. The Chair begs pardon, it has been requested already that Robert's Rules of Order should be read from the stage. Will you allow the Reader to read what you refer to?

Reader. Is it page 107?
Mrs. Walworth. Yes, 107, "In ordinary society meetings—"

Reader. "In ordinary society meetings and meetings of boards of managers and trustees, on the contrary, there is no object in reporting the debates; the duty of the clerk, in such cases, is mainly to record what is done by the assembly, not what is said by the members."

Mrs. Boynton. I asked some time ago that a word be changed in my motion, that instead of "minutes," it should read "proceedings." Will the Reader kindly change that word?

President General. That is out of order, Mrs. Boynton. Are you ready for the question, ladies?

Mrs. Boynton. Have I the floor yet, Madam President?

President General. Yes. Will you please give courteous attention to Mrs. Boynton, ladies?

Mrs. Boynton. I consulted our regular stenographer about the taking of these minutes, or proceedings of the Board, before I contemplated making this motion. She told me that it would be much easier for her to take the proceedings in that way, and write them up without waiting. She said it would make her less work than as she takes them now. I do not see then, why it is necessary to pay $25 a day to a stenographer to report these Board meetings—

Mrs. Parsons, of Connecticut. It seems to me that if we, in our Chapter meetings, have to listen to the proceedings of this National Board, which occupies them two or three days, we should have no time for anything else.

Mrs. McWilliams, of Minnesota. That is just the point I am going to make. As a Chapter Regent, I would like to say that if I called a business meeting of my Chapter, to read the minutes of the National Board, I would not have five there. They don't want proceedings. They want articles whereby they will be instructed in American history. We have taken up a systematic study of American history, and we have no time to read minutes of the National Board once a month. They simply would not hear it.

Mrs. Walker, of Chicago. As Regent of the Banner Chapter, of 499 women, I have to endorse the sentiments of the last
speaker. I doubt if I should have one-third present to hear the proceedings read.

Mrs. McLean. Madam President, does it not strike you that we have very well reconsidered this question? I move that we proceed to reconsider at once.

President General. It is moved that we proceed to reconsider this question—

Mrs. Lyons. I move the reconsideration—

A Member. I move the previous question.

President General. Are you ready for the question, ladies?

"Question!"

President General. All those in favor of the previous question will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it, and the question is now before the house. We come now to the consideration of this reconsideration.

Mrs. Brackett. Madam President.

President General. Mrs. Brackett would like to make some remarks, ladies.

Mrs. Brackett. This motion to postpone was brought up yesterday afternoon. I stated to you then that I wanted this Congress to have everything it desired, but all to have full opportunity to discuss this Magazine question thoroughly. I felt that this question had never been discussed as you wanted it, and suggested that on account of the limited time we had in the hall then, that you postpone it to a certain time, when you could take it up and discuss it fully. You remember that you did postpone it until Thursday evening. I now move, Madam President, that this discussion be postponed until Thursday night, when it was made a special order.

Seconded.

President General. It is moved that this be postponed until Thursday night. All those who are in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it.

Mrs. Brackett. Remember that we have a regular order of business for today, which you have accepted.

President General. The regular order of business for today will be resumed. We are going to have some music now.
MISS MOONEY, of Knoxville, Tennessee, then sang.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reader will make some announcements that are necessary to be made at this hour, and then the regular order of business will be proceeded with.

READER makes announcements.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Dr. Harrison will now read the report of the Auditing Committee.

Madam President General and Ladies of the Sixth Continental Congress: The Auditing Committee has a report containing certain recommendations which the committee consider for the good of our great Society, but the committee leave it to the Congress to decide whether these recommendations shall be read, otherwise the committee report moneys all accounted for, both the books of the Treasurer General and the Business Manager of the Magazine.

JULIA CLEVES HARRISON,
Chairman,
MARY E. M. HILL,
AGNES M. DENNISON,
HELEN M. BOYNTON.

February 24, 1897.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is your wish, ladies, in regard to these recommendations? Do you desire to hear the recommendations read by this committee? All those in favor of hearing the recommendations read will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The noes seem to have it; the noes have it. The recommendations will not be read.

A MEMBER. I move that the report be accepted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the report be accepted. All those in favor of this motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The report is accepted.

The chairman of the Continental Hall Committee will make her report—Mrs. Shepard.

REPORT OF THE CONTINENTAL HALL COMMITTEE.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Ladies: I beg, as chairman of the Committee on Memorial Building, to submit to the Continental Congress of 1897 the following report:

The Continental Congress held a year ago received in so kindly a spirit the brief report from the Continental Hall Committee, and several contributions were given with such hearty good will that the committee met Monday, the 24th of February, with renewed courage. The matter
which seemed most important to the ladies was the formation of a plan by which every member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the length and breadth of the land, would be asked for a definite sum in order that as far as possible the burden of raising the money might be equally divided. The chairman was requested to draw up a leaflet asking for the sum of $10 per member. This leaflet I will not read to you again, as you are all familiar with it. You have doubtless noticed that in asking for $10 that, immediately following, we have only asked that every Daughter give something, however small.

While in many parts of our country there has been a very generous response to this appeal, at other points there has been a misapprehension as to our needing this hall. The responsibility of deciding upon the question as to whether we should have a Continental Hall did not rest upon this committee nor upon the recent Congresses. The decision was made as early as the year 1891, and since that time a fund has been steadily growing which will never be used for any other purpose. While the committee had every hope that a large sum of money would be raised during the year, the prevailing serious financial stress has crippled many of our members who would have been most generous in answering this appeal. With all the financial difficulty, which is felt throughout the entire country, our fund has increased almost $6,000, and we feel that we have a great deal for which to be thankful.

There surely is no need for me to speak to the Daughters of the American Revolution as to the expediency of erecting in the national capital of our country a building in memory of their own ancestors. There are other objects for which our members are working in many of the different States, objects which stir the heart, and one can but feel the greatest longing to see the Daughters entirely successful in every one of them. Whether it be a monument in memory of the man who wrote "The Star Spangled Banner," or whether it be the erection of a monument at some historical spot, which would otherwise soon be desecrated, or whether it be the protection of a block-house which has sacred historical associations, or whether it be the effort to have a permanent place of meeting. At home we all feel the greatest sympathy and desire to have perfect success attend the efforts of those who are working for such objects. And yet, what we are all trying to do in our own States or in our own Chapters has nothing at all to do with our responsibility as members of the National Society. We need our hall for many practical reasons. We need proper offices for our President General and other officers. I feel that the Chapters throughout the country have no adequate appreciation of the loyal work of the National Board of Management in Washington, where the work never ceases. We sometimes speak of the expenditure of money by the National Board—we do not seem to remember that the National Board only obeys faithfully during the year the orders which are left to it by the Continental Congress each year. We need a fire-proof place for our relics, and, Daughters of the American Revolution, we must have it.
We have been talking for six years about wanting this hall, and the time has come when we must all assume the responsibility with the Continental Hall Committee and commence our building. What cannot 18,000 women accomplish? You have only to read of the good work done by women from Maine to California to realize that women can accomplish anything that they undertake. When I think of the men who fought for our liberty, ill-clad, ill-fed, ill-paid, suffering heart-sick, longing for news from home and loved ones with no method of sending or receiving letters with dispatch or accuracy—this army of pitiful numbers continually harassed by torturing anxiety of every kind, my heart aches for them—men and officers, who, as they looked out into the night, after the day's battle or march, felt a grievous fear for the unprotected women and children they had left behind. They deserve this building as a monument to their unselfish heroism. And what shall I say to you of the women who were left at home with very little money and comparatively few comforts, and very great danger on every side? I seem able to see these women, with anguish written upon their faces, even while calmly attending to the daily task. They had beyond doubt knowledge of the fearful dangers by which they were surrounded, and the still more serious dangers by which those beloved by them were threatened. And I see the dear little children at the time of our Revolution. They had not the joys which little children ought to have; they had not the education to which our children have; their lives were more or less dreary. It is not natural for children to hear tales of war and bloodshed, it tortures their hearts far more than older people know or realize. This memorial structure shall stand to preserve the history of the families at that time, when each member did the work of a man and stood with the bravery and patience of a soldier.

One fair summer's day, in 1778, one heroic woman stood in a little fort with many other women and children and old people, while a terrible battle was going on within a few miles. My friends, between the rising and the setting of the sun on that day, this woman, who had five sons and two sons-in-law in the battle, heard fearful tidings. As the news was brought to her that three of her sons and her two sons-in-law lay dead and mutilated upon the field, and the two remaining sons were wounded and fugitive, but one sentence that she spoke is recorded: "Have I not one son left?" The woman of whom I am telling you is the ancestress of the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee. I am sure you do not wonder that the hall seems an absolute necessity to her. Hundreds of you, doubtless, have a like story to tell in your own family history. The time has come when, with our rapidly increasing numbers, we can, with a united effort, make this building a reality.

Mrs. Shepard. In April the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee appointed a sub-committee, consisting of
members living in the city of Washington. Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, chairman, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Tulloch and Mrs. Keim were the members of this committee. These ladies were to look with regard to a site for our building. They were to have no power to purchase or make any different arrangements for the Continental Hall Committee, but were to secure such data as would be very advantageous to the committee and Congress when we should next assemble.

The sub-committee of the Continental Hall Committee has done most admirable work; too much praise cannot be given to them. A bill was introduced into our United States Congress in December, asking for a site 200x200 feet upon the monument lot, the Washington Monument lot, for our building. This has met with real approbation. Our bill has passed the United States Senate [applause] and we have every hope that it will soon be possible to report that it has passed the House. The work has been, so far as the bill is concerned, entirely in the hands of the sub-committee of the Continental Hall Committee.

You have asked of the Continental Hall Committee the accomplishment of a very great task. No one of you desires a poor or mean building. You all desire an entirely eligible site, the very best architecture, and the appointments which will make our building compare favorably with the other wonderful buildings in this most beautiful city. For my own part I have one very great ambition: I want to see this building with my own eyes. I dislike to think that those of us who conceived the thought and who have labored with much resolution and many discouragements in this grand work shall leave to others who may come in fifteen or twenty years the great blessing of seeing the accomplishment of that for which we had only the privilege of working. Cannot every State Regent and every Chapter Regent who is present at this Congress take a personal interest in seeing that her State and Chapter do the best they can? It is not the large sums (although your committee would gladly receive many such) which will give us our building, it is the many small contributions given promptly and lovingly which always accomplish the work. I beg you to remember that "he gives twice who gives quickly." I will now read the contributions already received from States:

New York, ........................................... $600 00
Illinois, ........................................... 357 00
Connecticut, ....................................... 310 00
District of Columbia, ................................ 301 37
Rhode Island, .................................................. 300 00
Pennsylvania, ............................................... 258 00
Massachusetts, ............................................. 82 00
Vermont, ..................................................... 70 00
Wisconsin, ................................................... 50 00
Kentucky, .................................................... 46 00
Ohio, .......................................................... 15 00
Minnesota, ................................................... 10 00
Tennessee, .................................................... 10 00
Iowa, .......................................................... 4 00

$2,413 37

MRS. SHEPARD, Chairman.

MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER, 
District of Columbia,

MRS. JOSHUA WILBOUR, 
Rhode Island,

MRS. WM. DICKSON, 
Georgia,

MRS. DRB. RANDOLPH KEIM, 
Washington,

MRS. STRANAHAN, 
New York,

MRS. TULLOCH, 
District of Columbia,

MRS. HENRY, 
District of Columbia,

MRS. GEER, 
District of Columbia,

MRS. JAMES S. PECK, 
Wisconsin,

MRS. F. K. MADDOX, 
California,

MRS. BURDLETTE, 
Vermont,

MRS. GRISCOM, 
Pennsylvania,

MRS. S. F. WHITE, 
New York,

MRS. FRANCHS W. GODDARD, 
Colorado,

MRS. DANIEL MANNING, 
New York,

MRS. RITCHIE, 
Maryland,

MRS. FAULKNER, 
West Virginia.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee. Is there any discussion on the report?

A MEMBER. I move the acceptance of the report.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the report be accepted.

MRS. SHEPARD. Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The body will hear Mrs. Shepard.

MRS. SHEPARD. The chairman of the Continental Hall Committee gladly reports from the Regent of Maryland, $10, and from the Frederick Chapter, $15. And money has been received from Georgia, three ladies, $5.00 each; one, $10; and the Atlanta Chapter, $25, making $50 in all from Georgia.
A MEMBER. Philadelphia would like to say that she has restored the banquet room in Independence Hall.

MISS TEMPLE. I would like to say in behalf of Tennessee that we are very sorry our contribution is not larger than it is, but in view of the fact that we ladies of Tennessee are so engaged in our centennial this year we have not been able to contribute to this fund as we should like and love to have done. We heartily approve of every word of the report of the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee. We hope and believe that this hall must and shall be built. We of the South join heartily in this wish that this hall shall be a magnificent monument to our ancestors.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the committee has the floor, ladies.

MRS. SHEPARD. May I report from Mrs. Chas. Burhans, of Kingston, New York, $25, for the Continental Hall; Alice Lee Lloyd Bowman Ursula, Walcott Chapter, Toledo, Ohio, $10.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Any other subscriptions?

MRS. HINKLE. I wish to announce one for the amount of $10, from the Muskingum Chapter, Ohio, and one from another humble member of the Society of $200.

A MEMBER. Madam President, the "humble member" is Mrs. Hinkle herself. (Laughter and applause.)

MRS. KEIM stated that a Daughter had recently added a codicil to her will, bequeathing $2,000 to the Continental Hall Fund.

MRS. AVERY. This seems to be the proper time when the Continental Congress should give a contribution to the Continental Hall. I, therefore, beg leave to offer this resolution: Resolved, That the fund, amounting to $10,338.95, invested to the credit of the current fund, be voted by this Congress to the Continental Hall Fund.

Numerously seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the resolution. It is open to debate.

MRS. PECK. The Milwaukee Chapter hopes to give most generously next year.

MRS. JOY. I move to lay the resolution upon the table. Seconded.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The noes seem to have it; the noes have it. The resolution is before you.

Mrs. Shepherd. May I add a further contribution from the Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, of Milford, Connecticut, $100; Mrs. deB. R. Keim, $25; Mrs. John G. Christopher, of Jacksonville, Florida, $25.

Mrs. Draper. The Treasurer General received certain contributions after the books closed which are not included in her report, therefore, she will take this opportunity to state that she has received $25 from the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, of Bloomington, Illinois; $5.00 additional from the Dolly Madison Chapter, and $5.00 from the Asa Pollard Society, Children of the American Revolution, of Billerica, Massachusetts, the first contribution from any Society of the Children of the American Revolution, and $1.00 additional from Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Joy. I rise to a question of information. Was there any motion to suspend the order of business and take up this report?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are in the regular order of business. This is the report of the Continental Hall Committee.

Mrs. Shepherd. From Mrs. Madison Kennedy, of the Chicago Chapter, $25; Mrs. Washington Hessing, of the Chicago Chapter, $15; Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen, a memorial gift, $25.

A Member. I wish to say that the State Regent of California has been detained; she has not yet arrived. She has the report of what our Chapters there wish to do, but I am very sure, am willing to pledge myself, that California will do her share. I have not been at home for several months, but know that she will do generously in time.

Reader. The incorporators of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are requested to meet in the committee room, second floor, next building, at twelve o'clock to-day. It is vitally important that a quorum be present. If the following ladies are present they are especially requested to attend the meeting: Mrs. Greely, Mrs. Blount, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Wm. Wirt Henry, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Joseph Washington, Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Boynton.
Mrs. WALWORTH. I wish to call your attention to your statute book, page 2, resolution No. 12, which relates to the founding of this Continental or Memorial Hall. That resolution was passed on the 14th of December, 1891. I offered it in the very beginning, as I might say, of our organization, so that this Continental Hall has grown up as an ideal, not of the machinery of our Society, but as embodying the great ideals, the national ideals for which we work. Therefore, I wish simply to say a word in regard to this resolution which has been offered by the State Regent of Ohio in regard to funds. You all know probably that the fund referred to in the very next resolution, No. 13, of your statute book, passed also on December 14, 1891, appropriated money received from Chapter charters and life memberships to the founding of a permanent fund to be applied "to the erection of a fire-proof building for the preservation of the records of the Society." That fund has accumulated and is held for the purpose intended. There is also a reserve fund which has been invested in bonds from time to time. I supposed this had also been appropriated to the Continental or Memorial Hall, which is of such vital consequence to us. But I find it is not so, and that this reserved fund can be used for Memorial Hall only by a vote of this Congress. Now, you are asked to give this contribution to it, to give only a portion of that money, for we will still have quite a fund, if I understand it right, in reserve. I am sure, then, that you will appropriate this money to Memorial Hall with enthusiasm, and give us a standing vote. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman has the floor to make another announcement.

Mrs. SHEPARD. Mrs. James B. Oliver, of the Pittsburg Chapter, Pennsylvania, $25.

A MEMBER from Ohio. The State of Ohio loves the national character of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the moment we receive assurance that the Congress will always be held in Washington, Ohio pledges herself to give larger contributions. I think that is the feeling of many of the Daughters here present.

Mrs. EARLE. The Fort Greene Chapter has not yet been two months in existence. $525 have already been given by that Chapter. I now add $40 more.
SIXTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS. 579

Mrs. SHEPARD. I am having a beautiful time telling you this news. From the Mount Vernon Chapter, Virginia, $10; from Mrs. Frank Arlington Ahe, of Chicago, $25; from the Lewis Ayer Chapter, St. Paul, Minnesota, $2; Jennie W. Hopkins, Brooklyn, $10.

Mrs. JOHNSON. I only wish to say that our Milwaukee Chapter is not a very wealthy Chapter, but I am very certain we shall not be behind any of the Chapters who have already given when our time comes. We are a little slow in getting ready, but we are going to get a good ready.

Mrs. POSTLEY. $100 from the New York City Chapter.

Miss PIKE. The Martha Washington Chapter appropriated $25 for the Continental Hall Fund, but unfortunately our Treasurer was called away by illness, and I have not been able to draw that money yet, but it will be drawn as soon as possible.

Mrs. SHEPARD. May I make one other announcement? I hope I shall be kept here all day making announcements. Mrs. H. A. Beidler, Port Dearborn Chapter, Evanston, Illinois, $25. From Edwin Porter Brereton, eight years old, of the Red, White and Blue Society, Children of the American Revolution, of Washington, $10.

A MEMBER. Lord Baltimore Society, of Baltimore, $5.

Mrs. RACHEL H. MELLON. Pittsburg Chapter, $100.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. The first contribution to this fund came from the Wyoming Valley Chapter, to the amount of $100.

Mrs. SHEPARD. That has been recorded, Mrs. McCartney.

Miss WASHINGTON. The first contribution that was made was by the Dolly Madison Chapter, of Washington, District of Columbia.

Mrs. SHEPARD. From the Lord Baltimore Society of the Children of the American Revolution, $5; from Mrs. Gallagher, New York City, $20; from Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, $100; from Washington Heights Society, Children of the American Revolution, $50; Mrs. Chauncey Stoddard, $10; Mrs. W. A. Bowron, Sing Sing, New York, $25.

Mrs. WINTLOW, of Connecticut. I would like to ask, Madam President, if Miss Washington will make the statement again as to the first contribution made, and the time, the date of it.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Washington, will you make that statement again.

Miss Washington. I cannot give you the real date of it, but I think it was after we organized the Dolly Madison Chapter in 1892—but we gave the very first contribution for the Continental Hall. We took our dues that came into the Chapter and turned them over.

A MEMBER. It is so stated in the Magazine.

Miss Washington. We held the money until there was a chairman appointed, and then we turned it over.

Mrs. Winslow. I think it was stated in the Continental Congress of 1896 that the first contribution to the Continental Hall Fund from any Chapter was given by the Abigail Phelps, through Mrs. A. E. Wood, of Simsbury.

Mrs. Shepard. May the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee answer the lady?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly, Mrs. Shepard.

Mrs. Shepard. It was stated that that was the first contribution received after the reading of the report for 1896.

A MEMBER. As one State delegation is waiting to hold its meeting, and the members are dispersing, may I ask that the details of this be postponed until the next session?

A MEMBER. I second that.

Mrs. Avery. Madam President, I am very anxious this resolution should be voted upon before we adjourn. We shall still have $4,000 or $5,000 left for current expenses, and the February dues not in. There is ample money left to run everything. We simply ask this as a contribution of the Continental Congress for our own hall, and I would like it voted on before the members disperse.

Cries of "Question! Question!"

Mrs. Ballinger. I wish to—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question is moved, it is not debatable. All those in favor of the question will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes—the resolution will be read again for information.

Mrs. Shepard. Still it is coming. May I read the amounts? We have $100 and $50 and $10. Oh! I want to read the names so much.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion will be read for information by the Reader.

READER. Mrs. Avery's motion. "Resolved, That the fund amounting to $10,338.95, invested to the credit of the current fund, be voted by this Congress to the Continental Hall fund."

Cries of "Previous question!"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All those in favor of the resolution will say "aye." The Chair would like to have everybody respond. Those opposed will say "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The resolution is passed. Some announcements are to be made that are important. Quiet, ladies, please.

Mrs. MCLEAN. I simply desire information from the Chair as to when the report of the Committee on Revision will be before this house. I took it for granted it would be before the house this morning, but so deeply interested am I in the Continental Hall, that I was only too delighted to listen to that report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next thing in order is the report of the Committee on National Charter, by Miss Mary Desha; then the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution.

Mrs. MCLEAN. Immediately upon convening?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. After the first report.

Mrs. MCLEAN. Thank you, madam.

Mrs. BURNHANS. Madam President, with your permission may I address, for a moment, the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee? Will the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee kindly tell us at her leisure how much has been taken in?

Mrs. SHEPARD. It will be done this afternoon. From the State of Maine a lady has sent $10. She has no Chapter, so she has written upon her card "Merely a member." Mrs. A. H. Fogg, $10. Twenty-five dollars pledged by Mrs. John Cunningham, as a memorial gift of her mother.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Is a motion in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Then I move that instead of merely a fraction of this reserved fund being given to the Continental
Hall, that the entire reserve fund be voted to the Continental Hall.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** Mrs. Ballinger, will you put your motion in writing so that it may be read from the stage?

**A MEMBER.** I move we adjourn.

**MRS. SHEPARD.** I must be allowed to say we have three more contributions.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** We do not want to adjourn as long as you have anything to give, ladies.

**MRS. SHEPARD.** May I announce, from Mrs. John W. Foster, $25; Mrs. John G. Christopher, Jacksonville, Florida, $25; from Mrs. George Merriweather Brown, delegate from the Turnpike Chapter, of Albany, Georgia, pledges $25 for her Chapter, to be paid when she returns home.

**READER** makes some announcements, then reads Mrs. Ballinger's motion, as follows: "Moved that the entire reserve fund be given to the Continental Hall Fund."

**MRS. SHEPARD.** Regent of Saranac Chapter, New York, $10; Mrs. J. E. Palmer, State Regent of Maine, $10, to which she adds she will pay this afternoon; Mrs. Shantz, $50.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** The motion before the house, offered by Mrs. Ballinger, will be read for information by the Reader.

**READER.** "Moved that the entire reserve fund be given to the Continental Hall Fund."

Seconded.

**A MEMBER.** I congratulate this Congress on having Mrs. Shepard as the head of this committee, but I am conservative, especially in money matters, as the ladies may have noticed from the record from Minnesota. We hope to increase that record, therefore I trust that this Congress will be very careful about giving away every cent they have in their treasury.

Cries of "Oh, no!"

**MRS. BALLINGER.** Mrs. Chairman, may I speak to my motion?

**A MEMBER.** I move we adjourn until two o'clock.

Seconded.

**MRS. BALLINGER.** I would like to say just one word—

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** It is moved that we adjourn until two o'clock. All in favor of this will say "aye;" those
opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The session is adjourned until two.

Afternoon Session, Wednesday, February 24, 1897.

Congress called to order at 2:15, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett in the chair.

CHAIRMAN. We will proceed with the business of the day. The report of the Committee on National Charter, Miss Mary Desha, chairman. Is Miss Desha present?

To the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution

Ladies: The "Act to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution," approved February 20th, 1896, was presented to the Continental Congress of February, 1896. Upon the request of the chairman, it was referred back to the Charter Committee for investigation as to whether the private property of members was liable for the debts of the Society.

The committee has consulted the best legal authority and has now the honor to report that the property of the individual members is not liable for the debts of the Society, and in case of any legal transaction, the whole body would be considered an entity, and treated as such in the eyes of the law. There is no personal liability unless there is capital stock.

The committee also has the honor to present a copy of the act of incorporation approved February 20th, 1896, by the Congress of the United States, which they have had engrossed and framed.

Respectfully submitted by the committee.

EUGENIA WASHINGTON,
MARY L. McMILLAN,
EMMA GREGORY HULL,
MARY DESHA,
Chairman.

I ask that it be moved that our thanks be extended to Senator Burrows and Senator Daniels, Representative Hill, and Mr. R. S. Hatcher, Judge J. M. Wilson, Mr. Ross Perry, Mr. A. C. Geer, and Mr. Hoehlong for the kind assistance in securing the passage of the act and giving us legal advice.

MARY DESHA.

I have also the honor to report that a majority of the incorporators, whose names are mentioned in said act, met and took all the proper legal steps to merge the former incorporation into the present corporation under said act, and however, we may differ as to the importance and merits of our respective States at other times, once a year we come as American women and are a committee of the whole for the good of the Union.

MARY DESHA, Chairman.
CHAIRMAN. The report of the Charter Committee is before you, ladies. What will you do with it?

A MEMBER. I move that it be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." Motion is carried. It is so ordered.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I would like to move that the charter be accepted.

MISS DESHA. I think that is all included, Mrs. Walworth.

MISS LATHROP. Does this affect the status of the present Society. How does it affect it?

MISS DESHA. The old incorporation lasted until the act of the meeting of the incorporators under the new act was completed; they met and accepted the new act and took all the proper legal steps to merge the old incorporation into the new, and the whole thing is legal and proper. We have been acting here before under a charter granted by the District, now we are acting under one from Congress.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I should like to ask who authorized this.

MISS DESHA. Authorized what?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Authorized this, that you should merge the old corporation into a new.

MISS DESHA. The Continental Congress. You mean who authorized the securing of the act of Congress?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I do not understand about this new charter. I have been told that we lose our old selves when we adopt this.

MISS DESHA. We do not lose ourselves, except that we go onward on a broader act; that is all. The National Board of Management appointed a Charter Committee to get the act passed by Congress. We have been acting for the last five years under a District incorporation, passed, I believe, in July, 1891, and signed by a few of the ladies. It is practically the same thing, except it gives us wider powers and gives us national dignity, protects our name better. Our committee met and took the legal steps that ended the old charter and began the new.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Did this Congress sanction that?
Miss DESHA. This Congress has accepted my report. Every proper legal step has been taken—

Miss LATHROP. Do we exist, then, as a new Society of 1896, or as organized in 1890?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam Chairman, I supposed that every Daughter of the American Revolution knew that this Congress referred this thing back merely for the question to be settled whether you were responsible financially. Every act of that committee has been done by your order. That is in answer to Mrs. McCartney.

Mrs. EDWARDS, of Michigan. There is a question before the house. As I understand it the old Society consists of one thousand charter members. Where do they stand in this new Society of 1896?

Mrs. RITCHIE. I think it is a well-known fact that all incorporations renew their charters at different times. Cities do so. All societies which obtain charters renew their charters, as we were authorized to do.

A MEMBER. Our old charter read for twenty years. We were incorporated for twenty years as the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. RITCHIE. We are still incorporated as the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The only difference is we are now incorporated by the Congress of the United States; before we held our charter from the District of Columbia. And we further have their assurance that we are not personally liable for any debts.

CHAIRMAN. Any further questions upon this subject?

Mrs. WALWORTH. I would like to know if we are not the only woman's association in the country incorporated by an act of Congress? It is greatly to our honor.

CHAIRMAN. We know of no other Society. Has this question been answered to your satisfaction, ladies?

A MEMBER. It has not been answered to my satisfaction.

Miss LATHROP. My question was as to whether in this new Society we are entering into we are to date from 1896 or from the organization in 1890?

Mrs. RITCHIE. I am sorry that my answer was so unintelligible. I meant to say that we are the same Society which was
organized October 11, 1890, renewing our charter, as every incorporated society has the right to do and does.

CHAIRMAN. Is this satisfactory? Any further questions?

Miss DESHA. I ask that some one move that our thanks be extended to Senator Burrows, Senator Daniels, Representative Hill, Mr. R. S. Hatcher, Judge J. M. Wilson, Mr. Ross Perry, Mr. A. C. Geer, and Mr. Hoehling for their kind assistance in securing the passage of this act and giving us legal advice.

A MEMBER. Madam Chairman, I make that motion.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be given these gentlemen. A rising vote is asked for. Give this with a rising vote, ladies. Carried.

Dr. McGee. Have we adopted a constitution under our new charter, and all those matters?

Miss DESHA. We have taken every legal step, constitution, by-laws, officers, everything.

CHAIRMAN. Before we go to the report of the Revision Committee there are some announcements to be read and the appointment of one or two committees.

READER. Committee appointed by the President-General to extend to the State Regent of Vermont the warmest sympathy of the Continental Congress in her great bereavement, Mrs. Carpenter, chairman, Mrs. Depue, and Mrs. Hogg. Another announcement: The Regent of the Washington Heights Chapter withdraws contributions of $150 and pledges $1,000. (Followed by other announcements.)

CHAIRMAN. The next business in order is the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, Mrs. Donald McLean, chairman.

Mrs. McLEAN. As chairman of a Committee on Revision of the Constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution I will now report to you as clearly and succinctly as possible. I will ask the stenographer to take careful notes, because I speak without notes at all for this occasion. In order to give information to those members of the Congress now present, who were not present in 1895 or 1896, I will state certain facts concerning the committees upon proposed revision. In the Congress of 1895, or during the session of that Congress, I was
asked by a number of the State Regents (who met together outside of the Congress) to present on the floor of Congress a resolution looking to a revision of our constitution. That, of course, proved the fact that a large number of the State Regents thought such revision advisable. I did offer upon the floor of the Congress, pursuant to that request, a resolution to the effect that our constitution be revised by a committee which would report to the next Congress. That resolution was unanimously carried, thus proving the feeling of the Congress, as well as the State Regents, that a revision was advisable. In that resolution, which I had the pleasure of wording, the committee was incorporated as follows: To be formed of every State Regent in the Society, the President General, of course, _ex-officio_, a member of the committee. The Congress added the mover of the resolution—myself. You thus see that a large committee was formed. Whenever no quorum is named for a committee or body meeting the usual parliamentary rule is that a majority of the committee forms a quorum. A majority of the State Regents never gathered together during the year from 1895 to 1896 to prepare a revision. Therefore, at the last Continental Congress, 1896, the chairman reported that she had no report to present, because of the lack of a quorum, not because of lack of work. It had been zealously done by many members of the committee, but they had not been able to report upon that work. Then, our retiring President General, Mrs. John W. Foster, recommended in her report to the body of 1896 the advisibility of appointing a smaller committee. I did not presume to differ from the President General, although my own personal judgment would have been to re-commit to the committee as first constituted, but making "those present" a quorum; then every State would continue to have been represented. I simply mention this fact as I understand it has been held in some quarters that I had something to do with the formation of this last committee. That is absolutely without foundation. While I have the utmost respect and admiration for the ladies working with me on this committee, I had no hand whatever in their selection, nor did I know until the committee was read upon the floor of the Continental Congress of 1896 who was upon it, or that I myself would be upon it,
except that it is usual parliamentary courtesy to place the
mover upon the committee. However, the committee as
now constituted represents all three elements of this Society;
_i. e._, there is upon it a National Officer, a member of the
National Board, there are State Regents, and there is, in its
chairman, a Chapter Regent. I would say, with all due re-
spect and regard for our superior officers, that it is, perhaps, a
proper thing that a Chapter Regent should present a proposed
revision, because she represents, as it were, the commonwealth
of our Society. We are the great lay body. We place our
superior officers in office; we are loyal to them; we support
them. But Chapter Regents and Chapter delegates form the
bone and sinew of the Society of the Daughters of the Amer-
ican Revolution, and we form nearly four-fifths of the whole
Continental Congress. Therefore, as I have said, it would
seem, perhaps, wise, in the eternal fitness of things, that a
Chapter Regent should commend this to your notice. The
committee being formed, named by the President General and
approved by the Continental Congress of 1896, it immediately
went into operation. I, as chairman, feel it my duty to say at
once to this assembled Congress, in presenting this report, that
I suggested to that committee such lines as seemed to me the
best and proper ones on which to revise our constitution. I
do not say our old constitution, I say our only constitution.
We do not present to you a new constitution; and in the let-
ter with which the revision is preceded, I say "The constitu-
tion is revised, but not revolutionized." We could not but
hold to the magnificent constitution under which we have
grown to these magnificent proportions; but the very fact that
we have grown to these magnificent proportions makes it neces-
sary to revise the constitution. Why? Because then we were
only 800 women, we are now 18,000 women; and it is a mat-
ter of logical sequence that what would suffice to govern a body
of 800 must necessarily be somewhat revised to govern a body
of 18,000. Therefore, we present to you a revision of your own
constitution. Your own constitution is never taken out of
your hands, nor my constitution, for I love it as much as any
of you. We simply revised it in order to give a constitution
under which such a large body of women can properly act. I want
to say frankly to every member of the Continental Congress that in presenting my views to the committee I stated then, as I state now, that I am absolutely and unalterably in favor of maintaining the National organization. We are formed as a National Society; we will not disintegrate; we will not move backward. We will say in the words of that great orator, Patrick Henry, whose descendants sit among you, "We are not of the east or west, north or south, we are Americans." And as Americans we joined the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and under that organization we will live. But, ladies, no government of a national body can hope to be perpetuated unless that government is as broad as its title. We must see to it that the lines laid out in the constitution for this National Society of women are lines laid upon breadth of foundation, and that there shall be no narrow arbitrariness nor partially concealed working; but a great and noble form of government, and a fearless administration of it. It is only upon such lines that national government can hope to exist. Daniel Webster says that any man who wishes to do good to his country in this day and generation must so order his purposes and aims as to take in the entire country. On the other hand, he says that the integrity of this country is preserved because each locality depends more or less upon the other. They stand together, uphold each other, and all look toward a national center of protection and extension. It is upon those lines that we present to you a revision of the constitution—national lines, properly administered. In proceeding to the practical work of revision, it seemed to the chairman the proper thing—as she endeavors to make it the proper thing in all her undertakings, and certainly so far as the Daughters of the American Revolution are concerned—to aspire to the highest ideal. Therefore a study of the Constitution of the United States was undertaken. (Of course I don't want the Senate or Congress to be too much under obligations to us!) We are not formed on the identical lines of that Constitution, nor so much as I was under the impression we were when we first came together here as a body, but in many instances we were more or less identical. At any rate, it seemed proper to put that high ideal before us, and so far
as possible to adopt such good things as that Constitution could give to us. The first thing that presented itself was a subject which has presented itself before to the minds of one or two members of the committee, and it was this; we of the United States live under the Constitution alone, not a constitution and by-laws. It stands to reason that the constitution should be an enduring instrument, not lightly touched. By-laws, from their form, would seem to indicate a more or less routine conducting of a body. The constitution cannot be altered, save by this body; the by-laws may be altered from month to month by the National Board of Management. That would be perfectly correct, if the National Board of Management alone lived under the by-laws, but we, of the Society at large, have been in the habit of living under the by-laws, just as though we had been living under the immutable constitution. The way to obviate that difficulty is to take from our present by-laws, all such articles as have to do with the permanent government of the National organization—take such articles and engraft them upon the constitution, legally. The members of the National Board should have the privilege, of course, of making their own by-laws, and this Revision Committee simply suggests to the Board that it incorporates the following suggestions. (You will see at the back of that proposed revision such proposed by-laws as the Board may see fit to adopt for its own government.) But the constitution alone should stand as the instrument of this National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. That was the first change the committee proposed for your consideration. The second was that, (as the Constitution of the United States reads as follows—I do not quote verbatim, but give the meaning of the clause—"There shall be no legislative body in the United States Government save its Congress," so that idea is embodied early in the proposed revision), the Continental Congress shall be the sole legislative body of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The National Board is, and should be an executive body so long as we maintain our National organization—and may it be forever! Just that long will the National Board have our loyal support. We place members there; we uphold them, and they should see to it that the legislative will of this
body of women, coming together once a year, is carried out during the other eleven months and so many days. That is the meaning of the clause which we suggest for your consideration, as to there being but one legislative body. As it now exists, as I have just explained, in the by-laws, there is another legislative body. Further, it seems, that the only proper way to see to it that there shall be but one legislative body in the Society of the Daughters, is not to allow too much work to be put upon the National Board; therefore, we suggest that the National Board, instead of meeting once a month, reverts to the original provision of your constitution, viz.: that it shall meet four times a year. The original constitution reads, "at least four times a year." The revised constitution omits "at least," and gives to the Congress, or submits for its consideration, that four meetings of the Board of Management a year, suffice in which to transact the business prescribed by the Congress. Then, there is an Executive Committee provided for in the revised constitution, a committee which shall admit every month new members to this Society, in order that Chapters may not be kept from their due membership, and such committee will see to it that the routine and current expenses of the Society are properly defrayed. There is another clause in the revision, providing that the President General, who is President ex-officio of the Executive Committee, shall bring before it such other matters as seem to her wise not to defer until the Board meeting. It has been suggested to me by certain of our most honored members, that this is not a wise proposition, in that it vests the Executive Committee with too much undefined power. I am perfectly willing to change or take out anything which a majority of this Congress does not care to accept. The committee does not, for a moment, consider itself infallible—far from it. It has only given to this Society, the arduous work of a solid year (and its chairman supplements that by the arduous work of the year before), and seeing the light, as Heaven has given it grace to see it, the committee presents a proposed revision, simply for your consideration. It never occurred to me that it could be looked upon in any other light, until being informed by one or two, or a dozen persons since I have been here, that there exists a misunder-
standing. You told us to bring you a proposed revision. We do so, and it is the best, according to our light, that we could give you; perhaps, not meeting individual views of every separate member of the committee, because there are certain of us to whom especial clauses do not appeal. I say to you frankly, that there are one or two provisions in the proposed revision which I did not support at the committee meeting, and which I do not expect to support upon the floor of this Congress. There are other provisions which a majority of the members of the committee appointed by the late President General upheld, but they were good enough to waive, in many instances, their extreme views in deference to the chairman's opinions. The chairman, in turn, did what she could to facilitate the smooth working of the committee, by waiving several of her opinions. We present to you, therefore, what we believe is good working material, simply for you to take, to look at, to discuss, to engrave what is good upon your own constitution, and to cast out what is bad—and no one will help you more assiduously than the chairman of that committee. There are one or two other provisions in the constitution which I desire to speak of before I conclude this verbal report. So far as the meeting of the Congress, in alternate years, outside of this city, is concerned, that is one of the points upon which the chairman was not in accord with a majority of the committee. The Chair and Mrs. Mitchell voted against that provision—

Mrs. Walworth. I submit that a minority report is not in order.

Mrs. McLean (resuming). Very well, the chairman has nothing further to say upon that point. Another point is the cutting down of the dues from the Chapters to the National Society. That point is brought before you for consideration. Further, I would say, that the committee, as a whole, approves of retaining the 22d day of February as the approximate date of the convening of the Continental Congress, because this Congress has so often voiced its affirmative sentiment, but the committee, of course, is in the hands of Congress. It will change its dates as it sees fit. I will say, in conclusion, that the printed revision you hold is the formal report of the Revision Committee, and I would beg of you to follow that straight and
narrow path across the high seas which will lead us into the haven where we would be. We will never give up our National organization, but we will endeavor to see that the lines followed are such as will commend this organization to our noblest efforts. We will be worthy of our organization. We will see to it that the lines of government are, in return, worthy of this body. I say to you, then, those of you who may hold views, though I do not believe there can be any, but suppose there shall be one who holds views as to possible disintegration. I would beg of you, do not tear one star from that firmament where together they make so brilliant a constellation, as was never before shown to this world; and on the other hand, I would say to our own National Government, make the lines we follow as broad and unwavering as the stripes that are forever associated with the stars (pointing to the flag). Ladies, I have the honor to submit to you the following resolution: Resolved, That the Continental Congress, D. A. R., 1897, accepts the report (not the revision in entirety) of the Committee on Revision, composed of the hereinafter-named members of the Society, save and except for such sections and clauses as the majority of said Congress, 1897, shall, by a majority vote, decide to alter or eliminate." My resolution is before you ladies.

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to this?

MRS. WALWORTH. I suggest that the motion should come to us from some other person than the chairman of the committee.

A MEMBER. I rise to make a motion that the proposed revision be accepted and the committee discharged with thanks.

Cries of "No! No!"

CHAIRMAN. The Chair must call your attention now to a fact. These resolutions must be written and sent here to be read. This matter is too important. You must write your resolutions and send them here, so that there will be no mistake whatever in a single word. The resolution which was offered you by the chairman of the Revision Committee is before you for discussion.

Miss DORSEY. I would like to say, even before the question comes before the house, that the second point that the chairman
of the Revision Committee makes is very nearly seven years old. She makes the point that the Congress shall always be the legislative body, and that the Board shall be the executive body, which it has been since it was organized, so we could not discuss that point. Could that be withdrawn? That has been done ever since the first organization of the Society.

Mrs. Ritchie. I want to ask a question for information. Our record or minutes of the Fifth Continental Congress say that the report of the Committee on Recommendations recommended, and it was adopted by the Congress, that the President General appoint a committee on the revision of the constitution, consisting of seven members. That was voted. The President General the next morning, Mrs. Foster, retiring President General, appointed a committee to be composed of the following ladies: Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, one; Mrs. V. K. Maddox, of California, two; Mrs. William S. Stryker, of New Jersey, three; Mrs. William Fitzhugh Edwards, of Michigan, four; Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, of Georgia, five; Miss Mary A. Green, of Rhode Island, six. Where is the seventh member?

A Member. Mrs. Mitchell.

Mrs. Ritchie. I am aware that Mrs. Mitchell has been acting as the seventh member of the committee, but the President General could not have appointed her because this committee was appointed only a few moments before her retiring from office, therefore she could not have appointed another member.

Miss Green, of Rhode Island. If the lady who has just spoken will look at the last page of the American Monthly Magazine for May, "Errata," she will see that the name of Mrs. J. L. Mitchell was inadvertently omitted from the April number of the Magazine.

Mrs. Ritchie. May I ask the lady from Rhode Island how that correction got to the Magazine?

Miss Green. I have no means of knowing. I take what stands in the Magazine as correct.

Mrs. Mitchell. As chairman of the committee to edit the minutes of the last Congress I will say that it was in a note which Mrs. Foster read. In the list of the committee the name of Mrs. Mitchell was read to the Congress, but for some reason
it was omitted from the first printing. It was corrected later and that note has been preserved among the stenographic notes now in the possession of the Corresponding Secretary General.

Mrs. PECK. I am willing to substantiate Mrs. Mitchell's statement, as I knew of it personally at the time.

CHAIRMAN. The question is before you, ladies.

Mrs. TITTMANN. I rise to a question of privilege. I would like to ask the chairman to clearly define before we proceed to taking a vote what we are to understand under the word "accept." Yesterday many reports were accepted. As I understand you accept a report when you listen to it—

CHAIRMAN. You receive a report when you listen to it.

Mrs. TITTMANN. I would like to know before going on whether it means adopt, or approve, or simply accept, without committing us to any further action.

Mrs. WALWORTH. May I ask if the motion of the lady from Pennsylvania was seconded?

CHAIRMAN. Who is the lady from Pennsylvania? The motion before you is Mrs. McLean's motion; the resolution to which you are speaking is Mrs. McLean's.

Mrs. MCLEAN reads her motion: "Resolved, That the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1897, accepts the report (not the revision in entirety) of the Committee on Revision, composed of the hereinafter-named members of the Society, save and except for such sections or clauses of the constitution as a majority of said Congress, 1897, shall by a majority vote decide to alter or eliminate." Madam Chairman, have I your permission to speak to this? I wish simply to say this, that in asking that you receive and accept the report of the Revision Committee I asked that you accept the report which I have just made. The resolution embodies in itself the fact that you may throw out any or every clause or section of that proposed revision if you do not care to retain it. Therefore, you are committed to nothing save the acceptance of the report which is placed before you.

Mrs. WALWORTH. Madam President and ladies of the Continental Congress, I have in my hand the constitution under which we now live—

Miss DESHA. Madam Chairman, I wish to make a parlia-
mentary inquiry. Didn't we receive the report when we listened to it?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair so ruled a moment ago when Mrs. Tittmann spoke. You receive a report when you listen to it.

Miss DESHA. Then we accept it for work done when we bring it before the house for discussion. We have to have something before the house to discuss. It does not commit us to anything.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I am very sorry to differ with my distinguished friend, who knows a good deal; but there is no doubt but that this report is before us, now ready for your action, in whatever it may be. I take it at this point, before any report is received, because, as I have told you, I hold in my hand the two constitutions, the one under which you now exist, and the one offered to you as a revision, and I submit to you a point which I hope you will think of very carefully, and consider very well as to whether this new constitution is the old constitution revised. (Cries of "No!") No, it is not. And if you begin with that constitution to revise, where will you get your objects for the Society; the first three articles? Then, when you come to ________, necessary by the national officers, what do you find? You find the Continental Congress, the officers, and the Society, existed before the Congress. I submit to you that we cannot take the Constitution of the United States as the basis of the constitution of this Society, and no human being can be more loyal to that Constitution of the United States than I, who for four generations have seen my own kindred stricken down before maturity for that Constitution, in one way and another. No one can reverence it more; and I submit to you that the reason our country is as it is, is because of our unaltering devotion to that Constitution, as it was and as it is, unchanged and unchangeable. And I tell you it is the same with this little book, this little constitution under which we were created—(Cries of "out of order!")

CHAIRMAN. State your point of order.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I am speaking to the question of the report of the revision committee—("Out of order!")

Mrs. WALWORTH. I refuse to receive the report, then. This is not a revision, it is a new constitution.

A MEMBER. Your vote has not been asked.
Mrs. WALWORTH. Then I move to lay the whole question on the table.
Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded to lay the question on the table—

Mrs. McLEAN. The chairman of a committee has always the parliamentary right to finish a debate. When the Congress has sufficiently debated the acceptance of the report, which, ladies, was given you in an absolutely impartial way, when it has finished I will be very happy to make a last report, to finish the debate.

CHAIRMAN. The question to lay upon the table is not debatable. It has been seconded. All in favor of laying this upon the table will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is lost. It will not be laid upon the table.

Mrs. PUTNEY. I think that if this committee has not been able to give us something worth having, then no committee that we can ever appoint will be able to do it, and I hope that hereafter no revision committee of the constitution will ever be appointed; and why? What should the constitution be? It should be a growth and not a creation. You may depend upon it that as a need presents itself to this Congress there will always be forthcoming an amendment to meet that need. You see how it was when we found the fight was between the colaterals and the lineals. You accepted it almost unanimously. Now, I say in courtesy to this committee that this report should be considered, and if there are suggestions in it that are worth accepting, then hereafter, in the future, we can accept those things as amendments, and for that reason, if there is good in it, I say that this Congress should get the benefit of it, and I do hope that no spirit of contention or animosity will be allowed to obstruct in any way the discussion of the full report of the chairman from New York.

Mrs. GREVE, of Cincinnati. I move that the report be accepted and we then proceed to discuss the revision.
Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the report be accepted and we then proceed to discuss the revision. You are not writing your motions.
Mrs. MCLEAN. May I say one word upon the point just raised? It is not possible for this or any other Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution to consider amendments to its constitution, as that constitution now exists, unless such amendments have been previously presented to and approved by the Board; therefore, ladies, the necessity of a revision you must all realize. Is it possible that any one member of this Society, having its good vitally at heart, cannot bring to the floor of this Congress an amendment to the constitution four thousand members should have agreed upon, unless it has been approved by the Board of Management, of which seven constitutes a quorum? (Good point!) It is due every member of the Society to be able to present upon the floor of this Continental Congress an amendment, and to see whether it is carried or not.

Mrs. BOYNTON. Hasn't this Congress a right here, now, in this session, to make an amendment to the constitution, to order it?

-Cries of "Yes" and "No."

Mrs. WALWORTH. Will you please allow me to explain that this Congress can make any amendments it chooses, and may instruct the Board of Management, as it has done before, to pass those amendments, but it cannot do otherwise. It exists under the direction of this Congress. The Congress can offer amendments and instruct the Board of Management to pass them, and they will become a law on the vote of the next Congress. There is no doubt about it. This is not a revised constitution, and you throw away your old constitution when you accept this revision.

Mrs. WOOTON. I desire a point of information. The information that I ask is this, what power do we find in the old constitution for a revision? The new constitution is not labeled "revision," but it is so reported on the stage by the chairman. The information I ask for is, that Congress gave power to do something that is not laid down in its constitution. It does what the old constitution did not provide for. The old constitution provided for amendments.

Miss GREEN, of Rhode Island. I rise to answer the lady's question. The last speaker, Madam Chairman, has asked for
information as to whether this Congress has power to order a revision under the provision of its constitution that amendments may be offered at the Board meetings, and approved by them. It is an unbroken rule of law that where a constitution provides that amendments may be offered in some other way, as our constitution provides, that the provision permitting amendments to be made in a certain prescribed way, does not exclude the appointing of a constitutional convention to revise and prepare amendments. The Committee on the Revision of the Constitution is entirely independent from this provision of the present constitution. It has nothing to do with the Board of Management. It will report directly to the Congress. The Congress had power to create such a committee and order it to report to itself.

Mrs. SQUIRES. As I understand it, there is before the house now a resolution to accept this report. It has been seconded. I therefore move the previous question.

CHAIRMAN. The vote for the previous question must be a two-thirds vote. All those in favor of the previous question will rise. Be seated. Those opposed will rise. It is carried. The question will be read by the clerk.

READER. "I make a motion that the report of this committee be accepted and we then proceed to discuss the revision. Harriet Fisher Greve."

Dr. McGee. What is the report of the committee? We have three things before us. We have pages two and three of the pamphlet, we have the whole pamphlet, and we have the report of the chairman of the committee.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks that the chairman was quite explicit.

Miss Pike. On the outside here it does not say "Revision of the Constitution," it says "Report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws."

A MEMBER. I rise to a point of order.

Cries of "Out of order!"

CHAIRMAN. You are out of order. The previous question has been called.

READER. "I make a motion that the report of the committee be accepted and, we then proceed to discuss the revision."
A Member. We are simply to vote on Mrs. McLean's oral report, to accept it and act on it after, am I right?

Chairman. The previous question has been called and will certainly be given to the house.

Reader. Moved that the report of the committee be accepted, and we then proceed to discuss the revision.

Chairman. All in favor of the motion will rise; those opposed will rise. The motion is carried.

Mrs. Tittmann. I rise to a question of privilege. Will the chairman answer my question as to what this body is to understand by the word "accept" before we vote? Otherwise we do not vote intelligently.

Chairman. You have voted already upon the motion. (Applause.)

Mrs. Walworth. I move that the old constitution be substituted for the new, and that the clauses of the revision be revised as they are required.

Chairman. You have just voted to discuss the revision. It will be presented to you.

Mrs. Lyons. May I ask the chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, which she is about to present to us, if she presents the revision as an amendment? Of course I understood her to distinctly say "We do not present a new constitution, we revised the old." In presenting this revision to us is it presented to us as amendments to the old constitution or is it presented to us as a substitute for the old constitution?

Mrs. McLean. It is presented as that which has been spoken of several times, a revision ordered by this house. The chairman will give you the result of the work of the committee. You will then adopt, if the majority sees fit, the work that it has finished.

Mrs. Lyons. Do I understand the lady to say that we accept their revision for the constitution, or do we accept it as an amendment to the old constitution?

Chairman. The chairman of the Committee on Revision will read you the result of their work. You say that you want some work to act upon. The chairman will give you the result of their work.
MRS. DRAPER. I move that we go into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of this matter.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we go into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the revision. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The noes have it.

MRS. HOGG. I rise to ask this question; in voting upon these sections of the revised constitution, if we accept one, two or three of those sections, are we left with those sections as our whole constitution? We cannot accept an amendment to the constitution under the constitution we are now governed by.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. I do not think that you need to borrow trouble as long as we have the charter. That is our fundamental law. You can make no amendment here to-day that conflicts in any way, shape or manner with that charter. You can buzz-saw all you want to with the constitution, but you can't with Congress.

MRS. HOGG. Will she read the sections? We can discuss the sections and then we can vote on the whole. We cannot vote on them constitutionally—on the sections.

MISS PIKE. I agree with what Mrs. Hogg has said in regard to this being a new constitution, and also with what Mrs. Lockwood has said in regard to its being a change in the organic law. My father says somewhere in his writings, "Nothing more tends to create confusion than frequent changes in the law, and he meant the fundamental law," because of course, as any sensible person does, he believed in amendment. He said in his opinion the constitution of the United States should never be allowed to be changed, that amendments could always be offered, but the original instrument should never be changed. And our Constitution we have worked under for six years with only one change, and that was concurred in almost unanimously. For four years we have worked under it without any change in the requirements for membership. We have given it forth to the world.

A MEMBER, from California. I rise to a point of order. She is not speaking to the question. We have voted to take up the constitution, section by section.

CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

MISS PIKE. I appeal from the decision of the Chair.
CHAIRMAN. There is your vote. You know what you voted. There is an appeal from the decision of the Chair. An appeal is not debatable. The Chair reminds you that you voted to accept this report and discuss the revision. It has to be presented to you before you can discuss it. All those in favor of sustaining the decision of the Chair will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It seems to stand; the decision of the Chair is sustained.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I make one statement before I proceed? Instead of any fear from not having any constitution the trouble seems to be that we have too many constitutions. I would say that I have not the slightest doubt that if this body, should it see fit to throw out any one clause which does not maintain its own sense of eternal fitness, will interpolate another which it likes better, that you will not be left with a constitution of only two or three clauses. All that you need you will doubtless provide. Is it the will of the Chair that I proceed?

CHAIRMAN. Proceed at once.

Mrs. McLEAN. Is it the will of the house that these be taken up ad seriatim?

CHAIRMAN. A motion is in order that you consider this clause by clause, if you so prefer.

Mrs. Krebs. I move that it be taken up section by section and vote upon each section as it is discussed.

A Member. We wish the old constitution read at the same time, clause by clause.

A Member. Madam Chairman, it is impossible for us to hear a word.

CHAIRMAN. You are not much worse off than the Chair.

Mrs. Nash. I rise to a point of information. When these amendments come up do we treat them as amendments to our constitution to take the place of the sections which now exist there? I would be glad to be informed by the Chair. We must understand that before voting.

CHAIRMAN. They cannot take the place of the sections because they are not numbered so. The motion will be read.

Mrs. Walworth. The Regent of Rhode Island has told us that we now have the power to do as we please about this constitution. According to the proper definition of the word
"revision" we have before us not a new constitution, but our old. The proper definition of the word "revise" is simply to examine and amend or correct; therefore, I wish this body to understand distinctly that it is not the revision, it is the old constitution that is before them. Therefore, if we are to read this by sections so as to judge of it and vote upon it, I insist upon it that we shall have the sections of the old constitution read.

A MEMBER. I second that.

MRS. MCLEAN. The chairman of the committee is only too glad to do it. It is what she expected to do.

CHAIRMAN. We will hear the motion, ladies.

READER. Moved that we take up the discussion ad seriatim and vote upon each section clause by clause.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion, ladies. It has been seconded. The question is before you.

DR. McGEE. I move to amend that motion by adding the words "as amendments to our present constitution."

Seconded.

MRS. MCLEAN. You have just proven that we cannot have amendments. As chairman of the Committee on Revision it will give me the greatest pleasure to read article by article to the constitution—there is no old and no new constitution—but to read your constitution and then read the proposed revision and to show you article by article how they agree or disagree. Then you can take what you please of it.

MRS. AVERY. I wish to ask for information. I want to know how to vote, to vote intelligently on this thing, and I want to ask simply one or two questions. First, is it proposed that we vote on this section by section, accepting or rejecting the sections as we go along? Is that right? Is that what we are to do? If we do not, have we the right of putting a section in its place and accepting that? Then when we have finished with this constitution, which may have in it a dozen amendments handed in from the house, having been handed in necessarily in a hurry, when we have finished and accepted it section by section, then does it mean that we must proceed to vote on the constitution as a whole? After we have voted on the constitution as a whole, does it mean that we have accepted
the revision, and that our old constitution is henceforth null and void?

Mrs. McLfan. There is but one.

Chairman. This is to expedite business. It is not necessary to state to you that by your vote you can do what you please.

Mrs. Avery. I ask simply because I want to be sure of what I am voting for. I am very anxious to know what I am voting for.

Mrs. Lyons. I rise to a question of privilege. I asked some time ago a question which I repeat now. I asked if this revision was offered as a substitute or an amendment to the original constitution. If the revision is to amend the old constitution, the old constitution can only be amended by a section in the old constitution which distinctly provides for it. That article reads: "Amendments to this constitution may be offered at any meeting of the Board of Management, but shall not be acted upon until the next meeting. If approved by a majority of the Board a copy thereof shall be sent to the Regent and Secretary of every Chapter," &c. Now the question I would like to ask is, has this revision, substitute or amendment, whatever name it is called by, and I am very anxious to know what is the right name to use—that is the reason I ask the question. Whatever it be—

Chairman. A revision, Mrs. Lyons.

Mrs. Lyons. Well, if it is a revision of course my remarks are not to the point, but if it is an amendment my question is, was it approved by a majority of the Board of Management before it was sent out? If it was not approved by a majority of the Board of Management then this Congress cannot accept it as an amendment to the constitution for this year. Of course we can accept it, this present Congress can, and we can have these amendments next year. I am not speaking against the revision in any way, because I think it is a very clever piece of work in many ways. I heartily approve of many of the sections. But if it is an amendment to the constitution then it must have been approved; and my question of privilege is, was the substitute, or amendment, or revision approved by a majority of the Board of Management?
CHAIRMAN. It was not submitted to the Board.

Mrs. Lyons. Then my question was answered.

CHAIRMAN. There is an amendment before you.

Mrs. Walworth. In regard to our charter. The charter which we have accepted from the Congress of the United States, of course, was with our present constitution, and that constitution can only be amended as provided in that constitution itself, or we risk losing our Charter. Therefore, these amendments or revision, or whatever you may call it, should be accepted in the regular way, and we cannot accept it in any other way without losing our National Charter.

CHAIRMAN. The amendment is before you for a vote.

Reader. Motion and amendment. The motion comes from Mrs. Krebs, and is "that we take up the discussion ad seriatim and vote upon each section clause by clause," amended by Dr. McGee by the addition of the words "as amendments to our present constitution."

CHAIRMAN. The amendment is before you for discussion.

Miss Green is recognized by the Chair.

Miss Green. I wish to say, Madam Chairman and ladies, that a committee appointed to revise the constitution has power to incorporate specific amendments, and to put any amount of new matter into the constitution, to be acted upon, either adopted or rejected, as the Congress may elect. Therefore, I support Dr. McGee's amendment.

Mrs. Burhans. If these amendments have not been submitted to the Board of Management, and approved by a majority of the Board of Management, I should like to ask the question how we can legally vote upon them at this Congress.

Mrs. Lovejoy, of Wisconsin. I would like to call the lady's attention to the fact that this Constitution says the amendments may be submitted to the Board of Management, not must be.

Mrs. McLean. I regret very much, indeed, to continue to talk when you should be acting. Two years ago this Congress unanimously authorized a revision. Last year the Congress confirmed this. This is a revision just as nine out of ten States in the Union have their Constitution revised, and the people act upon such revision. It has just been finished in half a dozen States in the country. Each clause of the old and only con-
stitution will be read, and the proposed revision of each clause will be read. In some instances the numbers are changed simply to make a more harmonious and logical whole. We will proceed, then, to vote as to whether or not we accept the proposed revision of each clause or let the clause remain as it is in the real constitution, or whether you wish to put in an entirely new clause, which is your right. Can we proceed, Madam Chairman?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair has endeavored to get before this Congress the report of the committee which was appointed two years ago and again last year. Since it was your will that such a committee be appointed it is only courtesy that you should listen to the result of that committee's work, however you may deal with it. Since you voted for that committee it seems to the Chair that you can do little less than listen. You have voted to do it and you will do it.

Mrs. Hogg. I think the legal way to do would be to bring each section before the Congress and allow discussion. I don't think we can vote ad seriatim. We will leave ourselves with those sections voted upon and . . . . . . . When we take the constitution section by section, article by article, one article in the old and another in the new, we cannot . . . . . . because that would be amending the constitution.

CHAIRMAN. The amendment is before you and the Chair would like a vote upon the amendment. Are you ready for the question, for the amendment?

Mrs. Nash. When I read the names of the brilliant and gifted women who composed this committee on revision, I realize that they not only deserve to be listened to, but they deserve our thanks, for the efficient and laborious way in which they have worked. There is much in this revised constitution which I approve and which I would like to see accepted. We can treat them as amendments. For instance, the election of our officers every alternate year, is an excellent thing. Too much time is wasted in this manner. But if we treat them as amendments, we cannot act upon them this year without doing away with article IX, of our constitution. But there is much that is admirable.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the amendment?
READER. Motion—That we take up the discussion ad seriatim and vote upon each section, clause by clause; amended by Dr. McGee, by adding the words "as amendments to the present constitution."

MRS. MCLEAN. I would only like to say that if you adopt that you have no right to amend your present constitution, you must revise it.

MISS PIKE. We can instruct the National Board to bring these into the next Congress as amendments.

MRS. KREBS. It seems to me you do a very discourteous thing to a committee that you yourselves appointed two years ago. As I understand it, you voted to have a committee appointed to revise the constitution. That Congress saw the need of revision, or a majority of the members would not have voted to have such a committee appointed. That came up again last year. We have appointed a committee and set them to work. I do not know how many of you realize how much work you laid out for that committee. I do not know that I have been introduced to one of them, but I am a woman that has worked in this kind of work for the last twenty years, and I know what it means to do the work they have done and brought before you today. It seems to me you should not stultify yourselves. You might take it up and either adopt or reject it.

MRS. DRAPER. As a member of the Board of Management I would like to call her attention to the minutes, in which it is stated that the Board of Management formally approved of the representation of this proposed revision to the Congress. As a member of the Board at that time I understood, when we voted so, that we did it as an act of courtesy to the Revision Committee, so that whether this Congress decided it was a revision or was simply to be treated as amendments, in either way, the Board had done what it could to bring the whole matter before the Congress in a legal way, so as not to wait another year.

MISS DESHA. Mrs. Draper has stated what I wanted to state.

MRS. MCLEAN. The chairman of the committee understood that the Board authorized the transmission—

CHAIRMAN. The Board of Management voted unanimously,
READER. Motion—That we take up the discussion *ad seriatim* and vote upon each section, clause by clause; amended by Dr. McGee, by adding the words “as amendments to the present constitution.”

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I think, I may be mistaken, but I think it was an overwhelming vote, that all manner of amendments be presented to this Congress.

MRS. McLEAN. I heard that, but I take it for granted—

MRS. BOYNTON. I have consulted a lawyer of known ability in the District on this subject of revision and amendment, Hon. Ross Perry, known to all Washingtonians, at least. He said to me: "Your constitution makes no provision for revision, therefore, when you wish to revise the constitution you must revise it as you amend it, the words 'revision' and 'amendment' being interchangeable." That is Mr. Perry.

MRS. GREEN, of New York. I am informed on legal authority that this Congress is sustained in the appointment of this Committee on the Revision of the Constitution. I am informed that revision is the same as amendment, and that Congress is sustained in what it has done. It is perfectly legal.

MRS. LYONS. I would ask a question of privilege, also. May I ask if it was approved by a majority of the Board? Did I understand the Chair to say that it has been submitted to the Board?

CHAIRMAN. This has not been submitted to the Board of Management as other amendments have been. * * * * * That was done, and to avoid just exactly the trouble you are getting into now, to give you the privilege of doing everything that you wanted to, the Board voted to approve bringing before this Congress all matters of this kind, voted to bring it before your consideration, not thereby approving anything, but voted that it should be brought here for your consideration, and the Chair will also state, and many of you must remember, that this matter of amendments has been brought before you many times, and you have referred it back to the Board of Management, saying, "that you did not wish to be flooded with amendments." There are many of you who remember that. We will now proceed to vote upon the amendment to this motion.

A MEMBER. If there is a revision it must be accepted or rejected as a whole.

CHAIRMAN. You can neither accept nor reject until you hear what there is to consider.

MRS. BALLINGER. I move that the debate close.
CHAIRMAN. It is going to close right now. The question is before you on the amendment. Dr. McGee has the privilege of closing.

Dr. McGee. The importance of the question now before the house is so great that I can scarcely find words to speak of it. It is almost between law and no law. We have upon the floor of this house two able lawyers. We have heard from two able lawyers outside. Every one of those lawyers agree as to the legality of the amendment. You may vote down the main motion, the motion to take it up *ad seriatim*, but before that comes before the house it must carry legally; it must carry with the amendment. Do I make myself plain?

Cries of “No!”

Dr. McGee. You have before you one main motion, which says we vote on this matter *ad seriatim*. You have before you the amendment, which adds the words “as amendments to the present constitution.” Now the vote which is first put is not the vote on the main motion to take this up *ad seriatim*. The question before the house now is, if the house votes to take it up *ad seriatim*, that it shall do it legally, as amendments to our constitution.

CHAIRMAN. The question is before you, the amendment to the motion.

READER. “Moved that we take up the question as amendments to the present constitution.”

CHAIRMAN. Understand if you take up this, that you do it as amendments to the constitution. That is the amendment to the motion. You understand the amendment. All in favor of this motion will say “aye;” contrary, “no.” The noes have it. The motion is lost.

A MEMBER. I call for a division.

CHAIRMAN. Do you want any more light on the amendment? They do not understand the question. Will you try again, Dr. McGee? Do you think you can make yourself clear? You can at least make one more effort.

Dr. McGee. The only question before the house is as to whether we shall consider the matter legally or not, that is the only question. The amendment is that we consider it as amendments to our present constitution. That is the only way we can consider it legally.
SIXTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

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Cries of "No!"

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CHAIRMAN. The question is before you, the amendment to the motion.

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Dr. McGEE. The only question before the house is as to whether we shall consider the matter legally or not, that is the only question. The amendment is that we consider it as amendments to our present constitution. That is the only way we can consider it legally.
Mrs. Lovejoy. Can we consider these as amendments when they have never been through the legal form to make amendments, when they have simply been transmitted by the Board and not recommended by the Board.

Dr. McGee. The vote was taken by the Board to approve the presentation of this matter to Congress.

Mrs. Lovejoy. As amendments?

Dr. McGee. Certainly; the same thing.

Mrs. McLean. There is a difference between approving the presentation of the amendments and approving the amendments.

Chairman. That was the point the Board of Management made. The Board of Management did not approve or disapprove. It merely approved the presentation of everything to this Congress that you had decided you wanted brought here.

Mrs. McLean. Will you instruct me and this house, as chairman of the National Board in the absence of the President General, has the National Board approved these amendments or merely approved their presentation to this Congress.

Chairman. Merely approved their presentation to this Congress.

Mrs. McLean. It has merely approved their presentation here. In other words, has followed the will of the Congress, as set forth last year.

Chairman. That is the reason the Chair is trying to get it before you. The question is before you and a division is called for. All in favor of the amendment will rise. Be seated. All opposed to the amendment will rise.

Mrs. Thompson, of Massachusetts. Do I understand that if we vote on Dr. McGee's amendment we send this to the Board of Management to be approved or disapproved by a two-thirds vote? (Cries of "No!") If we vote on it as a revision it is to be decided here in the Congress?

Mrs. McLean. May I say one word, Madam Chairman? What is the object of having this vote on such an amendment when we have just been informed by the chairman of the National Board that that Board did not approve the amendment in one way or the other?

Mrs. Lockwood. Ladies, you never, for one moment, gave
it into the power of that Board by approving or disapproving the amendment—that you were going to allow them to settle that for all time. What you meant by that was this, that it must go through a certain course, and have its thirty days' notice, therefore, it would be brought to the Board and they would approve of its going through the part to make it legal. If you do this you say that it must be approved or disapproved by the Board, you exactly put it into their hands, and you will be perfectly powerless to have gotten the amendment through that Board. It is merely to approve the action to get it through that body.

Mrs. Lyons. It has been some years ago, but I think it is very fresh in the minds of all of us, that a small but determined band of women made up their minds that no one should enter the Daughters of the American Revolution unless they had lineal blood in their veins, and submitted such an amendment to the Board of Management for approval. The Board of Management, by a vote of fifteen to five, refused to approve the amendment, so when we came to the Congress we were told that the Board of Management had refused to approve our amendment, that we could not accept it, but that we could ask the Board of Management to approve that amendment and accept it next year. That was done, and it is now embodied in the present constitution.

Chairman. You seem not to realize that you can do this by your own vote. You could settle this by your own vote if you were not so strangely averse to a vote.

A Member from Massachusetts. We are waiting to hear the revision.

Mrs. Greve, of Cincinnati. I move that the chairman of the Revision Committee be allowed to present it to this Congress.

Seconded.

Chairman. That is out of order. There is a motion here, which, if you will vote upon it, is very effective.

Mrs. Krebs. I think the trouble is this: The idea in the amendment of Dr. McGee is that we shall treat these revisions or amendments, as amendments. Now, the question in my mind would be, if you were to put it to me at this moment, could I vote conscientiously right there, because the chairman
of that committee has said they cannot be treated as amendments, somebody else says they can be. Now, if the chairman will say that amendments and revisions are one and the same thing we can adopt the motion.

Mrs. McLean. The body has but to read its existing constitution to know that it cannot adopt as amendments that which has not gone through the hands of the Board and been by them approved.

Chairman. You can do what you will with this amendment, but until you vote upon it decisively we cannot get to the main question. The amendment is before you and a rising vote has been asked. It will now be taken, and taken for the last time, whether you understand it or not. Read the amendment.

Reader. "Moved to amend by adding the words 'as amendments to the present constitution.'"

Chairman. That this revision be treated "as amendments to the present constitution." You certainly understand that and know how you want to vote upon it. All in favor of treating this "as amendments to the present constitution" will rise. Be seated. All persons will please be seated. All who are opposed to treating this as amendments will rise. The noes have it. The amendment is lost. The question now reverts to the main question, which will be put before you.

Reader. "Moved that we take up the discussion ad seriatim and vote upon each section clause by clause."

Chairman. You understand the motion. It is now before you. All in favor of this motion of taking up the revision ad seriatim and voting upon it clause by clause will say "aye," contrary "no." The ayes have it. The motion is carried. It is so ordered. The chairman will read the report of the Revision Committee as presented to you and to the Board of Management. The vote has been put and a sufficient number voted, presumably intelligently, to satisfy the Chair that it was what they wanted. Mrs. McLean, will you proceed?

Mrs. Peck. Madam Chairman, I am worn out. Why do we have so much noise? Mrs. Stevenson said to me, "Mrs. Peck, no chairman can keep the Congress quiet. Every State Regent I shall hold responsible for the conduct of her delegation."
I have done all I could to keep those around me quiet, and I think if every State Regent would enforce quiet or attempt to, in her section, we might keep the ladies still while we are considering these important matters.

CHAIRMAN. The reason you have it is because they will not keep quiet. If the State Regents will make themselves responsible you will relieve the Chair and the body very much, indeed. Mrs. McLean, will you proceed?

Mrs. McLEAN. I will read from your own constitution. Section 1. The name of the society shall be the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In the proposed revision the section is identical.

CHAIRMAN. Whenever it becomes impossible for you to hear you will so state and the Chair will suspend all business. The chairman of the Revision Committee is requested to stop reading whenever you cannot hear.

Mrs. McLEAN. Article I, Name and Membership, both in the constitution and proposed revision, are identical.

Miss DESHA. In the old constitution we say, "The name of the Society shall be the Daughters of the American Revolution," under our new act, under what we are now acting according to a charter which was adopted this morning, "The name of this Society shall be the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Mrs. McLEAN. That is the name of the corporation which you have entered into to-day. In the revision—now let us get started perfectly clear—I will read first from the constitution, our accepted constitution for 1896. I will then read the clause from the proposed revision.

ARTICLE I.
Name and Membership.

SECTION 1. The name of this Society shall be the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Proposed Revision.

ARTICLE I.
Name and Membership.

SECTION 1. The name of this Society shall be the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It interpolates "The National."
SEC. 2. All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the National Society, but for purposes of convenience they may be organized into local Chapters as hereinafter provided.

Proposed Revision.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Executive Committee, shall be members of the National Society; but for purposes of convenience they may be organized into local Chapters as hereinafter provided.

A Member asks that it be read more slowly.

Mrs. McLean. In the proposed revision the only change whatever is, "admitted by the National Executive Committee." To make that clear I explained a moment since, that the revision provided for four meetings a year, but a monthly meeting of an Executive Committee to admit members. That committee does not exist now?

Chairman. It does not. The Executive Committee attends to business delegated to it by the Board of Management.

Mrs. McLean. If I might have the privilege of abiding by a suggestion of the Chair of reading the matter straight through of the proposed revision—

Chairman. It seems to the Chair, if you will permit this chairman to proceed—if you will hear what this committee has done, there might be things coming afterwards which would change your action now; you cannot tell. It is very much better for you to listen patiently and courteously to what the chairman has to read to you now.

Miss Dorsey. Allowing those words "National Executive Committee" that binds us to the two others following in which the Executive Committee is created, and I do not see how we could go on.

Chairman. Did you understand what the Chair said? If you will listen first to what this committee has done—

Miss Dorsey. Madam Chairman, I apologize.

Mrs. McLean. Now I will read straight through the proposed revision. Article II. Object of the Society.

Mrs. Avery. May I ask that the Reader read for Mrs. McLean? This is simply routine work, and it will wear her out. It ought not to be done.

Reader takes up the work.
Mrs. TUTTLE, of Virginia. I move that the body adjourn until evening, and take up this matter then.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. Before the motion is put to adjourn the Chair is compelled to ask the clerk to read some notices.

READER reads notices and makes announcements.

CHAIRMAN. The motion to adjourn is in order.

Adjournment taken until 7.30.

Evening Session, Wednesday, February 21, 1897.

Congress called to order at 7.40, Mrs. Brackett in the Chair.

Music: Soprano solo, by Mrs. Thomas Noyes.

READER makes some announcements.

Mrs. JEwETT. Madam President, I move that a nominating committee be appointed by the President General, consisting of one member from each State represented in this Congress, to prepare a ticket of officers for the National Board this coming year. All other members of this Congress are requested to make suggestions to this committee.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion, ladies, or did you hear it?

Cries of "No."

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Jewett will give it to the Reader. The motion will be read.

READER. "I move that a nominating committee be appointed by the President General, consisting of one member from each State represented in this Congress, to prepare a ticket of officers for the National Board this coming year. All other members of this Congress are requested to make suggestions to this committee."

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. This motion has been seconded and is before you for adoption.

Mrs. JEwETT. I believe it is my province to make the first speech to that motion. My only reason for making it is to give an opportunity for every member of this Congress to make a suggestion. We all, who have any experience, know that it is simply a suggestion. It is not an election, simply a selection.
Mrs. Dickins. Madam Chairman, in order to do that, to carry out this motion, we must first rescind by-law 1, providing that the election of officers—it says, "nominations of officers shall be made from the floor." I think it would be most excellent if a committee could be appointed to get together and consult, but not to present a slate, simply to consult and offer suggestions, but not to actually present a slate.

Mrs. Jewett. Madam President, in reply to the member, I would say that nominations would be just as much in order after a nominating committee had nominated—

Chairman. Any further discussion upon this question? Are you ready for it?

A Member. I do not quite understand what the motion is.

Chairman. We will have it read.

Reader. "I move that a nominating committee be appointed by the President General, consisting of one member from each State represented in this Congress, to prepare a ticket of officers for the National Board this coming year. All other members of this Congress are requested to make suggestions to this committee."

A Member. Madam President, that is out of order.

Mrs. Avery. Can that motion be offered? I thought we were to make nominations from the floor.

Chairman. The motion has been made and has been seconded. As soon as you are ready to vote.

Mrs. Lockwood. My impression is, that if a motion is out of order the Chair cannot present it.

Chairman. The Chair does not rule that it is out of order.

Mrs. Lockwood. It is unconstitutional.

Mrs. Ballinger. Can we make this change in our by-laws without giving any notice?

Chairman. Those in favor of this motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The noes have it. The motion is lost. The business before you is the consideration of this revision which was read to you this afternoon. You postponed action upon it until to-night. I am sorry that the chairman is not present. It is now after eight o'clock and we will proceed to do business.

Mrs. Ritchie. I rise to a question of privilege and courtesy.
I made a statement before the Congress this afternoon that the name of the seventh member of the so-called Committee on Revision had not been given in any record. I afterwards received, as the Congress heard, Mrs. Mitchell’s assurance that she was on that committee. I accepted it from her, for, notwithstanding the very positive statement made by the learned legal luminary from Rhode Island that it would be found in the May number of the Magazine, I was unable to find it, but, recognizing my own deficiency, I gave her the Magazine with the request that she find it for me. She did not do so, and then thought it was in the April number. I supplied her with the April number. It was not in that. She then said that she had seen it somewhere, and I think it is just that indefinite ‘somewhere’ that I think the authority for the appointment of the seventh member came from. However, it is only in justice to myself that I make these remarks, for I never make a positive statement unless I have positive grounds to go upon.

Miss Green. I would like to state that I did not have the numbers of the American Monthly Magazine here. I had it in my room at the hotel, and, although I stated it was in the May number, I find it is in the July number. I hold in my hands the number of the American Monthly Magazine for July, page 116, ‘Errata. April number. The name of Mrs. John L. Mitchell was omitted from the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and should be added.’

Mrs. Ritchie. You will observe in the July number, after the committee had been at work several months.

Chairman. The revision is before you for consideration, what is your will?

Mrs. Boynton. I move that we go into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the revision.

Seconded.

Chairman. It is moved and seconded that we go into a Committee of the Whole for the discussion of this report. All in favor of this motion will say ‘aye,’ contrary ‘no.’ The motion is carried. It is so ordered. Nominations are in order for your chairman.

Mrs. Dickins. I nominate Mrs. Boynton for the chair.

Mrs. Nash. I nominate Mrs. Avery, of Ohio.
A MEMBER. I second Mrs. Avery’s nomination.

MRS. AVERY. I should be very happy to serve the Congress in any way that I can, but in this case I positively cannot. I believe I have never before refused to do anything that was asked of me by the Congress, but I am no parliamentarian—

CHAIRMAN. Let us find that out, Mrs. Avery.

MRS. BOYNTON. I withdraw in favor of Mrs. Avery.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Avery is before you for election. All in favor of Mrs. Avery will say “aye;” contrary, “no.” Motion is carried, it is so ordered. Mrs. Avery will please take the chair.

(Mrs. Avery takes the chair).

CHAIRMAN. Ladies of the Continental Congress, you have honored me by calling me to this position. I am totally unqualified, but I will do the best I can, and I expect your help, and I hope I shall not have your criticism. That I am open to it, I know, but I beg your forbearance. We will now proceed to the business of the evening, that for which we have resolved ourselves into a Committee of the Whole, which is the consideration of the revision of the constitution.

MRS. DICKINS. I would like now that we are to consider the revision, to enter a most earnest protest against its adoption, for the reason that, to me, it takes the power out of the hands of seventy-five women and puts it into that of five. It debars a majority of the State Regents from any voice in the proceedings of the Society from Congress to Congress. In article V, which provides for National officers of the Society, it provides for twelve active officers. So far so good. Then it puts the power of admitting members and doing the ordinary work of the Board into the hands of an Executive Committee of nine, composed of those active officers, five to constitute a quorum and, therefore, these five do the work. Then, it provides for four meetings of the National Board of Management during the year, the National Board of Management to be composed of the twelve active officers and the State Regents. At any meeting in order that the National Board may do business, it requires a quorum of twenty-five. With twelve National officers you require the presence of thirteen State Regents. That is supposed to be arranged for in article VI, on dues, of which you are
supposed to retain a certain amount of the money now sent to your National Treasury. For it is not sent to Washington; it is not sent to the Board of Management; it is sent to your own National Treasury. You are to retain in the States a certain amount of that with which to send your State Regents to the National Board of Management four times a year, in order that they may assist in its deliberations. Now, as you know, your present dues to the National Treasury are $1 a head. Connecticut might, by retaining the whole dollar, which it is not proposed to do, send her State Regent four times a year and pay her board and her way, but what is Washington State to do with three Chapters? What is Texas to do; what is California to do; what are the majority of the States to do? They cannot do it even if they retain the whole of the amount. It prevents the State Regents having any voice. It puts all the power, between the Congresses, into the hands of the Executive Committee, of which five is a quorum, and I must sincerely and utterly object to that. I object to revision also, because I do not think many women have had the chance to read it and study it and digest it. They do not see that it does away with the power of members to form Chapters. All applications to form must come through the State Regent as long as there is a State Regent. Now, I object to that. It is against the freedom of the individual. I would have a court of appeal to everything, to the Board and from the Board to the Congress. (Applause.) Then, I believe if we are ever to do any work in the States we must have a National Treasury from which to get an amount large enough to do it. Again, I say Connecticut, Virginia, Pennsylvania, having so many members, might be able, by retaining the whole dollar, to do something in their local work, but the other States, where there are few members, and yet where they may have places of just as great historical value to take care of, unless they have a National Treasury to go to, where there is some amount collected together, they never can do anything. The money is collected here and you can come here and vote it away, as I understand you did do this morning to the Continental Hall. You could come here and you could get it. I am a Chapter member and I am interested in local work, and in National work, therefore, I object to the
destruction of the National Treasury. I, therefore, move that we lay the revision upon the table, for we have had no chance to properly consider it.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is out of order.

MRS. DICKINS. It is a motion to defer a consideration.

CHAIRMAN. The only motions which can be considered in Committee of the Whole are motions to amend, motions to adopt, and to rise and report to the Congress.

MRS. NASH. We can recommend a motion. That is in order.

MRS. DICKINS. We can recommend that the Committee of the Whole report to the body.

CHAIRMAN. That the Committee of the Whole recommend to the Congress that they table the revision?

Seconded.

MRS. EDWARDS. May I ask Mrs. Dickins where she got her authority for saying that the money from the Chapters is to be used for defraying State Regent's expenses?

MRS. DICKINS. I have no authority upon that, but when I have stated this to a number of members, I have been informed that by retaining more money they would have the money to pay expenses of the Regents. It is not so stated in the revision.

MRS. EDWARDS. There would be enough State Regents here for at least one meeting after Congress.

MRS. DICKINS. I think we now have entirely changed our programme and work, because the members of this Congress wished to go home on Friday; could not stay until Saturday—

Mme. von Rydingsvard. I would like to ask where in the revision it states that the Chapters must apply to a State Regent for the charter. On the twelfth page it states, in fifth section of article nine, that each Chapter shall be entitled to receive one, as it does now.

MRS. DICKINS. I meant the formation of a Chapter, if I did not say so.

MRS. RITCHIE. Is there not a motion before the house to recommend laying this on the table?

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before the house. The motion before the house is simply a recommendation that we recom-
mend to the Continental Congress that they table the proposed revision of the constitution.

Mrs. Ritchie. So I understood. Well, now, are we going to take action upon that or are we going to discuss? Which are we going to do first?

Mrs. Joy. Did we not move to go into a Committee of the Whole to consider this proposed revision? Does that not mean that we take it up clause by clause, article by article?

Chairman. We cannot lay the motion upon the table. I am doubtful whether we can recommend that. I think we can do but two things. The Chair will decide that there can be but two things done. We can amend, we can adopt, under the motion of this afternoon. If any lady wishes to appeal from the decision of the Chair, I hope she will do so, because the Chair is not a parliamentarian, but I will make that ruling. As no appeal is taken I will state that, if I understand the matter correctly, if I caught it correctly this afternoon, we must proceed to the consideration of this revision section by section.

Mrs. Ritchie. May I ask if the Congress understands that in considering this revision report section by section, they cannot adopt some clauses and reject other clauses without leaving themselves without any constitution at all? Because it has been distinctly stated that these are not amendments, and if we adopt some, what becomes of the rest of the constitution, and "where are we at?"

Miss Desha. We have been trying for three years to get an expression from the members of this Society as to what they want. We are obliged to amend our constitution in certain respects, and when we come here from all over the country and want to get at what the desires of the members are, why do we waste our time putting all kinds of motions, laying on the table, postponing, and all sorts of difficulties like that? As a revision why cannot we put it in the form of amendments when we report to the house? What I want to know is what the Society desires, and why should we fritter away these precious hours doing nothing but filibustering.

Miss Green. I wish to heartily endorse everything that the last speaker has said. We have been over and over this ground.
this afternoon, and if opportunity has not been given for con-
sideration of the constitution, and the due regard shown . . .
. . . . . there will be when she gets home that which will
be cheerful to contemplate. I therefore move that we proceed
to consider this revision section by section, that the Reading
Clerk read the same, and that we consider, recommend, if you
choose, amendments; and after what has been said about the
danger of making changes, all I have to say is, that I think the
members of this Congress are endowed with sufficient good
sense to know what they ought to adopt and what they ought to
reject—what will be sensible and not nonsensical.
Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. That is the motion under which we are in the
Committee of the Whole. We will proceed to take up the con-
stitution section by section. I now call upon the Reader.

MRS. DICKINS. Can we reject a section?

CHAIRMAN. Yes.

MRS. DICKINS. You say we can only amend or adopt.

MRS. LYONS. May I remind the house, we cannot take up
the revision as amendments unless we go back to the Congress
and reconsider the motion adopted this afternoon.

CHAIRMAN. The Reader will please read the first section of
the constitution.

MRS. WALWORTH. I must say one word, because the whole
vital point of this hinges just upon the way we start with
this thing. I simply want to explain—now, it was very un-
fortunate that we voted down that resolution of Dr. McGee's,
this afternoon, because then we could have taken up this with
perfect authority and gone on with it, that is, to take the old
constitution and fix the amendments. Now, I tell you why we
cannot do anything else. In regard to this revision there is a
little mistake in one way. When the vote was taken here two
years ago for the revision of the constitution, I assure you,
there was not one word said in this Congress. I am inclined
to think that my gifted friend from New York is mistaken
about it being unanimous, but at any rate—it might have been
unanimous, but I am of the impression it was not. The next
year there was no debate, no talking. I do not say there was
any design in this—I think we were rather careless—but, of
course, there was the general understanding that revision means amendment. The words are perfectly interchangeable, and, therefore, it was expected that the old constitution would be the basis upon which this was brought up, and that we would have side by side, printed, and in every conceivable way, the old constitution, and then such changes—for instance, in Article I, such and such words omitted, such and such added. This is a revision, and such a revision we are entirely capable of making, but I assure you, ladies, if you take this new constitution you lose your charter. [Applause.]

You are the only women in the country who stand here side by side with the Government to teach patriotism, to educate the children, to educate yourselves in this love of country, which your own constitution teaches you. Now that constitution is just as simple as it can be, and the distribution of the powers of government are exactly in unison with every principle; and what you have heard to-night is true about the change in the distribution of the power in this proposed constitution. That cannot be eliminated clause by clause; it breathes through it from the beginning to the end. It is and in one sense despotic. Take this thing as amendments to your own constitution and you have it in your power to do or undo what you think is here, but pray do it right and do it carefully, for everything is involved. [Prolonged applause.]

Miss CHENOWETH. I want to speak to the point of forfeiting the charter. If we adopt the revised edition and change the place of our meetings, as they speak here of doing, Congress will not grant a charter to any Society that they have not supervision over, and if they do not meet in the District or in some Territory, Congress will not grant a charter under those circumstances, and the President of the United States will sign no bill granting such a charter.

Miss DESHA. I would like to read what this book says about the Committee of the Whole. "When an assembly has to consider a subject which it does not wish to refer to a committee, and yet where the subject matter is not well digested and put into proper form for definite action, or when, for any other reason, it is desirable for the assembly to consider a sub-
ject with all the freedom of an ordinary committee, it is the practice to refer the matter to the Committee of the Whole." Now, we have referred it to the Committee of the Whole for discussion. We need not commit ourselves to anything. When we go back into the regular form we are not going to lose our charter; we are not going to do any of those things, but we want to know what you want, and we cannot get it unless we get to the subject matter and hear an expression of opinion.

Mrs. McLean. I move that the Committee of the Whole report once more to the house, and that we proceed to the regular order of business, as ordered this afternoon, the consideration and action ad seriatim upon clauses and sections of the revision.

Seconded.

Mrs. Walworth. I only wish to say that quite a number of ladies in this house have asked "What is a Committee of the Whole?" [Laughter]. And very naturally they have asked it. I know many men who would ask this, and I would say to you, Madam Chairman, I only do not want these ladies to vote on this without understanding. A motion has been made to report back to the house. I want these ladies to understand thoroughly that the remarks which they have just heard from Miss Desha in regard to this will not apply when they go back into the Congress. In the Committee of the Whole they may talk as freely as they wish about these amendments and express their desires, and that is the reason we are in a Committee of the Whole, not to vote that this committee rise and report to the house.

Mrs. McLean. I have no objection. I only wished to get this before the Congress as well as before the Committee of the Whole. I fail to see any great difference in the confidence that reposes in the committee and in the Congress, and I do sincerely trust that no more of the valuable time of these women, who have traveled many miles from home, will be wasted in listening to unnecessary technical statements which hardly carry with them the weight they ought to when coming from such a remarkable parliamentarian—a woman to whom I always pay the utmost respect. I hope that this Committee of the Whole will rise and report to
the house that it wishes to proceed with the regular business of the Congress. Will you put the motion, Madam Chairman?

Mrs. WALWORTH. It has been the habit of this Congress to consider the reports of officers in a Committee of the Whole, and we are perfectly in order, and it is the proper thing for us to do in this case.

CHAIRMAN. It is not debatable, ladies. The resolution is that the committee do now rise and report to the Congress.

Mrs. NASH. The only way in which the debate can be closed or limited, is to limit each speaker to five minutes.

Mrs. MCLEAN. Why debate if no conclusion is reached? I will send the resolution up, but in speaking to my resolution, why debate in a Committee of the Whole if we are not going to act?

Mrs. NASH. To get the expression of the Congress.

CHAIRMAN. The motion to rise is not debatable any more than a motion to adjourn. Are you ready to decide that question? All in favor of the motion that the committee do now rise and report to the Congress will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The noes have it. A division is called for. All that are in favor of the motion that the committee do now rise—I will repeat it once more. The motion is that this committee do now rise and report to the Congress, in which case—after that—the regular business of the evening will be proceeded with.

Mrs. MCLEAN. May I ask you to instruct the house that the regular order of business, the debate upon revision, can go on immediately that the committee reports back to the house?

CHAIRMAN. That will be—

Dr. McGEE. The debate is allowed and has been allowed.

CHAIRMAN. All that are in favor of the motion that the committee do now rise and report to the house will rise. A division was called for. All that are opposed to the motion will rise. The motion is lost. We will remain in the Committee of the Whole for the present. The order of the afternoon is called for.

Mrs. MCLEAN. The order of the afternoon was to consider the revision.

CHAIRMAN. We have resolved ourselves into a Committee
of the Whole for the purpose of considering the revision, section by section. We will now proceed to that.

Mrs. McLEAN. Was the motion of the house this afternoon that the Congress should continue to act and consider the provisions of the revision ad seriatim?

No!

Mrs. McLEAN. Then upon what authority have we gone back on the—

Mrs. JEWETT. I claim that this Congress has a right to resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole if it so chooses.

Mrs. McLEAN. There is no doubt about the right, if the house chooses to do it, but that was suggested to it this afternoon, and it declined to do so. I am perfectly willing to report immediately as chairman, either for interminable debate or for action to the Congress, but in whichever way it is to be done, may I ask that we proceed at once. I would ask instruction of the Chair as to whether I am to present the first clause or not. This is then to be debated upon?

A MEMBER. Debated first and acted on afterwards.

Mrs. McLEAN. Section 1. The name of the Society shall be (The National Society of) the Daughters of the American Revolution. Any debate?

Mrs. DICKINS. The Chair should call for the debate.

Mrs. COWLES. I move that the debate be limited to three minutes for each member.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that the debate be limited to three minutes for each member. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is carried.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I move that the old constitution be amended according to the revision so as to read "The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution." I mean by that that we recommend. I move that this committee recommend to this Congress to adopt such an amendment.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that we recommend that this first section have the words inserted before "Daughters of the American Revolution." "The National
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Society of.’’ Will you please state that, Mrs. Walworth? I did not quite get it.

Mrs. WALWORTH. The motion is simply that there shall be inserted before the words “Daughters of the American Revolution” the words “The National Society of.”

Mrs. RITCHIE. I wish to call attention to the fact that that was acted upon, I think, at the last Congress—certainly before we got out our charter. We are known as the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, you have heard the motion. It has been seconded—I cannot call the lady’s name.

Mrs. JEWETT seconds the motion.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question on that?

“Question! Question!”

CHAIRMAN. All that are in favor of the amendment as put by Mrs. Walworth that this recommendation be adopted for recommendation to the Congress will say “aye;” opposed, “no.” The Committee of the Whole will so recommend. The chairman will read the second section.

Mrs. McLEAN. “All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Executive Committee, shall be members of the National Society; but for purposes of convenience they may be organized into local Chapters as hereinafter provided.”

A MEMBER. I move that section 2 be amended to read, “All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management shall be members of the National Society, but for purposes of convenience they may be organized into local Chapters as hereinafter provided.”

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that section 2 be amended to read “All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the National Society, but for purposes of convenience they may be organized into local Chapters as hereinafter provided.”

“Question! Question!”

Mrs. McLEAN. I would suggest that it is used there, possibly it relates to a later clause.
Mrs. BALLINGER. If there is any relevancy to this and any other clause let us have it at once.

Mrs. MCLEAN. The relevance is this, that in article VII there is a provision made for a National Executive Committee, section 1, "There shall be a National Executive Committee of nine, composed of the President, the First and Second Vice-Presidents, the Secretaries General, the Charter Secretary, Registrar General, Treasurer General, and Historian General. This committee shall meet once a month, and five shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The President may call special meetings of this committee at any time."

Mrs. DICKINS. May I call the attention of the Congress to the fact that that gives five persons the right to do the work of 18,500 people?

Mrs. EDWARDS. The number is seven which admits the applicant to the National Society. At present a quorum of the Board of Management, which admits applicants into the National Society, is seven.

Miss DORSEY. My chief objection to article VII is that it wipes out, at one stroke, seventeen of our officers, seventeen Vice-Presidents General and the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, and I do not think we want to lessen the number of officers on the Board.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. At present application papers go before the Board, verified by two Registrars General, who have proven the papers, and the Recording Secretary General casts the ballot. Could not that just as well be done in a committee of nine, and a quorum of five, as it is in a committee of ten, fifteen or twenty-five? The two Registrars General do the work and the Secretary casts the ballot.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I belong to an organization composed largely of men, with a membership of about 1,500. The Executive Committee of that body is about ten or twelve men. Now, then, I think if you will ask of any of the corporations in Washington City they will tell you the smaller the committee the more work and the better work you will have done, therefore, I think, Madam President, that this suggestion is really a good one. It seems a little arbitrary when you first look at it; it seems like putting a great deal of power into the
hands of a few to keep others out, but there is no power to keep a woman out of such an organization as ours unless her character can be impeached, when these Registrars General pass that paper on to this Executive Committee, unless they know something derogatory to her. I rather favor a small committee myself; think they will do our work much more rapidly.

Mrs. Walworth. I think it would be very much wiser for us to leave that clause exactly as it stands in the old constitution. This matter of an Executive Committee is the very one upon which hinges the question in regard to the distribution of powers of action; and, therefore, it would be very much wiser to leave that to consideration by itself. I would therefore move that we recommend to the Congress that the second section of this article shall stand as it is.

Chairman. That resolution is the one that we are talking to.

Miss Chenoweth. It is to leave that clause as it is.

Chairman. That is the motion.

Mrs. Foote. I second the motion of Mrs. Walworth.

Chairman. A motion is already before the house. We are talking to the second section, to an amendment to the second section by Miss Chenoweth.

Mrs. Ritchie. I wish to make an explanation. I think possibly the ladies of the Congress will not understand the statement which has just been made by the State Regent of Massachusetts. The secretary does cast the vote after the Board of Management has, by its vote, instructed her to do so.

Mrs. McLean. I simply wish to state on this subject, that the reason this Executive Committee is given the privilege of admitting members, which it afterwards reports to every Board meeting of the Society, is simply this: this revision holds a very important change in reverting to the original habit of the Society, viz., to hold but four meetings of the Board a year. If the Board is to be small, an executive body to transact the business legislated by this Congress, four meetings a year are sufficient for that executive work; but it seems not right to applicants to keep them out of the Society for three months a time. The Revision Committee simply suggests that an Executive Committee, such as already is in existence to all intents
and purposes, shall act upon application papers, and admit them in order to prevent unnecessary delay. That is the only possible motive for asking the Executive Committee to act.

Mrs. Dickins. The Executive Committee, as I understand it, is to meet once a month. We are getting particular, I see, about our admission of members, as the revision requires two signatures, and that one, at least, shall be a resident of the State in which the applicant lives. Therefore, I would like to have as many women as possible pass upon every paper. I know the name of every member is read before the Recording Secretary General is instructed to cast the vote, and I most seriously object to having members admitted by the National Executive Committee, when the Board meets once a month and can do it. [Applause.]

Mrs. Peck. Mrs. McLean has truly stated that the Chapters do act upon the application papers, but it is not final action, and to me it seems . . . . . . They have a right to be told that their action has been verified by the Board of Management.

Miss Desha. It is a great deal simpler to take all legislative power away from the Board of Management and put it where it properly belongs, in the Congress. Let the Board of Management do the routine work.

Mrs. Edwards. . . . . not being able to be present every month, and yet being a member of the Board, I was unable to present the questions arising in our different Chapters, which had to be settled at the Board meetings, therefore, I asked that we have the meetings as in the original constitution only four times a year, the first meeting occurring immediately after the Congress, when all the State Regents are present, at least thirteen State Regents could arrange with each other so that the thirteen State Regents, with the twelve National officers, would make the quorum of twenty-five, which was necessary. That was our reason for inserting the new clause as to the meetings of the Board.

Mrs. Dickins. What are we to do about the other three meetings of the Board during the year? And we are going to have trouble to have a meeting right after the Congress. I think the official programme the other day was changed because some of the members could not stay until Saturday.
Miss Dorsey. This clause in the constitution saying that the Board shall meet at least once a month—that does not restrict the meetings. It only means, as I understand it, that the Board shall meet at least once in four months—the clause in article VI, section 1, which states that the National Board shall meet at least once every four months, does not restrict them from meeting once every month. The clause is made to prevent the summer recess from prolonging itself over four months, by the absence of the full Board. I do not think there would be any sense in restricting the clause.

Mrs. Walworth. Is my recommendation in order?

Chairman. We are talking now to the amendment to the second section.

Mrs. Walworth. My recommendation was on the second section.

Miss Chenoweth. My motion has precedence, Madam Chairman.


Miss Chenoweth. Madam Chairman, I withdraw my motion in favor of Mrs. Walworth's.

Chairman. The Chair may be mistaken in this, but I think when a motion is before the ladies that it only can be withdrawn by the consent of the body. Do the ladies consent to the withdrawal of that motion? (Withdrawn.) Mrs. Walworth's motion is before you.

Reader. "Article I, section 2, recommend that that section stand as in the present constitution."

"Question! Question!"

Chairman. The question has been called. All those in favor of the committee recommending Mrs. Walworth's amendment will indicate it by saying "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The question will now be on the section as amended. All who are in favor of section 2 of article I of the constitution as amended, being recommended by this committee will indicate it by saying "aye;" opposed, "no." I will call for this again, as the Chair is not quite sure. All who are in favor of the section as amended,
will please indicate it by saying "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. We will proceed to the next article, first section.

Mrs. McLean. Article II is identical with article II of the old constitution.

Mrs. McCartney. Madam Chairman, I rise to a question of information.

Chairman. A question is asked for information; Mrs. McCartney.

Mrs. McCartney. How about the consideration of a National Executive Committee. Have we followed that entirely?

Chairman. You have just recommended for adoption section 2 of the constitution, the present constitution, in place of the proposed revision.

Mrs. McCartney. Will that National Committee have to be considered later?

Chairman. You have finished section 2 and are now on article II of the constitution.

Mrs. McLean. Article II is identical with the revision of article II of your constitution. As there are extracts from Washington' address it might be as—

Miss Dorsey. I move that we proceed to article III.

Chairman. There is a motion before the house to proceed with article III. I presume there is no objection.

Reader. I am instructed by the Chair to read article III, on Eligibility and Admission, section 1: "Any woman of the age of eighteen years or upwards is eligible for membership if descended from a man or woman who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence, from a recognized patriot, a soldier or sailor or civil officer in one of the several colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States. Provided, That the applicant be acceptable to the Society."

Chairman. Do you wish to do anything with this, ladies?

Mrs. Judkins. I move that as that article is identical with the same in the old constitution, that we adopt that.

Seconded.

Chairman. It has been moved and seconded that this be adopted.
Mrs. Peck. I rise to a point of information. Where an article is identical, why do we require a motion or recommend it? It seems to me absurd.

A Member. I move that we proceed to section 2, article III.

Miss Desha. In the constitution it says, "Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years," in the other, "or upwards".

Chairman. Mrs. Judkins's motion is before the house, that section 1 of article III, as given in the proposed revision, be adopted.

Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky. Can we adopt anything in the Committee of the Whole?

Chairman. It is understood that they are all recommendations to the Congress.

Mrs. Walworth. May I ask that that shall not be changed in wording; that the article shall remain as it now stands in the present constitution?

Chairman. Do you offer that as an amendment? Will you please send it up? Mrs. Walworth moves that section 1, article III, stand as in the original constitution.

Miss Green. It seems to me that from a lawyer's point of view our constitution is somewhat ludicrous, as no one could join the Society unless she were exactly eighteen years of age, and, therefore, in order to make it sensible from a lawyer's standpoint, we should have the words "or upwards," and I think you will find it so in the application papers, and certainly the words should be in the constitution. It is not worth taking time over, ladies, really, because it really ought to be there to make the thing sensible and reasonable.

Chairman. The ladies are requested to refrain from whispering.

Mrs. Joy. I want to ask a question. Did I understand the Chair to say that we could not adopt, in answer to a question from the other side of the house, that while we are in a Committee of the Whole we cannot adopt?

Chairman. We can adopt, we can recommend; that, of course, is not binding on the Congress. We can adopt as a Committee of the Whole, we can rise and report.
Mrs. DICKINS. We are making recommendations which shall be the report to the Congress. We are adopting recommendations to report them to the Congress.

CHAIRMAN. The question before you is on the amendment as given by Mrs. Walworth, that section 1 of article III remain as in the present constitution.

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. The question is called. All who are in favor of that amendment will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The amendment is lost. The question is now on the original motion by Mrs. Judkins.

Mrs. JUDKINS. Perhaps, I inadvertently left out a word, but it has since been supplied. These two sections are almost the same, and I move that we adopt this section of the new constitution as it stands.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The question is on the original motion as given by Mrs. Judkins, that we adopt section 1 as it stands in the proposed revision to the constitution. All in favor of that will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The recommendation is adopted. Section 2 of article III will now be read.

READER. "Every applicant for membership must be endorsed by two members of the National Society, at least one of whom shall be a resident of the State in which the applicant lives, and her application shall then be submitted to the Registrar General, who shall report on the question of eligibility to the National Executive Committee, when the question of admission shall be voted upon by the committee, by ballot. If a majority of said committee approves such application, the applicant shall be enrolled as a member of the National Society. When the Registrar General notifies such member-at-large of her election, she shall also notify the State Regent of the election of the member, with the names of her endorsers. But, in localities where Chapters are organized, applications for membership may be sent, through the Chapter Registrar, to the Registrar General for final action by the National Executive Committee, after the Chapter or its Board of Management has accepted the applicant, and such application shall bear the additional
endorsement of the Regent, Secretary and Registrar of the Chapter.”

Mrs. McLellan. I simply would say that, as chairman of the Revision Committee, I took no part, one way or the other, in this discussion, as there was a preponderance of State Regents upon the committee, who presented their views, which are here embodied.

Miss Pike. I have already spoken in regard to two additional requirements, and I only wish now to call to the attention of the Congress that we have existed for six years under this constitution, with a few amendments, and that our requirements for admission, with one exception, are the same that they were in 1891, and that we have given forth to the world that if an applicant fills these requirements, to be passed upon by the National Board, and if acceptable, will be registered as a member of the Society. Now, it hardly seems in good faith after accepting eighteen thousand, or very nearly eighteen thousand members, to say to others who are future applicants that they shall fulfill additional requirements. [Applause.]

Mrs. Peck. Madam Chairman, may I give a practical illustration in my own State? Five times within the last year ladies have written to me applying for papers. I was not personally acquainted with them and could not sign the papers; they were signed by outsiders. They could not have been admitted if they had been compelled to be endorsed by a resident of the State. Many ladies living in Western States have friends living in Eastern States, who are Daughters, consequently they apply to their friends for endorsement.

A Member. I object to that very decidedly. The change is useless, and puts additional work upon the Registrar. If the Executive Committee admits applicants, what has the State Regent to do with it? We want to avoid any semblance to State organization. [Applause.] We must keep it National by all means. If a report is required to be made by a State Regent, she would soon object to the admission of members without her consent. In this case, the National charm of our Chapter is gone. In the South and Southwest it is almost impossible to keep politics out as it is.
Mrs. Nash. Madam Chairman, I move that that section remain as it is in our constitution.

Loudly seconded.

Chairman. It has been moved and seconded that this section remain as it is in the original constitution. Now, ladies, it is before you.

Miss Greene. As a State Regent, who was on the Revision Committee, I would like to explain a little of the provision of this section, and our reasons for putting it in there. If these do not appeal to you, of course you are at liberty to reject them, but I would like to explain why they are there. In the first place, looking at the latter part of section 2 and comparing it with article VII, section 2, of the constitution as it stands now, you will find that the changed part of this new section is this old article VII, section 2, with regard to the acceptance of applicants to the Chapter. Then with regard to requiring the endorsement of two members instead of one. The State Regent of Wisconsin has given cases where she says the ladies could not have been endorsed by the State Regent, but if they lived in Wisconsin why could not the State Regent of Wisconsin have been one of the two endorsers?

Mrs. Peck. Because she was not personally acquainted with them, and in our State it is considered that an endorser should be personally acquainted with an applicant.

Miss Greene. No State can be more particular than we are about the acceptance of applicants. The question has arisen with us, too, about what is to be done, and it was very awkward, indeed, for the Chapter Regents and for the State Regents, because of women of unexceptional pedigree, but who are not women who ought to become members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution—(Calls of "Time! Time!")—and our decision was finally this, in order to be as sure as possible of the desirability of the applicant—("Time! Time!")

Mrs. Walker. The application papers are signed by the Regent, the Secretary and the Registrar. I would like to suggest that before the word "Secretary" it should be more thoroughly defined by saying which Secretary.

Mrs. Dickins. I would like to say that I think this is a way
of getting around the thing that I don’t like. If an applicant has not a good character—it is easy to say such a thing, but you can prove it the National Board will never admit her, and unless you can prove it you have no right to cast any insinuations or get around it in any way.

Mrs. Johnson, of Wisconsin. I simply wish to say that in all parliamentary bodies there is but one secretary that has an official authority; that secretary is the recording secretary. The corresponding secretary has no power except as an assistant of the recording secretary. The recording secretary is the officer of the body.

Mrs. Morris. Do I understand that this rule is for the Chapter as well as for the National Society?

Chairman. We are talking of the National Society.

Mrs. Morris. The subject of Chapter work was brought up.

Mrs. White. I have nieces, of whom one went to Connecticut, one went to Colorado, one to Minnesota, and one went to Philadelphia. They did not know anybody in the State and I could not go there to introduce them. I verified their papers and put them in and they are members of the National Society now.

Mrs. Earle. I move that we limit the debate on each section.

Seconded.

Chairman. It has been moved and seconded to limit the debate on each section. Ladies, there is a motion before you, a motion that is allowable, to limit the debate upon each section.

Mrs. McCartney. This is a very long section.

Mrs. Earle. I ask for a definite time; I am indifferent as to the time.

Chairman. It has been moved and seconded that we limit the time on each section. Ladies, are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

Chairman. All in favor of that will say "aye;" opposed, "no." Now, ladies, what shall be the limit?

Mrs. McCartney. On the longer sections we ought to have more time.

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CHAIRMAN. The ladies have voted to limit the time.

MRS. McCARTNEY. My suggestion is that when they are so long we need more time. We can dispose of some of these others very rapidly. Then what will we do with the time left over? [Laughter.]

A MEMBER. I move that the time be limited to five minutes.

MISS PIKE. I move that the time on each section be limited to fifteen minutes or less.

MRS. BALLINGER. I second that motion.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that the time limit for each section be fifteen minutes or less. All in favor of that will say "aye," opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. Miss Dorsey has the floor.

MISS DORSEY. In support of Mrs. Nash's motion I would call the attention of the ladies to the fact that in article III, section 2, the Revision Committee has failed entirely to demand the fee as one of the essentials to membership. Now, is that the meaning, or does it mean that members can be admitted as in the old constitution? In the old constitution it says it in both places, so there is no chance for a mistake. There is no mention whatever of the fee in this section.

MRS. NASH. The reason I wish to protest against the adoption of that is that it has been very ably explained that it would forever and effectually shut out the admission of Chapters in those States and Territories where no organization already exists. It would be impossible for them ever to get into the Society. Then in the matter of balloting, that would be impracticable. Imagine balloting for five or six hundred women at one sitting. Life is too short—

MRS. KREBS. I have instructions from my people at home, my State, to vote in favor of having two members of the Society sign the applications recommending applicants for membership. We are a good ways off, and we have perhaps a slow manner of procedure in getting our membership together, but our three Chapters in San Francisco held a meeting of the Regents and officers and went over this proposition of revising the constitution and marked it and sent it to me, such things as they approved and wished me and the other members from my State to vote upon. The one thing in this section that they wish to
be carried is that there shall be two to recommend an applicant for membership. I can readily see that that might not be desirable, but as a protection to Chapter membership we feel that it would be advisable; and in answer to some remarks made that it would be difficult to get enough members to sign two, it seems to me that if there is no membership at all, if I have a friend in whom I have confidence—

CHAIRMAN. The time limit is up.

MRS. LYONS. I move a substitute for the motion of Mrs. Nash, I move that the words "Executive Committee," which occur twice in article III, section 2, be changed to "National Board of Management," and that section 2, as so amended, be adopted on recommendation.

CHAIRMAN. Section 1 has been acted upon. Article III, section 1, has been acted upon. We are now on section 2.

Dr. McGee. I wish to state to this committee that there is a great deal to be read between the lines in any constitution. There is a great deal in the understanding of every constitution. I want to call your attention to this important fact—suppose an applicant lives outside of the United States entirely, how can she ever enter the Society under this provision? We have Regents in three places outside of the United States—no, more than that—five or six. They never could form their Chapters, and besides, Madam President, we have two or three States or territories where no member lives. We exclude those States and territories from our Society entirely. There is a great deal between lines.

MRS. WALWORTH. I desire to second Mrs. Shields' motion.

Mrs. Dickins. I wish to say, Madam Chairman, in reply to the lady who spoke about the Chapters, it has always been a rule in the Society that no member can be forced upon a Chapter, but she has a right to be a National member if her ancestors and her character are good. If a Chapter does not want a member, we only want the signature of one resident. They have always made their own rules for the admission of members, and I do not see anything in the constitution to conflict with their doing so now.
Miss Green. We wish some way to protect ourselves against undesirable applicants.

Mrs. McCartney. Do you not think that this question is of the utmost importance, and that Chapters ought to have the privilege of recommending to the National Society the members who enter it? The National Society might be in the habit of taking members that the Chapters did not wish. There must be some very good reason when an applicant is rejected from a Chapter, and I think the National Society ought to consider this in admitting members-at-large.

Mrs. Draper. Speaking against the motion of Mrs. Nash, I realize the fact that I have only been a member of the Board for two years; but I have been Treasurer General for two years, and therefore I was very happy when I read the revision for the first time and saw that last clause, "and the applicant, after payment of the initiation fee, shall be enrolled as a member of the National Society" was omitted. I have received at least three hundred letters from people who did not understand the old constitution, and in the proposed revision the money is only spoken of once, and that in the proper place, and in a very clear manner, where I do not think it would be possible for any one to misunderstand it. In our old constitution, much as I love it, it is very misleading; therefore, for that reason it seems to me that it is much better to leave out that part of the old constitution. Then if when we were just a small Society, we required only one member to endorse an applicant, why would it be not possible now to have two members to endorse every applicant for membership?

Mrs. Newcomb, of Connecticut. In the latter part of section 2 of the article we are discussing (interrupted).

Mrs. Earle. I would like to ask the time spent on this section?

Mrs. Newcomb, of Connecticut (continuing). This clause occurs, "But in localities where Chapters are organized applications for membership may be sent through the Chapter Registrar to the Registrar General." I wish to amend that or to introduce a new clause, whichever is the proper thing to do. Applications for membership and any additional papers that refer to revolutionary ancestors, must be sent through the Chapter Regis-
trar. It is the only protection that the Chapters have against having names forced upon them that are not surely verified. We must have these things passed through the Chapter Registrars, who have every facility for knowing who is eligible and who is not, who can refer to probate records, to county records and to charter records and see from whom the applicant claims to descend. We must have some protection in this. I wish to have this introduced if it is possible.

CHAIRMAN. The Reader will read the motion now before the house.

READER. "I move that the Committee of the Whole, on rising, recommend that article III, section 2, remain in statu quo as in the constitution."

MRS. McCARTNEY. In localities where Chapters are organized the application should be sent through the Chapter Registrar. That is in the old constitution and it is a part and body of this same—

MRS. NEWCOMB. "Applications may be sent." I changed it to "applications must be sent."

MRS. McCARTNEY. I endorse that most heartily.

CHAIRMAN. Do you offer this as an amendment, Mrs. Newcomb?

MRS. NEWCOMB. Yes.

MRS. DICKINS. I think there was an amendment to Mrs. Lyons' motion first.

MRS. LYONS. I offered it as a substitute. The Reader will read it.

READER. "I move that the words 'Executive Committee,' which occur twice in section 2, article III, be changed into National Board of Management, and that section 2, as so amended, be adopted on recommendation." This is offered as a substitute motion.

CHAIRMAN. The Reader will read Mrs. Nash's motion and then the substitute.

READER. "I move that the Committee of the Whole, on rising, recommend that article III, section 2, remain in statu quo as in the constitution." Substitute: "I move that the words 'Executive Committee,' which occur twice in section 2, article III, be changed into 'National Board of Manage-
ment,' and that section 2, as so amended, be adopted on recommendation.'"

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. The time for the consideration of this is past. The discussion is ended. We will now act upon the motion. First the substitute is before you. We will have it read once more.

READER. "I move that the words 'Executive Committee,' which occur twice in section 2, article III, be changed into 'National Board of Management,' and that section 2, as so amended, be adopted on recommendation.'"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of that will say "aye;" opposed, "no." (Lost.) Now on the motion of Mrs. Nash.

READER. "I move that the Committee of the Whole, on rising, recommend that article III, section 2, remain in statu quo as in the constitution.'"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of that will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The Chair is in doubt. All in favor of that will rise. All opposed will rise. Mrs. Nash's motion is carried. We will now take the next section.

MRS. JUDKINS. I rise for information. Which constitution is this Committee of the Whole considering, the old constitution or the new constitution?

MRS. BRACKETT. We have but one constitution.

A MEMBER. The members in this section say they do not understand the vote.

CHAIRMAN. The vote has been taken. We will pass to the next section.

READER. "Each member of the Society shall be entitled to a certificate of membership, duly attested by the President, Recording Secretary General, Registrar General, and the seal of the National Society.'"

CHAIRMAN. A motion is now in order, ladies.

MRS. BASCOMB, of Missouri. I move that this stand as given in the revision.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this stand as recommended in the revision. Ladies, it is before you. All in favor of this—the Reader will read it once more.
READER. "Each member of the Society shall be entitled to a certificate of membership, duly attested by the President, Recording Secretary General, Registrar General, and the seal of the National Society."

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of that will say "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried. Read the next section.

READER. "All members of this Society who are daughters of revolutionary heroes may be honorary members, and shall be exempt from all fees and dues incidental to active membership."

MRS. BUCHANAN. I move that this be accepted as an amendment to the constitution.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this be accepted as an amendment to the constitution. Are you ready for the question.

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The next section.

READER. "All persons whose applications were approved on or before October 11, 1891, are charter members of the National Society.

CHAIRMAN. A motion is in order.

MRS. NEWCOMB. Are they not already charter members?

CHAIRMAN. A motion is in order on that.

MRS. JOHNSON. I move that this be adopted as it stands.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved by Mrs. Johnson that this be adopted as it stands. Is there a second to that?

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this be adopted as it stands.

MRS. BUCHANAN. I move that in section 5 "are" be substituted for "were."

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. We will proceed then. It is moved and seconded that in section 5 "are" be substituted for "were."

MRS. BUCHANAN. I move that this clause as given in the re-
vised constitution be substituted for the one in our present constitution.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, are you ready for the question? All in favor of this motion that section 5 of article III be substituted for the same section in the constitution will indicate it by saying "aye"; opposed, "no." Carried. Article IV next.

READER. Article IV, section 1. All legislative power in this National Society is vested in the Continental Congress. [Applause.]

MRS. DICKINS. May we not know what that means?

MRS. WALWORTH. May I ask the committee to recommend a change in the numbering of these articles? It seems a simple thing, and yet it is quite a vital thing. You have just considered in the last article the matter of eligibility. Now, I assure you that in legal matters the regular way in forming a constitution, and you will find it in your books of parliamentary law, is to consider first the name of the Society, then the objects of the Society, then the eligibility, or whatever you may call it, and next that of officers. It is absolutely in the beginning that we commence with the executive department. You will find in your own constitution that number 4 is given to the national officers, and therefore I would move that number 4 be in consideration of the national officers, that it shall be considered now, at this time.

CHAIRMAN. Is that seconded?

A MEMBER. I second it.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that article IV be the officers of the National Society, and be considered next. It is now before you for discussion.

MRS. MCLEAN. I wish to make a statement to that point. We simply modeled it after the Constitution of the United States.

MRS. JOY. How can we have officers before we have a body?

MRS. WALWORTH. The Constitution of the United States was made by a sovereign body, a number of colonies, and many of them had already adopted their constitution, the larger part of them. They were therefore sovereign bodies coming together, having already each of them an executive
department. It is entirely different from the basis upon which we have organized. It does not apply in any way. The proper way is to consider your officers first.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question on that, ladies?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. The question is on the consideration of Mrs. Walworth's motion, which is that article IV be the officers of the National Society, and that that subject be considered next. Is that correct, Mrs. Walworth?

MRS. WALWORTH. I will ask for the reading of that section, that we may know what we are considering.

READER. Article V at present is the one called "Officers of 1. "The Officers of the National Society shall be a President, five Vice-Presidents, to be designated and voted for as first, second, third, fourth and fifth Vice-Presidents, a Recording and Corresponding Secretary General, an officer in charge of Chapter records and charters, whose title shall be Charter Secretary, a Registrar General, a Treasurer General, and a Historian General (who shall perform the duties of Librarian). These officers shall hold office for two years and until their successors shall be elected. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two consecutive terms, and the officer appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve out the unexpired term of her predecessor. These officers shall be nominated from the floor and elected by ballot, a majority of the votes cast constituting an election (as per article IV, section 6)."

Now the motion is to move it up to article IV.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of, that will say "aye;" opposed, "no." All in favor of that will rise—

A MEMBER. We do not understand the question.

CHAIRMAN. The question is that article IV be officers of the National Society, and that the officers of the National Society be considered next. All in favor of that will rise—of considering the officers of the National Society next—all opposed will rise. The ayes have it. We will proceed to the consideration of officers of the National Society, section 1.

READER. "Officers of the National Society. Section
The officers of the National Society shall be a President, five Vice-Presidents, to be designated and voted for as first, second, third, fourth and fifth Vice-Presidents, a Recording and Corresponding Secretary General, an officer in charge of Chapter records and charters, whose title shall be Charter Secretary, a Registrar General, a Treasurer General and a Historian General (who shall perform the duties of the Librarian). These officers shall hold office for two years and until their successors shall be elected. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two consecutive terms, and the officer appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve out the unexpired term of her predecessor. These officers shall be nominated from the floor and elected by ballot, a majority of the votes cast constituting an election (as per article IV, section 6)."

CHAIRMAN. The section is before you, ladies,

Mrs. DICKINS. I move the substitution of section 1, article IV, of the constitution for section 1 read in the revision. I think the States obtain a working representation upon the Board through the Vice-Presidents whom they elect, therefore I would have as many as they choose to elect, consequently I object to eight and prefer the twenty.

CHAIRMAN. Is that motion seconded.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. Will you put it in writing?

READER. (Reading article IV, Section 1, of the constitution). "The officers of the National Society shall be a President, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, eight Vice-Presidents General, one Recording and one Corresponding Secretary General, two Registrars General, one Treasurer General, one Historian General, one Surgeon General, one Chaplain General, and such other officers as shall be found necessary. These officers shall be elected by ballot by a vote of the majority of the members present at the annual meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for one year, and until their successors shall be elected. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two years consecutively." Mrs. Dickins' motion is to substitute this for the article just read from the revision.
CHAIRMAN. The motion is before you, ladies.

MRS. MCLEAN. I would like to make a statement or two. You will see immediately that the subject under discussion is the decreasing of the number of Vice-Presidents. In the organization of this Society eight were provided for, which were afterwards increased to twenty, more than half of them, twelve. Two years ago it was finally more.

so we now elect a President General and twenty Vice-Presidents General. We proceed to elect the highest officers first, then a Vice-President General in Charge of Organization. It has been held by many that that office was no longer necessary, as almost every State in the Union perhaps has now a State Regent. I do not enter into the discussion one way or the other. You know better yourselves whether you want a Vice-President General in Charge of Organization. A Surgeon General is included in the list. You heard the recommendation of your own Surgeon General yesterday. It was omitted from the proposed revision because of numerous letters, asking that it be omitted. There is, furthermore, a very important clause, the sentence in that clause relating to the term of office. It did seem to the Revision Committee that it might be...

when we met together here, we should meet for the discussion of the promotion of the patriotic purposes of the Society, and practically for that alone. On the other hand, of course, there is a great deal to be said about election every year. If you elect only every other year, you have practically one year free for other things. I do not recommend either. It was the best judgment of the committee to propose it to you, but do not lightly pass over the fact, for it changes the number of your officers and it changes their term of office.

MRS. WOOTON. I wish to call attention to the fact that in the revised constitution there is a provision made for a Recording and Corresponding Secretary General, which reads as though the office were to be filled by one person. Then "An officer in charge of Chapter records and charters, whose title shall be Charter Secretary, a Registrar General," &c. Now, if I know anything in the world I know the position and duties of a Registrar. I was Registrar for three years of one of the larg-
est, if not the largest Chapter in the United States, the New
York City Chapter. I verified personally every paper that
came into my hands. There was not a battle in which an an-
cestor was claimed to have taken part that I did not verify if I
possibly could. That work took up all of my time, every bit
of it. I had no time for anything else, and therefore I speak
for two Registrars General for the National Society, not seeing
very well, under the circumstances, how one Registrar General
is going to perform the work. I speak of what I do know.

Mrs. Walker. I wish to say that the Registrar of the largest
Chapter of the United States, the Chicago Chapter, 499 mem-
bers, has also fulfilled her duties, as the lady that has just
spoken, and after going over this revised constitution with that
Chapter very carefully, we were instructed as to the sentiment of
that Chapter, which was that we should vote for eighteen Vice-
Presidents General.

Miss Pike. This clause in the revised constitution, that no
officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two
consecutive terms, might be construed that after an officer has
served for two consecutive terms she shall never be eligible for
reelection.

Mrs. Atwater, of New York. Is it possible for us in ten
more minutes to have settled this question one way or the
other? Is it in order for us to move an extension of time on
this section?

Chairman. There are still six minutes. Is it possible in
six minutes—

Mrs. Atwater. Do I understand you to say it is in order?
Chairman. It is in order.

Mrs. Atwater. Then I move an extension of time for fif-
teen minutes more.

Seconded.

Chairman. It has been moved and seconded that there be
an extension of time on this—fifteen minutes more.

Mrs. Peck. The lady in the rear of the house probably does
not know that it is now twenty minutes past ten o'clock.
Whatever we leave of this constitution to-night goes over until
Saturday. It cannot be the order of the day to-morrow.

Chairman. Are you ready for the question on the time. It
has been moved and seconded that the time be extended fifteen minutes. All in favor of that will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is lost.

Mrs. McCartney. In reference to the work of the Registrar General, I simply want to make a suggestion. Would it not be just as well, Madam President, for the Chapters to be required to produce accurate work regarding the eligibility of their members, and that would relieve the Registrar General of very much work. For instance, every Chapter that I know, before they send an application to Washington, as thoroughly as possible, investigates the revolutionary claim of their ancestors. Why not allow us to send just a duplicate here for the record, and hold us responsible! It would lighten the work very much.

Mrs. Tibbals, of Connecticut. It has been our experience, particularly in one Chapter, that every paper—and it is a Chapter of seventy-five members, not yet one year old—that every paper has been verified by our Chapter Registrar, and with the notarial seal, also verified by our State Registrar, and when it gets to Washington the Registrar General has comparatively little to do. I would also move that the same number of Registrars General be retained as in our constitution, and not according to the revised constitution.

Chairman. We have a motion before the house. Are you ready for the question?

A Member. What is the question?

Chairman. The question will be stated. Are you ready for the question?

Reader. The motion is Mrs. Dickins' motion, that "Section 1, article IV, remain as it is in the constitution."

Chairman. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

Chairman. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no." Do you understand the question? All in favor of that will rise, that it remain as it is in the present constitution; all opposed, rise. The motion prevails.

Mrs. Jewett. I move that we adjourn.

Seconded.

Chairman. It has been moved and seconded that we do now
adjourn. That is not debatable. The privilege is asked to read some notices and then it will be put.

A MEMBER. Can the Committee of the Whole adjourn?

CHAIRMAN. The question is on the adjournment.

MRS. NASH. It is out of order for us to adjourn as a Committee of the Whole. It is necessary for us to rise and report to the Congress.

MRS. WALWORTH. I move that we rise and report progress to the Congress.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this committee do now rise and report to the Congress and ask permission to adjourn. All in favor of that will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is that we do now rise and report progress to the Congress. Ladies, do you understand that? All in favor of that will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion prevails. The committee will now rise and report progress to the Congress.

(Mrs. Brackett takes the chair).

MRS. AVERY. I wish to thank you, ladies, for your courtesy to me. I came up here because I never refuse to do anything the Daughters of the American Revolution ask of me.

MRS. NASH. I move a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Avery for the graceful manner in which she presided.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this will rise. That is sufficient. We will now hear the report of the chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

MRS. AVERY. The chairman of the Committee of the Whole will ask the Reader to give to the Congress the recommendations of the Committee of the Whole—report progress.

READER. Well, as I have kept the notes here, Madam Chairman, section 1 was adopted as recommended by the revision; section 2 was lost, should be kept as in the old constitution, on motion of Mrs. Walworth; section 1 of article II was skipped entirely because exactly as in the original constitution, also section 3, passing to article III; on motion of Mrs. Judkins it was adopted.

Section 3 of article III, on motion of Mrs. Bascomb, accepted as recommended. Section 4, on motion of Mrs. Bucha-
nan, carried as it stands here. Section 5, on motion of Mrs. Johnson, carried as it stands in the revision. We then, on motion of Mrs. Walworth, proceeded to consider article V as article VI, relative to officers of the National Society, and acted only upon the first section, as follows: On motion of Mrs. Dickins, it was voted to retain the original—that section 1 of article VI remain as in the original constitution. That is as far, Madam Chairman, as we have gotten.

Dr. McGee. I move to adopt the report of progress of the Committee of the Whole to this point.

Seconded.

Chairman. It is moved and seconded that we adopt the report of progress of the Committee of the Whole up to this point. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it. You will hear some notices.

Reader reads notices.

Chairman. There was a motion to adjourn, ladies. Adjournment taken to Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

Morning Session, Thursday, February 25, 1897.

Congress called to order at 10.20, Mrs. Stevenson in the Chair.

President General. The Congress will please come to order. This morning's session will be opened with prayer by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Bullock.

(Prayer).

O, Thou God of our salvation! let us not be ashamed to put our trust in thee, and acknowledge thee as the only true and loving God. We thank thee for thy manifold blessings to us. For thou hast given us the heritage of those who fear thy name. Keep us we pray thee in continual godliness and through thy protection may we be free from all adversities. O, God we pray for thine especial blessing upon one of our members upon whom thou hast lain thine afflict ing hand. In the plentitude of thy compassion remember and comfort her and be her strength, her song, and her salvation. Lord, we pray thee instruct us in our work, and may we walk in the light of thy truth. For without thee nothing is strong, nothing is holy. Hear us in Heaven, thy dwelling place, and when
thou hearest forgive, through Him who hath taught us to say:
Our Father who art in heaven. Hallowed be thy name. Thy
kingdom come, thy will be done, in earth as it is in Heaven.
Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our debts as
we forgive our debtors. Lead us not into temptation, but de-
deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom, the power and the
glory, forever—Amen.

Music: Piano solo, by Professor Meyer.

President General. The Reader will read the minutes
of yesterday.

A Member. I move that the minutes be accepted.
Seconded.

President General. It is moved that the minutes be ac-
cepted.

Mrs. Ballinger. I wish to make a correction, Mrs. Presi-
dent. The motion to give the entire reserve fund to the Con-
tinental Hall was not lost, only not acted upon.

President General. You have heard the minutes of yes-
terday. If there is no objection, and the Chair hears none,
the minutes of yesterday will stand approved.

Mrs. Ballinger. I objected, Mrs. President.

President General. That correction has been ordered to
be made.

Mrs. Jewett. I rise to a question of personal privilege. I
move a parliamentarian be employed to assist the presiding
officer for all sessions of present and future Congresses.

Mrs. Becker, of Illinois. I second that motion.
Seconded also by many other members.

President General. This resolution is open to discussion.
The Chair hopes that the debate will not be long. We must
go on to other business. The motion will be read again.

Reader. Question of privilege by Mrs. Jewett, of Illinois.
"I move a parliamentarian be employed to assist the presiding
officer for all sessions of present and future Congresses."

Mrs. Brackett. With due respect to Mrs. Jewett, I would
move to lay this motion on the table, in view of what is before
us to-day. It will have an opportunity of coming up before
we close the session.
Seconded.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion, ladies. All who are in favor of the motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The motion is laid on the table for the present. If there are any ladies in the body of the house who, by accident, or in any other way, by mistake, are there where they do not properly belong, it will be necessary before the roll is called to begin our balloting, for those ladies to retire and find seats in the gallery. Those in the gallery who are in the first three rows will please make room for the alternates. It is necessary, ladies. We are sorry to disturb you, if we have to disturb any one. The First Vice-President tells the Chair that the seats in the gallery are better than any; that they hear better there. Are there any ladies in the body of the house who should not be here? If there are, will you be kind enough to move now? Before the roll is called, ladies, it will be necessary for tellers to be appointed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will be necessary to have tellers appointed. It is barely possible that the State Regents could suggest half a dozen ladies who may do this work. The Chair suggests Mrs. Fitzwilliam, of Illinois. Will she serve?

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM. If I can serve you in any way I shall be happy to do so.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Fitzwilliam is first. Are there any ladies to be selected from the Daughters on the floor?

A MEMBER from Connecticut. I would suggest that Mrs. Tittmann, of the District, be made a teller.

Mrs. TITTMANN. I wish to protest against any member of the Congress being made a teller. If a member of the Congress is made a teller that member has no opportunity to make nominations or to pass resolutions, or to take any part in the proceedings. Madam President, I therefore move, as a substitute motion, that tellers be appointed from the alternates.

Seconded.

A MEMBER. If what Mrs. Tittmann says is correct I protest as well.

A MEMBER. We mean the alternates who are now in the gallery, who are not now on the floor.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that
the tellers be selected from the alternates in the gallery. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed will say "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The tellers will be selected from the alternates in the gallery.

Miss Chenoweth. I nominate Mrs. Gardiner as one of the tellers.

A Member. Mrs. Gardiner is on the press and cannot do it.

A Member. I nominate Mrs. William Green Rowell, of Georgia.

President General. Mrs. Rowell, of Georgia, is nominated.

A Member. I nominate Miss Hosmer.

President General. We must get through with one lady at a time. Where is Mrs. Rowell, of Georgia? She does not seem to be here.

A Member. I nominate Miss Hosmer.

A Member. I nominate Mrs. Edward W. Hatch, of North Conway, New Hampshire.

Mrs. Avery. I nominate Mrs. Charles H. Smith, of Ohio.

Mrs. McWilliams. I nominate Mrs. Frank E. Rice, of Minnesota.

Mrs. Hogg. I nominate Miss McKnight, of Pennsylvania.

President General. Is Miss McKnight in the gallery?

A Member. I nominate Mrs. Sampson, of Virginia.

A Member. I nominate Mrs. Brush, of Connecticut.

A Member. I nominate Mrs. Hazen, of New York City.

A Member. I nominate Mrs. Rhodes, of Illinois.

Miss Pike. I nominate Mrs. Hoge, of Washington City.

A Member. I would like to state, Madam Chairmañ, that there are two Mrs. Hatch's. We nominate the one from the District, Mrs. Sarah H. Hatch.

Mrs. Walker withdraws Mrs. Fitzwilliam's name.

President General. The Chair appoints Mrs. Senator Thurston, as teller of the house. Now we will have the names of these ladies called to see if they have all accepted and are all here.

Reader. Mrs. Thurston, as chairman; Mrs. Thorndyke, Mrs. Hoge, Mrs. Hazen, Mrs. Brush, Mrs. Rowell, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Rice, Miss McKnight.
Mrs. Hatch, of the District. That was the explanation I made.

A Member. I nominate Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, of Nashville, Tennessee.

Mrs. Walworth. I nominate Mrs. Mingay, of Saratoga.

Mrs. Wooton. May I ask if these tellers are to be selected only from the alternates?

President General. Yes, only from the alternates.

Mrs. Wooton. Mrs. John C. Hazen is not an alternate.

President General. Then her name will have to be withdrawn.

A Member. I nominate Mrs. Sophia C. Hall, of Delaware.

A Member. I nominate Mrs. Coleman, of Indianapolis.

President General. Ladies, business will be suspended until we have quiet, until the ladies take their seats.

Mrs. Earle. It is impossible to hear in this part of the house, Madam President.

President General. The ladies in the back part of the house who are consulting together will disperse and take their seats. We are waiting until there is quiet in the back of the house. The ladies who are walking in the back of the house will take their seats. We will have the other names of the alternates who have been suggested, and the ladies will come to the platform.

Reader. Madam Chairman, of the names suggested four have accepted, as follows: Mrs. Tenney, Mrs. Hall, Miss Jones, Mrs. Coleman. That makes twelve, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. Tittmann. Will this motion be in order? That when the ballots are cast, for whatever office, each State Regent should be instructed to collect and verify the number from the delegation in her State, to the end that there may not be any of the criticism that we have heard for the last twelve months, that more votes were cast than were legal. Each State Regent would be able to collect, count, and verify the number, and would then be responsible.

President General. Do you put that in the form of a motion? If you do it will have to be written and sent to the platform.

Mrs. Lyons, of Virginia. Madam President, I have a motion
written out, which I hope—I ask the courtesy of the house while I read the motion. Of course sitting here I do not make the motion. "Resolved, That each of the delegations from the several States be requested to choose a chairman thereof. Resolved, That in the election of officers the chairmen of the several delegations shall be authorized to poll the delegates from their respective States and announce the results when their States are called. That the roll of States shall be called by the Secretary, commencing with the letter A, and the votes as announced by the chairmen shall be tabulated by tellers to be appointed as the Congress may prescribe, and the results, when ascertained, shall be declared by the Chair." Offered by Mrs. Purcell, of Virginia, and seconded by the Virginia delegation.

Mrs. TITTMANN. What has become of my motion, Madam President?

Mrs. RITCHIE. As a State Regent I must protest against any additional responsibility being placed upon us. We are not responsible for the votes of our delegations, and we cannot undertake to collect and certify them. Besides that, every voter on the floor of this house has the unquestioned right to deposit her own vote in the ballot-box.

A MEMBER from Illinois. Will Mrs. Fitzwilliam be requested to give the Illinois delegation her alternate?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would like to make an explanation. The house will remember that the Chair requested Mrs. Fitzwilliam to be one of the tellers. She did that some time ago. The Chair then appointed Mrs. Fitzwilliam chairman of the tellers. You will remember, ladies, that Mrs. Walker, the Regent of the Chicago Chapter, arose and asked that Mrs. Fitzwilliam be relieved from that. The Chair asked if that was at Mrs. Fitzwilliam's request. Mrs. Walker stated that she preferred to give her vote rather than be a teller. The Chair understood Mrs. Fitzwilliam that Mrs. Walker had done it without her knowledge, without her permission, therefore, the Chair directed Mrs. Fitzwilliam to act.

Mrs. WALKER. I beg your pardon, Madam President. I had no word with her until I saw her go up and lose her place as one of the delegation.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair misunderstood Mrs. Walker.

A MEMBER from Illinois. Are we not entitled to an alternate?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks you are. Is it the will of the Illinois delegation?

The Chair will request that Mrs. Nevins, the alternate from Bloomington, come down from the gallery.

A MEMBER. Mrs. Nevins is not in the house.

CHAIRMAN. Then the Chair sees nothing but that Mrs. Fitzwilliam will have to return.

A MEMBER. Can we take an alternate from the Chicago Chapter?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the chairman of the Illinois delegation will name some delegate to take the place of Mrs. Fitzwilliam it can be done.

Mrs. JEWETT. I nominate Miss Hosmer, of the Illinois delegation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Hosmer is nominated.

A MEMBER. I wish to speak to the motion just read by the member from Virginia, Mrs. Lyons, the motion signed by Mrs. Purcell. In explanation I would say that I think it would be most decidedly discourteous to attempt to interfere in any way with the individual ballots of the members. Our only idea was to curtail matters, and we thought there was no one in whose hands this could so well be put as the State Regents. Therefore, I hope that the Congress will at least consider this. If we cannot adopt it today we will at least see the benefit of it. This is not a unit rule. The majority is what we wish. It is perfectly constitutional. I only arose to make this explanation and ask the consideration of the Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question now is on the resolution offered by Mrs. Tittmann. We will have the resolution of Mrs. Tittmann read for information.

READER. "That each State Regent collect, verify and hand in the ballots from her delegation, and be held responsible for the number which she certifies as correct."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion, ladies. Are there any remarks upon it?
Miss Green. I am the State Regent of Rhode Island. My delegation is scattered all over the house. It would be a physical impossibility for me to collect my votes—they are all over the house.

Mrs. Alexander, of Newport. As a Chapter Regent I would like to protest against that.

A Member. I would suggest that each member deposit her own ballot.

President General. The question before you is upon the resolution offered by Mrs. Tittmann. Do you wish to hear the resolution again? It will be read for information. Ladies, you cannot vote intelligently unless you listen.

Reader. "That each State Regent collect, verify and hand in the ballots from her delegation, and be held responsible for the number which she certifies as correct."

Mrs. McLean. This is certainly open for debate. I would suggest, as an amendment, that every member of this Congress deposit her ballot with her own hands in the ballot box.

President General. Will Mrs. McLean hand that in writing to the Chair?

A Member. What will delegations do that have no State Regents?

President General. Some one is always delegated, you know.

Mrs. Tittmann. Was there not a substitute offered by Mrs. Lyons?

President General. We will get to that later.

Mrs. Jewett. I nominate Mrs. Pettibone—

President General. You will hear the amendment to Mrs. Tittmann's resolution. The Chair has made a good many remarks regarding the noise. She fears she will have to call upon the ladies by name if quiet is not restored at once.

Reader. "That every member of this Congress deposit her ballot with her own hand."

President General. The vote is upon the amendment to the resolution offered by Mrs. Tittmann. All in favor of the amendment will say "aye;" those opposed, "no."

The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The amendment is carried. The resolution as amended will be read.
READER. "That every member of this Congress deposit her ballot with her own hand."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That has been carried, ladies.

MRS. LYONS. May the Virginia delegation withdraw their motion on condition that Mrs. Tittmann allows us to add to her original motion the words (interrupted).

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That motion has been disposed of. It has already been amended and disposed of. We will have the corrected list of tellers.

READER. Reads corrected list of tellers as follows: Chairman, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Bloomington, Illinois; Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Brush, Mrs. Hoge, Mrs. Charles H. Smith, Mrs. Rice, Miss McKnight, Mrs. Gross, Mrs. Tenney, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Pettibone, Mrs. Robinson.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Nominations are now in order. The first will be for President General of your organization.

MISS MILLER. May I have the honor to nominate Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, one who has served us so faithfully in the past, and who, we hope will continue to be our President General for the coming year.

MRS. PUTNEY, of Virginia. I consider it one of the highest honors that has ever been allowed me as a Virginian, to second Miss Miller’s nomination of Mrs. Stevenson as our next President General. There are such a number of splendid names which are to be presented at this Congress that but for the rule of whist, “when in doubt lead trumps,” we should all be in doubt as to choice, but we have elected Mrs. Stevenson three different years and each year she has been better than the last. I have never seen so much energy embodied in so little space in all my life. The Society now is no longer a child, but we have grown into the glorious, magnificent proportions of womanhood, and no longer is it necessary that our Presiding officer be the wife of a National officer. Let us now elect Mrs. Stevenson, not on the ground of any position, but on the ground of the magnificent work she has done for the Society. Let us see to it that Letitia Green Stevenson is again elected our President General, and what is more, we will make her accept.

MRS. MCLEAN. The New York City Chapter delegation
moves that the Secretary General be empowered to cast the unanimous ballot of this Congress for Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson.

Seconded.

(Mrs. Brackett takes the chair.)

CHAIRMAN. Order! The President General wishes to speak.

MRS. STEVENSON. The President General feels that you have accorded her the greatest honor that any woman on earth has ever had, but that she must retire, reluctantly but willingly, from this great, magnificent office.

MRS. MCLean. There is a motion before you for a unanimous ballot.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson.

Cries of "Yes!" and "No!"

CHAIRMAN. There is an objection to this and you know that it cannot be done; the Secretary cannot cast the ballot if there is an objection.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is one objection I could not possibly accept.

MRS. BALLINGER. Can we not ask this lady to withdraw her objection.

CHAIRMAN. You can ask her.

MRS. BALLINGER. We do. There must be some mistake in regard to the ruling of parliamentary law, in the mind of this member, who votes no, as there can be no personal objection to the reëlection of Mrs. Stevenson as President General. She has served us with ability and fidelity. I move that the member be requested to withdraw her veto, and the vote be declared unanimous.

MISS WASHINGTON. Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Eugenia Washington is recognized.

MISS WASHINGTON. I second Mrs. Ballinger's motion.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Ballinger moves that the lady be asked to withdraw her objection, and Miss Washington seconds it. All in favor of it will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The lady is asked, will she do it?

MRS. AVERY. Ladies; Daughters of the Continental Congress—(interrupted).
Miss Forsyth. As Regent from the State of New York, from one of whose members the objection came, I desire to make the explanation that the lady had an idea that we were going to do an unparliamentary and unconstitutional thing. That was the sole reason for her objection. She will now withdraw her objection.

Chairman. Mrs. Avery is recognized.

Mrs. Avery. I just wanted to suggest that we appeal to the lady for harmony, and that we all work together and stand together, when we all of us have but one thing at heart, the interest of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but I should not have come down if I had known that the objection would be withdrawn.

Chairman. The objection being withdrawn, the motion is before you. If there is no objection—

Cries of "No! No!"

Chairman. The motion before you is that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of this Congress for Mrs. Stevenson. All in favor of this will rise. The motion is carried. Mrs. Letitia Stevenson is your next President General (introducing Mrs. Stevenson). [Prolonged applause.]

President General. Ladies, I am afraid that you are going to bring domestic discord into my home. (Cries of "Oh, no!") The last instructions that I received from the Vice-President of the United States, my honored husband, were that under no circumstances could I again undertake the very great labors that are imposed upon your President General. I think the understanding is that your President General does nothing but (Cries of "Oh, no!") it is a great mistake. If you will undertake to appoint one committee, to select and get together the right women for one committee, say the Auditing Committee, or any of the other committees, you go home with a tired heart and a tired head, feeling that you wish you had never heard of a committee. And the understanding was this morning that under no circumstances could I again accept this great honor. However, I feel that I cannot decline such a magnificent ovation.

The next nomination is for First Vice-President General.

Mrs. Bullock. It gives me pleasure to nominate Mrs. Rose
F. Brackett, one who has worked with untiring energy in behalf of our Society. I feel that another term would be a deserved compliment to an efficient worker.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Brackett is nominated again as First Vice President General.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Mary E. M. Hill, of Connecticut, as Vice-President General.

Miss Washington. I second Mrs. Brackett's nomination to succeed herself. She has staid here through rain and sunshine and attended to the work; she has done it faithfully, and I ask that her name be put on that board as First Vice-President General.

A MEMBER from Tennessee. I nominate Mrs. Mitchell as First Vice-President General.

Mrs. Walker. I have the honor to add to this distinguished list the name of a lady, and that name is not only known in the West, but it is known to every member of this Congress—Mrs. John N. Jewett.

Mrs. Jewett's name withdrawn.

Mrs. Noble, of Connecticut. I move that the Recording Secretary be empowered to cast the ballot for Mrs. Rose F. Brackett as First Vice-President General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She cannot cast the vote, as there are other candidates.

Mrs. Mitchell. I thank the lady most sincerely who has put my name in nomination, but I must beg her to withdraw it. I am obliged, when my duties in this Society give me time, to devote myself to other interests; and, Madam President, if nominations are in order, I would like to bring before you the name of a lady who has won our affection by the charm of her womanly qualities, who has won our respect by the wisdom she has brought to our deliberations, who is quite learned in parliamentary rules, beyond most women in large organizations, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee.

Mrs. Nash. Madam President and Ladies of the Sixth Continental Congress: I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee for the office of First Vice-President General. She is so well and so favorably
known to most of the "Daughters of the American Revolution" that she needs no introduction and certainly no endorsement. To those who do not know her personally, she is well known through her able articles in the American Monthly Magazine. As compiler of the Directory she has conclusively shown that she can "direct" us all. Her magnificent work as Librarian General during the past year speaks "volumes" for her patience, industry and capability. As founder and architect of the card catalogue she has not built a "house of cards," but has erected a lasting monument to her name. I need not dwell upon her special fitness for this office, but am confident that her ability, her fairness and impartial justice and keen knowledge of parliamentary law point to her preeminently as the woman for the place.

Miss Chenoweth. I nominate Miss Eugenia Washington as First Vice-President General.

Miss Washington. Madam President, I decline absolutely, and withdraw in favor of my own nominee, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett.

Mrs. Tittmann. Mrs. President, the great number of ladies nominated for this important office of First Vice-President General, the officer elected to preside at the meetings in the absence of the President General, proves conclusively that there is more than sufficient timber in the Society to furnish presiding officers at any time; therefore, Madam President, if this motion is in order, I move to abolish the office of First Vice-President General.

Mrs. McCartney. I second that motion.

President General. That motion is not in order. You are voting now for an officer who still holds office.

Mrs. Ballinger. Mrs. President, I wish to call attention to the fact that the office of First Vice-President General is not provided for in the constitution and never has been. It was created, if you remember, . . . of Mrs. Cabell (Cries of "No! No!"). It makes no difference whom it was created for, it is unconstitutional, therefore you ought not to continue it.

Mrs. Boynton. Madam President, I wish to say just a few words in regard to the first candidate named, Mrs. Rose F.
Brackett. I have been on the Board through one year. I have watched all the proceedings carefully. I have followed Mrs. Brackett's rulings. I believe fully that she is not only competent to fill the place better than any of the rest of us, but I believe that the interests of the Society, as I have watched them through the past year, honestly as I could, faithfully as I could, will be preserved in the hands of Mrs. Brackett as well, if not better than in the hands of any other member of the Board, myself included. I have watched her work throughout the year. No one knows at what a sacrifice of strength and comfort and peace she has done the arduous work that belongs to that office. And in regard to abolishing it, when we did not have any First Vice-President General, I have been told by those on the Board at the time, that it was confusion worse confounded because the Vice-Presidents, as a rule, did not keep in touch with the fine parliamentary points. She is devoted to the Society, she has plenty of time to give to it. She is willing to sacrifice her strength, and I think we owe it to her if she is willing to serve for another year.

Miss Pike. I wish to nominate Mrs. Daniel Manning, of New York.

Mrs. Dickins. I believe that a motion was made that the Recording Secretary should cast the ballot for Mrs. Brackett, I heard no objection. Did the Chair hear objection.

President General. The Chair did not hear the motion.

Mrs. Dickins. If there were objections and it is necessary to make a motion, I move that the nominations be closed, and that those supporting Mrs. Brackett have a chance to write her name upon their ballots.

Seconded.

Mrs. Buchanan. I merely rise to a point of information. I would like to know who the tellers are. I am somewhat in doubt and would thank you to instruct me. In the constitution it says, in regard to the meeting, "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." Can that be evaded by the Congress?
PRESIDENT GENERAL. Anything the Congress wishes to do by unanimous consent can be done.

Mrs. TITTMANN. Is my motion before the house, to abolish the office of the First Vice-President General?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, it was out of order.

Mrs. NASH. Can the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot when there are other nominations?

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I claim the floor, Madam President. Will you please to do us the courtesy to explain why Mrs. Tittmann’s motion is not before the house?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is not in order.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. When will it be in order, Madam President? We are here to conduct this Congress in the best manner possible, and I do think that it is important that we should be instructed when motions are in or out of order. Mrs. Tittmann, it seemed to me, raised this question very properly, and there has been a feeling that that office should be abolished. I understand that there are first, second, third, fourth and fifth Vice-Presidents General, and it seems to me (Cries of ‘’No! No!’’) I would then suggest, if this is proper, that we make first, second, third and fourth, so that each member that is on that Board can have an opportunity to develop herself and learn and become fitted for this office at any other time, should it be necessary. There is nothing I wish to say against Mrs. Brackett.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is suggested by the parliamentarian that if objection was raised it should have been raised before the nomination was made.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I didn’t know that. Is there no remedy?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No remedy now.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. If it is voted for then it becomes recognized as an office?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Just as much as any other.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. For the present it must be continued?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thinks so.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I, at the risk of seeming discourteous, which I would not wish to do, call the attention of the Chair to the precedent established by the Congress last year, that the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters
was nominated and elected directly after the President General? That was recorded in the minutes and is so, and I think the reason that we began to nominate for First Vice-President General was because it was stated; was it not an error of statement—

**President General.** What an error of statement?

**Mrs. Draper.** That the First Vice-President General should be mentioned before the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. I think it was decided last year that the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters should be nominated and elected directly after the President General.

**President General.** The election will have to go, ladies, in the manner in which it is put down in the constitution.

**Mrs. Walworth.** I move that the nominations be closed.

**President General.** The Reader will read the motion before the house.

**Reader.** I am instructed to read Mrs. Dickins’ motion. "I move that the nominations for First Vice-President be closed."

**Mrs. Buchanan.** Before that vote is taken may we have the names of those who have been nominated?

**President General.** The names of the ladies who have been nominated will be given.

**Mrs. Hogg.** We cannot see well from here, and we were told that both Mrs. Brackett and Mrs. Brockett were nominated. Is Mrs. Brockett nominated?

**President General.** No.

**Mrs. Hogg.** I am glad to be informed.

**Mrs. Buchanan.** We are out of order.

**President General.** The motion before the house now is that the nominations for this office of First Vice-President General be now closed. All in favor of this will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The nominations will be closed. We will now have the names read.

**Reader.** Mrs. Rose Brackett, Mrs. Hill, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Daniel Manning.

Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Manning withdraw their names.
A Member. We do not understand that Mrs. Manning has withdrawn her name.

Mrs. McLean. There are more ballots needed in my delegation.

President General. Ladies, the Chairman of the Tellers, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, would like to suggest a plan by which you can reach the ballot box.

(Mrs. Fitzwilliam instructs the Congress.)

President General. Hold your ballots until the roll is called, then the tellers will be sent around to collect them.

Mrs. Noble. Some of the ladies have already given up their ballots.

President General. To whom?

Mrs. Noble. I do not know.

Miss Pike. I move that they be destroyed—any ballots given to the tellers before the roll is called—and that new ballots be furnished.

Mrs. Boynton. The ballots for the First Vice-President General have given out. If you need any additional ballots we will give you those prepared for the President General and you can write the word "First" before.

President General. Mrs. Boynton, are you ready for the roll call? We will now have the roll call by States.

Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky. I rise to a question of privilege. We should add the words "First Vice" before the words "President General" on our ballots. Mrs. Boynton said only "First."

President General. We come now to the call of the States, ladies, and you will deposit your vote for First Vice-President General at your call.

Mrs. Fitzwilliam. This plan will not do on account of the delegates being scattered all over the house.

President General. The Board of Management will cast their votes first.

Mrs. Noble. I move that we adjourn as soon as we finish voting for First Vice-President General.
Afternoon Session, Thursday, February 25, 1897.

Congress called to order at 3:05, Mrs. Brackett in the Chair.

CHAIRMAN. Please come to order. Are you ready to hear the vote for the First Vice-President General?

MRS. FITZWILLIAM. I have the following report to make: Mrs. Rose F. Brackett (applause) received 304 votes, Dr. McGee 107, blank votes 6. Total number of votes cast 417. Majority for Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, 297.

MRS. MARSTON. I wish to offer the following resolution—that we reconsider the vote allowing every member to deposit her own vote.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. Please send the motion to the platform to be read. Please listen to the motion.

READER. "Resolved, That we reconsider the vote, allowing every member to deposit her own vote."

A MEMBER. May we have the motion re-read louder.

CHAIRMAN. There has been a second to this motion. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it. The motion is carried. It is reconsidered.

MRS. SQUIRES. I offer the following resolution: Resolved, That each chairman or State Regent collect the ballot from her own state and deposit it in the ballot box.

MRS. TITTMANN. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that each chairman or State Regent collect the ballot from her own State and deposit it in the ballot box.

MRS. DICKINS. It would be impossible for her to do—

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

MRS. WALKER. I have a motion I would like to read. I move that printed slips, with the name of each delegation, be so placed that their location can be easily found.

CHAIRMAN. When does that apply?

MRS. WALKER. When does it apply?

CHAIRMAN. Now, do you mean?

MRS. WALKER—

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to this motion?

Seconded.
CHAIRMAN. Please send that motion to the platform. Listen to the motion, ladies.

READER. "I move that printed slips, with the name of each delegation, be so placed that their location can be easily found."

CHAIRMAN. There is a second. You have heard the motion, are you ready for the question? All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is lost. The next in order will be nominations for Vice-President General in charge of Organization of Chapters.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Philip Hichborn.

Mrs. Hichborn declines.

MRS. WILDMAN. I nominate Mrs. F. W. Dickins.

Seconded by Mrs. Foote and Miss Washington.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. Madam Chairman, I wish to place in nomination the name of a woman who has won the love and respect of every woman of the country by her faithful service throughout the year. I think her thorough business methods qualify her for the position. I wish to nominate Mrs. Bell M. Draper.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. Are there any other nominations?

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

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. All in favor of that will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The nominations are closed. The names to be placed there are Mrs. Draper and Mrs. Dickins. Nominations are closed. The ballots will be distributed and will be collected by the tellers.

A MEMBER. We don't understand what nomination it was.

CHAIRMAN. It is for the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, the office which has been filled by Mrs. Hichborn during the past year.

A MEMBER. There was another nominee, but we didn't hear.

CHAIRMAN. The nominees are Mrs. Dickins and Mrs. Draper.
Mrs. Buchanan. I move that the resolution to close the nominations be reconsidered.

Seconded.

Chairman. It is moved and seconded that were consider the vote to close the nominations for this office. All in favor of reconsidering will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is lost.

Mrs. Tittmann. The names of Mrs. Dickins and Mrs. Draper are posted as candidates for Vice-President General.

Chairman. They will be corrected.

Chairman. Ladies, it is said that some of the voters want a few more tickets for their delegates who are coming after a while. That cannot be done. Of course you understand it.

A Member. I wish to state, Madam Chairman, that there is dissatisfaction, and likely to be more dissatisfaction on account of closing the nominations.

A Member. I am satisfied, ladies, that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction and that you will hear, before it is ended, of a great deal more dissatisfaction if there is so much haste in closing the nominations.

Chairman. The motion to reconsider was put before you and lost. We are proceeding according to your own vote.

A Member. I think if the ladies would all be quiet and listen there would be no necessity for this dissatisfaction.

Chairman. The Chair has but one desire and that is to carry out your wishes.

A Member. Will the Chair kindly give a little more time for the nominations?

Chairman. Certainly. The motion to close the nominations was made and—

Mrs. McCartney. Well, is it possible that in this great Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution we can nominate only two women, and those women connected with the Board, for these offices this year? Can't we have some one from the outside, not to have so much of the same kind every year.

Chairman. If you do not like them you need not put them there. The motion to close the nomination was put and you voted that way.
Mrs. McCartney. Yes, but you put that motion so quick, we could not get our wits.

Chairman. A rising vote is called for. Those in favor of closing the nominations will rise. Please be seated. Those who are opposed to closing the nominations will rise. The nominations are open.

Mrs. Martin, of Virginia. The lady that I name needs no recommendation. She has served acceptably for a year in the Society. Her record is the very best. I recommend Mrs. Albert D. Brockett as a nominee for this office.

Chairman. Are there other nominations? Mrs. McCartney, haven't you a nomination?

Mrs. McCartney. I would be very glad to see if Mrs. Hichborn would serve if she were nominated.

Chairman. Mrs. Hichborn, who has served on the Board for two years, declines to serve.

Mrs. McCartney. Well, she is good timber.

Chairman. She is, indeed.

Mrs. Hichborn. I must decline, but I should like to see Mrs. Brockett's name on the bulletin.

Miss Pike. I nominate Mrs. John L. Mitchell for Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Mrs. McCartney. I second that motion.

Chairman. This nomination is seconded. Are there other nominations?

Mrs. Hichborn. I do not think that Mrs. Mitchell would serve.

Chairman. Do you feel authorized to say that she will not serve?

Mrs. Hichborn. Yes.

Chairman. Mrs. Hichborn says that she feels authorized to say that Mrs. Mitchell will not serve.

Miss Virginia Miller. I nominate Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan.

A Member. I move that the nominations be closed.

Seconded.

Chairman. The Chair desires your attention now at this most critical moment. A motion is made and seconded to close the nominations. Are you ready for the question?
'Question!'

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The nominations are closed.

MRS. BALLINGER. Now, that the nominations are closed, I should like to ask before we proceed to the nominating of other officers, whether a motion coming before a legislative body to close, and voted upon, then reconsidered and voted upon again, can continue to come before that legislative body during that session. A motion lost, reconsidered, and accepted or lost, I thought closed it for that session of that legislative body, and I only ask for information, Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. You refer to the motion for closing the nominations?

MRS. BALLINGER. Any motion.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair felt that she was accused of closing the nominations too quickly, and felt that you certainly wanted them opened. I hope that you are satisfied with this action.

MRS. BALLINGER. I am not dissatisfied with your action.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will not be so hasty in putting any motion hereafter.

MRS. BALLINGER. You are not speaking to the point. I want to know whether such a motion can continue to come before this body. Will you allow it to be read from Robert's Rules of Order?

CHAIRMAN. If you will find the reference and send it up here the Reader will read it.

MRS. BALLINGER. Madam Chairman, I cannot find it in Robert's Rules of Order, and if any one who is familiar with it—

CHAIRMAN. Are the ballots distributed? The chairman of the tellers wishes to speak to you.

MRS. FITZWILLIAM. After our experience this morning I would like to ask the ladies to be careful not to fold their ballots. They have to be re-opened by the tellers when you do. Please present them with the back up; the official stamp must be placed on the back. Then will each lady be careful to deposit her own ticket in the ballot box. Kindly remember the suggestion not to fold your ballot.
CHAIRMAN. If those who have no ballots will let us know the tellers will see that you have them.

Miss PIKE. Mrs. President, I ask for information. If we present our ballot open won't the tellers be able to read them?

CHAIRMAN. Will the chairman of the tellers answer this, and any other questions asked upon this subject?

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM. I hardly think the tellers will take the time to read them.

CHAIRMAN. And if they do they are obliged to read them anyway before they give the result. Has every voter on this floor a ballot?

Cries of "No! No!"

CHAIRMAN. Those who have not will rise and the tellers will immediately supply them. Remain standing until you get your ballot. Now, is there any one entitled to a vote who has not a ballot? The ballots will be collected when you are ready.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. We were instructed not to fold our ballots. Can we fold them now?

CHAIRMAN. No.

A MEMBER. I move that during the collection of these ballots no member leave her seat.

Mrs. JOY. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. Attention, ladies, a motion is before you, that during the collection of these ballots no member will leave her seat. All in favor of that will say "aye; contrary, "no." The ladies are requested to take their seats and remain in them until after the ballots are collected.

Mrs. BALLINGER. We cannot take our seats while they are disputed.

CHAIRMAN. If you have not seats enough there, there are some vacant ones right here.

Mrs. NEWCOMB, D. C. May I ask if it is positive that Mrs. Mitchell will not accept?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Hichborn said that she felt authorized to say so.

Mrs. DRAPER. I have just this minute come into the house and see my name on the bulletin board. While I am very much indebted to the ladies who did me the honor to suggest
my name for such a position, I wish to say that it would be utterly impossible for me to serve. It requires a great deal of hard work. I have worked hard for two years and would request that my name be withdrawn. I would be glad if the ladies who were going to vote for me would cast their vote for Mrs. Brockett.

**CHAIRMAN.** Mrs. Draper's name will be withdrawn.

**A MEMBER.** Can we scratch out Mrs. Draper's name and put some other on the ticket after we have written it?

**CHAIRMAN.** Put on any one of the remaining names.

**MRS. McCARTNEY.** Does Mrs. Mitchell's name now stand?

**CHAIRMAN.** Mrs. Hichborn stated that she did not think Mrs. Mitchell would serve. The Chair asked Mrs. Hichborn if she felt authorized to say this. She has said she did.

**MRS. HICHBORN.** She assured me she would not serve.

**MRS. PECK.** I asked Mrs. Mitchell this morning If I should nominate her for Vice-President General and she said no.

**CHAIRMAN.** Mrs. Peck is Mrs. Mitchell's guest and intimate friend; Mrs. Hichborn is also her intimate friend. It is presumed that they know what they are saying and feel authorized to make this statement.

**MISS PIKE.** Mrs. Manning did not authorize any one to withdraw her name.

**MRS. PECK.** But Mrs. Hichborn can speak decidedly. She so told me.

**CHAIRMAN.** The names before you are Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Brockett and Mrs. Buchanan.

**MRS. BUCHANAN.** With very cordial thanks to the ladies, I now request to withdraw my name in favor of Mrs. Brockett.

**CHAIRMAN.** Mrs. Buchanan withdraws her name. The names before you are Mrs. Dickins and Mrs. Brockett. When you are ready to have your ballots collected just hold them up and the tellers will see them. I think that is a very simple way. The tellers will please collect the ballots.

**MRS. FOOTE.** The inquiry is made, and is a very general one, can one resign in favor of another? Is that to influence the ballot?

**CHAIRMAN.** Well, we won't go into that.
Mrs. BROCKETT. Well, if that is to influence the ballot, Mrs. Albert D. Brockett withdraws her name.

Mrs. FOOTE. We simply want information. The question is very generally asked.

Mrs. BUCHANAN. I meant my withdrawal merely in the nature of a second to a nomination.

CHAIRMAN. The thing has been done. Any one has a right to withdraw and to say whatever she chooses in favor of her friend. There is nothing wrong about it and we won't consider it so. Ladies, you understand that there is no voting by proxy on this floor. If the voters are not here they lose their vote. You cannot put in a vote for anyone who is absent. Do you understand that? Give your votes separately to the tellers, not in bunches. I hope you will nominate those who you know will serve, and only those. You see how much work it makes to have the names written and then taken off, and it also creates confusion. Be sure you can answer that those whom you nominate will serve.

Mrs. TITTMANN. It is impossible to hear what is said upon the stage. I could not hear anything that you said.

CHAIRMAN. If you will nominate only those you are sure will serve, it will save a great deal of trouble. Did you hear that?

Mrs. TITTMANN. Certainly, Madam President, I can hear when the house is quiet.

CHAIRMAN. Have all the ballots been collected? Any one whose ballot has not been collected will please rise. The question asked how many Vice-Presidents General you are expected to elect, besides the First Vice-President General and the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Cries of "Twenty! Twenty! Nineteen!"

CHAIRMAN. Last year you elected nineteen beside the First Vice-President General. Is it your wish to do that to-day?

Mrs. WALKER. I move that we nominate nineteen Vice-Presidents General to elect.

Miss PIKE. I second that.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Our constitution calls for eight. Others, if necessary, can be either chosen or elected by the Board.
Now, our object is to lessen that Board, and not have such a large Board of Management. (Cries of "No! No!") Why can't we act under the constitution and have eight Vice-Presidents General, as we did before, and then (cries of "No! No!") if the Board considers it necessary why, of course, they can elect more, but I am very sure that this Congress—

CHAIRMAN. Do you not recall the action of the Congress, that it had the power and did now proceed to elect these Vice-Presidents, two years ago, and also last year?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I do, but it was not an article of the constitution, it was for that year only.

CHAIRMAN. It is for you to decide how many you will elect.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. The constitution says eight.

CHAIRMAN. A motion is before you to elect nineteen Vice-Presidents General.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Yes, but I want to speak to it, to ask the Congress if they understand that our constitution says elect eight.

Mrs. TITTMANN. I move to amend Miss Pike's motion by substituting the word "twenty" for "nineteen."

CHAIRMAN. It was Mrs. Walker's resolution.

Mrs. WALKER. The constitution says it is not to exceed twenty.

CHAIRMAN. Is there anything further? Mrs. Tittmann amends Mrs. Walker's motion. Did you accept the amendment, Mrs. Walker?

Mrs. WALKER. I have not heard it.

CHAIRMAN. That we elect twenty Vice-Presidents General instead of nineteen.

Mrs. WALKER. Yes.

CHAIRMAN. The amendment is before you then, the motion as amended, that you now proceed to elect twenty Vice-Presidents General. You can scarcely . . . . out what you have done to-day. You can do what you will with the motion. Are you ready for the question?

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. Has anyone anything further to say upon this question?

"Question is called!"
A Member. If the constitution says nineteen, or twenty, does not the first Vice-President make the twentieth?

Chairman. Are you ready for the question.

"Question! Question!"

Chairman. The motion before you is to elect twenty-five Vice-Presidents General. Now—

"Question! Question!"

Chairman. That has nothing to do with what you have already done. Is that plain?

Mrs. McCartney. It was asked once before here to-day if that First Vice-President General was not included.

Chairman. The best way to settle it is by your vote.

Mrs. Tittmann. We have twenty-one, or twenty Vice-Presidents General. During the last year we have had nineteen Vice-Presidents General, and one First Vice President General, an office created last year at the Congress. That is not one, as I understand it, of the twenty Vice-Presidents General, but an office by itself.

Chairman. Are you ready for the question?

"Question! Question!"

Chairman. All in favor of electing twenty Vice-Presidents General now will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is lost. You proceed to elect what number?

Miss Pike. I move that we proceed to elect nineteen.
Seconded.

Chairman. The motion before you is seconded, that you proceed to elect nineteen Vice-Presidents General. Is there any debate on this question?

"Question! Question!"

Chairman. All in favor of electing nineteen Vice-Presidents General now will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried. You will elect nineteen Vice-Presidents General. Are the ballots all in? Nominations are now in order.

Mrs. Buchanan. I have no ballot.

Chairman. Mrs. Buchanan has no ballot. Did you not hear that asked, Mrs. Buchanan, over and over again?

Mrs. Lindsay. I nominate Mrs. Daniel Manning, of New York.

Seconded.
CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Daniel Manning, of New York, is nominated.

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Mary E. M. Hill, of Connecticut, as Vice-President General.

Miss Washington. I nominate Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote.

Seconded, secondly, by Mrs. Chauncey M. Stoddard, Regent Saranac Chapter, Plattsburgh, New York, in the name of the Chapter and of her native place, where Mrs. Foote was also born.

CHAIRMAN. Business will be suspended. If the ladies do not remain in their seats they will not be recognized. The Chair cannot recognize those who come down to the front and exclude those who cannot get down to the front.

A MEMBER. Pennsylvania wishes to be recognized.

CHAIRMAN. Will you please take your seats, ladies?

Mrs. Harrison, of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania presents the name of Mrs. Thomas Roberts.

Mrs. Krebs. I nominate Mrs. Lindsay.

Mrs. Boynton. I nominate Miss Mary Chenoweth.

Miss Washington. I second Miss Chenoweth's nomination.

A MEMBER.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to you that there is no limit. You can nominate just as many as you please; you can only elect twenty. The Chair must beg that you will not all speak at once. It is impossible to recognize all. If you were only here one moment you would appreciate this. It is utterly impossible to recognize you. You will send these names up in writing. They will every one be read to you, and you may have every one put upon that bulletin board if you desire. You will please remember that in making these nominations you are supposed to nominate those for whom you can answer that they will accept and will serve. Why should you fill up this bulletin board with names of those who will not serve and will not attend the Board meetings?

Miss Washington. It is absolutely necessary to have eight Vice-Presidents General who live here to do the work.

CHAIRMAN. You will write these names and send them to the platform. No other name will be presented to this house.

Mrs. Ballinger. I nominate Mrs. Burrows.
Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I second the nomination of Mrs. Senator Burrows.

CHAIRMAN. Of the enormous number of names sent up, can each one of you answer that the ladies whom you nominate will serve?

Mrs. DICKINS. May I state to the Congress, as I see that there is some feeling; that in the list in the constitution, when it is printed, the first name on it is the name of the person receiving the most votes; the second, the person receiving the second highest number of votes, so that although your name may be at the bottom on the bulletin you may be first when the list is printed, as you take your place according to the number of votes you receive.

CHAIRMAN. These names will be placed exactly as they come.

Mrs. PECK. Wisconsin seconds the nomination of Mrs. John N. Jewett.

Mrs. SHEPARD. We insist upon having Mrs. Jewett's name there. If we can see it, it will be satisfactory. Although it went up first we do not see it among the nineteen.

READER. I am now instructed by the Chair to read this list. I could not possibly keep any order about them, and now as I read these names, some of them are not written very legibly and I may make mistakes, and I ask you to correct me. I have the name of Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry.

Mrs. BULLOCK. That is right.

READER. Mrs. Keim, of Connecticut.

Mrs. BUCHANAN. I regret to state that Mrs. Keim is not eligible.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Keim has served two years and is not eligible to this office.

READER. Mrs. Maddox, of California. Mrs. Boynton next.

Mrs. BOYNTON. Mrs. Boynton withdraws her name.

READER. Mrs. Thomas Roberts, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Senator Thurston, of Nebraska.

A MEMBER. Nebraska wishes to second that nomination.

Mrs. DICKINS. That first name, Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote's name, appears with a line through it, and people do not see
that Mrs. Foote is running. It should be fixed so that nobody can make a mistake.

READER. Mrs. Edward H. Wright, of New Jersey. Mrs. Hatcher, of Indiana.

CHAIRMAN. A motion is before you, ladies. "I move that every lady who speaks out of order shall be fined $1.00 for the Continental Hall." Mrs. Briggs. [Applause.] There needs to be no second.

Mrs. PECK. I rise to a point of information. Mrs. Maddox has passed out of office. She is the State Regent of California.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair earnestly requested that you make these nominations from people whom you knew would serve. You say that Mrs. Maddox is State Regent of California. If anyone knows anything about it—

Mrs. KREBS. Mrs. Maddox is State Regent of California and will be re-elected this year.

READER. Mrs. Burrows, of Michigan.

CHAIRMAN. Has Mrs. Burrows served more than one year?

READER. Mrs. Buchanan, of District of Columbia; Mrs. Draper, of District of Columbia. Mrs. Manning regrets that she will be obliged to decline the nomination and asks that her name be withdrawn.

Mrs. Foote. I nominate Mrs. A. G. Wilkinson.

CHAIRMAN. The names will not be presented unless they are written and sent up here.

READER. Miss Benning, of Georgia.

Mrs. DRAPER. Will you please allow me to withdraw my name? I did not hear it read.

Cries of "No! no!"

Miss FORSYTH. Mrs. Manning has consented to withdraw her withdrawal.

READER. Miss McKaig.

Mrs. WALKER. Did I not understand that we all had the privilege of nominating one individual and electing nineteen. We have sent up Mrs. Jewett’s name a number of times, and think it ought to appear somewhere—in the middle, or at the bottom, or the top.

Mrs. SHEPARD. We don’t want the nominations closed.
CHAIRMAN. The nominations need not be closed until every name is written upon that board.

Mrs. Walker. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Miss Benning. I thank whoever sent Miss Benning's name up there to put in nomination, but they did it without authority, and while she feels the honor and would like to accept it, she is pledged to support Mrs. Dickson, of her own State, and therefore withdraws.

A Member. Miss Benning has not refused to serve if she is elected.

CHAIRMAN. Do you wish your name withdrawn?

Miss Benning. I beg that it be withdrawn.

A Member. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Dickson, of Georgia. I understand that the impression has gone abroad among the delegates that Mrs. Dickson will not be a candidate for Vice-President General. I am authorized to state that this is a mistake. In behalf of Georgia, I wish to thank Mrs. Dickson for her services, and would be very pleased to have her made Vice-President General again on account of her usefulness.

Mrs. Keim. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Dickson, of Georgia.

Mrs. Buchanan. I wish also to second the nomination of Mrs. Dickson.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, the result of the vote for Vice-President General in Charge of Organization is ready. Are you ready to hear it?

Cries of "Yes! Yes!"

CHAIRMAN. The tellers will announce it.

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS. Total vote cast 323.

Necessary to elect 162.

Mrs. Albert D. Brockett, 178.

Mrs. F. W. Dickins, 141.

Mrs. Bell M. Draper, 3.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Draper withdrew her name. What will you do with this vote? You have an incorrect ballot. You have but two candidates before you, Mrs. Dickins and Mrs. Brockett. Mrs. Draper has received a large number of votes.
Mrs. Draper withdrew her name, and it was so announced before you commenced voting.

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS. Mrs. Draper received but three votes, Madam Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. Are you satisfied to let this vote go?

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS. Then Mrs. A. G. Brockett stands at the head of the list, 178 votes.

Mrs. PECK. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. John N. Jewett, of Chicago, a woman of splendid ability and who takes deep interest in the Society and who would give the affairs of the Society proper consideration.

Mrs. JOY. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Russell A. Alger, wife of the Secretary of War-elect.

Mrs. HINKLE. May I second the nomination of Mrs. Avery, of Ohio?

Mrs. MCLEAN. I also want the pleasure of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Levi P. Morton, of New York. She has served one year. It will be a great pleasure to the State, and doubtless to your organization, to see her re-elected. She is living in Albany and will probably be able to give more attention to the Daughters than ever before. Her name will be upon the board as Mrs. L. P. Morton. It is Mrs. Levi P. Morton.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Russell A. Alger, of Michigan.

CHAIRMAN. It has been seconded a great many times.

A MEMBER from Illinois. The question is asked, "Is Mrs. Alger a Daughter?"

CHAIRMAN. The question is asked if Mrs. Alger is a Daughter. Can this be answered? Does the lady nominating her know?

Mrs. JOY. She is a member of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit.

MEMBER from Illinois. I thank the lady.

Mrs. HOLCOMB. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Dickins for Vice-President General. She has been on the Board for several years and has served us most faithfully. In the Congress she has spoken on many points very clearly. If she can thus lead us here, I hope we shall have her elected as one of the Vice Presidents General.
Mrs. Ritchie. Do I understand that Mrs. Justice Field has withdrawn her name?

Chairman. She is not eligible, having served two years.

Mrs. Ritchie. Then may I substitute for her a nomination?

Chairman. Write it and send it up.

A member from Massachusetts. I nominate Mme. von Rydingsvärd, State Regent of Massachusetts.

Miss Pike. I sent up the name of Mrs. F. S. Nash, one we all know and respect and love.

Chairman. Mrs. Nash is, we regret, not eligible, having served two years.

Mrs. Nash. I am not eligible.

Mrs. Lockwood. I want to say one word for Mrs. Dickins. I hope you will not forget you must have eight working Vice-Presidents General here to help this work along. You have not enough in the city yet, and you couldn't get a better worker than Mrs. Dickins. I hope you will remember that when you write your ballots.

Reader. The name of Mrs. Elroy Avery has been sent up.

A member, from Virginia. I wish to place in nomination the name of Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, not because she has been on the Board, but because she is the granddaughter of——

Chairman. We could not hear it.

Mrs. Noble. There seems to be an impression that Mrs. Avery cannot be a candidate for Vice-President General.

Chairman. It has been corrected. Mrs. Avery is eligible.

Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky. I second the nomination of Mrs. Lindsay.

Mrs. Buchanan. I am obliged to call attention to the name of Mrs. Griscom. She has been a Vice-President General two years.

Chairman. Mrs. Griscom's name must be taken off. The Chair has asked you, ladies, to send the names of ladies who are eligible, who will accept and who will serve. Every name hereafter will be presented to you to know if they will serve, if they are eligible, if they will accept.

Reader. Mrs. Slocomb.

Chairman. Do you know that Mrs. Slocomb will accept
and will serve? Mrs. Hull nominated by Iowa—also by Mrs.
Nash, District of Columbia.

Miss DORSEY. I want to thank the ladies with all my heart
for nominating me, but being in very deep mourning is my
reason for not serving. I beg that my name be withdrawn.

Mrs. DRAPER. Is it allowable to second two names?

CHAIRMAN. You can do anything you please, Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. DRAPER. In view of the fact that we have just accepted
the gracious invitation of Tennessee to attend the centenary
celebration of the State would it not be only fair that we cast
our vote for one, at least, of the two names presented for
Vice-President General from Tennessee, Miss Mary B. Temple
and Mrs. Joseph Washington? I also wish to second Mme. von
Rydingsvärd’s nomination.

READER. Mrs. Gordon, of the District of Columbia.

CHAIRMAN. Will Mrs. Gordon accept, Mrs. Gordon, of the
District? Mrs. Boynton will Mrs. Gordon accept.

Mrs. BOYNTON. Mrs. Gordon said she would accept.

A MEMBER nominates Miss Desha.

CHAIRMAN. Will Miss Desha accept?

Miss DESHA withdraws her name.

Mrs. GRIDLEY, of Iowa. I rise to inquire what the duties of
a Vice-President General are. I think there are very few ladies
in this hall who know.

CHAIRMAN. The question has been asked as to what are the
duties of a Vice-President General. The Chair asks that this
information will come from some other source than the Chair.

Mrs. WALWORTH. In reply to that I wish to say that the
information should come from some member of the Board at
the present time. These Vice-Presidents General are elected
not to represent States, but to do the work of this Society, in
this District. I wish to second one name in this list, that of
Mrs. F. W. Dickins. She is one of the grandest women we
have in this Society. She has labored from the very earliest
days of the Society, with unswerving loyalty, and it would be,
indeed, a loss to lose her services from the Board. She was
Treasurer for two years; she knows every line of work in the
whole Society, and I wish that every one here would cast a
vote for Mrs. F. W. Dickins:
Mrs. Johnson. I would like to say that Mrs. Avery is on there twice. It may make some confusion. She is on once as Mrs. Avery and once as Mrs. Elroy Avery.

Chairman. Has Mrs. McKee served more than one year?

Mrs. Nash. She served last year for the first time.

Mrs. Avery. I would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Hill, of Connecticut.

Mrs. Newcomb, District of Columbia. The District of Columbia would inquire what Mrs. Gordon?

Chairman. Mrs. Boynton, will you speak to Mrs. Gordon's nomination?

Mrs. Boynton. Wife of Prof. Joseph Gordon, at Kendal Green. She has been a member from the first, and she will attend Board meetings if elected.

Mrs. Cowles, of Massachusetts. I move that the nominations be closed.

Chairman. Is there a second?

A Member. I second it.

Mrs. Tittmann. I rise to a question of privilege. The lady behind me has been endeavoring for ten minutes to answer one of your questions—

Chairman. The Chair regrets exceedingly that some lady has been trying for ten minutes to be heard. The Chair would regret very much to call any name, but will soon be obliged to do it. Mrs. Tittmann has the floor.

Mrs. Tittmann. Unless there is order no voice can stand the strain.

Chairman. The Chair appreciates that. Do not try to speak, Mrs. Tittmann, until there is order.

Mrs. Ritchie. I wish to withdraw my name.

Chairman. Mrs. Tittmann has the floor.

Mrs. Tittmann. As the lady behind me could not make herself heard nor gain recognition, I promised to endeavor to do so in her behalf. She was our District Regent who named Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, of Alexandria, Virginia, for Vice-President General. The question was asked whether the ladies whose names were in nomination would be here and be able to attend the Board meetings, and serve. I am author-
ized to state that Mrs. Howard will be on hand, Alexandria being no farther off from the Board meetings than many points in Washington City.

Mrs. NEWCOMB. I desire to second, with a great deal of pleasure, the nomination of Mrs. Slocomb.

CHAIRMAN. Will Mrs. Slocomb accept.

Mrs. NEWCOMB. I think she will.

Miss TEMPLE. Appreciating most heartily the compliment of being even nominated as Vice-President General of this grand organization, I wish to withdraw my name in favor of Mrs. Joseph Washington, of Tennessee. No better representation of our State can be than had through Mrs. Washington. Thanking you that you have expressed a desire to elect me, I hope that the vote will be cast for Mrs. Joseph Washington.

Mrs. BALLINGER There is a motion before the house Mrs. Chairman.

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before the house to close the nominations.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It has been seconded. Do you wish to debate it? All in favor of closing the nominations will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The nominations will be closed. There are a number of names to be read. The Chair only wishes to know if——If you will not interrupt the Chair any further you will hear the rest of the list.

Mrs. HOGG. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Thomas Roberts. As a State we endorse her.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the Reader to proceed with these nominations?

Cries of "Yes! Yes!"

CHAIRMAN. She will proceed without interruption.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I withdraw my name.

Reader. Mrs. General Greely. Will she serve?

A MEMBER. Yes; I think she will.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will not take the responsibility of withdrawing a single name, but you have been asked to nominate only those who you know will serve. Do you wish Mrs. Greely's name to go on there, and will she accept?
A Member. I cannot answer that she will accept, but I have no reason to believe that she will decline.

A Member. Mrs. Thompson withdraws her withdrawal.


A Member. Yes.

Reader. Mrs. Goodloe.

Chairman. The Chair would like to have the person nominating Mrs. Goodloe answer if she will serve.


Chairman. Will she serve?

Mrs. McLean. Doubtless.

Reader. Miss Anna Maxwell Jones. Mrs. Shepard, of Chicago. Will she serve?

A Member. I desire to say that Mrs. Fairbanks is an earnest worker in the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter of Indianapolis. She will transfer all her interest and working force and ability to this Society, and you will never regret it if you vote for her. She is the wife of a United States Senator.

Reader. Mrs. Thurston, wife of Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, nominated by Mrs. Nash. Mrs. Marvin C. Stone, of the District of Columbia. Will she serve?

A Member. She will.

Reader. There are a few names still pending, Mrs. Shepard, of Chicago; Miss Anna Maxwell Jones, and Mrs. E. G. Putnam, of New Jersey.

Mrs. Peck. The Continental Hall Committee for 1897 is not yet appointed? I think I am correct—

A Member. Miss Jones will serve.

Chairman. Have you sent up any nomination that you did not see there before the nominations were closed?

Mrs. Buchanan. Mrs. Tittmann’s name. Mrs. Tittmann will serve.

Mrs. Tittmann. Oh, no! I will not serve. Do I understand that it is my name?
Mrs. Nash. Is the name of Mrs. Crabbe there? I do not see it. Yes; it is.

Chairman. Now, is this list to your satisfaction?

Mme. Von Rydinsvard. I would like to ask a question for the benefit of the whole Congress. In voting for nineteen Vice-Presidents General do we follow the rule which was followed last year, that eight of them must be from the District.

Chairman. We hope so.

Mme. Von Rydinsvard. I ask simply to help the ladies in a choice.

Chairman. And from this list you will only write nineteen on your ballot.

Miss Forsyth. I think the ladies should understand that a number of the names that are upon that list are recorded from the State where they belong, but are really persons who will be living here—most of them, nearly all are.

Reader. Ladies, a request has come to the platform that the result of the election on First Vice-President General should be announced. It has already been announced, but it will be announced again for the benefit of those who were not present. Mrs. Rose F. Brackett was elected.

Chairman. Are there any further corrections to this list?

A Member. Is Mrs. Goodloe’s name on that list? Will it be put up?

Chairman. It will. I think they are making an extra list over there.

A Member. Can a State Regent be a Vice-President General?

Chairman. Not at the same time. Ladies, what is the question that you wish answered?

A Member. Can a Chapter Regent be a Vice-President General at the same time that she is a Chapter Regent?

Chairman. The question is asked whether a Chapter Regent can be a Vice-President General at the same time she is a Chapter Regent?

"Yes!"

Chairman. She can not. The nominations have been closed for some time by your vote.

Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky. Mrs. Lindsay lives in Washington, but is from Kentucky.
A MEMBER. Mrs. Maddox, of California, is represented on that list.

CHAIRMAN. It must be erased because she is a State Regent.

MRS. NOBLE. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. M. F. Thompson, of New Jersey. She is a niece of the late Chas. M. Brown, whom we all knew and loved.

A MEMBER. I move that the ballots be collected and that we adjourn until to-morrow morning.

CHAIRMAN. The ballots will be collected when you have finished the writing of the nineteen names on each one. When that is done the tellers will collect your ballots. The order of business for this evening is a continuation of the nominations and election of officers at 7.30.

MRS. PECK. You made a special order for the discussion of the Magazine to-night, therefore, the election of officers cannot be continued unless there is a unanimous vote to decide to continue that election.

A MEMBER. I move that we continue the election.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion to continue your election. Is there any objection to this? All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." Motion lost.

MRS. PECK. Then, Madam President, there is another dilemma. We make the order of the day for Friday the reading of the State Regents Reports.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, will you remain and find out what the business is for this evening and to-morrow. The special order for this evening was the discussion of the American Monthly Magazine.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. I presume, ladies, there is not one here who has not made up her mind what she wants to do, and there is no reason why you could not settle every bit of it in one hour and go on with the election of officers.

MRS. FITZWILLIAM. I would suggest, Madam Chairman, that we postpone this until to-morrow morning. It would give us more time to count the ballots.

CHAIRMAN. There has been an objection to setting aside the regular order of business, and business for to-night will be the
discussion of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Does that meet with your approbation?

Cries of "Yes! Yes! No!"

Mrs. Peck. I didn't object. I simply called attention to a fact. On Monday evening I made a motion or suggestion that the reports of the State Regents be placed on Friday. I am perfectly willing to have my own go over, even to have it placed on file and copied. I presume others will be willing. The order of the day on Friday is the reading of State Regents reports.

Chairman. The order of business for to-morrow, Friday, is the reading of State Regents reports, unless those reports can be postponed and printed in the Magazine.

Mrs. Peck. I move that the reports of the State Regents, so far as they are willing to have them so disposed of, be placed on file and printed.

Seconded.

Miss Chenoweth. People are leaving the hall, Madam Chairman.

Chairman. We cannot prevent their leaving the hall.

Reader. "Resolved, That the State Regents waive the reading of their reports at the time appointed on the programme in order to give more time for the consideration of business."

Mrs. Churchman.

Seconded.

Mrs. Hogg. Has a motion been made to that effect?

Mrs. Peck. There is only this difference. I wished my motion to be a conditional one. There may be a State Regent who feels it her duty to read her report.

Mrs. Hogg. I second the motion if it has been made.

Chairman. Are you ready for the question? Read the motion for information.

Reader. "Resolved, That the State Regents waive the reading of their reports at the time appointed on the programme, in order to give more time for consideration of business."

Mrs. Peck. My motion was more, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. Churchman. Mrs. Peck's motion says "be placed on file and printed." As my motion was written, in order to expedite matters, we sent that up. Will you please add it?
CHAIRMAN. "Placed on file and printed." Are you ready for the question. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. Draper. I move that we make the election of officers the special order of the day for tomorrow morning.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the special order of the day for tomorrow be the continuation and election of officers. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no."

Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky. Madam Chairman, this would require a two-thirds vote.

CHAIRMAN. The vote will be taken. All in favor of making the special order of the day for tomorrow the election of National Officers will rise. Please take your seats. Those opposed will rise. The motion is carried. The order of the day for tomorrow will be the election of National Officers. The question is asked, what is the order of business for tonight? Do you not understand that tonight is the discussion of the American Monthly Magazine?

Cries of "Yes! Yes!"

Mrs. Fowler. I would like to know if there is any time for the consideration of the rest of the revision of the constitution. There are a great many whose work depends largely upon it, and who are obliged to go home tomorrow or Saturday morning. Was there not a time to be assigned for the consideration of this?

CHAIRMAN. To-night is assigned to the discussion of the American Monthly Magazine and to-morrow to the election of National Officers. The order for to-night has been made the discussion of the American Monthly Magazine.

Mrs. Fowler. The ladies say it was assigned for this evening. A great many so understood it.

CHAIRMAN. A motion to adjourn has been made. All in favor of adjourning to 7.30 will say "aye;" contrary, "no." Carried.
Evening Session, Thursday, February 25, 1897.

Congress called to order at 7.45, Mrs. Brackett in the Chair.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair takes great pleasure in presenting Madam Decca.

Madam Decca sang "A Tribute to Lafayette," and responded to an encore with "Dixie."

CHAIRMAN. The business for this evening is the discussion on the American Monthly Magazine.

Mrs. WALWORTH. Madam President, is a motion in order? I wish to make a motion that the amendments to the constitution and the revision be taken up immediately at the close of the elections tomorrow, whatever time that shall be.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the report of the Revision Committee and amendments to the constitution be taken up immediately after elections tomorrow for discussion. Are you ready for the question?

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried. The amendments and the report of the Committee on Revision will be taken up tomorrow immediately after election. The business before you this evening is the American Monthly Magazine. A motion is in order to bring the business before the house.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Mrs. President, I did not expect to make a motion. I did not wish to make this motion, but I do it for the purpose of bringing the business before the house; therefore, I move to abolish the American Monthly Magazine.

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to this motion?

Cries of "No! No!"

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to this motion?

"No! No!"

Mrs. BALLINGER. Mrs. President, I don't know why—I should think the house would allow that motion to be withdrawn.

CHAIRMAN. There is no objection to withdrawing this motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I have asked it for the purpose of bringing it again.
Mrs. Wooton. I would like, ladies, to say a few words in favor of the American Monthly Magazine.

Chairman. Can you not make it in the form of a motion, and we will have it in the regular way?

Mrs. Wooton. Well, it can be called a motion. I move to retain the American Monthly Magazine.

Chairman. Is there a second?

Seconded loudly.

Chairman. The question is before you.

Mrs. Wooton. May I speak now to my motion? This American Monthly Magazine is probably of more value to us than anything else, and if we give it up we may be more than sorry that we have done so. With a Society of 18,000 women it seems to me as though we ought to have an official organ. This Magazine keeps us in touch with the doings of the National Board, the deaths of those belonging to our Society; it tells us what different Chapters are doing. It seems to me that we get a great deal for one dollar a year, and I think it ought to be kept up. I do not know how much it does cost the Society, but it ought to support itself most undoubtedly. Now, ladies of the Congress, a little conservatism will not hurt us. Let us begin conservatism by retaining the American Monthly Magazine.

Mrs. Walker. I heartily endorse the sentiment of the lady who has just taken her seat. The size of this Society is surely a sufficient guaranty to keep that American Monthly before us in a most interesting manner. We surely can save enough throughout the year to pay one dollar for the American Monthly Magazine, and it brings to us all the information we wish. I heartily approve of the sentiments of the lady who has just spoken.

Miss Ives, of Connecticut. I would like to bear a personal word of testimony to the value of the American Monthly Magazine. Nothing has given me so deep an interest in the Society, and in the midst of a very busy life I never omit one page of it, and the first thing I turn to is the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Management.

Mrs. Alexander. In spite of intense interest in the Daughters I have been delinquent and never subscribed for the Maga-
zine, but my breath was almost taken away at the idea of its being suspended, and I should like at once to subscribe.

Mrs. Crozet. If we do not find the Magazine good enough we had better give a little more and it will be better. Instead of $3,000 give $10,000 to it.

A Member, from New Jersey. I wish to say on behalf of the entire New Jersey delegation that we all thoroughly appreciate the American Monthly Magazine, and feel that we could not do without it. We would rather have it increased in size than otherwise. We enjoy the minutes of the Board, and we feel that we would rather have the proceedings of the Board as they are than have them presented in leaflet form and sent to us. They will reach more people and be of more interest.

Chairman. Any further discussion on this subject?

Mrs. Ballinger. Figures should never lie; therefore, when I get the report of the Magazine Committee here, or the financial report of the Magazine, I know that the Magazine is not needed in this Society, because with a membership, say something over 18,000, it says the subscriptions to the Magazine were (I quote only in rough numbers) perhaps 2,400, that the Magazine costs us $6,000 a year for 2,400 members who pay $1.00 apiece for the support of the Magazine. Now, then, what do you do with the 15,600 women who never touch it nor subscribe one penny to it? We are forced to take out of our treasury this $4,000, or over $3,000, and expend it for the purpose of sending that Magazine out to 2,400 members out of a Society of 18,000. I ask you, what sort of business management that is? If that organ supported itself I would say heartily, send it out. I make no criticism upon the matter of the Magazine. Now, then, you know that this Congress, by a vote two days ago, authorized the Board of Management to take out of the Magazine the proceedings of the Board, to send them out in leaflet form. Therefore your prime factor in regard to this Magazine has been taken away. Now you advocate going on printing it and sending it out for the historical matter it will contain, and possibly some notice of the different Chapters in the country, which is not of vital importance to us. I have talked with so many ladies who thought, as I do, that upon a purely business basis that Magazine should be
abolished until this Society would support it, that I am surprised at the opinion expressed here to-night, and conclude, of course, that every person is against myself as a subscriber to the Magazine. I wish that some of my supporters were here. They are a little late coming in, but I have plenty of them.

Mrs. Burhans. I would like to say a word in response to some of the suggestions made by the last speaker. I want to start with the statement that our Society, individually and collectively, want and need the Magazine, and it does seem to me that the fact of the small circulation—the comparatively small circulation of the Magazine, as compared with the large number of women who compose our Society, is no argument whatever for giving up the Magazine. It seems to me, as I said before, that it is a very strong argument why we should rally around the Magazine, and every Daughter, every one of us, do our utmost to increase the circulation of the Magazine, which I know very well such a large proportion of our Daughters want and need. I am staying at the headquarters of our Society, where I always stay, because I want to come in contact with the Daughters from all over the land, and I have spoken over and over again—I think I have talked with dozens of women at the Riggs House about our Magazine, and I have yet to meet a woman who wants to give it up. We must remember that out of the large number of members we have in our Society, we have—(will some one please tell me how many have entered our Society during the past year?) six thousand members during the past year—and I believe that a very small proportion of this large additional membership have even heard of the Magazine. As many as a dozen Daughters at the Riggs House had never heard of the Magazine at all, until they came to this Congress. I want to make another point in regard to sending out these leaflets. I always cut the official leaves the first thing I do. I want you to understand why we have voted to-day that that motion which was made and carried, is under reconsideration to-night, and I hope we will reconsider. I hope that no one of us want the proceedings of our Board meetings published; we want the minutes and minutes, as we all know and understand, are records of the official actions of those meetings, and not of the deliberations, of every word said
and done. We want our Magazine. Let every Daughter do her best and utmost to increase the circulation of our Magazine, which I know is wanted by thousands of women in our Society.

Mrs. Wooton. I rise to a point of information. These minutes which were to be printed on leaflets and distributed, I understand, were to be distributed immediately after the meeting of the Board?

Chairman. Yes.

Mrs. Wooton. Now, minutes are not official until they are presented to the next Board and received.

Chairman. The mover of this motion requested that they be called the proceedings of the Board of Management.

Mrs. Wooton. But if they are to be accepted and corrected by the next Board of Management, how will we know anything about their accuracy?

Mrs. Ballinger. I move to lay it on the table.

A Member. I thought that the Society was to preserve historical records, to study the history of the country, bring out hidden literature in our homes. I happen to know that one article in that Magazine brought from all over the land to the author regarding branches of families which he had spoken of; it took it into houses where they were not connected with the Daughters of the American Revolution, and led to the consideration of becoming members of this organization. We certainly ought to be able, 18,000 strong, to support this Magazine and many women who are ready with their pen, and many women have cases of private and very valuable documents, and they can be put in this Magazine in such shape that we all can see them. There are very few historical magazines in America. We know that Mrs. Lamb’s magazine has ceased to exist. There is nothing in the nature of our Magazine published. Can we make this Magazine pay for itself if the expense is $3,000? That question has been asked.

Miss Johnston. I would like to say a word to the Magazine. It is not for the people who can have every other magazine that it is so important. It is for the outlying districts, or people of moderate means, to whom it comes as a messenger, bringing
news from all over the country, from every Chapter; not only that, but reviving an historical interest, apprising them of old letters; . . . . . . But spend more money on it and you will have a magazine which will be worthy of the Society. If you want to build up the Magazine, it is bad business—it is very poor business not to patronize it. Perhaps if you did you would get returns, but let us keep our Magazine.

Mrs. Boynton. I think that the lady from Virginia has proven by what she has said that we can keep the Magazine, that we ought to keep it, that we ought to make it historically better. I happen to know that in some of the Western States the Registrars of the Chapters depend upon the genealogical paragraphs. Certainly these historical articles ought to make the Magazine of great value to all members of the Society. There is no attack on the Magazine when you say the minutes ought to go to the Chapters separate from it. I have said all that I can about sending out the uncut proceedings to the members. I have thought of this thing ever since the Magazine was given to the Society. I believe if we would try it for one year it would increase the intelligence of the voters, that they would come here and not have such a struggle as to whom they should put upon the Board. And I do believe that it could be made a success without these proceedings. Then in regard to the pamphlet form—as for the Chapters not hearing them, it would be a very easy matter for every Chapter Regent to have a called meeting of her Chapter for the purpose of reading these minutes, and if the members of the Chapter did not care enough about the proceedings of the Board to come to a called meeting to hear them read, I do not think they have any right to vote for the officers in this Society. Now, why is it whenever we speak of sending out the full proceedings of the Board it is immediately thought to be an attack upon the Magazine? It had never entered my head. And as to the expense of it, this Society of 17,000, probably 20,000 by next year, if it increases as it has increased, . . . . . . it does seem as though instead of making an outcry against the expense, you would want to put your money into that which is going to do you the most good, and certainly if each member of the Society has cause to approve the officers that you are called here to elect, and if in addition to that it
gives you historical articles and gives you registrar articles—it does seem as if you ought to maintain it. If there is any better way to put it, why then find it out, but try this first, try it for one year.

Mrs. White. I want to say for the Magazine that I think we do need it and do want it, and if every one of the 2,400 would get two more Daughters to take it, it would be more than self-supporting. Besides that, I want the minutes. I do not think we want the Magazine if we don't get the minutes. I don't care for the proceedings.

Mrs. Jewett. I want that Magazine. I want it for the historical part; I want it for the minutes. It is the only way I have of finding out about these ladies who are sitting in the boxes. If there is anything disagreeable in the minutes I don't want it put in. Now, the lady on my left spoke of some means of letting the members know with regard to the minutes. In Chicago we pay a very high price for the hall we occupy every meeting we have. If the Chapter Regent must have a special meeting for the purpose of reading those minutes we must pay a large sum for the privilege. It would be far cheaper for us to pay a higher price for these pamphlets and have them sent to us individually, and I am confident that the Chapter Regent could never get her entire Chapter of 499 women present to hear the minutes read, which would take up a whole afternoon. Such a thing could never occur in our busy city. I want the Magazine. Now, I have a suggestion: Suppose every State and Chapter Regent do all she can to increase the circulation of the Magazine; suppose then, that the Secretary of the Chapter be made the agent, the special agent of that Magazine—but keep the minutes in the Magazine.

Mrs. Bassett. I am very much afraid, Madam Chairman, that Pennsylvania's position on this question will be misunderstood if she remains silent. This part of Pennsylvania is thoroughly in love with the Magazine. We cannot do without it. As an official organ it has proved its usefulness. We want the minutes; we must have them. As a historical Magazine it has proved its usefulness. Testimony has come from various parts of this house as to its usefulness along that line; also in the line of genealogy. The fourth point which is
under consideration is the financial. I believe that the burden of proof is upon this Congress. We must prove that it has been a failure. If it has, the fault is ours because we have not supported it. I would suggest that each one take under consideration this subject, where does the trouble lie? It lies with the Chapters, the individual members of the Chapters. We need to encourage the Magazine, not to detract from its merits. Let us duly appreciate its merits. Think of its virtues; think of its helpfulness, and then reason whether we can do without the Magazine.

Miss Chenoweth. I wish to speak in favor of the Magazine. I do not think the Daughters ought to take any step backward. It is a dignified organ, and I think we ought to maintain it.

Mrs. Lyons. I would like to make an apology to Mrs. Jewett. I did not hear her and did not see her, or I should never have offered her the discourtesy of interrupting her or you. I would like to ask a question of whoever moved that the proceedings of the Society should be sent out to the Daughters three days after the Board meetings. Now if they are sent out three days after the meeting, uncorrected and unverified, when the Board meets and verifies those proceedings, is the second edition of corrected and approved minutes also to be sent out? We are supposed to be furnished for record unverified statements, and I would like to know what her idea was, if she will kindly tell us.

Mrs. Boynton. I am very happy to do so. My motion never contained the words "three days after;" it said "immediately after."

Chairman. "Immediately after."

Mrs. Greve, of Cincinnati. It seems to me that an organization that is national in its character should have an organ. It is the only mode that we can have of communicating with the distant Chapters and States. We get the history that especially pertains to our Society published. We might write so ably, but no organ would publish it for us, therefore it would only reach the ears, or the eyes of very few. It is helpful genealogically in many ways, and if it has failed financially the Daughters of the American Revolution are alone to blame. They should come forward and subscribe for it. There is
plenty of means in our Society. As a body we are not poor women, and we certainly could afford one dollar a year apiece to support our own organ.

Miss Temple. I am more than pleased to hear these comments favorable to our Magazine this evening. Last year I had the pleasure of speaking a word in praise and appreciation of it. I happen to have had experience with the magazine, or the official organ of another large body of women, the organ of the Federation of Women's Clubs, and when I know the difficulties under which we have labored and struggled, I must say to you, for your own satisfaction, that you do not realize, you do not appreciate how fine and how good a Magazine you have, and how successfully it has been carried on. In the first place it seems to me that these comments and criticisms that have come out resolve themselves into two points, the price of $1.00 and the minutes. The price of $1.00 is a point in favor of our Magazine. That makes it available to every member of this great and wonderful organization of women, and every woman in this organization should have that Magazine. On the question of the minutes, the fact that they are not so large and so extensive is easily explained. We are too busy in this generation to read every detail that passes in a body of women whom we choose here and entrust with the management of this organization. We have our individual work to do. We have appointed some one else to do this work for us. We simply want to know the result of this work. We want it in the concise and short form in which we receive it.

Dr. McGee. Several references have been made this evening to the fact that the Daughters do not take the Magazine. It is distressingly true that 2,500 subscribers, both in and out of the Daughters, is a very small proportion to our membership. Nearly three years ago, when the Magazine Committee was first ordered, I had the honor of being appointed chairman of it. I have been upon it each successive year since then as chairman. The first year the committee sent a circular written in as stirring words as they knew how to put together to every Chapter of the National Society and to the State Regents, appealing to them to subscribe, and there were other details which were presented to the Society in that circular. The sec-
ond year we reduced the price to one dollar, in the hope that that would cause the Daughters to subscribe. The third year, the year just past, in July, some sample pages were sent to every member of our Society, so that it could no longer be said that the Daughters did not know that we had a Magazine. Now, when a member is elected, a folder is sent to her, giving some statement in regard to the Magazine, so that if she does not know there is a Magazine it is her fault. We hoped that those sample pages would have a great effect in increasing the subscription list, and they did have considerable effect. One reference was made in the report of the Editor, to which I wish to speak one moment. That was that the "Spirit of Seventy-Six" and the "American Historical Register" had long been trying to obtain recognition as our official organ in the place of our Magazine. It is true that the Magazine Committee received a proposition from the "American Historical Register," but it was received first before the Congress, for the committee had reported . . . . . . . . . . because it did not think Congress wanted it.

Mrs. Lockwood. In regard to that, it is the first time really that there has been any concession that they did make a proposition. That it came officially I did not know until now. That it came unofficially to several members I have known many times.

Dr. Harrison. Madam President, the trouble, I think, with our Magazine, that it has not more subscribers, is because it is not a live one—not up to date.

Miss Brazier, of Massachusetts. I desire to cordially endorse everything that has been said here in favor of retaining our American Monthly Magazine. A copy of the March number I now hold in my hand. I like it from cover to cover, particularly the part relating to Chapter work. Every Chapter Regent likes to know what other Chapters are doing. It seems to me what you need is circulation. The only way to accomplish this is to keep up our energy toward that end.

Miss Harding, of Pittsburg. The American Monthly Magazine has great possibilities. I do not like the Magazine from cover to cover. I believe in printing the minutes of the
Executive Board. I think that, with the Chapter work, is the most interesting part of the Magazine, for in that way we interest people; but I do not believe in genealogical and ancestral anecdotes, and until they are omitted the Magazine will not be a success.

Mrs. Lockwood. I would like to say, in reply to Dr. Harrison, it is rather impossible, ladies, that a historical magazine should be up to date, and more especially when the line was drawn that we should not have anything later than 1860. There have been some excellent articles sent to the Magazine that had to be declined because they referred to a date below that. I have never dared put anything in that was any fresher than 1860. That is my reply to Dr. Harrison.

Chairman. The Chair will say to the ladies, that you are much more readily recognized when you do not come down to the platform.

Mrs. McWilliams. I have tried half a dozen times, Madam Chairman. We have been discussing this subject now one hour. I move the previous question.

Mrs. Ballinger. My motion to table was before the house before that, Mrs. Chairman.

Chairman. That motion was not entertained.

Mrs. Ballinger. I should like if you would give me two opportunities instead of one. My friends have not come in yet.

Chairman. Ladies, the previous question has been moved. Is there a second?

Cries of "No! No!"

Chairman. The previous question has been moved. Is there a second?

A Member. Will you state the previous question?

Chairman. That the American Monthly Magazine be retained.

A Member. May I offer an amendment to it?

Chairman. The main question was asked for. You know what it is, the previous question. Are you ready for the vote on the previous question?

A Member. May it be read, Madam Chairman?

Chairman. "Move to retain the American Monthly
If there is no second the previous question will not be put.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is seconded. It takes a two-thirds vote. Those in favor of the previous question will rise and remain standing until you are counted. The persons now standing in the back of the house will be seated first. The previous question is to stop debate. You know what that is for. Those in favor of the previous question will rise. Be seated, not that you are counted, but that we have a pretty good idea. Those opposed to the previous question will rise. The Reader will now present the main question.

READER. That the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be retained.

CHAIRMAN. The main question is before you for your vote. All in favor of this motion, that the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be retained, will say "aye;" contrary, "no." We will retain the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Any other questions that you wish to discuss are now in order.

Mrs. WHITE. I want to know (interrupted.)

CHAIRMAN. The Chair hopes that you will formulate a motion and send it to the Chair. Write your motion, please, and send it up.

Mrs. BOYNTON. When I offered my motion to have the uncut proceedings sent to the Society I thought I was proposing a very good thing. The Society evidently does not agree with me. I will therefore withdraw my motion.

CHAIRMAN. This motion was put and carried as the will of this house, and cannot now be withdrawn unless there is unanimous consent to it.

Mrs. DRAPER. A motion to reconsider was recorded yesterday, the motion to reconsider Mrs. Boynton's motion, and I think that the Chair stated that that motion to reconsider would be considered this evening, and has not yet been put before you. Is that right?

CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. By unanimous consent Mrs. Boynton can withdraw her motion, and there has been no objection so far.
A MEMBER. I move that the request to withdraw her motion be permitted.
  Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It was recorded that a question for reconsideration would be before you this evening. The Chair entirely forgot that. It is now before you, to reconsider Mrs. Boynton’s motion.

A MEMBER. May we hear her motion?

READER (stating motion from memory). Resolved, That the proceedings of the board shall be published in inexpensive pamphlet form, to be read at each Chapter meeting, copies to be given to the President General—

CHAIRMAN. The resolution which was to be reconsidered must be given exactly. There must not be a word added nor taken out.

MRS. BOYNTON. As it was made verbally and then written, I cannot give it exactly, but I know the word “leaflet” was used. It was that the minutes—and I meant the proceedings—should be sent to every Chapter and State Regent, to be read at a meeting of the Chapter, to be in inexpensive leaflet form, and it was to be done immediately after the Board meetings. I did not say in three days. I said immediately, meaning by that as soon as the three days’ session was closed. The stenographer should put it into her typewritten form and give it to the printer.

MRS. FOOTE. I call for the motion from the stenographic minutes.

CHAIRMAN. The stenographic minutes are not here.

MRS. DRAPER. Inasmuch as this motion, although it was made a special order for this evening, is not here, I move to lay it on the table.

MRS. NASH. It is a special order of the day and cannot be laid upon the table.

MRS. BALLINGER. I would like that clause to be read from Robert’s Rules of Order.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. Can’t Mrs. Boynton withdraw her motion?

MRS. DRAPER. I move to indefinitely postpone the motion.
  Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is now before you. There is a second to the
motion to indefinitely postpone Mrs. Boynton's motion, which I believe you all understand. If you do not, we will explain it to you further. Are you ready for the question?

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this will say "aye," contrary, "no." It is ordered. Mrs. White's motion is now before you.

READER. "I move that the minutes be printed in the Magazine."

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion. It has been seconded. It is now before you for discussion.

Mrs. JOY. I move to add the word "full" before "minutes."

Mrs. LYONS. I move that all motions, whether lost or carried, be recorded in the minutes, and that the names of the persons voting for the motions be also added.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. White, do you accept the amendment?

Mrs. WHITE. If she means the proceedings, I do not.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Joy, of Michigan, moves to amend by putting the word "full" before "minutes." Mrs. White accepts the amendment.

Mrs. WHITE. We all should have the privilege of knowing what you say here in Washington when we are not here.

Mrs. TITTMAN. I would like to offer an amendment to Mrs. Joy's amendment. Mine is an amendment in the second degree. I wish to have it explained, to have it understood, if we vote to publish the full minutes of the Board, that the term "minutes" be defined as simply a record of the work done, the motions offered, whether carried or lost, but not a record of debate.

Mrs. BURHANS. I rise to ask instruction and information. Are minutes minutes? What difference does it make whether we say "minutes" or "full minutes," and do we not work under Robert's Rules of Order and cannot we refer to that and find out what minutes are?

CHAIRMAN. There is a very great difference. Mrs. Tittmann's amendment to the amendment is before you. Mrs. Tittmann will please write that amendment and send it to the platform to be read.
Mrs. Walworth. I rise to make an amendment, but I do not understand whether there is another amendment to the amendment.

Chairman. Mrs. White accepted Mrs. Joy's amendment, and Mrs. Tittmann's amendment is before you.

Mrs. Walworth. May I add an amendment—that a standard of historical accuracy be established in the historical articles in the American Monthly. I would like to explain that amendment if you will permit me. I would say that as the originator of this Magazine—that I edited it for two years, devoting my time almost exclusively to it, and having not only the editing, but the business management also, it was considered, of course, an experiment, and we tried to incorporate a good deal in it, which has been retained, but I will say that I considered that Magazine, up to the very hour that I left it, but as a child, embryo I might say, of what it was to be, and I had at the very time that I withdrew from it—for certain reasons that seemed to me imperative—the plan to incorporate with it the Magazine of American History, which had fallen into other hands after the death of Mrs. Lamb, and it could have been obtained for a very small sum, but the Congress at that time was not in a mood to do anything of that kind. That lady was perfectly correct who said we should be up to date, for this reason, that the methods of treating history, the methods of writing history, the methods of teaching history have changed entirely within a comparatively few years, and in these methods we must be up to date. The accuracy required of every solitary historical statement is extreme at the present time, and we will be under criticism, and just criticism, if we do not constantly reach up into a higher standard in this matter of historical work. I would therefore like very much to see the historical part of the Magazine made a distinct department, and have some method by which every historical article will be verified promptly. I admit that in the Magazine which I myself edited there were errors, because I had not the time or the opportunity to read every single article. I can tell you of one instance—an article which I did not discover until afterwards—in which it was stated that in the War of 1812 the ships steamed up the Potomac, so you will see how necessary it is to be very careful as to what
kind of articles get in. For this reason I would make the
amendment that a standard be established.

CHAIRMAN. Please send it up in writing to be read from the
platform. Will one of the pages please bring that amendment
to the platform? Is there a page on duty?

Mrs. BURHANS. I want to get something before the house
and I do not know how——

CHAIRMAN. Will you wait until we get this out of the way?

Mrs. BURHANS. Will you recognize me at the proper mo-
ment? It is very important that——

CHAIRMAN. For information, ladies, this will be read from
the beginning, Mrs. White's motion. Mrs. White accepted
Mrs. Joy's amendment, consequently it is incorporated in Mrs.
White's motion. Read that first.

READER. "I move that the full minutes be printed in the
Magazine."

CHAIRMAN. Now Mrs. Tittmann's amendment.

READER. That the word "minutes" be defined as a record
of work done, including all motions offered, whether carried
or lost, but not including debate. The amendment to the
amendment, coming from Mrs. Walworth, is that a standard of
historical accuracy be established in the historical articles pub-
lished in the AMERICAN MONTHLY.

CHAIRMAN. We will first vote on the amendment to the
amendment, that is, that a standard of historical accuracy be
established. That has been seconded.

Mrs. FOOTE. It is not an amendment to an amendment pro-
perly.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. It is not an amendment, it is a very good
suggestion.

CHAIRMAN. Will you vote upon the amendment to the
amendment?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I take the same ground, Madam Chair-
man, that Mrs. Foote does. It is not an amendment; it is a very
good suggestion. The Chair should decide whether it is an
amendment or not—whether it is germain to the motion. It
is a suggestion, but how you are going to lay down a law to
make everybody perfect is something that I don't understand
yet.
CHAIRMAN. Are you speaking to Mrs. Walworth's amendment?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Yes. I believe that an editor in reading an article, if she found that there was any point that was not historically correct, would want to make it so, if possible, but mistakes will get in, and when we know that there never has been a book, I was going to say, or a notice published in the world that somebody could not find some fault with it, you will see that you cannot make a law that is going to make these things perfect and expect anybody to live up to it. They will do the best they can, no doubt of it. They do not write it to make it wrong; they never wish to make a mistake.

Mrs. WALWORTH. The amendment is new matter, therefore not suitable. . . . that an amendment may deal with the question in any manner whatever. It may be exactly adverse.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready to vote on the amendment?

Mrs. JOY. Which amendment?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Walworth's amendment.

Miss CHENOWETH. That amendment of Mrs. Walworth's is not germane, therefore it ought to be thrown out.

CHAIRMAN. Does Mrs. Walworth consider it germane to the subject?

A MEMBER. I rise to a point of order, that to a main motion only two amendments are allowed. There are three to this.

CHAIRMAN. No, Mrs. White accepted Mrs. Joy's amendment. Mrs. Tittmann's is an amendment and Mrs. Walworth's is an amendment to an amendment.

Mrs. Joy. In what manner does it refer to Mrs. Tittmann's amendment at all?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will rule that it is not in order, and in so doing hopes to get to the principal motion. What we want is to discuss these matters in an intelligent way. Mrs. Tittmann's amendment.

READER. "The word 'minutes' to be defined as a record of work done, including all motions offered, whether carried or lost, but not including debate."

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to this amendment?

Seconded.
Mrs. BALLINGER. I would suggest that there be no motion received for publishing the motions that are lost. They are of no value whatever, and I think they are never recorded.

Mrs. TITTMANN. It seems to me that frequently motions that are lost are the record of an infinite amount of labor.

CHAIRMAN. That is true. Are you ready for the question on Mrs. Tittmann's amendment? Read Mrs. Tittmann's amendment.

READER. "The word 'minutes' to be defined as a record of the work done, including all motions offered, whether carried or lost, but not including debate."

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this amendment will say "aye;" contrary "no." The ayes have it; the amendment is carried. We will now have the motion as amended.

READER. "I move that the full minutes be printed in the Magazine, the word 'minutes' to be defined as a record of work done, including all motions offered, whether carried or lost, but not including debate."

CHAIRMAN. That is the motion as amended. All in favor of the motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried. Mrs. Nash, Vice-President General, will take the chair.

Mrs. NASH. Ladies, before assuming the chair I wish to say if I had known that Mrs. Brackett wanted me up here for this purpose I would not have come. But I have so much confidence in this able body I am sure you won't let me "fly the track." I shall trust to you to keep me straight.

Mrs. BURNS. Will you kindly let me state what I want to get before the house? I want to ask that every Daughter of the American Revolution in this house, including those in the gallery, who are willing, to rise, and by so doing we pledge one to another that we will use our utmost endeavor during the coming year, before we meet in the Congress of 1898, to secure a half-dozen (six) subscribers to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. There is nothing binding, only we will each of us try; we will make an effort to secure half a dozen. It would be just a little informal pledge that we make one to the other that we will try.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion already before the house.
READER. "I move that a subscription list be opened during this Congress, and that every Daughter who is not already a subscriber to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE add her name, if possible, to that list at this time."

MRS. BURHANS. That does not cover the ground in mine. Can you not offer that as an amendment?

MRS. LOCKWOOD. While she is writing her motion I wish to say that one lady who has been a member of our Society for about six months has already brought in and has sent in eight subscribers. That is Mrs. Smith, of Milford. "Go ye and do likewise."

Mme. von RYDINGSVARD. It is my motion that has just been read, and while I thoroughly agree with Mrs. Burhans (?) there is no time like the present time. Let us open a subscription list until we can do better.

MRS. ALEXANDER. May I be allowed to head that list of 16,000?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Burhans, is your motion to be put as an amendment or as an original motion.

MRS. BURHANS. You suggest how it should be.

CHAIRMAN. If you wish to make it as a separate motion—

MRS. BURHANS. I will make it as a separate motion.

CHAIRMAN. Then this motion will be disposed of.

READER. "I move that a subscription list be opened during this Congress, and that every Daughter who is not already a subscriber to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE add her name, if possible, to that list at this time."

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded; you have heard the motion. It is now open for discussion.

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

A MEMBER. Please state the motion.

READER. "I move that a subscription list be opened during this Congress, and that every Daughter who is not already a subscriber to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE add her name, if possible, to that list at this time."

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

"Question! Question!"
CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this question will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion seems to be carried; the motion is carried.

MRS. CHRISTOPHER. I would suggest that the members pledge themselves to three subscribers. I certainly will.

CHAIRMAN. Will you write your motion, please, and send it up.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. Now that this motion is carried I should like to know how we are going to do this.

CHAIRMAN. That is for you to suggest, as mover.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. Each member might write her name and pass it up, by the pages, to the Chair.

A MEMBER. I should like to ask when the report of the National University Committee and other reports will come before the house.

CHAIRMAN. I regret that it is impossible for me to state.

MISS DESHA. Madam Chairman, last year I moved that we extend the right hand of fellowship to the Daughters of the Revolution, who asked that we unite with the Daughters. That question has been discussed in the Board of Management, and I think referred to this Congress. We have invited the President and some of the members here, and they have been waiting all the week long for this question to be brought up.

MRS. COWLES, of Boston. May I be recognized as soon as the motion before the house is disposed of?

READER. Mrs. Burhan's motion. "I move that each and every Daughter present who is willing to make an earnest effort to obtain six subscriptions to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE during the coming year, will indicate this willingness by rising."

Amendment by Mrs. Christopher, "Instead of six subscribers be pledged by each Chapter Regent, that three be substituted."

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, you have heard the motion and the amendment is now before you for discussion or for action.

MRS. EARLE. I cannot see that it needs any discussion.

"Question! Question!"

READER. That the word three be substituted for six.
CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this amendment will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion seems to be carried.

MRS. BURHANS. I am perfectly willing to have it three, if six seems at all oppressive. It doesn't seem so to me.

CHAIRMAN. The motion has been carried. Your motion, as amended, will now be put.

READER. "I move that each and every Daughter present who is willing to make an earnest effort to obtain three subscriptions to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE during the coming year will indicate this willingness by rising."

CHAIRMAN. Those in favor of the motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." Those in favor of this motion will rise. Carried.

A MEMBER. This motion is very much more important—

CHAIRMAN. This matter of the Magazine came up as the special order of business, consequently it must be disposed of before anything else.

MRS. COWLES. I move that we discuss the question of the union of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Daughters of the Revolution at once.

CHAIRMAN. Wait one moment.

MRS. WALWORTH. I wish to know if the business of the Magazine is entirely finished.

CHAIRMAN. Would you not like your motion, which came up as an amendment, now put?

MRS. LOCKWOOD. Would it be in order to ask a question of the Secretary, Mrs. Main, in regard to her work?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair sees no objection.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. If the Magazine is to contain only the motions made, those lost are not to be recorded in the Board minutes, why not apply the same rule to the record of Congress?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair was not occupied by the present occupant when that motion was made. I think that referred exclusively to the Board meetings. I do not think that the proceedings of the Congress were included in it.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. Well, you are talking to Mrs. Main—
CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Main is not here. Do you feel that you have discussed the Magazine sufficiently?
"Yes! Yes!"

CHAIRMAN. Those in favor of taking up the other business will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is carried. I have attempted to find out the order of the day for this evening. The programme has been so changed. I was under the impression that the programme for this evening was the report of the National University Committee. We have already had the report of the Continental Hall Committee. Following that is the report of the National University Committee, report of the Insignia Committee, and the report of the Maumee Valley Committee. By unanimous consent this discussion of the union of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution can now be taken up.

MRS. PECK. The programme for Friday was placed one day in advance, and Friday's programme is to be used today. It was so voted the other evening.

A MEMBER. I ask for information. Hasn't Mrs. Cowles' motion been sent up?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Cowles' motion is now before the house and will be put. The regular order of the day will be found under Friday, in the evening session, but this of course can be made a special order by consent of the house.

A MEMBER. I move that it be made the special order of the day.

MRS. TITTMANN. I do not know if this is in order—if that motion can be amended by offering a substitute one for the suspension of the rules and make it the special order. That requires a two-thirds vote, which is difficult to obtain.

CHAIRMAN. That motion will be put, ladies. Those in favor of the suspension of the rules and taking up the discussion of the union of the Daughters of the Revolution with the Daughters of the American Revolution will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion seems to be carried; the motion is carried. The discussion of the union of the Daughters of Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution is now in order.
Mrs. Walworth. I ask for a rising vote, Madam Chairman.

Chairman. The Chair begs pardon, she should have asked for a two-thirds vote. Those in favor of this motion will rise and remain standing until counted. You understand you were voting on the suspension of the regular order of business? Those opposed will rise and remain standing until counted. The motion is carried. The Reader will read this motion of Mrs. Cowles' in regard to the union between the Societies.

Reader. "I move that we discuss the union of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution at once."

Mrs. Walworth. May I ask the official office of the mover? Is it a Regent?

Mrs. Cowles. Regent of the Boston Tea Party Chapter, of Boston.

Mrs. Walworth. I merely want to state to the house that we have not had a report whether they would be out of order. If there is any one here who can give information as to whether we are acting in good order in the most delightful and agreeable way, but we will have to move very cautiously or we may do something that will jeopardize our charter, therefore I think we must have some information as to whether arrangements have been made to bring this up, as I suppose there is miscellaneous business and the good of the Society, and there may be official action to be reported which will be a basis of any action, so that if you simply want to debate it and talk about it we ought to go into Committee of the Whole, where we do not commit ourselves to any action which would be a hindrance.

Mrs. Lyons. Mrs. Cowles' motion was that we proceed to discuss this union of the Daughters of the American Revolution with the Daughters of the Revolution at once. I cannot see why you cannot discuss it, why we, this Congress, that have superior power over things of that sort, cannot now act on it. Certainly we can discuss it. I am heartily in favor of any union that can be accomplished.
Mrs. WALworth. I move that we go into Committee of the Whole.

Seconded.

Chairman. It is moved and seconded that we go into a Committee of the Whole. Those in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The Chair is in doubt. Will those in favor of this motion to go into a Committee of the Whole rise and remain standing until counted. Those opposed to this motion will rise. The motion seems to be lost; the motion is lost.

Mrs. Cowles. Wasn't my motion before the house and shouldn't it have been put before the motion to go into the Committee of the Whole?

Chairman. It was, and that is the motion on which we have just voted. The Chair is under the impression that the motion was lost. However, it is in order to appeal from the decision of the Chair.

A Member. I would like to ask if it is not in order to now discuss this union of the Daughters of the Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution.

Chairman. That is just what we are doing now.

A Member. I would like to appeal from the decision of the Chair in regard to that vote.

Chairman. The decision of the Chair is appealed from with regard to this. Those in favor of sustaining the Chair will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no." It seems that the Chair is sustained. Mrs. Walworth asked for information on the subject of a committee appointed by the National Board.

Mrs. Walworth. I only wanted information as to whether a time had been arranged for the discussion of this and for the presentation of the case. There is not a woman or an officer of the Daughters of the American Revolution that has had it more closely at heart about this union, or who has worked more earnestly than I have, from the earliest time. I have never ceased to do everything I could for this movement. Now there are a few official facts in regard to it, and as I have seen those papers both in private and public, officially, I should like to say why I have objected to our entering upon a subject of this kind. These two committees, as you probably all know
who have read the Magazine, we have been talking so much
about, the committees met and the report of their proceedings
was in the Magazine. Besides that there was a report of a
committee from the Daughters of the Revolution, signed by a
very large and influential committee, and was then sent to the
officers, their general, the National Officers, what they call
their General Society. That report, as I have understood, was
not accepted, but was rejected, at least it was not accepted.
The committee on both sides had yielded certain points, had
compromised on what was supposed to be a basis of union.
That report was not accepted by the Daughters of the Revolu-
tion. Another paper was sent out by the General Society of
the Daughters of the Revolution, and that paper stated that
the union should be based—now this is as I understand, I am
ready to be corrected—but that is the paper which I have seen
printed and circulated among the Daughters of the American
Revolution, that this union must be based upon a few points
which I shall mention. I think there were others. The first
one was that this Society of the Daughters of the American
Revolution should be called the United Daughters of the
Revolution. (Cries of "No! No!"") Another point was that
the badge of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as
well as that of the Daughters of the Revolution, should be
changed by making a combined badge of the two. Now, I
only give these as some of the points which were sent to the
Daughters of the American Revolution as a basis, while the re-
port of the committee, over which both sides had taken great
pains, and at much expense, and taking the time of the Board
of Management, that report was not received and has not been
presented at this time. Now, when the—(interrupted).

CHAIRMAN. Pardon me, Mrs. Walworth, I am afraid we are
going on in a very unparliamentary way. We are discussing
the question while there is no motion before the house. A
question of privilege has been raised.

MRS. WALWORTH. But I wish to say that there was a mo-
tion made and seconded.

CHAIRMAN. That is true, but the question—

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. My question of privilege
is this, that Mrs. Walworth is stating the basis of that union,
which the Daughters of the Revolution desire to put officially, and inasmuch as I hold an official document from the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, it would seem very much better that this should be read as their official document.

**Mrs. Walworth.** That is what I wanted.

**Recording Secretary General.** That is why I was asking for the question of privilege, but it took a long time to get it.

**Chairman.** The question has been asked in what manner it is official.

**Recording Secretary General.** This document was sent to me by the General Secretary of the Daughters of the Revolution, and begins in this manner: "Basis of union of the Societies of the Daughters of the Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution."

**Chairman.** The date has been requested. Will you kindly state the date of the document?

**Recording Secretary General.** I do not see any date on the document, except that they desire us to consider it at this Congress, but as I have a personal letter here it may throw some light on the subject. Shall I read it?

**Chairman.** If that is the will of the house.

**Recording Secretary General.** I received it about a week before the Congress, but as I received about forty letters a day I cannot say which day this came, but only about a week ago. Do you wish it read through from beginning to end, or only one section at a time?

Cries of "Yes! Yes!"

**Recording Secretary General.** (Reads from manuscript.)

**Mrs. Walworth.** I rise to a point of order. We would like to know if that document has been passed by the General Society Daughters of the Revolution.

**Chairman.** The question which you raised was supported by the house. If the house now wishes that the reading of this document be discontinued, it may easily be done.

**Mrs. Walworth.** I yield to the wish of the house, but I wish it would be understood that this is not an official docu-
ment unless it has passed the Daughters of the Revolution. We have a lady here who has been a Daughter of the Revolution, and can give us some information about it.

Mrs. Earle. Madam Chairman and Daughters of the American Revolution; I have been for three years a member, both of the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution. From the earliest date, when I joined these Societies, and found how closely they were identical in names, in methods of admission, in the eligibility and in every way, I determined to do what was in my power toward uniting them, for a reasonable length of time, and then choose which I wished to remain in. To that end, a year and a half ago, with the aid of some of our best members, I presented a resolution at a meeting called for the special purpose of presenting it to about thirty of my fellow-members of the Fort Greene Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I presented this resolution, asking that we make an offer to unite with the Daughters of the Revolution. I then gave forth to the presiding officers of the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, that if they did not heed, and proceed in a dignified and orderly and proper manner to ask for that, that I should use whatever influence I had to take my Chapter into the Daughters of the American Revolution; believing that to be, as I did from the moment I first investigated it, the first and best and only Society.

A Member. We were reading that letter. We insist upon its being read through.

Chairman. The reason that the interruption occurred was the question asked that Mrs. Earle would explain to us that it was official.

Mrs. Earle. I intend to explain that it is not official.

Chairman. Is it now the wish of the body that the letter shall be continued?

"Yes!"

Miss Pike. Is it very long?

Mrs. Earle. I must say, Madam Chairman and Mrs. Main, I cannot consider it official when it has never been before the Daughters of the Revolution who have subscribed to it.

A Member. Did she not say that she withdrew from the
Daughters of the Revolution with her Chapter? How does she know that it is not official?

Mrs. Earle. I have never withdrawn, and intend to vote for the union, if possible.

Chairman. I am afraid that this discussion is a little out of order. I think we will proceed with the reading of the paper.

Recording Secretary General (continues to read from manuscript)—

BASIS OF UNION.

Basis of union of the Societies, Daughters of the Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution, presented by the Executive Board of the former Society for consideration at the Continental Congress held at Washington, February 22, 1897.

Virginia Swift Sterling,
Corresponding Secretary, Daughters of the Revolution.

I. NAME.

The name of the new organization shall be "National Society of the United Daughters of the American Revolution."

The committee advises this title since the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has the largest membership. It asks the addition of the word "united" to signify that two independent societies have joined their interests.

II. MEMBERSHIP.

(a) Each Society shall accept the membership roll of the other when properly certified by the General Registrars of the respective Societies.
(b) Members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution who have entered on collateral claims shall, if possible, establish lineal claims to revolutionary ancestors.
(c) Membership granted on collateral claims shall not be hereditary.
(d) All future application papers shall be attested before a notary.

III. GOVERNMENT.

The Society of the Daughters of the Revolution asks that the constitution of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution be so amended before union of the two Societies as to provide in the future for a system of State Societies subordinate to the National Society.

The committee advises this in the belief that the system of State Societies tends to broaden the work of the whole Society, promote a closer feeling among the members, and avoids the danger of concentration of power in one locality or in a few hands.

The necessary alteration in the constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution having been made, it is suggested that the details of such change be arranged as follows:
(a) All Daughters of the Revolution Chapters shall become Daughters
of the American Revolution Chapters without change of officers and shall carry on their work as heretofore; they shall establish such conditions of membership to their Chapters as they shall see fit; they shall fix their own Chapter dues over and above the dues payable to the National and State Societies. Initiation fees and annual dues other than Chapter dues shall be paid to the State Treasurers, who shall pay to the National Society the prescribed proportion of such fees and dues. The same rules shall apply to present Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters.

(b) In States where there is at present a Daughters of the Revolution and a Daughters of the American Revolution Regent, as soon as the consolidation of the two Societies is effected, both Regents shall resign office and an election shall be held to fill the office of Regent and the other State offices created by the provision for State Societies. Such State officers shall comprise a Regent, Vice-Regent, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, Registrar, Historian, and Librarian. The first State officers to be elected after consolidation shall be nominated by a committee comprising both Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution members.

(c) All dues to the United Society shall be payable from Daughters of the Revolution members at the beginning of the fiscal year next following union.

IV. INSIGNIA.

The Insignia of the United Society shall be a badge either combining in some way the features of the existing badges of the two Societies or it shall be of entirely new design. In either case the badge shall be uniform, shall not be jeweled, and shall be worn suspended from a ribbon of buff edged with dark blue, ribbed and watered, 1 3/4 inches in width and 1 3/4 inches in displayed length. The colors of the United Society shall be buff and blue, the colors of the Continental uniform.

V. SEAL.

The Seal of the United Society shall be that of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, except—(a) The title within the circle shall read, "United Daughters of the American Revolution 1776-1890." (b) The scroll below the eagle shall bear the legend, "United Daughters of the American Revolution." (c) The motto shall be "Liberty, Home and Country."

VI. PROPERTY OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

(a) Books, relics, documents, records, pictures and the like the property of the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution shall be placed under the care of the United Society, and shall be kept in such place as the National Board of Management shall designate. All such books, relics, documents, records, pictures and the like shall retain their inscriptions as gifts to the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution.
(b) Any sums of money of which the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution may be possessed, and which have been raised for a specific purpose, shall be transferred to the National Treasurer of the United Society to be used for said purpose and no other.

(c) All other property of the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution shall under legal advice be transferred to the United Society for the use and benefit of the same.

This is what they sent as a basis of union.

Mrs. EARLE. I am very glad to explain to you further, pursuant to that resolution which was passed by a three-fourths vote of the Daughters of the Revolution, a committee was appointed for conference. I was at once placed upon that committee and refused to act. After earnest persuasion I . . . . which has been reported in your Magazine. We returned to the city. I then resigned from the committee and refused to take any part in the Daughters of the Revolution. I wish to say to you, and it is perhaps known to every Regent and Secretary in the Daughters of the Revolution, it is not the wish of the best members of the Daughters of the Revolution to change the name of this Society. They like the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is not the wish of the best members of the Daughters of the Revolution to have State organization. They have suffered too much from State organization. I joined these two Societies three years ago. In the three years the Daughters of the Revolution have gained 1,000 members, the Daughters of the American Revolution have gained 10,000 members. The national character of this Society . . . . . . . . . To that the best membership of the Daughters of the Revolution subscribe just as fully as I do. Nor is it the best wish of the Daughters of the Revolution to enter this Society to disorganize it. It is to become part of it, to work with it, and when such a communication is sent as that purporting to come from the rank and file of the Daughters of the Revolution, I protest against it most vehemently. I do not gain from that any great knowledge that this was to come . . . . . nor have I ever heard it from that Board, but the Board of the Society does not always represent the feeling of the Society. And it does not in this case. I am not the only one who has come to your Congress representing a Chapter more largely from Daughters of the Revolution. You
have a representative from Troy. You will soon have from other cities. From Massachusetts one of the very strongest and best Chapters formed has signified to me its intention of doing exactly as our Chapter did in Brooklyn. We did this in Brooklyn simply to do it in the simplest and easiest way. When two great Societies unite and have to see about bills, incorporation and all these formalities, the expense is very great, but by single Chapters doing it in a quiet, dignified way, it is not so great. We have never had before a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Brooklyn, our great city. I cannot go into details now why we did not, but it was simply a local matter which could not be overcome, now all past, at least so represented to me. The better membership realized that it was not best to have two societies. I do not know which one is the better one. It is right, it is dignified, it is proper, it is for the best interests of patriotism and of the great growth of this Society that there should be but one. I would also wish to say to you that there is something of more importance considered and thought of by the better members of the Daughters of the Revolution, and there are very many, many very good ones, and that is something of more importance than whether you shall have an insignia and whether you shall have jewels or not, this name or that name, and that is the aims and future of this Society. I ask you to consider it; take no other action on it, because no other action is necessary, but to think whether you wish a union of these two societies. I shall not speak to you longer, though there are many, many details that I might tell you here and there and everywhere, waiting for the feeling of this Congress [Calls of "Time!"] for then there would not be enough offices to go around. There are always officers in one society or another that do not wish to yield office. That in the Daughters of the Revolution they would have to yield. I beg of you to believe that the rank and file of the members of that Society desire this union, just as I do. (Calls of "Time!") Since I spoke with such authority I thought I must tell you.

CHAIRMAN. The Recording Secretary was asked to produce
a letter. She has that statement and will read it as soon as there is quiet, ladies.

Miss Pike. Is it worth while to waste time on a matter that will not be settled to-night, and have we not more important matters?

Chairman. That is for the Congress to decide, Miss Pike. It is a motion put to the Congress and carried for this matter to be discussed.

Mrs. Peck. I would like to say one word to the ladies, and that is this, to consider the nature of the document we have heard. It is from an organization of 2,000 members to an organization of 18,000 members, and yet you would think the position was reversed. They dictate terms to us.

Mrs. Ritchie. Can't we have the letter without any further delay?

Recording Secretary General. I want to say before I begin to read, that I was a member of the same committee with Mrs. Earle and perfectly agree with her in all she says. Because I am in office and pledged to present this document, I do not wish you to think that I endorse it, but at the same time, as the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution were requested to send to this Society a proposition to be presented before its Congress on February 22, their idea as to the basis of union, I think it is simply a courtesy on our part to finish the reading of the document they have sent, and in order to complete its official character I would like to read this one page which came with it.

_MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, Secretary General._—_DEAR MADAM:_

A special meeting of the Executive Board of the General Society, Daughters of the Revolution, was held this morning, February 9, at the office of the General Society, 156 Fifth avenue, New York City, to consider the replies received in response to enclosed circular.

From the tenor of the replies received, the Executive Board feels warranted in presenting the enclosed plan to the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, recommending it as a basis of union for the two societies, and asks that the same be considered at the approaching Continental Congress.

_By order of the Board,

VIRGINIA SWIFT STERLING,
Corresponding Secretary, General Society, Daughters of the Revolution_
I cannot see how any document can be more official than this.

A MEMBER. Is a motion in order?

CHAIRMAN. That is for the house to decide. What is the motion?

SAME MEMBER. I wish to offer a motion to limit the discussion of the speakers to three minutes. The time is getting very late and we want to hear what everyone has to say, but if we give them an unlimited time—

CHAIRMAN. That motion is eminently in order. Is there a second to it?

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this motion will say "ayes;" those opposed, "no." The motion seems to be carried.

Dr. McGee. I move that it be the sense of this Congress that union of the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution is desirable and should be accomplished. May I speak to that motion?

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to that motion?

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The motion has been made and seconded. Discussion is now in order.

Dr. McGee. In this motion we do not commit ourselves to any plan of union whatever. There is not to be any discussion of the details of union at all. It is merely to get an expression as to whether it is thought desirable by the Society. I have had many conversations on this subject with officers of the Daughters of the Revolution, and I regret very much that they are not here this evening to speak. The question of union has been delayed beyond their expectations and I think the President has returned to her home, but I am sure that the Daughters of the Revolution do not in any wise insist upon the plan of union which is presented here tonight. I am very sure if this Congress would frame a basis of union which they are willing to accept, that it would be presented to the Daughters of the Revolution with a prospect of its acceptance. Therefore, Madam President, in order that we may get the sense of the Congress on the main question, I have moved the resolution which you have heard.

Miss Desha. I think Mrs. Snow, President of the Daugh-
ters of the Revolution, was present when I made my motion to
discuss the question. I agree thoroughly with Dr. McGee. I
asked her questions about the badge, about the . . . and
particularly what they were going to do about collaterals. I
am a collateral. She said that all those details to her were
petty, that it was the union of the Grand Army that she was
working for. I am very much obliged to Dr. McGee for her
motion.

Mrs. West. I would like to say one word in behalf of the
Society of the Daughters of the Revolution of Massachusetts,
as I am a member of that Society. I think Mrs. Earle is mis-
taken. In Massachusetts alone we have between 800 and 900
members. It seems improbable that the whole Society should
consist of only 2,000 members if there are 900 in Massachu-
setts. In regard to this circular, it was sent to every member
of the Daughters of the Revolution, and a public meeting was
called, and at this meeting an expression was had, and it was
voted unanimously at that meeting not to accept the circular.
I think any would be received gladly now and considered
wisely and judiciously, and I think they would accept it with
a great deal of pleasure.

Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky. I move that a committee be ap-
pointed, or elected by the house, to which the matter of basis
of our union be referred.

Chairman. There is already a motion before the house
which takes precedence. The Reader will read the motion.

Mrs. Burhans. I am very much afraid Miss Desha’s saying
she was a collateral will leave a wrong impression upon many
of the Daughters here. I have the lineage books and I have
read Miss Desha’s lines of descent, and it struck me that she
had several lines of lineal descent.

Chairman. The Chairman is afraid that these remarks are
scarcely in order.

Mrs. Burhans. They are very important to say.

Chairman. But there is a motion before the house and we
must confine ourselves to the matter in hand. The Reader will
read the motion before the house.

Mrs. Peck. I rise to a point of information. Will the Chair
request one of the ladies who is in favor of the union to state if they are willing to give up their State organization?

Mrs. Ritchie. Will you allow me to make a motion?

Chairman. There is already a motion before the house.

Mrs. Ritchie. Well then it is an amendment.

Mrs. Alexander. It seems to me that they are simply and very deeply homesick, and all I think we need to say is "come home."

Chairman. The Reader will now read the motion.

Reader. "That it be the sense of this Congress that union of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Daughters of the Revolution is desirable and should be accomplished."

Mrs. Ballinger. I second the motion.

Chairman. Mrs. Ritchie, is your motion an amendment to that?

Mrs. Ritchie. Yes, it is. I will offer it as an amendment. I think the union is very desirable, and I wish to move "that as we have two members, and probably a great many more, of the most valued Daughters of the Revolution now united with the Daughters of the American Revolution, the manner of their uniting with this Society be the basis upon which all future Daughters of the Revolution unite with the Society."

Chairman. Will you write your motion and send it up?

Mrs. Krebs. I move that we vote upon that motion immediately, without any further discussion.

Chairman. An amendment has already been put. Did you call the previous question on the amendment?

Mrs. Krebs. Does this Congress wish to have the Daughters of the Revolution unite with the Daughters of the American Revolution? Now let us find out.

Cries of "Previous Question!"

Chairman. Has it been seconded?

Seconded.

Chairman. The previous question has been moved upon the main motion offered by Dr. McGee. All in favor of the previous question will rise and remain standing until counted. All opposed rise. The previous question is now ordered. It recurs to the main motion "that the union of the Daughters
of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revo-

lution is desirable and should be accomplished." All in favor
of this motion will say "aye," those opposed, "no." The
motion is carried.

MRS. HINKLE. Madam Chairman, I ask the privilege of
reading the report of the Maumee Valley Committee.

MRS. RITCHIE. Do I understand that the acceptance of Dr.
McGee's motion cuts off all further debate?

CHAIRMAN. Not at all, Mrs. Ritchie. I was just going to
put that question. You remember that we suspended the rules.
To adopt the regular order I think requires a two-thirds vote,
does it not? Now, it is the wish of the body to continue the
discussion of this union or shall we proceed with the regular
order of the day?

"Regular order of the day!"

CHAIRMAN. Those in favor of proceeding with the regular
order of the day will say "aye." Ladies, do you understand
what you were voting on just now?
Cries of "No!" and "Yes, we did!"

CHAIRMAN. The order of the day was called for—

MRS. RITCHIE. Now, Madam Chairman, here is a separate
motion.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, we are going to vote now whether we
will take up the regular order of the day or not. Those in
favor will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion seems to
be lost. Mrs. Ritchie's motion is now in order. Mrs. Lyons'
motion comes first. There is a motion before the house which
will be read.

MRS. JUDKINS, of Ohio. When will Mrs. Ritchie's motion be
considered?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Lyons arose first and was recognized, but
had to sit down because she was a little out of order.

READER. "I move that a committee of five be elected by the
house to formulate the basis of the union of the Daughters of
the American Revolution and Daughters of the Revolution."

MRS. BALLINGER. I second it.

MRS. PECK. I move an amendment, the committee to be ap-
pointed by the President General, and election of committee
be deferred until to-morrow morning, when the President General shall be in the chair.

Mrs. Joy. When is this committee to report?

Chairman. That was not stated.

Mrs. Joy. Was it an inadvertence on the part of the mover?

Mrs. Lyons. No. We thought the Congress would decide that.

Chairman. Mrs. Peck, will you write the amendment and send it up.

Mrs. Peck. It has been the custom of this house that a committee should be appointed by the Chair.

Mrs. Boynton. Before the Society adjourns perhaps they may like to hear from our Tellers. Our Tellers are making a splendid record. They say by ten o'clock they will have a report of those twenty, or nineteen Vice-Presidents, whichever it is.

Chairman. I regret that it is out of order. Mrs. Peck’s amendment is before the house.

Mrs. Peck. I withdraw my amendment because I believe that a committee should be appointed by the President General, our real President General, Mrs. Stevenson. I will move to amend by substituting “appoint” for “elect.”

Mrs. Lyons. I do not accept the amendment.

Dr. McGee. I think the President General would be glad to have the Congress do this instead of putting it upon her.

A Member. I move that we adjourn.

Seconded.

Chairman. It has been moved and seconded that we adjourn. All in favor of adjournment will say “aye;” those opposed, “no.” The motion seems to be lost. We will now have the amendment.

Reader. “The committee to be appointed by the President General, and election of committee to be deferred until to-morrow morning, when the President General shall be in the chair.”

Chairman. Ladies, you have heard the amendment. Those in favor of this amendment will say “aye”—

Miss Desha. In appointing a committee it ought to be done so as to give everybody a fair chance. I do not think it is
right to have a committee appointed by the bias of one person, and I do believe that this committee ought to be elected by the house.

Mrs. Ritchie. The President General of this Society is certainly competent to appoint her own committees.

Chairman. Those in favor of Mrs. Peck's amendment will say "aye."

Mrs. Walworth. It is customary to have the President General appoint or select committees, and we represent a very small house here at this time. If this is to be an expression of the sentiment of this Congress we should have the Congress and not a mere handful who have been able to endure this long session.

Chairman. The amendment is now before the house. The ayes were taken, but the noes were not. Those in favor of Mrs. Peck's amendment that the committee be appointed by the President General will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion seems to be carried. A division is called for. Those in favor of the amendment will rise and remain standing until counted—that this committee be appointed by the President General—those opposed will rise.

A Member. It is not understood what we are voting.

Chairman explains the question again.

Mrs. Peck. The question was not understood. They cannot hear anything back there.

Chairman. The motion will be put again.

Mrs. Walworth. I move the yeas and nays on this question.

Chairman. That means a roll call. We will put that question again and take a rising vote. Ladies, we are going to vote again on the amendment. The ladies in the back of the house did not understand what they were voting on.

Mrs. Peck. Will the Reader read the motion again?

Chairman. The Reader will read the motion, and the Chair requests the ladies to be quiet so that they will all understand it.

Reader. "I move that a committee of five be elected by the house to formulate the basis of the union of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Daughters of the Revolution."

Amendment. "The committee to be appointed by the Presi-
dent General, and election of committee be deferred until to-

morow morning, when the President General shall be in the

Chair." That is what you are are voting on.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, do you all understand what you are

voting upon? You are now voting upon the amendment that

this Committee be appointed by the President General. Are

you ready for the question?

MRS. FOOTE. I rise to a point of order. This is not an

amendment, but two distinct motions.

CHAIRMAN. I think your point is not well taken.

MRS. BALLINGER. May I say that it is always the privilege

of the President General to appoint those committees, and I do

not think it would be courtesy at all to the President General

take it out of her hands.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, we will take that vote, because the

Chair is very anxious that vote should be carefully considered

and properly taken. Do you all understand the question?

Cries of "Question! Question!"

MRS. PECK. May I say one word on the amendment? It is

only a matter of precedent, and we are largely governed by

precedent. In all the Congresses I have attended the Presi-
dent General has been allowed to appoint these committees.

A MEMBER. I wish simply to remind my fellow-members of

the Congress that in voting in favor of the amendment they do

not necessarily commit themselves to a committee at all.

CHAIRMAN. Not at all. Simply that this committee be ap-

pointed by the President General. Are you ready for the

question?

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this amendment, that the com-

mittee be appointed by the President General, will rise. You

are now voting that the President General will appoint this

committee. You will be seated. Those opposed to the

amendment will rise. The amendment is carried. The ques-
tion recurs to the motion as amended. The Reader will please

read the motion as amended.

READER. "I move that a committee of five be appointed by

the President General to formulate the basis of the union of

the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters
of the Revolution, the selection of the committee to be deferred until to-morrow morning, when the President General shall be in the chair."

Mrs. BOYNTON. 'I think a committee of five is altogether too small to do such a thing as this, and I wish we could find out what is back of Mrs. Ritchie's amendment. I want Mrs. Ritchie's amendment.

Mrs. RITCHIE. My motion is now an independent motion.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Ritchie's motion is an independent motion.

Mrs. BOYNTON. May we have Mrs. Ritchie's motion before we go to bed?

READER. "I move that a committee of five be appointed by the President General to formulate the basis of the union of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Daughters of the Revolution, and selection of the committee to be deferred until to-morrow morning, when the President General shall be in the chair."

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, you have heard this motion.

A MEMBER. No, we have not.

CHAIRMAN. Will you kindly read the motion again?

READER. "I move that a committee of five be appointed by the President General to formulate the basis of the union of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution, and selection of committee be deferred until to-morrow morning, when the President General shall be in the chair."

CHAIRMAN. Do you understand the question?

"Yes!"

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. Those in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The Chair is in doubt. Those in favor of this motion will rise. Please be seated. Those opposed to this motion will rise. The motion is lost. Mrs. Ritchie's motion is now in order.

Mrs. RITCHIE. I agree fully with our learned Librarian General that it is most desirable. I move that as we have at least two (probably more) of the most valued Daughters of the Revolution now united with the Daughters of the American Revolu-
tion, that the manner of their uniting with this Society shall be the basis upon which all future union is granted.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I second that motion.

CHAIRMAN. This motion has been moved and seconded. Do you understand the motion or do you wish it read again?

"Question! Question!"

Dr. McGEE. I rise to a point of order.

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee, will you state your point of order?

Dr. McGEE. I think, Madam President, that my motion was carried, that the union was desirable of the two Societies. Then how can we vote at the same session only to admit members of a . . . . . Society?

Mrs. RITCHIE. When the Daughters of the Revolution are admitted to the union they are part of the union, and when these ladies avail themselves of our hospitable door, which stands always open to each Daughter of the Revolution, there is the mode of union. We will be glad to welcome every one.

Dr. McGEE. Is a motion in order unless it is rescinded? You cannot counteract it by another motion.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair must think a moment on that. Those motions are not identically the same, Dr. McGee.

Mrs. RITCHIE. I would be only too glad to have the union formed with the other Society as individual members.

Mrs. BOYNTON. We did vote that we wanted to have the union. As I understand it, the vote on Mrs. Ritchie’s motion was the manner of taking them in. Now the other motion said nothing whatever about the manner, it simply said, admit them into the Society. A lawyer who has been consulted about this matter in the District, said positively that after we had received our National Charter and adopted it, that it would be illegal, according to the laws of the District, for two Societies of this kind to unite.

A MEMBER. Speaking a word to Mrs. Ritchie’s motion, it seems to me that is the only way to admit them to our hospitable door. It would hardly seem to me that they would knock for admittance on a door that is so barricaded.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Ritchie’s motion is before you. Shall it be read again?

Cries of "No!"
CHAIRMAN. Those in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion seems to be carried. A division is called. Those in favor of this motion will rise and remain standing until counted. Ladies, do you understand what you are voting upon?

"Mrs. Ritchie's motion!"

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Ritchie's motion.

A MEMBER. May we have it stated again?

CHAIRMAN. It has been requested that the motion be stated again. The Reader will read the motion.

READER. "Resolved, That as we have at least two of the most valued Daughters of the Revolution now united with the Daughters of the American Revolution, I move that the manner of their uniting with this Society be the basis upon which all future union is formed."

CHAIRMAN. Now, ladies, do you understand the question.

MRS. BALLINGER. Will the Chair explain what are the conditions of union?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands it that they shall join individually, and not as a body.

MRS. KNOX. I am in favor of the Daughters of the Revolution coming into our Society, but why should they have an advantage over us? We have each come in individually.

CHAIRMAN. That is the motion that we are just acting upon now, to join as individuals, not in a body. Now the motion will be again put. Those in favor of this motion will rise. Those opposed to this motion will rise. The motion is carried.

A MEMBER. I protest against a part of the Congress voting for the whole Congress on so important a subject as this.

CHAIRMAN. A protest has been entered.

A MEMBER. The Congress is in regular session. Those who are not here should be here if they want to vote.

MRS. BURHANS. I would like to ask if this matter is settled by the fact of our charter, why any further discussion or action upon it. It has been stated that we have legal advice that the whole matter is settled by our national charter.

CHAIRMAN. The matter has also been settled by your vote that they should join us as individuals.
Mrs. Christopher. I move that Mrs. Hinkle's report as chairman of the Maumee Valley Committee, be read and we then adjourn.

Seconded.

Chairman. It is moved and seconded that Mrs. Hinkle's report as chairman of the Maumee Valley Committee, be read and we then adjourn. The Tellers are ready to announce the vote for Vice-Presidents General. Is it the wish of the assembly that it be announced now?

Cries of "Yes! Yes!"

Chairman. The Tellers will now make their report.

Mrs. Fizwilliam. We have the following report to make of the vote for Vice-Presidents General:

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<th>Candidate</th>
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<td>Mrs. Daniel Manning, Albany, NY</td>
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<td>Mrs. Joseph Washington, TN</td>
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<td>Mrs. Levi P. Morton, NY</td>
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<td>Mrs. Wm. L. Lindsay, KY</td>
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<td>Mrs. John N. Jewett, IL</td>
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<td>Mrs. Thomas W. Roberts, PA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan</td>
<td>133</td>
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We thank you for your attention.

Chairman. May I ask the total number of votes cast?

Chairman of Tellers. 351.

Chairman. Isn't it necessary for the vote—the half of 351 is 176, which is the number necessary to elect—
CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS. There are four, then, that have fallen below, Mrs. Robert Hatcher, Mme. von Rydingsvärd, Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Buchanan, the range of these numbers being 171, 164, 136 and 133.

Mrs. DRAPER. Would it not be in order to move that the ladies receiving the greatest number of votes be considered elected—that the Secretary cast the ballot for them.

Cries of "No! No!"

CHAIRMAN. The Chair would not take the responsibility, and would like a motion to come from the house, and would like it to be the voice of the assembly.

Mrs. FOWLER. I move that they be added to the list and made four Vice-Presidents General.

A MEMBER. I object to the consideration of the question.

CHAIRMAN. An objection to the consideration of the question has been raised. That must be put at once and is not debatable.

Mrs. BURHANS. It is unconstitutional. It has been done before, but I claim it is unconstitutional.

CHAIRMAN. What is unconstitutional?

Mrs. BURHANS. The constitution provides that in order to elect an officer it requires a majority of all the votes cast.

CHAIRMAN. An objection to the consideration of the question has been raised. The objection to the consideration of the question is not debatable, and must be put at once. Ladies, do you understand—

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I suppose you remember that question was thoroughly debated; we tried to carry it last year, but had to give it up.

A MEMBER. I move we adjourn.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved that we adjourn. Is there a second.

Loudly seconded.

CHAIRMAN. All who are in favor of this motion will say "aye"; opposed, "no." Carried. Meeting stands adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.
Congress called to order at 10.25, Mrs. Stevenson, President General, in the chair.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, one of the State Regents has sent to the Congress a hymn, an American hymn. The Chair will ask the Daughters to join in singing it. It is by Miss Mary Isabel Forsyth, State Regent of New York.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The minutes of yesterday's meeting will be read. We would like to have quiet, ladies. The Reader will not begin until there is quiet. Are you ready, ladies, for the Reader to begin? We are losing a great deal of time.

READER proceeds with reading of minutes of Thursday.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the minutes, ladies. Are there any corrections?

Mrs. JOY. I do not quite understand that the suspension of the rules was inserted there before we discussed the union of the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution. I think the suspension of the rules was moved to make it a special order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you. That correction will be made.

Mrs. NASH. I was requested yesterday by Mrs. Crabbe, of Washington, to withdraw her name, but failed to obtain recognition. Would it be in order to withdraw her name now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not while the minutes are being discussed. Are there any other corrections?

Mrs. JOY. May I ask if the number of votes Mrs. Brackett received was 307 or 397?

READER. 397.

Mrs. JOY. We understood that the announcement was 307 yesterday.

MRS. BALLINGER. I think 351 votes were cast yesterday.

Mrs. JOY. We simply made the inquiry for information, Madam Chairman.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will give you the number officially. Shall it be reported before the minutes are accepted?
Mrs. Joy. No, Madam Chairman. I only wanted to call the attention of the Recording Secretary General to it.

Mrs. Ballinger. I think if we have more votes recorded than there are cast, of course it will make trouble for us.

Mrs. Fitzwilliam. I have the official report which I read yesterday, at my rooms at the hotel, and will give them to you this afternoon.

President General. Ladies, the Recording Secretary General will make some explanations, please.

Recording Secretary General. I wish to state that the minutes must be prepared hurriedly. When you continue a session until after eleven o'clock at night and convene at ten o'clock the next morning, it is impossible that every single item should be correct; but you all know we have an official stenographer who takes everything, and when those minutes are typewritten and printed, these things will all appear. I think you can all understand the difficulty which I have to arrange these minutes between eleven o'clock at night and ten o'clock the next morning.

President General. The official count is here and will be given.

Reader. The yesterday morning's vote was as follows, ladies: 417 cast, of which Mrs. Brackett received 304, Dr. McGee, 107; scattering, 6, so that these minutes will be corrected to read 304 for Mrs. Brackett.

President General. The minutes are before you. If there is no objection, and the Chair hears none, the minutes will stand approved, as corrected. The next business before you is the election of four Vice-Presidents General.

Reader. These flowers have been presented to Mrs. Lindsay by the Kentucky delegation. [Applause].

Mrs. Hogg. I hold in my hand the charter of the Dial Rock—

President General. Do you rise to a question of personal privilege. If you will come to the front we can hear you. It is necessary to read a few notices first, if Mrs. Hogg will just take her stand.

Reader makes announcements and reads letters regarding
formation of Chapter in Honolulu, also letter from Hon. Joseph E. Washington, regarding the Tennessee Centennial.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In connection with this matter the Chair simply expresses one wish and one hope, and that is, that every State Regent, and every Chapter Regent, and every Vice-President General and the Chair will pledge their support to the National Board of Management to assist in every way within their power in making this a grand celebration.

READER reads letter from General Joseph C. Breckinridge, as follows:

Mrs. A. E. STEVENSON,
President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.

Madam: It may not be immediately practicable to bring the revolutionary soldiery under the care provided by the National Cemetery laws which only include those who died in the last war and in that with Mexico, but it seems that some decorous action by Congress or the patriotic societies in providing for the care and restoration of the public monuments erected in honor of such distinguished men as Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, and Col. Tobias Lear, military secretary to General Washington, and quite a number of soldiers of the American Revolution buried in the Congressional Cemetery to whom private monuments have been erected, might now be taken. Quite a number of these monuments now present a very dilapidated appearance, and if something is not done soon, their epitaphs will be destroyed beyond redemption. An amendment providing for the proper care of these revolutionary monuments has been introduced by Senator Sherman, and I would be glad if you would bring the matter to the attention of your Congress, and aid it in any way they may deem proper.

Very truly yours,

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Miss JOHNSTON. I move that a committee be appointed to attend to this, to memorialize Congress, or whatever is proper, in the matter of preserving and investigating these monuments.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you write the motion?

Mrs. BOYNTON. I would like to offer the following resolution, Madam President: "Resolved, That the Congress express its earnest thanks to the Tellers for their able work, and to their chairman, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, for her systematic and conscientious work."

Seconded.
President General. You have heard the motion, ladies. All who are in favor of it will say "aye;" those opposed "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The motion is carried.

Mrs. Hogg. I hold in my hand the charter of the Dial Rock Chapter, of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. This charter was authorized by a majority of the Board of Management. The charter was sent to me, signed by the President-General and the Recording Secretary General, and sealed with the seal of our Society. I ask the authority of Congress to countersign this document.

President General. You have heard the request of the State Regent of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. McLean. I understood that that matter was left entirely in the hands of the State Regent and the National Board of Management, as is the usual case. I thought that the lady who protested withdrew her protest in a generous and dignified manner. Are we to create the precedent that Congress is to adjudicate on every charter.

Mrs. McCartney. I regret exceedingly to offer this resolution—that this subject should be again brought to your attention. I have no objection to the Dial Rock Chapter of Pittston, but I have an objection to having the constitutional right that was granted me, under the constitution, by a lady—when I raised my protest here the other night I had the documents with me, which I have to-day, to prove that the County of Luzerne was granted to me in 1893 by a special act of the Board of Management, as my territory. Your constitution says, ladies, that when twelve members are gathered together in one locality they may form a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, after authorization by the National Board of Management. We have two ways, Daughters of the American Revolution, of forming Chapters. One is . . . . . . . The other is by the National Board of Management appointing a Regent in a given locality. Now when I became a Daughter of the American Revolution I was the one hundred and forty-fifth member from Pennsylvania. I appeared here in Washington on the 22d of February following as a Regent appointed by the Vice-President General in
Charge of Organization. On the 16th of April following I was authorized by having gotten a sufficient number of members to form my Chapter, to organize my Chapter, which I expected to do on the 19th of April following, but death came and took away the daughter of a valued friend, and that postponed the organization until the 29th of April, 1891, when we organized with thirty members. Then the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization—and I do regret very much here to tell this; I hoped that it was buried and wiped out forever, but it is forced upon me—the then Vice-President General in Charge of Organization asked Mrs. Wm. H. McCartney, would she be the State Regent. Her husband absolutely refused, and I will tell you why. He said, "You are not prominent enough, you are not a capable woman enough, and your family need you, and you cannot take such an office." I wrote to the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, and she wrote back, "I recognize Pennsylvania as too large for any one person. I have four State Regents. I will have Mrs. . . . . . and I will have Mrs. McCartney, of Wilkes-Barre." I have two of the best lawyers of Pennsylvania. I have always had a legal adviser. We looked over the old constitution. There was nothing said about how many State Regents . . . . . I therefore took ten counties and I began my work. The National Board at Washington appointed me a Regent for their work. I went to work, but the Vice-President General then finally was turned out of the Society, and the thing has been confused. Matters ran along and I asked for a charter. I asked for a charter the first of May, but was informed that "we have no money for charters. As soon as we have . . . . . money a charter shall be sent you." Confusion continued until after the conference of 1891, in October. Mrs. Boynton then became Vice-President General. She wrote me sixteen long pages on the legality of my holding Luzerne County. I think myself it was too large—(interrupted.)

A MEMBER. Why is this matter to be brought before the house before we continue our vote?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would seem, ladies, to the Chair
that this question should be referred to the National Board of Management.

Miss CHENOWETH. I move that it be referred to the National Board of Management.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is in order. It is open for discussion.

Mrs. HOGG. I do not think it is worth while to enter into these matters, for it has been brought before the Board before. The only point is this, all actions which are passed by the Board of Management shall be legal and binding until disapproved by Congress if such action did take place; I now ask this Congress to rescind it.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I hope they will.

Mrs. HOGG. . . . . which it is said gave the County of Luzerne autocratic power.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Won't you write it, Mrs. Hogg?

Miss DORSEY. The lady who spoke before Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania, in stating her case gave the reason and the constitutional law for forming Chapters. This case I do not think can come before the Congress, because the constitution distinctly states that where twelve members are living in the same locality they may organize a Chapter; after it is confirmed by the National Board of Management it becomes a Chapter, with the full constitutional power.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Isn't there a motion before the house, ladies? What was your motion?

Miss CHENOWETH. I moved that it be referred.

A MEMBER. I inquired if this matter is in order when we came here to vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Hogg rose to a point of personal privilege. Your motion, Miss Chenoweth—

Miss CHENOWETH. I withdraw my motion, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have this motion if it is ready. We will hear the motion of Miss Johnston.

READER. "That a committee of three be appointed from this Congress to confer with a committee of the Senate and a committee of the Sons of the American Revolution regarding
restoration of revolutionary soldiers' monuments in Congressional Cemetery."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This motion is open for discussion, ladies. It seems as if the Sons ought to do some of this work and not be helped so much by the Daughters.

Miss DORSEY. I move that General Breckinridge's letter be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Relics.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Write your motion, please. We will have Mrs. Hogg's motion.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President, we cannot possibly hear any motion that is before the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, Miss Forsyth says they cannot possibly hear any motion. The audience is perfectly orderly but there seems to be too much talking. Will you please refrain absolutely, ladies, for the good of the cause. Miss Dorsey's motion is before you. The motion is, ladies, that this motion of Miss Johnston's be referred to the Revolutionary Relics Committee. All in favor of the motion of Miss Dorsey will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The letter of General Breckinridge will be referred to the Revolutionary Relics Committee, of which Mrs. Steele is the present chairman. Mrs. Hogg's motion is in order next.

READER. "I move that the action of the first Board of Management, which, it is claimed, gave absolute authority to Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, be rescinded."

Seconded by Mrs. Brackett.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a second to this motion. It is open for discussion. Is there no debate? Then we will put the motion. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it, and the motion will go into effect.

Mrs. HOGG. Have I absolute authority, which will prevent any dispute hereafter in regard to it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will state that there can be no dispute about it. Another motion.

Mrs. RITCHIE. My motion is in the hands of the Reading Clerk. Will she be kind enough to read it? It seems that there should be some explanation about that. You will all re-
member that on Tuesday or Wednesday, when the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee made her report, it was received with great enthusiasm and a great many subscriptions were offered. They poured in so fast that it was impossible for any one to count them; they were put into an envelope and secured with three official seals and so deposited in the safety deposit vault. They are to be gotten out, and my motion is that the President General appoint a committee of three, authorized to take that money from the Board, count it, and report the same to this Congress to-morrow morning.

**President General.** The motion will be read.

**Reader.** "I move that the President General appoint a committee of three, to take from the safe deposit vault, where it is now deposited, the moneys subscribed since the opening of this Congress to the Continental Hall Fund, count the same, and report the amount to this Congress to-morrow morning, and then turn it over to the Treasurer General."

Seconded.

**President General.** All who are in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it. The Chair will now appoint the committee. The Chair appoints Mrs. Main chairman of that committee, inasmuch as she has been courteous enough to take charge of these funds for the committee; also Mrs. Ritchie and Mrs. Henry M. Shepard.

Mrs. Geer. We have with us a great-great-granddaughter of General Israel Putnam, Mrs. Emily N. Walker, of North Adams, Massachusetts. Mrs. Walker has requested me to present, in her name, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution this picture of her illustrious ancestor, General Israel Putnam. A Chapter was organized in North Adams, Massachusetts, two months since with fifty members. Mrs. Richmond, the Regent, and Mrs. Walker represent this Chapter. Mrs. Walker has also signified her intention to become a life member of this Society.

**President General.** All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The resolution is passed. The order of the day is called.
Mrs. Fitzwilliam. Two or three ladies have withdrawn from our tellers. May we have their places supplied?

President General. Have you any names to suggest?

Mrs. Fitzwilliam. May I select my own?

President General. Will the Congress allow Mrs. Fitzwilliam to select her own assistants. The Chair hopes that the ladies will allow this. All who are in favor of allowing Mrs. Fitzwilliam to select her own assistants will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. Mrs. Fitzwilliam will appoint her own tellers. The regular order of business is called. There is a motion before the house. Will you take your seats? Will the ladies in the back of the house take their seats? We will have the motion now by Mrs. Cowles, of the Boston Tea Party Chapter.

Reader. "In order to save the valuable time of this Congress, I move the renomination of the four ladies having the highest votes, namely, Mrs. Hatcher, Mme. von Rydingsvärd, Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Buchanan, for Vice-Presidents General."

Miss Chenoweth. That motion is not constitutional.

President General. The point is made that this motion is unconstitutional, therefore will not be presented. The Chair withdr aws it.

Mrs. Walworth. I only want to make—to endorse Mrs. McKee. If you could have heard the beautiful speech she made for the President General last summer at Saratoga—

President General. There are no new nominations to be made. You will vote upon those names now on the paper.

Miss Miller . . . . . think very few of the ladies realized that she was there last night when it was proposed, and I should like very much to urge that she should be one of those. She is the granddaughter, as we all know, of the author of the Star Spangled Banner.

Mrs. Nash. I am desirous of electing Mrs. Hatcher, of Indiana, as one of our Vice-Presidents General. She has done such good work for the Society, has worked so hard and to such a good purpose. I do not think we can do better than to elect her as her own successor.

Mrs. Henry. I second Mrs. Hatcher.
Miss Washington. I wish to place in nomination again the name of Miss Mary Chenoweth.

Miss Dorsey. Miss Chenoweth is on the board. May we have the list read? We cannot tell which were elected and which not elected.

President General. The list will be read of those who were elected last night.

A Member, from Massachusetts. We want our State Regent elected and hope the ladies will do well by her. As Regent of Massachusetts she speaks for herself.

President General. There has been a request, ladies, that these names—the Chair will make this announcement before she will listen to anything, that is, that the list that was read last night will now be read.

Mrs. Tittmann. I would like to call attention to the fact that about ten of the names in nomination are ladies not elected, who certainly would have received more votes had the Congress been able to see that their names were in nomination. Their names are so low down and near the stage that they cannot even be seen.

President General. Do you want a new bulletin board? It is moved that we have a new bulletin board. Mrs. Brockett moves that we have a new bulletin board. All in favor of this will say "aye"; those opposed, "no." The ayes have it; we will have a new bulletin board. Ladies, you cannot make new nominations to-day unless you move to open the whole question.

Miss Washington. I make the motion.

Mrs. Cowles. I wish to state that Mme. von Rydingsvär is not now the State Regent of Massachusetts.

Miss Washington. I make a motion that only those who are going to be voted for be put on.

Mrs. Lockwood. I hope you will consider that you have given very few women in the District a chance on this committee. We need the aid that you have always given us by allowing eight, therefore I want to speak a good word for Miss Chenoweth.

Miss Washington. I wish to speak for Mrs. Dickson also.

A Member. I wish to speak for Mrs. Burrows.
A MEMBER. I want to speak a good word for Mrs. Buchanan. We need just such workers.

Dr. McGee. I ask that the first four names that go on the Board shall be the first four ladies receiving the highest vote last night.

Mrs. Draper. Madam President, I desire to second the nomination of Mme. von Rydingsvärd, and to call attention to the magnificent showing Massachusetts presents here today, and to ask you to remember what the number of their delegates was two years ago. She gained last year 150 per cent. under the State Regency of Mme. von Rydingsvärd. Now that she is no longer State Regent, and the State of Massachusetts presents her name for Vice-President General, I would like to second her nomination.

Mrs. Foote. I have the honor of seconding the nomination of Mme. von Rydingsvård. My ancestors were from Massachusetts, and I take pleasure in seconding her nomination.

A MEMBER. I ask the honor of seconding the nomination of the Massachusetts nominee.

A MEMBER, from Kentucky. I wish to speak for Mrs. Buchanan, who, I think, has been a great worker in this cause.

President General. There has been no disorder on this floor from the beginning until now, but there has occasionally been too much talking.

A MEMBER, from Kentucky. I would like to speak for Mrs. Buchanan, and to say that I know she has been a good worker. From all I can learn, she has been a faithful worker, and I think the Congress will be benefitted by Mrs. Buchanan being on our Board.

Mrs. Hill seconds this.

Mrs. Dickins. Those who have worked on the Board this year know Mrs. Hull and appreciate her work. Her husband is a member of Congress and she will reside here all the year. She is a splendid woman.

Mrs. Buchanan. Having been nominated for Vice President General in Charge of Organization, then having been nominated for one of the Vice-Presidents General, and now again having been nominated, I beg to thank all my friends, but I feel that I cannot give the time and work to the Society this
year that I have in the past. I therefore cannot conscientiously accept the nomination. Thanking you all very cordially for the honor, I beg to withdraw my name.

Cries of "No! No!"

Mrs. NASH. I would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Hull.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Buchanan's withdrawal is accepted. Mrs. Buchanan's name will be erased.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I desire to endorse Mrs. Hull.

Mrs. Hull withdrew her name.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Hull, do you withdraw your resignation.

Mrs. HULL. No, I withdraw finally.

A MEMBER. I represent a New Jersey Chapter, and would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Edward H. Wright, the retiring State Regent of New Jersey.

Mrs. FOOTE. I desire to endorse Mrs. H. E. Wilkinson, of Mississippi.

Mrs. BRACKETT. I would like to add a word to Mrs. Lockwood's, and to ask you to give us some working force in the District. Some of these ladies will not be here until next year, and we do need some assistance on the Board, on committee work. Please note how many of these are away from Washington, and let us have a few of those whom you are going to elect be ladies who live here now.

Mrs. TITTAMANN. It being seemingly in order at this moment to say a few words in explanation of who the ladies are whose names are on the bulletin board, and whether they will serve or not, and of their ability to render good service, I wish to state that Mrs. James McMillan, whose name was posted yesterday, was nominated and posted as a candidate for the office of Vice-President General, is not only an exceedingly efficient and able woman, and willing and able to attend the Board meetings, which are no longer three or four hours long, held in the afternoon or at night, but begin now early in the morning. She is a woman who is able and willing and will be glad, if this Congress elects her, to attend these meetings. She is, beside that, the wife of the most popular man who has ever served on a committee—
Mrs. Fowler. Are all these ladies to be elected collaterally on what their husbands do?

A Member. The Kentucky delegation feel that it would be for the good of the Congress to ask Mrs. Buchanan to withdraw her withdrawal.

Mrs. Buchanan. Madam President, if my friends wish me to serve I will do so.

President General. Mrs. Buchanan's name will be replaced upon the list. Any other remarks upon the list, ladies?

Mrs. Foote. How many Vice-Presidents General from the District have been elected?

President General. Four out of fifteen have been elected.

A Member. We wish Mrs. Hull to withdraw her withdrawal.

President General. Mrs. Hull, will you recall your withdrawal? Do you withdraw it? Mrs. Hull's name will be replaced upon the board.

Miss Miller. With regard to the statement that there are only four elected from the District, I think there is some little misunderstanding—

President General. We will have the list read.

Reader. Fifteen have been elected, as follows:

Mrs. Avery, Ohio; Mrs. Alger, Michigan; Mrs. Manning, New York; Mrs. Joseph Washington, Tennessee; Mrs. Morton, New York; Mrs. Dickson, Georgia; Mrs. Dickins, District of Columbia; Mrs. Lindsay, Kentucky; Mrs. Jewett, Illinois; Mrs. Roberts, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Howard, Virginia; Mrs. Thurston, Nebraska; Mrs. Henry, District of Columbia; Mrs. Hill, Connecticut; Mrs. Foote, District of Columbia.

Mrs. Lyons. May I say that Mrs. Howard, though living in Alexandria, just outside the District, is near and will be at the meetings.

Reader. The Chair requests me to read those who will probably reside here during the year. Mrs. Alger, Michigan, is the wife of one of the members of the new Cabinet; Mrs. Washington makes this her home; Mrs. Dickins, I understand, lives here; Mrs. Senator Thurston, Mrs. Lindsay, and Mrs. Hill, Connecticut, make this their winter home.

Miss Miller. Might I ask the Reader to call Mrs. Howard. She is from Virginia.
A Member. Is not it Mrs. Gordon, of Georgia?

President General. Where is the lady from? Ladies can withdraw their names, but no new ones can be nominated. Mrs. Crabbe, of the State of Washington, wishes her name withdrawn. No one can be put in her place because the nominations are closed.

President General. Mrs. Buchanan withdraws her own name. We will have the notice read about Mrs. Crabbe, and that will settle whether or not she withdraws.

Reader. "I am positively informed by members of the National Board that Mrs. Crabbe wishes her name withdrawn, and substitute Mrs. Griggs."

Cries of "Out of Order!"

President General. That cannot be done. The name of Mrs. Crabbe would seem then—

Mrs. Nash. She came to me personally and made the request.

President General. The Chair sees no authority by which this name can be properly withdrawn, inasmuch as it was allowed to stay there last night during Mrs. Crabbe's presence.

Mrs. Nash. She was called away on account of the illness of her sister, and came to me and made a personal request that if her name was put in nomination I should withdraw it. I have received no instructions to the contrary.

President General. The Chair has been advised, under the circumstances, to have Mrs. Crabbe's name erased. It will be erased, then, unless there is objection.

Miss Dorsey. A substitution cannot take place?

President General. No, it is not open to new names at all.

Reader. This beautiful bouquet of roses has been sent to Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania.

President General. We will now come to casting the ballots. The ballots will be collected.

Reader. To Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson a bouquet of lilies.

President General, leaving the chair. The Chair desires to express her very highest appreciation of these beautiful flow-
ers. They come to me with especial emphasis from the fact that my ancestors were all from Virginia. It was from Albemarle and Roanoke I received this beautiful badge which I wear as a life member of the Mary Washington National Monument Association. They came from Kentucky, in which my ancestor, Joshua Fry, lived and died, and I believe, is buried; so it is a peculiar pleasure with which I receive these beautiful flowers.

Mrs. Brackett. I presume we will proceed as we did with the election of Vice-Presidents yesterday, when you are ready you will hold up your ballots and the Tellers will collect them and deposit them here.

Miss Johnston. Are we to write only four names?

President General resumes the Chair.

President General. Only four names on your ballot. You will invalidate your ballot if you put more than four names on it. It will not be counted.

President General. The Chair takes pleasure in introducing Mrs. Snow, who is the President of the Daughters of the Revolution. She would like to make a little personal explanation. The Chair hopes you will accord her the most courteous and quiet attention.

Mrs. Snow. Madam President and ladies, I thank the Continental Congress for allowing me to appear and explain, what I could not do last night owing to my absence, that the Daughters of the Revolution sent to each member of the organization a question, "Do you wish to unite with the Daughters of the American Revolution?" and out of those replies a majority came "Yes." I have waited here four days, hoping for an expression from your Congress to carry back to our organization. Last night it was put before you and your Congress responded, "Yes." I would now ask that you appoint a committee to confer with a similar committee of our organization, to formulate a plan of union which will be agreeable to both. Thanking you again for this privilege accorded to one not a member—

President General. The motion is in order now. Is there any motion before the house?
Mrs. COWLES. Madam President, I move that the committee be appointed by the Chair.

Mrs. BRACKETT. I second the motion.

Mrs. RITCHIE. May I call the attention of the lady, who was not present last night, to the fact that the Congress passed a resolution authorizing the President General to appoint a committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was lost.

Mrs. RITCHIE. Then the Congress surely passed the motion submitted by the State Regent of Maryland, that the basis upon which the Daughters of the Revolution who have already united with the Daughters of the American Revolution should be the basis upon which all future union is founded. That motion was carried. So it seems useless to appoint a committee after we have decided what will be our method of admitting them.

Mrs. COWLES. I will withdraw my former motion and make this one instead, believing the vote on Mrs. Ritchie's motion was taken when a great many were absent.

Mrs. RITCHIE. That certainly cannot be done for the benefit of those members who do not avail themselves of their privilege of being present at the sessions of the Congress. We would be an interminable body if—

Mrs. COWLES. It was nearly eleven o'clock when that vote was taken, and believing that the vote on Mrs. Ritchie's motion was taken when a great many were absent.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think you are out of order, Mrs. Cowles.

Mrs. COWLES. I appeal to the Parliamentarian.

Miss PIKE. A motion to reconsider must come from the prevailing side.

Mrs. COWLES. In Robert's Rules it says, "In Congress, if the yeas and nays were not taken on the vote, any one can move a reconsideration."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That isn't the point. There is another point there. The reconsideration must be moved by one who has voted on the prevailing side. The Chair thinks that she is right.
Mrs. Nash. I move that the Congress sustain the decision
of the Chair.
Seconded.

President General. All who are in favor of sustaining
the decision of the Chair will say “aye;” those opposed, “no.”
The Chair is sustained.

Mrs. Fitzwilliam. Have all the ballots been collected?

President General. The collection of the ballots cannot
continue while this commotion is going on.

Miss Dorsey. May I ask the State Regent of Maryland a
question bearing on this motion, if her motion is not based upon
the following reason? The first ladies from the Daughters of
the Revolution who entered our Society were obliged to go
through the same forms that we went through; therefore we
could not—

Mrs. Ritchie. That is my point. I can see no reason why
they should be admitted on different grounds than we were ad-
mitted, or those members of the Society of the Daughters of the
Revolution who have already been admitted.

Mrs. Burhans. I wish to read an article from our by-laws,
which I think may have a direct bearing on the matter, if we
appoint a committee, and it is very important that it should be
brought to the attention of the house. It is article III, section
I, of our National by-laws. “The President General, in ad-
dition to her general duties, shall be ex-officio chairman of the
National Board of Management and of the Executive Commit-
tee, and a member of every other committee.”

President General. The Chair was not authorized to ap-
point any committee, but no committee can be appointed under
the condition of things now. Is that so?

“Yes!”

Mrs. Burhans. I was very anxious to bring it in at this
point because I think that this house will be glad to know that
our President General is a member of every committee that we
appoint.

President General. The lady is right. The President
General is a member ex-officio of every committee that is ap-
pointed.
Mrs. GREVE, of Cincinnati. I voted in favor of the motion. I now move to reconsider it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved to reconsider the motion of Mrs. Ritchie made last night, by a lady who voted in the affirmative.

Miss PIKE. On page 74 will be found information about a motion to reconsider.

Mrs. WALWORTH. They were told by Mrs. Boynton last night that the Charter Committee had informed them that it was impossible for us to receive any organization as an organization, either a Society or a Chapter or any organized body. You did a wise thing in voting for Mrs. Ritchie's motion, and I beg you not to reconsider.

Mrs. KREBS. While I fully agree with the motion of Mrs. Ritchie, I think there is one thing that ought to be taken into consideration. You have here before you the President of a similar organization, asking that a committee be appointed to confer with a committee of their organization. I think common courtesy demands that we appoint a committee to confer, but that committee can be instructed by this Congress on what basis we will hear their proposition. In that basis can be incorporated Mrs. Ritchie's motion, if we so desire. I therefore move that a committee be appointed to confer with a similar committee from the other organization, and that this Congress instruct that committee upon what basis we will admit them.

Mrs. RITCHIE. May I call the attention of the member from California to the fact that in October last such a committee was appointed by the Daughters of the American Revolution, who invited a committee of the Daughters of the Revolution to this place for the purpose of conference. They invited this committee as their guests, and entertained them as their guests, and offered them every courtesy. After several sessions, nothing whatever was arrived at, those ladies returned to their homes, and as a result of that conference you have the paper which was read to us last night. Now, I hold that it is utterly useless to continue to appoint committees.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion before you, ladies, is to reconsider the motion of the State Regent of Maryland, made
last night. All who are in favor of this will say "aye;" those who are opposed, "no." The noes seem to have it; the noes have it. The motion will not be reconsidered.

Mrs. Boynton. I rise to a question of privilege. The Tellers are waiting to know whether all the ballots are in.

President General. Are all the ballots in?

A Member, from New York. Do we return to the order of the day?

President General. We return to the order of the day.

Same Member. I wish to make a motion, if it is in order.

President General. It would hardly be in order.

Mrs. McLean. Madam President, during the counting of ballots I simply wish to say that having, to the best of my ability, for myself and the committee on the proposed revision of the constitution, presented that report to this house, having after some effort gotten it upon the floor of this house, it is now in the hands of the house. I therefore ask, without prejudice one way or the other, to be honorably discharged from my duties as chairman of that committee.

A Member. Massachusetts requests that this letter be read to the assembled Congress at this time. It is a protest.

President General. You have heard, ladies, the request of Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, chairman of the Revision Committee. The Chair is requested to withhold Mrs. McLean's request until a letter from the Massachusetts delegation is read.

Reader—

PROTEST.

The Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution desire to offer a most earnest protest against the treatment offered the revision of the constitution by the Sixth Continental Congress. A revision was resolved upon, not an amendment, therefore the matter offered for our consideration is a revision, not an amendment. We now ask this Congress to be allowed to discuss this subject according to the vote taken on Wednesday last and never rescinded. Not as a "Committee of the Whole," the significance of which term, unfortunately, a large number of the assembled delegates do not understand, but as a body of intelligent women, undisciplined in parliamentary tactics, but striving in an earnest, fair, and impartial manner to decide this matter for the best interests of the Society. If, however, this prove impossible, we, representatives of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, desire:
publicly to express to the Revision Committee our entire dis-approval of the unjust, unfair, and ungenerous treatment the revision has received, and pledge them our cordial support in whatever efforts they may hereafter make to obtain at least a courteous hearing under the title given them when formed—a Committee on Revision.

Mrs. McLean. Before that is discussed at all I want to express my exceeding appreciation of all the efforts made by the officers or members who have endeavored to assist me in getting my proper report upon the floor. I only ask to be discharged because I feel that I have presented my report; it should be left entirely in the hands of the body who requested me to present it, and I ought to be able to take part, if necessary, in the discussion. As chairman I do not feel that I well can. I beg this house to at least honorably discharge me from my duties as chairman.

President General. The Chair does not think it is necessary to honorably discharge the chairman of the committee. As soon as that committee makes its report, the committee is of itself dissolved.

Mrs. McLean. The report has not been acted on. At any rate, the revision is in your hands. Do exactly as you please with it. In case I am summoned from the city this afternoon, I want to know—

Mrs. Knott. It seems we are losing a great deal of time. I would like to offer a resolution that the charter be read to the ladies.

President General. Isn't it better to go on with the election?

"Order of the day!"

President General. The regular order of the day is called.

Mrs. Knott. But we have accepted the constitution and we cannot admit any new society under our new constitution, and it probably would put an end to these discussions.

President General. The Chair would think this advisable, to let this lie over, ladies, now until the unfinished and miscellaneous business is brought up.

Miss Pike. The revision of the constitution was postponed on Thursday immediately after the election of officers.
Miss Green. I rise to a question of privilege, Madam President and ladies, for the same reasons assigned by the chairman of the Revision Committee, Mrs. Donald McLean. I, as a member of the Revision Committee, appointed by direction of the last Congress, request of this Congress that I may be honorably discharged from serving any longer on the Revision Committee.

President General. The Chair must state again that the committee having reported is dissolved.

Mrs. Ballinger. I move a vote of thanks to the committee. Seconded.

President General. It is moved and seconded that we extend a vote of thanks to the committee. All who are in favor of this will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion is carried. The vote of thanks is most generously offered.

Miss Chenoweth. Are nominations in order?

President General. Nominations are in order for Chaplain General.

Mrs. Henry. I wish to place in nomination the name of Mrs. J. J. Bullock.


Miss Chenoweth. I wish to nominate Mrs. Charles Stakeley, of the District of Columbia, the wife of the pastor of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

Miss Dorsey. I wish to nominate Mrs. Hartsock.

Miss Miller. I wish to nominate Mrs. Bullock.

A Member. I move the nominations be closed. Seconded.

President General. A motion has been made to close the nominations for Chaplain General.

Miss Chenoweth. These ladies are members of my Chapter and are lovely ladies. Either one will make a fine Chaplain General.

President General. It is moved that nominations for Chaplain General be now closed. All in favor of this will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it. The nominations for Chaplain General will now be closed.
Mrs. Tittmann. Are motions in order during the taking of the ballot?

President General. I think so.

Mrs. Tittmann. I move, Madam President, that it be Resolved, That Mrs. Snow, President General of the Daughters of the Revolution, be authorized to report to her Society upon her return that the papers presented by members of the Daughter of the Revolution for admission to the Daughters of American Revolution will be received in block should they be made out as individual applications.

Seconded.

President General. A motion is before the house, presented by Mrs. Tittmann. It will be read for information.

Reader. "Resolved, That Mrs. Snow, President General of the Daughters of the Revolution, be authorized to report to her Society upon her return that the papers presented by members of the Daughters of the Revolution for admission to the Daughters of American Revolution will be received in block should they be made out as individual applications."

Mrs. Ballinger. I second the motion.

A Member. When I arose a few moments ago and asked that the order of the day be resumed, it was with the hope that a method would be adopted by which this Congress would decide that no steps shall be necessary on the part of any individual member, excepting that she is already an accredited member of the Daughters of the Revolution, that the fact of her being in good standing makes her a Daughter of this Society. As individuals we will receive them with open arms, on receipt of papers which are already required as Daughters of the Revolution.

President General. The motion before the house is Mrs. Tittmann's motion.

A Member. I move that this motion be referred to the National Board of Management.

President General. The resolution will be read, and then the motion put that it will be referred to the National Board of Management.

Miss Dorsey. I do not think the lady who spoke last, before the State Regent of Maryland, quite understood the
change that is being made in our constitution. The point is, there is only one way by which members can be legally admitted. We are all very anxious, we reach out very eager hands to them, but we have to admit them under our constitution, so that they will be legal members, and the only point is, that under our constitution we cannot admit a body, but must admit them as individuals. Mrs. Tittmann's motion solves the difficulty entirely.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion will be read again.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. Do we lose our national charter by admitting the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution? Will Congress not grant us another on broader lines? They will be proud of this union of the two societies of women with revolutionary blood in their veins. It is a credit to our Society and to our Government.

Mrs. BURHANS. It seems to me—I will offer this as a suggestion, not as a motion. Any one may put it in the form of a motion if they approve it. It seems to me that as Mrs. Snow, the President General of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, has come before us, requesting that a committee be appointed to confer with a committee of the Daughters of the Revolution, it is a mere matter of courtesy (interrupted.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Out of order. You are not speaking to the resolution. We will have the resolution.

READER. "Resolved, That Mrs. Snow, President General of the Daughters of the Revolution, be authorized to report to her Society upon her return that the papers presented by members of the Daughters of the Revolution for admission to the Daughters of the American Revolution will be received in block should they be made out as individual applications."

MRS. RITCHIE. I wish to amend Mrs. Tittmann's motion by adding to it that the Registrars General be instructed by the Board of Management to give all papers coming from Daughters of the Revolution precedence in consideration over all other papers. (Cries of "No! No!") In other words, that the papers should be first verified. I offer it as an amendment, and my reason for doing so is to show courtesy.

A MEMBER. I second the motion.
Mrs. Burhans. It seems to me that as Mrs. Snow, President General of the Daughters of the Revolution, has appeared before us with a courteous request that a committee be appointed (interrupted).

President General. That has been decided. There can be no committee appointed.

Mrs. Burhans. I object to the mode in which this is being done. Couldn’t certain women meet these ladies (cries of “No! No!”) and be instructed to explain to them that the terms of our constitution and of our national charter are such (interrupted).

President General. That has all been explained.

Mrs. Joy. Is there not a motion to commit before the house?

President General. The question will be on the amended resolution. It will be read as amended.

Miss Dorsey. The State Regent of Maryland says in this amendment that the application papers of the Daughters of the Revolution shall have precedence over all others. Does she mean if they are presented in a block?

President General. What did you mean, Mrs. Ritchie?

Mrs. Ritchie. I only mean to show all possible courtesy to the Daughters of the Revolution, and I thought that our own applicants, those who concurred with us in a desire to unite with the Daughters of the Revolution, would be willing to waive their rights, should they possess rights, to have them first considered.

President General. The question recurs, ladies, to the question as amended.

Miss Dorsey. Mrs. Ritchie means to make courtesy and law walk hand in hand.

Mrs. Walker. All kinds of suggestions are made, but it seems to me it resolves itself into one question, and that is, our charter.

President General. The question before you is the amendment. The amendment will be read for information.

Reader. “That the Registrars General be instructed by the Board of Management to give precedence to papers of the Daughters of the Revolution over all others.”
PRESIDENT GENERAL. All who are in favor of the amendment will say "aye."

A MEMBER. I wish to present an amendment to the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have an amendment to the amendment. We will have the amendment to the amendment read for information.

READER. "Upon presentation of applications from Daughters of the Revolution, no papers or credentials shall be required other than those already accepted by their Society."

Cries of "No! No!"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you understand it?

"No!"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Read it again, please.

READER. "Upon presentation of applications from Daughters of the Revolution, no papers or credentials shall be required other than those already accepted by their Society."

Mrs. RITCHIE. In my motion that was passed last night there was no distinction at all. Each applicant must obtain blanks from the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and fill out these blanks in the manner prescribed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The vote is upon the amendment to the amendment. It will be read again for information, then the vote will be taken.

READER. "Upon presentation of applications from Daughters of the Revolution, no papers or credentials shall be required other than those already accepted by their Society."

Mrs. KREBBS. I thought we adopted Mrs. Ritchie's motion, which said

Cries of "Question! Question! Question!"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You can vote it down or not, as you please. All in favor of this amendment to the amendment will say "aye;" those who are opposed to the amendment will say "no." The noes seem to have it; the noes have it. The amendment is lost. The question will now recur to the amendment to the resolution.

READER. "That the Registrars General be instructed by the Board of Management to give precedence to papers of Daughters of the Revolution over all others."
SIXTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this amendment to the resolution will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The noes seem to have it; the noes have it. The amendment is lost. The question now recurs upon the original motion, which will be read for information.

READER. "Resolved, That Mrs. Snow, President General, Daughters of the Revolution, be authorized to report to her Society upon her return that the papers presented by members of the Daughters of the Revolution for admission to the Daughters of the American Revolution will be received in block should they be made out as individual applications."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you understand the question, ladies? All who are in favor of this resolution, offered by Mrs. Tittmann, will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The motion is carried.

A MEMBER. I move that we adjourn to two o'clock.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion to adjourn until two o'clock.

READER. "Compliments and congratulations from Ohio delegation to Mrs. Avery." (Bouquet of roses.)

Adjourned.

Afternoon Session, Friday, February 26, 1897.

Congress called to order at 2.25, Mrs. Brackett in the chair.

CHAIRMAN. We will hear the announcement of the vote for Vice-Presidents General.

MRS. FITZWILLIAM. The Committee on Ballots desires to make the following report:

Number of votes cast for Vice-President General, 345
Number of votes required to elect, 
Mme. von Rydingsvård, of Massachusetts, 223
Mrs. Harrison McKee, of Indiana, 178
Mrs. Hull, 
Mrs. Hatcher, of Indiana, 

You will observe only two have been elected, Mme. von Rydingsvård and Mrs. McKee. We found among the votes two unofficial ballots. They were not written upon the regu-
lar ballots that had been distributed, but written upon slips from scraps and note books. Those we did not regard as legitimate. The ballots are distributed, and you must write your vote upon them. I have also, Madam President, the vote for Chaplain General.

Total number of votes cast, 317
Votes necessary for choice, 159
Mrs. Chas. Stakeley, District of Columbia, 168
Mrs. J. J. Bullock, District of Columbia, 135
Mrs. Hartsock, District of Columbia, 2
Number of blanks, 8.
One unofficial.
Mrs. Stakeley is elected.

Mrs. Brackett. I will ask Vice-President General, Mrs. Dickins, to take the chair.

Mrs. Dickins takes the chair.

Chairman. Ladies, the special order for this afternoon is the election of officers. The next office in order is that of Recording Secretary General. Nominations are now in order.

Chairman of Tellers. What is to be done about the other two Vice-Presidents General? Only two were elected. Do you wish to finish that now?

Chairman. That will be first. What will you do about the other two Vice-Presidents General? You have heard the announcement that only two were elected. The nominations are closed; you will vote on the old names.

Mrs. Krebs. Would it be in order for the Secretary to cast the ballot for the two having the next highest number of votes?

Chairman. The question is, shall the Recording Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the two ladies having the highest number of votes?

Cries of "Yes! Yes!" and "It is unconstitutional!"

Mrs. Krebs. I withdraw my motion.

Chairman. As the Chair understands it—

Mrs. Ballinger. The question of a quorum being raised, would you give five minutes more before we go on? Can we not have a recess of five minutes?
Miss Pike. Could it not be moved that the nominations be opened?

Chairman. I cannot move it. Do you make that as a motion, Miss Pike?

Miss Pike. I will as soon as there is a quorum.

Chairman. It is moved that we take a recess of five minutes in order to secure a quorum.

Mrs. Walker. I think the motion was on the names next highest.

Chairman. That was lost because there was an objection.

A Member. I did not intend it to be an objection, if you refer to me.

Chairman. No, there was another objection. The chairman of the Tellers wishes the attention of the house for a moment.

Mrs. Fitzwilliam. The question has been asked, "How many votes were necessary to elect the Chaplain General?" That depends altogether upon the number of votes cast. Understand in your voting that those receiving the two highest number of votes, Madame von Rydingsvärd and Mrs. McKee, have been elected, so their names cannot be entered again on your ballots. Please remember also the suggestions of yesterday, do not fold your tickets. It gives the Tellers a great deal of extra trouble and it takes a great deal of extra time. Be sure and put only two names on your ballot.

Chairman. There is evidently a quorum present now. The ballots are distributed. Any one who has not a ballot will please rise or notify one of the Tellers. These are ballots for Vice-President General, the two vacancies. The Chair wants a Page or a Teller to stand by that door and hand ballots to the ladies as they come in, so that they may all get them and we may proceed as quickly as possible.

Mrs. Lyons. I am requested by the Virginia delegation to ask that the names be erased that have been elected.

Mrs. Noble. Will you have the name of Mrs. McKee struck out?

Chairman. Mrs. McKee and Madam von Rydingsvärd.

Mrs. Fitzwilliam. Would like to state to the ladies that we have two vacancies to fill, so only write two names on the
ballot; otherwise, we shall have to throw your vote out. Madam President, I would suggest that the Reader read the names and point to them.

Miss Pike. Could we be informed what two or three names immediately followed those of Mrs. Hatcher and Mrs. Hull in numbers?

Chairman. Can the chairman of the Tellers state the next two or three?

Chairman of Tellers. In just a moment, Madam President. Ladies, I am prepared to give the information asked, of the names that did not appear in the report, and received the highest votes. Mrs. McMillan and Miss Chenoweth each received 88 votes; Miss Blunt, 87; Mrs. Shepard and Mrs. Hull are among the next highest.

Chairman. The Reader will now read the names upon the paper.

Reader. There are fifteen candidates here before you, ladies. (Reads names.)

Chairman. Do you all understand the names? Now if you will write your ballots we will have them just as soon as possible. Are the ballots in? Ladies, the ballots are all in. We will now proceed to nominations for the next office, which is that of Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Winston. I wish to nominate Mrs. Main, of the Army and Navy Chapter.

Mrs. Brackett. I second the nomination.

Chairman. Mrs. Main is nominated and seconded. Any other?

Miss Dorsey. I want to nominate Mrs. Fitzwilliam, who has been doing such splendid work for us at the ballot-box.

A Member. I should like to ask whether she will come from Chicago to attend the Board meetings regularly.

Miss Dorsey. I have to say to the ladies that I have mistaken the office. Mrs. Fitzwilliam is to be nominated for Registrar.

Chairman. Then Mrs. Fitzwilliam's name is withdrawn as it is not for this office she is intended.

Mrs. Foote. Many members of the National Board wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main.
Miss Washington. I move to make Mrs. Main's nomination unanimous, and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot.

Mrs. Brackett. I second that motion.

Chairman. It is moved and seconded that the nomination of Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main for Recording Secretary General be made unanimous, and that the Recording Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot. Is there an objection?

"No!"

Chairman. There is no objection. The Recording Secretary will cast the ballot for Mrs. Main for Recording Secretary.

Mrs. Krebs. Is there not a question about her casting the ballot for herself?

Mrs. Buchanan. Is the Congress superior to the constitution?

Chairman. By unanimous consent the Recording Secretary can be instructed to cast the ballot. You simply instruct for one ballot instead of each putting in her own ballot.

A Member. It is not unanimous. There were objections. Are there no other nominations?

Mrs. Brackett. I can only say that the number of officers that have been elected in that way by this Congress every time the motion has been made, proves it is constitutional, and it has been done repeatedly.

Mrs. Hogg. I would have been most happy to second it.

Mrs. Lockwood. I move the nominations be closed.

Seconded.

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

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

Chairman. All those in favor of closing the nominations will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The ballots will be distributed.

Miss Dorsey. If there is but one candidate why do we make out ballots?

Chairman. Because there is an objection to one ballot being cast. If they choose to write the ballots the Chair thinks it is well for them to do it.
Mrs. Kinney. Madam Chairman, I hold in my hand a tele-
gram announcing the death of Judge Andrew J. Coe, of Meri-
den, Connecticut, the husband of one who is well known to
very many members of this Society, and particularly to those
living in the city. I allude to Mrs. Kate Foote Coe, a charter
member of the National Society, Daughters of the American
Revolution, Regent of the Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, of
Meriden, and one of Connecticut’s best known and best loved
“Daughters.” Madam Chairman, in behalf of this Sixth Con-
tinental Congress, of which Mrs. Coe is an accredited member,
I move that the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to con-
voy to her an expression of our earnest sympathy with her in
the irreparable loss which she has sustained.

Mrs. Lockwood. I second that motion.

Chairman. The State Regent of Connecticut announces the
death of the husband of one of our charter members, and one
of our oldest members, Mrs. Kate Foote Coe, and asks for an
expression of sympathy to be conveyed by the Corresponding
Secretary General to Mrs. Coe. Are you ready for the ques-
tion?

“Question! Question!”

Chairman. All those in favor of extending our sympathy to
Mrs. Coe in her bereavement will please signify it by saying
“aye.” The Corresponding Secretary General will write the
letter to Mrs. Coe. There are some flowers to be presented.
“From the Massachusetts delegation to Mme. von Rydings-
värd, the past State Regent.” Will Mme. von Rydingsvär
come and get her flowers? Have you all your ballots for
Recording Secretary General? Tennessee would like to have
the announcement which was sent here for Mrs. Stevenson read
again. Reader will re-read the telegram.

Mrs. Pilcher. The Daughters of the American Revolution
have sent an invitation to the President of the Woman’s Cen-
tennial Board, which has already been—

Chairman. Is this another body?

Mrs. Pilcher. It is the Federation of Clubs. It was sim-
ply read for the information of the house. There is no action
to be taken upon it.

Chairman. Is there any one who has not a ballot for Re-
cording Secretary? Are the tellers passing about to collect the ballots? There is a motion sent to the Chair without any name to it.

Mrs. Peck. Is a motion in order now?

Chairman. I think we will be glad to attend to a little business while the ballots are being collected. Mrs. Peck has a motion. I think we will be glad to receive it.

Mrs. Peck. "WHEREAS, A committee of seven ladies, viz: Mrs. McLean, of New York; Mrs. Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia; Mrs. Stryker, of New Jersey; Mrs. Edwards, of Michigan; Mrs. Maddox, of California; and Miss Greene, of Rhode Island, was appointed by the retiring President General, February, 1896, Mrs. John W. Foster, to prepare a revision of the constitution, to be submitted to the present Congress, and the said committee having expended much time and deliberation on the work, and its report having been accepted by this Congress; therefore, Resolved, That Congress do extend to said Committee on Revision its sincere appreciation of this most unselfish service, covering a period of one year for the committee, the chairman, Mrs. Donald McLean, having previously served a year on a similar committee." Madam Chairman, I would like to speak to this motion. As one who has opposed certain portions of said revision, I take pleasure in offering a motion which is a simple act of justice to said committee. None of us can adequately realize the painstaking labor of this committee, also the expenditure of time, strength and money, as the conference meetings, several in number, were held in New York, at personal expense (not borne by an organization). This motion, it will be seen, has no reference to the results of the committee's work, it is simply an expression of appreciation for the service rendered by said committee, and I trust it will receive a unanimous vote.

Mrs. Avery. I would like very much to second this motion. In fact, I hold in my hand a similar resolution that I had written, and I am very anxious to second it for the very reasons given by Mrs. Peck. We certainly must appreciate the work done by these ladies. They have given time and work unstintedly for our benefit. We certainly must all admit that the
ladies have served the Congress at the request of the Congress, and we owe them our thanks.

Mrs. Walker. This is not a question of anything but thanks, and we think we are all very willing to accord that.

Mrs. Walworth. I ask that it be a rising vote, Madam Chairman.

A Member. Virginia, as a delegation, desires to second it.

Mrs. Foote. I will second it in the name of the National Board.

Mrs. Ballinger. We extended to this committee this morning our cordial thanks. How often is it parliamentary to extend a vote of thanks?

A Member, from Georgia. I desire to second that resolution.

Mrs. Walker. Can we be too polite to any set of ladies who have done so much for us?

Mme. von Rydingsvard. I desire to second it in behalf of the Massachusetts delegation.

Miss Temple. I wish to second this motion also, and, Madam Chairman, I believe a special vote of thanks is due from Tennessee, for had it not been for this revision my Chapter never would have taken enough interest in our constitution to read it and work over it as carefully as we did. We took every provision of that new constitution and compared it with the old, and now I will state the Bonny Kate Chapter, of Knoxville, Tennessee, knows that constitution by heart.

A Member. Rhode Island wishes to second it.

A Member. The California Chapters analyzed those two constitutions together, and sent one, marked with their approval, which I think was one of the greatest educational works that has been done—which they approved and which they disapproved. We consider it one of the greatest works that has been done, as an educational work. California desires to express her thanks to that committee.

Mrs. Kinney. Connecticut desires to heartily extend its vote of thanks to the Revision Committee.

Miss Forsyth. I wish to offer the thanks of the State of New York for the faithful work of this committee.
A MEMBER. . . . . made us understand not only the new constitution, but the old one also.

A MEMBER, from Kentucky. I would like to express my thanks to the committee, and to say that there is one thing in particular that I approve, and that is the election of officers every other year.

Miss Desha. I would like to express my thanks to the Revision Committee. A great deal of the revision I thoroughly approve.

Mrs. Hogg. I simply desire, in behalf of Pennsylvania, to add my testimony in appreciation of the work of the committee.

Mrs. Knott, of Maryland. I wish to add my thanks.

Delaware wishes to thank the committee.

Alabama desires to add her thanks.

"Question! Question!"

Chairman. The question is called. Are there any other remarks?

A MEMBER. The Michigan delegation desires to express its gratitude to this committee.

Mrs. Fowler. I think our best appreciation of the work of this committee is to consider their work. Should I appoint a committee from the club of which I am president, or the Chapter of which I am Regent, to do the work for the Chapter and then ignore the work it would be disgraceful. I wish to thank this committee in the most emphatic way.

Chairman. The Chair wishes to ask if there is any ballot for Recording Secretary which has not been collected.

Mrs. Fowler. I move, Madam President, that there be an early consideration of the remainder of the revision.

Chairman. That is out of order just at present. We will finish our other work. The question is called. All in favor of this vote of thanks will signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." Carried.

Mrs. McLean. I merely wish to say for that committee and myself that the words that have just been spoken here simply reward that committee for the year's constant, arduous and conscientious efforts which it has brought before you. I thank you.
MRS. TITTMANN. Is a motion in order?

CHAIRMAN. We wish very much to proceed to the regular business. Do you wish to hear a motion or proceed to the regular business?

"Regular business!"

MRS. TITTMANN. I rise to a point of privilege affecting the whole body.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Tittmann will be heard on a question of privilege.

MRS. TITTMANN. It relates to the union with the Daughters of the Revolution—(cries of "Oh! Oh!") I would like to add to my motion made this morning and carried, the words, "The provisions of the constitution and charter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution being such as to preclude union in any other manner."

Madam Chairman, the addition of these words will simply show that we are in perfect good faith and anxious for union.

CHAIRMAN. This appears to the Chair to be new business, to come up after the election of officers.

"It is!"

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion to that effect which Mrs. Tittmann will kindly amend with her motion when it comes up, just as soon as we get through with the regular order of business. Just at present we had better have the nominations for Corresponding Secretary General. Nominations for Corresponding Secretary General are now in order.

MRS. TITTMANN. I would like the honor of nominating Mrs. Nash.

Numerously seconded.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Nash is nominated.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. I desire to second Mrs. Nash's nomination.

Kentucky, Delaware, Florida, Alabama, Minnesota, Indiana, Chicago, Georgia, District of Columbia, also desire to second the nomination.

MRS. EGAN, of Illinois. I move that the nominations be closed.

Seconded.

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

Miss Pike. I move that the Recording Secretary be instructed to cast the vote.

Seconded.

Mrs. Nash. I can scarcely speak at all, but I think I would do the Congress better service by not accepting—

Cries of "No! No!" and "Sit down!"

Chairman. The nominations were made and they were closed before Mrs. Nash spoke. It is moved and seconded that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot. Is there any objection?

Cries of "No! No!"

Chairman. The Recording Secretary General is therefore instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Nash for Corresponding Secretary General. Is the Recording Secretary General upon the stage? A page will please find her.

Mrs. Fowler. What has become of my motion to bring up the matter of the revision of the constitution?

Chairman. That is a regular order of business after the election. It has already been ordered. The next nominations in order are for the office of Registrars General.

Miss Chenoweth. I nominate Mrs. Ruth K. Gardiner.

Miss Dorsey. I wish to put in nomination now the name of Mrs. Fitzwilliam, of Illinois.

Mme. von Rydingsvard. I desire to place in nomination the name of Mrs. Mary J. Seymour.

Chairman. I wish to announce that there are two Registrars General to be elected.

Mrs. Nash. I wish to nominate Mrs. Taplin, of Vermont, for Registrar General.

Miss Chenoweth. Mrs. Gardiner lives in the city and has plenty of time to spend on this work.

Chairman. Are there any more nominations for Registrars General?

A Member. I move that the nominations be closed.

Chairman. It is moved that the nominations for Registrars General be closed. Is there a second to the motion?

Seconded.
CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the nominations for Registrars General be closed. All those in favor of closing the nominations for Registrars General will signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. Now, ladies, the Tellers will distribute the ballots for Registrars General. While they are distributing the ballots and you are writing your ballots for Registrars General, in order to expedite business, will you consider the motion of Mrs. Tittmann? She will please send it to the Chair.

Mrs. Noble. I rise to a question of privilege. Are we to put two names on our tickets?

CHAIRMAN. There are two officers to be elected. Place two names upon each ticket for Registrars.

Dr. McGee. I rise simply for information. Is it Mrs. Fitzwilliam who has served so very faithfully as Teller, who is nominated for this office?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Fitzwilliam, who is chairman of Tellers.

Dr. McGee. Will she be in Washington?

CHAIRMAN. She will be in Washington. The motion of Mrs. Tittmann will be read for the information of the house by the Reader.

Reader. I move that the following words be added to the resolution offered by me and carried this morning: "The provisions of the constitution and charter of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, being such as to preclude union in any other manner."

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to this motion?

Mrs. Alden, of the Army and Navy Chapter. I second it.

CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of Mrs. Tittmann. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of the motion of Mrs. Tittmann will signify it by saying "aye;" contrary no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. We will now have another resolution which directly bears upon this same subject.

Reader. "Resolved, That as a matter of form and courtesy a committee of five be appointed by the President General to officially communicate with Mrs. Snow, President of the Daughters of the Revolution, the action taken by this Congress rela-
tive to the question of union between the two Societies."
Eliza Newcomb Alexander.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The motion is made and seconded, which you have just heard. Do you understand the motion and are you ready for the question?

Miss MILLER. Is the committee to be appointed by the President General or the house?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. By the President General. The question before you is upon the motion of Mrs. Alexander. All in favor of this will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes have it. The motion is carried. The chairman of Tellers wishes to announce the vote for Vice-Presidents General.

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS. The list for Vice-Presidents General is as follows:

Number of votes cast, 221
Necessary for a choice, 111

No candidate has received the required number of votes, the highest number being 102. I will read all the names if desired.

Mrs. Hull, 102
Mrs. Hatcher, 80
Miss Chenoweth, 46
Miss Blunt, 43
Mrs. McMillan, 42

We have no election.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, you have heard the report of the Committee of Tellers. What will you do with it? Will you proceed to again ballot for two Vice-Presidents General?

Mrs. PECK. I move that the number of candidates be limited.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Peck moves that the number of candidates be limited.

Mrs. MCWILLIAMS. I would like to ask whether two Vice-Presidents General have been elected—

CHAIRMAN. Eighteen have been elected. There are two to be elected. Excuse me, seventeen have been elected; there are two to be elected. The two elected this morning were Mme. von Rydingsvärd and Mrs. McKee. There are two more
to be elected. First, have you all your ballots for Registrars General? Any one not having a ballot will please rise.

A MEMBER, from Kentucky. I would like to say a few words about Mrs. Seymour. I do not know Mrs. Seymour personally, but I would like to say for our Chapter that the registry work that has been connected with our Chapter has been very good during the year, and we have been so pleased with all the work sent from Washington.

A MEMBER. I have had to ask Mrs. Seymour a great many questions and have always found her extremely kind and courteous.

A MEMBER. Delaware wishes to endorse Mrs. Seymour. She has always shown the greatest kindness in her transactions with us.

Mrs. WHITE. I have sent nearly 200, I think more, application papers to Mrs. Seymour, and always received the most courteous consideration at her hands.

A MEMBER. Michigan wishes to say a kind word for Mrs. Seymour.

CHAIRMAN. Are the votes all collected for Registrars General?

MRS. ALEXANDER. I wish to say a word about Mrs. Seymour, especially for the William Ellery Chapter, of Newport, which was started under peculiar circumstances, and to her courtesy must be attributed, I think, part of its very enthusiastic work.

Miss GREENE. I wish to second what the Regent of the William Ellery Chapter, of Newport, has said. There were peculiar circumstances which were beyond the control of the State Regent or the Chapter Regent, and Mrs. Seymour was extremely kind and a very efficient officer.

Mrs. EDWARDS. Michigan wishes also to make a motion for Mrs. Fitzwilliam. We appreciate the work that she has done and her assistance in making the voting so much easier than it has been in the past.

CHAIRMAN. Has any one a ballot which has not been collected for Registrars General?

MRS. HILL. We would like to call the attention of Congress
to the fact that Mrs. Seymour verified over 3,000 papers last year.

CHAIRMAN. Any ballots for Registrars General not collected.

Mrs. Foote. Some questions have been asked regarding Mrs. Fitzwilliam—whether she resides here.

Mrs. Fitzwilliam. I do not; I reside in the city of Chicago.

A MEMBER. Will Mrs. Fitzwilliam reside here if elected?

Mrs. Fitzwilliam. I do not expect to change my residence. I expect to live in the city of Chicago, but hope to be able to attend to my duties as Registrar General, if elected. I would come on for the meetings.

A MEMBER. We wish to know, because if she resides here the Congress will vote her in unanimously.

Mrs. Fitzwilliam. I do not reside here, nor do I expect to.

Mrs. Peck. I voted for Mrs. Fitzwilliam, supposing she lived here.

Miss Dorsey. May I ask if I understood the lady, when she said she would be here?

CHAIRMAN. She resides in Chicago.

Miss Dorsey. But did I misunderstand?

CHAIRMAN. Miss Dorsey wishes to know if she understood Mrs. Fitzwilliam would be here if elected Registrar?

Mrs. Fitzwilliam. If the duties are daily ones I could not be here. I did not understand they were, and expected to come on to attend the meetings.

Miss Dorsey. It nearly breaks my heart! I understood her to say she would be here during the time she was required.

Mrs. Tibbals. Many votes here have been cast for Mrs. Fitzwilliam, supposing she would be in the District of Columbia. What is to be done in that case?

CHAIRMAN. Connecticut has asked the Chair what will be done. She has been voted for by a great many.

"Give them to Mrs. Seymour!"

"Give them to Mrs. Gardiner!"

Mrs. Brackett. I would suggest a new ballot.

CHAIRMAN. There are two motions before the house. Mrs. Christopher withholds her vote for Mrs. Gardiner; she meant
Mrs. Seymour. The Chair does not think that votes can be given to any one.

A Member. I move that fresh ballots be distributed and we take this over again.

Mrs. McLean. I should think it is not a matter of where she lives. I think if she assumes the office and is willing to assume the responsibility of properly doing the work, and this Congress elects her, that is all the Congress has to do with it.

Mrs. Lockwood. It is well understood that the orders of the Congresses have been that all official papers shall go to headquarters. Now you don't want to send these papers back and forth over the country two or three times. The person must live here. It is a matter of every day and every night to get this work done.

Mrs. Walker. It is for Mrs. Fitzwilliam to answer, not for us.

Chairman. The ladies wish Mrs. Fitzwilliam to answer, if she is inclined.

Mrs. Fitzwilliam. I do not expect to make Washington my residence. I regret the misunderstanding that has come up. I feel highly complimented with the vote you have extended to me. From what was said to me I did not understand that it would require residence here. It came very suddenly and unexpectedly. I supposed that the ladies who conferred with me were accustomed to the work of the Board and knew what it required. If my duties would center about a few meetings during the year, if that were so, I would be present, but if it requires constant residence in Washington, I should be obliged to decline, with many thanks. Am sorry to have given this convention this additional work.

Chairman. The Chair is sure that we all regret that Mrs. Fitzwilliam cannot serve. There is a motion before the house that new ballots be distributed. There is an amendment to the motion that we wait and see if Mrs. Fitzwilliam is elected before we proceed to cast the ballot. The original motion was that fresh ballots be distributed. The amendment is that we wait and see if Mrs. Fitzwilliam is elected. Are you ready for the question.
Mrs. Joy. Do those that have voted for Mrs. Fitzwilliam practically lose their vote.

Miss Pike. I move an amendment, that the first ballot be destroyed.

Chairman. That is an amendment to an amendment.

A Member. Some of the ladies who have voted for Mrs. Seymour have gone out of the house.

Chairman. The objection is made that some of Mrs. Seymour's friends have gone out of the house and will not be here to vote for her again. There is an amendment to the original motion, that we wait and see if Mrs. Fitzwilliam is elected before we proceed to distribute fresh ballots. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it.

Miss Chenoweth. Then we lose our votes for second candidate. Mrs. Gardiner's friends, a great many of them, have left the house also.

Chairman. It would seem to the Chair that it would be about even, but I do not know. Anyway, the will of the house has been declared that these ballots be counted.

Miss Chenoweth. If it is in order, I move that this vote be taken this evening.

Chairman. This is not in order, and we will proceed. The next thing in order is for two Vice-Presidents General. Nominations are on these papers. Ladies, in the first place the Recording Secretary General is here to cast the ballot for the Corresponding Secretary General.

Recording Secretary General casts a ballot for Mrs. Nash.

A Member. Will Mrs. Seymour reside here?

A Member. Mrs. Gardiner will.

Mme. von Rydingsvard. I nominated Mrs. Seymour, knowing that she will reside here.

A Member, from Michigan. How about Mrs. Taplin?

Mrs. Nash. The question was asked if Mrs. Taplin will reside in the District. She will.

Chairman. The Reader will give the notification of the casting of the ballot for the Corresponding Secretary General.

Reader. I am requested by the Recording Secretary Gen-
eral to say that she has officially cast the ballot, as instructed, for Corresponding Secretary General, for Mrs. Caroline R. Nash. Mrs. FITZWILLIAM. The committee is ready to report on the Recording Secretary General.

CHAIRMAN. The Committee of Tellers is ready to report on the Recording Secretary General.

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS.—

Number of votes cast, 221
Number necessary to elect, 121
Mrs. C. Main, 199
Blanks, 28
Votes on which word, 14

Therefore Mrs. Main, having received the highest number of votes, is elected Recording Secretary General.

CHAIRMAN. I would like to hear that vote again from the Tellers.

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS.—

Whole number of votes cast, 241
Number of votes necessary to elect, 121
Mrs. C. E. Main, 199
Blank votes, 28
Votes cast for Mrs. Smith, 14

CHAIRMAN. There was only one nominee, ladies, therefore it seems to the Chair that those votes were thrown away. Of course they are at liberty to vote for any one they wish.

Mrs. BRACKETT. They are illegal.

Mrs. RITCHIE. In the interim, while we are waiting for nominations, I rise to a question of personal privilege. I only want to say that I have been told that during my necessary absence a vote of thanks was tendered the Revision Committee.

CHAIRMAN. It was.

Mrs. RITCHIE. I consider it peculiarly unfortunate that Maryland should have been absent at that time, that is, Maryland's official representative, for Maryland would have been very glad to testify to her appreciation of the services of these ladies; she would have wished to protest against the treatment of the chairman of that committee, and she wishes now, in the fullest and warmest way that it is possible for it to be done, to have her voice recorded in that manner. No one knows bet-
ter than she does, the immense amount of work that was done.

Mrs. McLran. The chairman of that committee is doubly happy now at receiving a vote of thanks from this Congress.

Chairman. I suppose that we must finish our unfinished business. The unfinished business is the election of two more Vice-Presidents General. The ballots will be distributed for Vice-Presidents General. There are two more needed to complete the list. Ballots will be distributed by the Tellers.

A Member. Can we not—

Chairman. The body can do anything it wishes.

A Member. I second the nomination of Mrs. Hull.

Chairman. The motion is made and seconded that those receiving the highest number of votes . . . that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot.

Cries of "No! No!"

Chairman. There is objection.

Mrs. Wyman. I move that Mrs. Fitzwilliam be offered the office of Vice-President General in recognition of her work in this Congress, the ballot to be cast by the Secretary. [Applause.]

Chairman. The Chair wishes to announce that it would be necessary, in order to do that, to first re-open nominations.

Mrs. Walworth. Replying to the suggestion that we take the two names offered and close the nominations, I would say that if we take one name and close the nominations then we may vote that the Secretary cast the ballot. That can be done when there is only one name in nomination.

Chairman. The motion to take two names from the list and have the Secretary cast the ballot was lost.

Dr. McGee. I think the only way in which we can accomplish this election without continuing all the evening is simply to request the ladies to vote for the two names having the highest number of votes on the list. We cannot take from any one the right to write any name they please on their ballots by taking off names from the bulletin board or in any other way, but if the ladies would simply unite on two names we could accomplish this in a very short time.

A Member. I would like to move that the nominations be
opened again, to permit the name of Mrs. Fitzwilliam for Vice-President General.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved that the nominations be opened again and the name of Mrs. Fitzwilliam be added.

MRS. WALKER. I endorse Dr. McGee's remarks as being the quickest way of solving this question.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before the house. That is not the motion. The motion before the house is upon re-opening the nominations in order to add the name of Mrs. Fitzwilliam.

MISS JOHNSTON. Can't you leave that to the National Board? They would be very happy to elect Mrs. Fitzwilliam.

MRS. PECK. I understood the President General this morning to decide that the nominations were closed. She said that nominations were closed.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Peck states that she understood the President General to say this morning that nominations were closed.

A MEMBER. I am requested to ask the names of the two who received the highest number of votes.

CHAIRMAN. You wish to be informed of the two ladies who received the highest number of votes?

SAME MEMBER. Yes.

CHAIRMAN. The Tellers will please read the names of the ladies who received the highest number of votes.

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS. Mrs. Hull and Mrs. Hatcher are the two ladies receiving the highest number of votes.

CHAIRMAN. The motion before the house is that the nominations for Vice-Presidents General be opened that we may insert the name of Mrs. Fitzwilliam.

Cries of "No! No!"

CHAIRMAN. This is amended by Mrs. Ballinger to the insertion of four.

MRS. BALLINGER. If the Chair will allow me, I think the original motion was that the two highest be called.

CHAIRMAN. No, no.

MRS. BALLINGER. I amended by saying "all four of the next highest."

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Ballinger misunderstood the motion. The motion before the house is to open the nominations in order
to insert the name of Mrs. Fitzwilliam. Are you ready for the question?

"Question! Question!"

Mrs. FITZWILLIAM. I do not wish them to take that trouble.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question, ladies? All those in favor of opening the nominations for the insertion of the name of Mrs. Fitzwilliam on the list of Vice-Presidents General will signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no."
The noes have it, I am afraid.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I would like to make a motion that the name of Mrs. Hull be placed upon the bulletin board and then the question of casting the ballot can be unanimous.

Mrs. BRACKETT. I second the motion.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I shall have to explain that I thought we had only two names before us, but it seems that there are a number of others, therefore it would not be in order.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move that all the nominations be put upon the board, all those not elected.

CHAIRMAN. They have not been taken off. They are there. Ladies, the ballots for Vice-Presidents General are being distributed. I wish to read the following announcement which has been handed up: In view of the great strain of listening continually to soprano voices, and the time spent in repeating what could not be heard, I move that the next Congress employ a man, with a strong, clear voice, as Reader. Miss Parks, New York State."

Cries of "No!"

Mrs. BOYNTON. If we are going to employ a man for the sake of being heard we will have to employ a man to represent every Chapter, as the house is full of soprano and mezzo-soprano voices.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, that is not in the form of a motion. It does not seem to me we need take any action upon it. I wish to state that some one who does appreciate the work of the Reader has sent her these flowers. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Mrs. TIBBALS, of Connecticut. I would suggest that if this abominable whispering could be stopped we could hear Miss Richards, for I defy any one to have a clearer voice or a more
patient way with us than she has, but it is on account of this abominable whispering that we cannot hear.

A MEMBER. I think instead of employing a man, we had better offer a vote of thanks for the very clear, able and distinct manner in which she has read. [Applause].

CHAIRMAN. I do not know that we need put that.

Miss Richards. My only regret is that this very charming present comes from an unknown friend, so I do not know whom to thank for the flowers, but I do know whom to thank for this kind demonstration of appreciation. I thank you all.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, have any of you not received a ballot for Vice-President General? "It is an evident fact that nominating from the Congress is a failure. It is proposed that the State Regents are hereafter a Nominating Committee. Mrs. H. C. Griggs." Ladies, that is an amendment to the constitution. You can make it a motion, but it is unconstitutional.

Mrs. Sayles, of Indiana. There is a mistaken impression before this house, that because Mrs. McKee is elected Vice-President General from Indiana, that Mrs. Hatcher is not eligible. Mrs. Hatcher has resided in this District and has served acceptably one year. She came within four votes of being elected this afternoon.

Mrs. Atwood. I rise to a question of personal privilege. In view of the fact that so many of the delegates have to leave by the early train, I move that the announcement of the State Regents be made the first order of business when we convene this evening.

Mrs. Brackett. I wish to remind the house that you have made the revision the order for this evening. You will have to consider that before you can put anything else in.

CHAIRMAN. We will have to reconsider our special order of business as previously appointed. The special order of business, as previously arranged, is the consideration of the revision of the constitution directly after the election of officers. The lady's motion must be made in another form. She must rescind the previous action before that can be acted upon.

Mrs. Atwood. Could that be enforced this evening?

CHAIRMAN. We have a number of elections still before us. After the elections the regular order of business is the considera-
tion of the revision. When you have finished elections and the revision then it will be in order. To do anything else we must change the special order which, I believe, requires a two-thirds vote.

A MEMBER. Cannot the announcements of State Regents be made while we are waiting for these votes?

CHAIRMAN. The announcement of State Regents comes in a regular place upon the programme. It is regular business. We cannot do anything which will interfere with the election. Mrs. DRAPER. Would the announcement take too much time? Couldn't it be done now? Is there any objection? Does the Chair see any objection to having it done now while we are waiting?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair does not know whether it is fair to call for the announcement before the regular time, but she would like the will of the house.

A MEMBER. I move that the rules be suspended and that we have the announcements.

CHAIRMAN. It would be an interference with the order of business.

MissBENNING. The States are not ready to make their announcement.

CHAIRMAN. Georgia is not ready to make her announcement.

Mrs. EDWARDS. I would like to move that a rising vote of thanks be given Mrs. Draper for her faithful services for two years and the phenomenal success which has marked them.

CHAIRMAN. Will you kindly send that to the platform to be read?

Mme. von RYDINGSVARD. Massachusetts wishes to second that.

Mrs. AVERY. So does the Regent of Ohio.

CHAIRMAN. "Moved that a rising vote of thanks be given to Mrs. Draper, the retiring Treasurer General, for her faithful services for two years, and the phenomenal success which has marked them. Mrs. Draper has endeared herself to the Chapters and Regents alike, who, I feel, will join me in expressing their appreciation. Mrs. Edwards, of Michigan." Ladies, this motion has been seconded by a great many States and a great many people. Are you ready for the question?
Mrs. TITTMANN. I wish to add my cordial sympathy with the motion just presented by the State Regent of Michigan, and my hope that this body express in the strongest possible manner its appreciation of the admirable way in which Mrs. Draper discharged her duties while filling the exacting and arduous post of Treasurer General.

CHAIRMAN. Do you offer it as a motion?

Mrs. TITTMANN. Not a motion at all, it is an expression.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question upon the motion of Mrs. Edwards? All those in favor will rise. Please be seated.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I express to the house my very great appreciation of this honor, and once more state what I did two days ago? It isn’t I, it is the Chapters that have made the work so . . . . . . Every one has been so kind and so anxious to help me, fully as much as I have been to help them, to make the records of our Society accurate.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. I wish to offer a vote of thanks for the very able and efficient way in which Mrs. Philip Hichborn has discharged the duties of her office during the past year, and the duties of Registrar General during the preceding year. She has endeared herself to the country at large by her courtesy, wise judgment, and the kindness we all received at her hands.

Seconded by Michigan, Georgia, Delaware and others.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before the house that Mrs. Hichborn receive a vote of thanks for her two years’ arduous labors in behalf of the Society, as Registrar General and as Vice-President General in Charge of Organization. Are you ready for the question?

“Question! Question!”

CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of this will say “aye;” contrary, “no.” The ayes have it. There is an official announcement to be read.

READER. From the House of Representatives, Mrs. Ball, of the Evening Star, has just telephoned that the bill appropriating the ground for the memorial building has just passed the House.
A Member. I move we extend to the Congress of the United States a vote of thanks for the aid which they have given us. Seconded.

Chairman. It is moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be sent to the Congress of the United States for the aid which they have given the Daughters, from the Continental Congress of 1897.

Mrs. Keim. I would suggest that that vote of thanks be given in a more formal manner to the House and the Senate.

Chairman. The motion before the house is a vote of thanks to the Congress of the United States for the land upon which to build the Continental Hall, extended by the Daughters of 1897. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

Mrs. Walker. I wish to ask a question for information. Isn't this the first time the House of Representatives have ever recognized a body of women?

Chairman. I understand it is, Mrs. Walker.

Miss Pike. Is it not the proper form—I would ask for information, is it not the proper official form to say the "Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled?"

"Yes! Yes!"

Chairman. It is.

Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky. I call for a rising vote.

Mrs. Ritchie. May I make a suggestion, that a delegation be appointed by this Congress to personally wait upon the Senate and House of Representatives?

"We have not time!"

Chairman. The Chair kindly asks you—

Mrs. Newcomb. I arose to state my motion, to attempt to state my motion in proper form, but was interrupted by so many remarks around me.

Dr. McGee. The information which we have received is not official. I would like to ask Mrs. Keim, who has done such able work in the passage of this bill—

Mrs. Keim. Madam President and Ladies, I have in my possession, if I can take a second to get it, the exact wording of the bill and the amendments. Speaker Reed has been very chary . . . . . . He does not like to do so, especially to
bodies or corporations, as they are very much afraid it will establish a precedent, so it was expected we would have some little delay. It passed the Senate over a week ago. I think it makes it very much better for us that those amendments are there. It would give us a new enthusiasm in these, our greatest efforts. Those amendments are that we shall begin to build within a year, and that we shall put upon it a building so dignified and so representative and so altogether suitable for the purposes for which we have that it shall cost at least $200,000. That was the limit put upon it. We think it better for us. I will read you the exact bill—

CHAIRMAN. As the Chair understands it, what the house wishes to know is, if Mrs. Keim has any official information that the bill has passed the House?

MRS. KEIM. I have not received such official information. I received last night the bill as amended, and before the amendment we were told that it would pass without an instant's delay after those amendments were passed.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. I would like to ask Mrs. Keim if this bill has not now got to go to the Senate, with its amendments, and pass the Senate before it is a law?

CHAIRMAN. As the Chair understands bills where there is a difference, they should go into a conference and the conference decides, and reports them again. Ladies, what will you do with the motion which is before you to give a rising vote of thanks to the Senate and Congress assembled?

MRS. WALKER. I move that we wait until we know.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we wait until we know.

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of waiting until we are officially informed of the passage of the bill, will signify it by saying "aye," contrary, "no." The ayes have it.

MRS. NASH. I wish to move a vote of thanks to the sub-committee of the Continental Hall Committee.

MRS. BALLINGER. I call for the order of the day.

CHAIRMAN. The order of the day is called for.
of the day is the election of Treasurer General. Nominations for the office of Treasurer General are now in order.

Miss Pike. I wish my motion read before the nominations are made, Madam Chairman, because it is relevant.

Chairman. Miss Pike wishes her motion, which pertains to the office of Treasurer General and is relevant thereto, to be read before you proceed to the nominations. What is your will? Will you have the motion of Miss Pike?

"Yes! Yes!"

Chairman. The motion will be read for the information of the house.

Reader. "I move that an expert accountant be paid to keep the books, and that the Treasurer General will be the official incumbent, to sign all papers. Lilian Pike, Regent of Martha Washington Chapter."

Chairman. Ladies, do you wish to consider this motion, which is made and seconded, before you proceed to the nomination of Treasurer General?

"No! No!"

Chairman. Those in favor of considering this motion first will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The noes have it. Nominations for Treasurer General are now in order.

Mrs. Avery. Ladies and Daughters of the American Revolution, I would like to place in nomination the name of Mrs. Mark B. Hatch, a woman painstaking, careful and accurate. I do not need to say any more because you all know her.

Mrs. McLean. I want to add a word of endorsement to Mrs. Hatch’s nomination.

Miss Miller. I should like very much, indeed, to name Miss Chenoweth.

Chairman. Mrs. Hatch and Miss Chenoweth, both of the District. Are there any other nominations?

Dr. Harrison. I second the nomination of Miss Chenoweth.

Chairman. Ladies, are there any more nominations for Treasurer General?

Mrs. Foote. I rise to a point of order. Miss Chenoweth’s name has been posted for Vice-President General, and is not
eligible for this office. We would like to see her there, but think the name should be erased.

CHAIRMAN. The point of order is raised that Miss Chenoweth is a candidate for Vice-President General. Has the house anything to say upon the subject?

Miss DORSEY. She asked to withdraw her name yesterday and four times this morning.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Chenoweth withdrew her name yesterday as Vice-President General, and also this morning.

Mrs. NEWCOMB. We did not know it when we voted lately for Vice-President General.

Mrs. FOWLER. Do we understand Mrs. Draper positively refuses?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Draper is not eligible, having served two years.

Miss CHENOWETH. I cannot serve as Treasurer General without an expert accountant.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Chenoweth says she cannot serve without an expert accountant. I think that is merely a statement—no necessity to act upon it. Are there any more nominations?

Mrs. FOOTE. Am I sustained?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair does not understand there is any rule which prohibits a lady’s name being on every ticket. The Chair thinks that Mrs. Foote is laboring under a mistake. Miss Chenoweth withdrew her name.

Miss CHENOWETH. I withdraw my name as Treasurer General.

Miss DORSEY. She is not willing to let her name stand if there is any question.

Mrs. LYONS, of Kentucky. I would like to nominate Dr. McGee.

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee, do you decline? Dr. McGee declines to be Treasurer General. Miss Chenoweth asks that her name be withdrawn. What will you do about it Miss Miller?

Miss MILLER. It is true that Miss Chenoweth’s name does not appear, but that list should have been announced and completed some time before we came to Treasurer General, and if she was not elected Vice-President General we would have been only too glad, and that is what we did endeavor to do, to have
her name for Treasurer General. She would make a very efficient one.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks that the Regent of the District does not exactly understand the question. Miss Chenoweth's name was withdrawn by her this morning from the Vice-Presidents' list. Through inadvertance it was not erased. Some of the ladies say they have voted for her for Vice-President General. It is necessary to have the opinion of the house as to whether we shall allow Miss Chenoweth's name to remain there or not?

"Allow it! Allow it!"

MRS. WHITE. Is there any reason that she could not be Treasurer General when she did not wish to have her name voted upon as Vice-President General?

CHAIRMAN. The question before the house is as to whether her name can be left here, having been inadvertently left on the bulletin board. It is moved that her name be retained. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

MRS. BALLINGER. I wish to place in nomination the name of Mrs. Gist.

CHAIRMAN. There is a question before the house which it seems to the Chair it will be well to settle. Shall we retain the name of Miss Chenoweth? Mrs. Gist is nominated.

MISS DORSEY. It is simply our own enthusiasm; it is not the lady's fault.

A MEMBER. I move that the nominations be closed.

MRS. DRAPER. I simply wish to say that I have received a letter from Mrs. Gist . . . which reads as follows: "Will you please withdraw my name as a candidate for the Treasurer Generalship? I cannot serve under any circumstances."

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Gist withdraws her name herself, by letter. It has been moved and seconded that the nominations be closed.

MRS. FOOTE. Although it has been carried, I want to rise to say that I second that nomination. I have been voting for Miss Chenoweth since daylight.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, we will have the question as to closing the nominations for Treasurer General. All those in favor of
this motion will say, "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it. The nominations are closed. The Tellers are ready to announce the election of Registrars General.

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS.—
Mrs. Seymour, ............... 225
Mrs. Fitzwilliam, ............ 214

CHAIRMAN. Will the Tellers read all the names and all the votes for Registrar General?

Mrs. Seymour, ............... 225
Mrs. Fitzwilliam, ............ 214
Mrs. Gardiner, ............... 76
Mrs. Hatcher, ............... 48
Blanks, ..................... 5

CHAIRMAN. Now, ladies, we recur to the original question. Do you wish new ballots, or do you accept the results?

A MEMBER. We cannot accept the results.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Fitzwilliam has resigned. It is moved to distribute fresh ballots to elect one Registrar General, Mrs. Seymour having been elected. But the ballots for Treasurer General having been distributed, we will first have that election. You will receive your ballots for Treasurer General and proceed to elect a Treasurer General from the names before you. Then we will return to the election of Registrar General.

Mrs. TITTMANN. As it is so very difficult for us to hear, owing to the confusion, I would like to make a suggestion, that the Tellers provide each and every lady with a blank and a pencil, and that the ladies be requested to do their conversing in writing.

A MEMBER, from Massachusetts. I would like to inquire whether it is definitely understood that Mrs. Hatch and Miss Chenoweth can either one of them serve?

CHAIRMAN. Will the ladies who placed in nomination the names Mrs. Hatch and Miss Chenoweth inform the Congress if they will be here to attend to their duties?

Mrs. NEWCOMB, of District of Columbia. Mrs. Hatch will be here to attend to her duties.

Miss WASHINGTON. Miss Chenoweth lives in the District and will be here.
Miss MILLER. I wish to say that Miss Chenoweth will be here.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Newcomb, Miss Washington, Miss Miller and Miss Pike answer for the ladies.

Dr. McGEE. Miss Chenoweth's acceptance was conditional.

Dr. HARRISON. I do not see how the Congress will feel competent to judge whether a bookkeeper is necessary for the Treasurer General when they have not heard the recommendations of the Auditing Committee and those who have been through the books and know what should be given to them for their consideration.

Miss MILLER. Probably it was not understood when I spoke just now that it was in regard to Miss Chenoweth's nomination.

Mrs. HILL. I wish to second the remarks of the chairman of the Auditing Committee, occupying nearly a week, and their report having been refused to be heard, the Congress—Cries of "Out of order!"

CHAIRMAN. The Chair is of the opinion that the Treasurer General is always allowed to have the necessary assistants in order to take care of the funds of the Society.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to challenge the statement that there has been one bookkeeper at the rooms and one at the house of the Treasurer General. That there has been one bookkeeper at the house of the Treasurer General; that that bookkeeper has been her husband, who, for two years, has given his services gratuitously to this Society, receiving a vote of thanks from the Congress last year and not one word of recognition this year, is true, but that there have been two bookkeepers employed at the expense of the National Society is not true.

Miss MILLER. I rise to a point of order. The Congress declined to hear the recommendations of the Auditing Committee.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair rules the discussion out of order. Have the ballots been distributed?

Miss GREENE. I rise for information, Madam Chairman, as I find the house is not clear on a subject, and that is, whether we have fixed any time when the announcement of election of State Regents is to be made.

CHAIRMAN. The Chairman is of the opinion that it comes in
its regular order, unless interfered with by a special order. When the special order is carried out the regular order will be resumed, and it will come in the place as in the accepted programme.

Miss Greene. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

A Member. When will that be?

Chairman. The Chair is unable to state.

Miss Greene. I can state that it is on the official programme for to-morrow morning, immediately after the reading of the minutes. This election of State Regents must be made and made at the time when it is put down on the official programme. We cannot go home and resume our work without the State Regents being properly elected.

Chairman. Have you your ballots for Treasurer General? The Tellers will kindly collect the ballots for Treasurer General.

Mme. von Rydingsvard. I wish to ask if the Sixth Continental Congress wishes to be considered less courteous than the Fifth Continental Congress, when a vote of thanks was extended to the assistant of our able Treasurer General? I move that a vote of thanks be extended also to Mr. Draper, husband of our retiring Treasurer General.

Chairman. The motion of Madam von Rydingsvard is before the house, a vote of thanks to Mr. Draper. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

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

Mrs. Fowler. I thought every vote of thanks would be the last, but I consider this last one the most important of all. However, I wish the rest of us to consider ourselves thanked.

Mrs. Newcomb. I want to move a vote of thanks to our very efficient Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Mitchell.

Chairman. A vote of thanks is moved to Mrs. Mitchell, our retiring Corresponding Secretary General. A rising vote is called for. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor will rise.

A Member, from Illinois. I move a vote of thanks to Dr. McGee, the Librarian General.
A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Charles—

CHAIRMAN. There is no nomination before the house. This is a vote of thanks to the last incumbent of the office.

Miss MILLER. I should like very much to second that motion for a vote of thanks to our retiring Librarian General.

A MEMBER, from Rhode Island. I wish to speak against the word "retiring," because I hope she will be re-elected.

Miss JOHNSTON. I hope that every officer has been thanked, particularly our Librarian General, for the admirable work which she has done for our library will impress every member. She has planted the nucleus of a grand historical library and a great library of record. I have never seen such work done, and I do hope that every one of you, when you have a grand library in a grand hall, will remember the one who planted it, Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee.

CHAIRMAN. The question before the house is a vote of thanks to the late incumbent of the office of Librarian General. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of the question will signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it.

Mrs. WINSTON. In behalf of the Army and Navy Chapter I wish to say that we feel very grateful to the Librarian General for the number of books which she has accumulated in starting the library.

CHAIRMAN. Have you your ballots all collected?

Mrs. NEWCOMB. Is my nomination now in order?

Mrs. SQUIRES. I move that without any further delay in our business we shall finish this election in order that we may take up important business this evening.

CHAIRMAN. We will proceed to business. You should take that as a call for the previous question. Have the ballots for Treasurer General been collected? Are there any in the house that have not been collected? We will now return to the election of one Registrar General. You see the names before you. As soon as the Tellers have handed in the ballots for Treasurer General they will distribute ballots for Registrar General, and you will place one name upon your ticket, not the name of Mrs. Seymour, for she has been elected.
A MEMBER. I move that after the vote for Registrar General this Congress adjourn until 7.30 to-night.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that after the vote for Registrar General this Congress adjourn until 7.30 o'clock to-night. All those in favor of adjourning after we have passed in the ballot for Registrar General will signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." All those who are in favor of adjourning when we have had the vote for Registrar General will rise. All those who are opposed to adjourning after we have voted for Registrar General will rise. The ayes have it.

Miss CHENOWETH. Mrs. Fitzwilliam's name ought to be taken off.

CHAIRMAN. As soon as it can be reached, Miss Chenoweth. Ladies, the ballots for Registrar General will now be distributed. The Tellers will distribute the blanks for Registrar General. Kindly wait and vote, ladies. Ladies, you will kindly remain and receive your ballots for Registrar General. There is only one vacancy, Mrs. Seymour having been elected. The ballots have been distributed. Has every one been careful to get one.

Mme. von RYDINGSVARD. I am requested to explain to the Congress that Mrs. Taplin, having no domestic duties which will take her time from the office, can serve as Registrar General with great efficiency. She resides in the District.

CHAIRMAN. Here is a request for information to be read before we adjourn. While you are writing your ballot for Registrar General the Chair will read this, as the Congress does not seem to understand about the announcement of election of State Regents. Now, ladies, have you all got your ballots for Registrar General.

A MEMBER. We would like to ask if the announcement of State Regents could not be made while balloting is going on this evening.

CHAIRMAN. No, it is a regular order of business and must come in the regular order.

Adjourned.
Evening Session, Friday, February 26, 1897.

Congress called to order at 7.40, Mrs. Dickins, Vice-President General, in the Chair.

Music. Violin solo by Mr. William H. Scholz, vocal solo by Mr. Roger Manny-Tavaune, violin solo by Miss Florida Graves.

CHAIRMAN. The house will come to order. Miss Desha is recognized.

Miss DESHA. Madam Chairman, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Desha arises to a question of personal privilege.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move we grant it.

Miss DESHA. Madam Chairman and Ladies, I stated yesterday when I made my report on the charter, that all legal steps had been taken to merge the old corporation into the new. All the steps had been taken that the new corporation could take, but the old corporation will have to be dissolved. It will be . . . . . . . . . We will have to go on that side of the stage and dissolve and on that side of the stage and resolve. I would like to give the ladies a history of the charter from the beginning.

CHAIRMAN. Is it the will of the house to hear the history of the charter?

"Yes!"

CHAIRMAN. Will you take it later or will you take it now?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We have got to have it.

Miss DESHA. It is very brief.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Desha assures us that it is a very brief statement, and I think we might as well have it.

Miss DESHA. I want you to know that we were authorized by the National Board of Management and by the Congress, and that we were acting for the whole body. In the summer of 1893 I was appointed chairman of the committee to secure by act of Congress a general charter. General Shields wrote out the charter and Mrs. Harrison sent it to the committee. I didn't do anything more about it then as we had a Democratic House in 1894, and they did not approve granting charters. We waited until a Republican House was elected. The
National Board reappointed me as chairman of the Committee on Charter, and Miss Washington and Mrs. Goode remained on the Charter Committee, and there were added Mrs. Senator McMillan, Mrs. Representative Washington and others. These ladies were added to the Charter Committee. Senator Burrows introduced it, and assisted by Mr. Hatcher, got it through last year in time to have it presented here to this Congress. I simply presented it as an act of Congress. It was referred back to that committee to investigate the question of personal liability. Then the National Board appointed Mrs. Boynton to consult a lawyer about the legal status. That lawyer said there should be a meeting of the new incorporation, as they should adopt our constitution and seal and insignia. We have issued the call three or four times, trying to get this done. We were never able to do it until twelve o'clock yesterday, when we got a majority. We met day before yesterday and we went through all these steps, as I reported. I have to-day learned, in conversation with a lawyer, that the old incorporators should meet and dissolve the old incorporation. The act that is before the Congress now, granting the land to the Society for our memorial hall, is granted to the new incorporation. We will meet and dissolve the old corporation and merge it into the new, and probably have to go through some legal action before the Courts of the District, and this is every step that I know that will be necessary to be done. The lawyer whom I consulted this evening said it would be well to give you this detailed information, and ask for a resolution, either now or later, that the Congress ratify this action. As we are acting for you, I think that resolution would be very well to come in sometime before we adjourn.

Mrs. Lockwood. I would suggest that we make a motion to-night and have it done.

Chairman. It is decidedly out of order to make motions. We will proceed with the business now. The chairman of the committee will present the matter in the morning.

Miss Desha. I think in the old incorporation there are only about seven names.

Mrs. Lockwood. Several may have left in the morning and
will not be here, and it seems to me a resolution could be
gotten along very quickly now.

Mrs. Burhans. I know quite a large number of our mem-
bers who leave the Riggs House to-morrow morning. I
couldn't say how many.

Mrs. Walworth. Is a resolution now in order?

Chairman. There is a regular order of business which will
be interrupted if you begin putting resolutions, but as the
house seems to desire it, it is at the disposition of the house.
Ladies, will you have the motion now?

Mrs. Lockwood. I move to have the motion.

Seconded.

Chairman. All in favor of having the motion now will say
"aye;" contrary, no." We will have the motion as soon as
it can be formulated. Mrs. Walworth, do you desire to make
it?

Mrs. Joy. Will Miss Desha write it?

Chairman. If Miss Desha will sit down and write it, we
will have the announcement of elections while she is writing
it. The chairman of Tellers is ready to announce the election
on which we balloted before we adjourned. The chairman
of Tellers will kindly announce the election.

Chairman of Tellers.—

Total number of votes cast, 304
Number necessary to elect, 153

We have simply given you the names of those receiving the
highest number of votes.

Mrs. Hull, of Iowa, 267
Mrs. Hatcher, of Indiana, 232

Chairman. Ladies, you have heard the election of Vice-
Presidents General. We will have the election of Registrars.

Chairman of Tellers.—

Number of votes cast for Registrars General, 211
Number necessary to elect, 106
Mrs. Horatio Taplin, 106
Mrs. Ruth Gardiner, 105
Miss Chenoweth, 1
Blank votes, 4
Illegal votes, 1
CHAIRMAN. How many votes cast?
CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS. Number of votes cast, 211; number of votes received by Mrs. Taplin, 106.
CHAIRMAN. Those were all the elections, were they not?
CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS.—
Number of votes cast, 211
Number necessary to elect, 106
Mrs. Horatio Taplin, 106
Mrs. Ruth Gardiner, 105
MRS. DRAPER. So that Mrs. Taplin is elected, is she not?
CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Taplin is elected. Now we will have the vote for Treasurer General.
CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS.—
Total number of votes cast for Treasurer General, 284
Number necessary to a choice, 143
Mrs. Hatch received, 165
Miss Chenoweth, 114
Mrs. Hatch, having received the largest number of votes, and the number necessary for a choice, is elected.
CHAIRMAN. It being the will of the house we will now have the motion of Miss Desha.
MRS. FITZWILLIAM. If we are to proceed to the election of the next officer I think our Tellers may be distributing the ballots.
CHAIRMAN. First the Tellers will distribute the ballots for Historian General, but before the ballots are distributed we should have nominations.
MRS. RITCHIE. I rise to nominate on the floor of this house, for re-election, a woman whose services have been commensurate with her name. It is only necessary to mention that name to assure her a unanimous election, I am sure—the name of Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston.
Numerously seconded.
MRS. CHENOWETH. I wish to nominate Mrs. Anna Stillwell Coleman, a relative of Commissioner Coleman. She is the Historian of my Chapter and a very splendid woman.
MRS. DRAPER. In seconding the nomination of Mrs. Ritchie for Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, it is only necessary to say to the house, look at volumes 2 and 3 of the Lineage Book.
CHAIRMAN. Any other nominations, ladies?
A MEMBER. I move that the nominations be closed.
Seconded.
CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. Are you ready for the question?
"Question! Question!"
CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of closing the nominations will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it; the nominations are closed. While the ballots are being distributed we will have the motion of Miss Desha. Miss Desha will you kindly read your motion?
Miss DESHA. The Congress requests that the incorporators of the old corporation meet as soon as possible and take the steps necessary to dissolve the old corporation, merging it into the new, under act of Congress February 20, 1896, employing a lawyer, if necessary, and report the full proceedings of both corporations to the National Board of Management.
CHAIRMAN. Ladies, you have heard the motion. Are you ready for the question?
Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Will Miss Desha now have the privilege of explaining to this Congress about this new charter? We all want to hear about it.
CHAIRMAN. It was explained to the house and this motion was ordered written, which she stated verbally.
Mrs. MCCARTNEY. That is not what I mean. Has she made a previous explanation?
CHAIRMAN. She has. Are you ready for the question?
A MEMBER. Is Miss Desha an honorary officer?
CHAIRMAN. She is.
A MEMBER. Is she allowed to make that motion?
CHAIRMAN. She makes the motion as an ex-National Officer, as such she has a right to make a motion; she has a right to second it, she has all the privileges of the floor except a vote.
Miss DESHA. I wrote this motion. Some one else on the floor promised to offer it. It would be a great deal better coming from one of you. I don't believe the chairman of the committee—
Mrs. WALWORTH. I move that resolution.
CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Walworth offers this resolution.
Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this resolution be presented to the house for a vote. Are you ready for the question?

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of this motion will signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it; the motion is carried. Has the house been supplied with ballots for Historian General?

"Yes!"

CHAIRMAN. Anyone not having one will rise.

MRS. WALKER. Is a motion in order?

CHAIRMAN. The Tellers will first bring in the ballots, then there is one motion, then it will be in order. Ladies, anyone who has not cast her ballot will rise, the ballots for Historian General. The next office is that of Assistant Historian General. Nominations are now in order.

MRS. BALLINGER. Is this office called for in the constitution?

CHAIRMAN. In the order of business it is called for. The Chair ruled that it must be proceeded with. The President General held that we could not abolish—

MISS WILBUR. Was the motion made to abolish that office?

CHAIRMAN. It was decided we could not abolish an office, as having come to a regular order, and having accepted this in the programme, the office must come up.

MRS. BRACKETT. Having learned that the lady will accept this office and discharge the duties, I take great pleasure in nominating Mrs. Fitzwilliam, of Chicago.

Numerously seconded.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Fitzwilliam, of Chicago, is nominated for Assistant Historian General. The nomination is made and seconded. Ladies, are there any other nominations for the office.

A MEMBER. I move that the nominations be closed.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the nominations be closed. All in favor of this will signify it by saying "aye;"
contrary, "no." The ayes have it. The nominations are closed.

A Member. I move that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Fitzwilliam.

Seconded.

Chairman. It is moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Fitzwilliam as Assistant Historian General. There seems to be no objection. It is unanimous. The Recording Secretary General will cast the ballot for Mrs. Fitzwilliam for Assistant Historian General. The next office is that of Librarian General. The Tellers will return the ballots for Assistant Historian General. Collect them and return them, that there may be no mistake made.

Mrs. Newcomb. Are nominations for Librarian General now in order?

Chairman. One moment. The Recording Secretary General will now cast the ballot for Assistant Historian General. Nominations are now in order for the next office, of Librarian General.

Mrs. Newcomb, of the District. I desire to nominate Mrs. Charles Darwin, of the District.

A Member. Dr. McGee has been nominated and seconded.

—Dr. McGee, seconded by Miss Dexter, of New Jersey; Mrs. McWilliams. Mrs. Alexander, Delaware, Rhode Island, Massachusetts—

Chairman. It is announced to the house that everybody seconds Dr. McGee.

A Member. It must be quite unanimous as everybody wants to second Dr. McGee. May I propose that it be unanimous.

Chairman. There is another nomination before the house.

Dr. McGee. It is with a great deal of pleasure that I express to you the very hearty sentiment I feel of the honor which is bestowed upon me in this Congress. I have been nominated for one of the most important offices of the Society. I have received a vote of thanks from the Congress for the year's work, and I am extremely sensible of these honors. Under existing conditions, however, I think it would be quite out of the question for me to serve upon the Board during the coming
year, and I wish at the same time to say a word as to Mrs. Darwin, who has been nominated as my successor. I have had occasion two or three times during the year to consult Mr. Darwin, who is the librarian of the Geological Survey, a very large library here, so that I know she has herself, perhaps, more technical knowledge of library work than I have, and certainly more than I had a year ago. At the same time she can, with the assistance of Mr. Darwin, and with my own assistance at the beginning of the year, very easily learn the work which is necessary for the Librarian General. There are two classes of work in that office, and I should like to have the Congress understand that. A portion of the work can be done by an intelligent woman, who can write, as I have been doing in the past, year-book references in the Magazine, and can write here and there for things which are needed. There is another part of the work which is strictly technical . . . . and the making of the card catalogue of the books. I attempted to learn so much about library work that after working on it for some time I found that I was making a great mistake, and I was obliged to delegate that to some one else. I endeavored during the past year to secure as my successor some one who was a trained librarian, for the position is one which requires two years. However, there is no one in this city with such training except those who are employed during the day or for other reasons would not accept the position. Therefore, I think Mrs. Darwin is the best qualified woman for the position, and I take great pleasure in naming her as my successor.

CHAIRMAN. Are there other nominations? Dr. McGee wishes to withdraw her name.

Cries of "No, we protest!"

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee says she must decline.

MRS. NEWCOMB. Perhaps the house does not know that I am Dr. McGee's mother and was with her in trying to get a successor. I wish you would elect Mrs. Darwin and allow Mrs. McGee to have a rest. She needs it.

Dr. McGee. I know one who will echo that sentiment, my little daughter.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, you have a nomination. What will you do with it?
A Member. I move that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for Mrs. Darwin for Librarian.

Chairman. It is moved and seconded that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for Mrs. Darwin for Librarian General. Is there objection? There is no objection. The Recording Secretary General is directed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Darwin for Librarian General.

Mrs. Tittmann. Are announcements now in order?

Chairman. There are some notices of election here to give.

Reader. I am instructed by the Recording Secretary General to announce that she has, according to instructions of this Congress, cast the ballot for Mrs. Fitzwilliam as Assistant Historian General.

Chairman. The next office is that of Attorney General. What will you do about this, ladies?

A Member. I move that it be left vacant.

Seconded.

Chairman. It is moved and seconded that the office be left vacant this year. Will you have the question?

"Question!"

Chairman. The question is that the office of Attorney General be left vacant. All those in favor of the motion will signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it. It will be left vacant.

Mrs. Tittmann. Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim, Vice-President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, became a member of this Society at the request of its first President General, Mrs. Harrison, and was appointed first State Regent for Connecticut, by Mrs. Darling, in which capacity she served for over two years, leaving at her resignation, 1,385 members in that State, divided into twenty-nine Chapters. Mrs. Keim takes this opportunity of acknowledging the magnificent way in which the ladies of Connecticut seconded her every effort and made possible the phenomenal success in the field of organization allotted her by the National Board of 1891. In 1895 Mrs. Keim was elected Vice-President General by the National Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, receiving the greatest number of votes then cast for any officer.
As Vice-President General she has served on the Executive, Printing and Continental Hall Committees. She also had the bill drafted, which has passed the United States Congress, asking that a plot of ground be deeded to the National Society in Washington, upon which to erect a Memorial Continental Hall. In view of Mrs. Keim's magnificent services to the National Society, and in recognition of the office of Honorary Vice-President General being a reward for work done, I nominate Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim for Honorary Vice-President General.

Seconded.

Mrs. Maxwell, from Kentucky. I wish to present to the Congress the name of a woman who has been in the Congress for five years, is only absent this year on account of illness of her husband, has been on the Continental Hall Committee, has served with unceasing energy and will continue the work on that committee. I refer to Mrs. Henry L. Pope, of Kentucky.

Mrs. Ritchie. May I place before this Congress for the office of Honorary Vice-President General the name of Mrs. Stephen J. Field, of the District of Columbia?

Mrs. Fowler. May I have the attention of the Congress for about three minutes?

Chairman. Is it about nominations?

Mrs. Fowler. It is. At the Fifth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, Massachusetts asked for representation upon the list of Honorary Vice-Presidents General. She proposed the name of a woman of noble lineage and lovely character, Massachusetts's first State Regent, and Regent of the first Boston Chapter, the "Warren and Prescott," since its formation; one who has been an active and zealous worker in the organization since its foundation. She appealed to the Southern States, to one of which her State Executive had given the Massachusetts building at the Atlanta Exposition for the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters. At the close of the nomination fifteen Southern and Western States, with New York, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Maine rose en masse to second it. A ballot was cast and she received 230 of the 240 votes, 109 more than necessary for election. The members of the Sixth Continental
Congress will see, by reference to the official programme, that her name has been stricken from the list of Honorary Vice Presidents General. Allowing that she wished her name withdrawn, which she did not, allowing that because elected an Honorary Vice-President General without voice or vote, she held two offices, and could not work for the organization in a distant State, which is not conceded, as all bodies of which I am cognizant, as the Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Society of Colonial Wars and others, do not consider their honorary members officers. Allowing, as I say, both these conditions I ask if anybody, other than the Sixth Continental Congress, has power to remove one from a position given her by the Fifth Congress; in other words, is the created greater than the creator? By unanimous vote of the Massachusetts delegation I am requested to present this matter to this Congress, and ask it to confirm its action of 1896 and replace her name upon the list of Honorary Vice-Presidents General, or sanction the Board of Management in removing it.

Cries of "Name! Name!"

Mrs. Fowler. I do not like to bring the name before the Congress unless—

"Name! Name!"

Mrs. Fowler. It is Mrs. Samuel Eliot, of Boston.

Mrs. Winslow. Madam Chairman, I second the nomination of Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim for Honorary Vice-President General. I am a "Daughter" of Connecticut and I take pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Keim, who served the State of Connecticut as its first State Regent for about three years with distinguished ability.

Mrs. McWilliam. In behalf of the Nathan Hale Chapter, of Minnesota, of which I am Regent, I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Keim.

Mrs. Henry. I second the motion of Mrs. Tittmann. I am a member of the Continental Hall Committee and I know how earnestly and enthusiastically Mrs. Keim has worked for the Memorial Hall. You never would have gotten the lot if it had not been for her untiring efforts. I think, therefore, we owe
her a debt of gratitude, and hope she may be made an Honorary Vice-President General.

Mrs. Nash. I rise to warmly second the nomination of Mrs. Keim. I have served on the National Board of Management for two years, and I can testify to her great energy and unflagging zeal. I move we instruct the Secretary to cast the ballot for Mrs. Keim.

Mrs. Earle. Mrs. President, I nominate Mrs. J. S. H. Stranahan, of Brooklyn.

A Member. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Pope.

Mrs. Burhans. I wish to second the nomination of Mrs. Keim.

Mrs. Hogg. I had already seconded Mrs. Pope, of Kentucky.

Mrs. Alexander. I wish to second Mrs. Pope.

Mrs. Walworth. I wish to express my desire to have Mrs. Stranahan's election assured. I am sure the ladies here will remember the delightful way in which she presided over this Congress, her fairness, her ability and efficiency, and the way in which she received the serious and trying events at that time. I wish to say also that with regard to this matter which we have been considering, of the union with the Daughters of the Revolution with this Society, she labored strenuously for that matter long ago. She was a great deal of assistance to Mrs. Harrison. She visited her repeatedly at the White House—

Mrs. McCartney. This Congress seems to have forgotten that we have had a Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, the work that she has done.

Nebraska and others second Mrs. Stanahan's nomination.

A Member. How many Honorary Vice-Presidents General are we allowed to elect?

Chairman. We are allowed to elect two.

Mrs. Buchanan. I rise to second the nomination of Mrs. Pope.

Mrs. Peck. How many did we elect last year.

Chairman. The Congress last year limited the number to three.

Mrs. Peck. I think the office was given to persons who have served a long time.
Mrs. Hull. I second the nomination of Mrs. Keim.
Miss Temple. I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. Keim for Tennessee.
Mrs. Lyons, of Virginia. I beg the honor of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Pope.
Mrs. McCartney. I forgot to name Mrs. Philip Hichborn.
Mrs. Edwards, of Michigan. We would like to nominate for this position Mrs. Shippen, of New Jersey.
Seconded by New Jersey delegation.
Mrs. Draper. Madam Chairman, it is really with regret that I ask the privilege of seconding Mrs. Philip Hichborn’s name for an honorary position. I would so much rather second, and use every influence I could for her for an active position, which she would so ably fill, but as she feels that she cannot work any longer, and has said so repeatedly, I ask the privilege of seconding her nomination for Honorary Vice President General.
Mrs. Krebs. I hoped to have the pleasure of nominating Mrs. S. J. Field, but as some one else has done it, I wish to second the motion in behalf of California. We have been instructed to second her name for whatever office she might be put up for. While she has belonged to the South and West and now to your District of Columbia, we claim her as a California representative, and on behalf of California I wish to second her nomination, feeling that her name will honor this Congress more than this Congress will honor her.
Mrs. Alexander. I see on the list the name of Mrs. Samuel Eliot, a name for re-election, one who has already been elected

Chairman. The Chair wishes to state that she has made what inquiry was possible at the moment, and she has been informed that Mrs. Eliot was elected, her name placed upon the list, that she afterwards sent in a resignation, as she preferred to be Regent of her Chapter. This is all I heard at the moment. As soon as the nominations are in I wish the lady from Massachusetts would explain it.
Mrs. Fowler. She did not wish to withdraw.
Chairman. Did she not resign during the year?
Mrs. Fowler. She was written to and asked which one of
the two offices she would prefer, and in her haste, by being
told that the Directory was waiting for a decision, she tele-
graphed that she preferred to keep her Chapter Regency.
She was told that it would not interfere with her Chapter Re-
gency. I have the entire correspondence. We would not
have put her name in nomination had we suppos...
more in regard to Mrs. Pope. I think our object is to put upon
the honorary list those members who have worked faithfully and
who can work no longer in an active position. She has worked
a great many years, and she is too old to work much longer.
She deserves it.

Mrs. McLean. I simply wanted to know, Madam Chairman,
whether it is in order to speak to a nomination. In regard
to Mrs. Stranahan’s nomination—she has contributed largely
toward our hall. She would, I am sure, appreciate this com-
pliment very highly. She may not be with us to enjoy it very
long.

Mrs. Kinney. May I ask how many we may elect?
Chairman. Two. There are two of the names upon the list
to be elected.

Miss Chenoweth. Two on each ballot?
A Member, from New Jersey. I wish to say in regard to
Mrs. Shippen, that she has ‘‘borne the burden in the heat of
the day.’’ She deserves to go on the list.
Seconded by Maryland.

Chairman. These are additional words of commendation
We will hear the chairman of the committee make a report of
Continental Hall funds; not a full report, it is only a report of
money that was handed in the other day.

Mrs. Main. It is simply a short report, because the com-
mittee have not had time to write it out.

A Member. Are we to vote for two?
Chairman. There are two Honorary Vice-Presidents Gen-
eral to be elected. Kindly put two names on your ballot, only
two.

Mrs. Main. Feeling that many of the delegates would wish
to know the full amount before leaving the Congress, the com-
mittee appointed by the President General to count the money,
checks and pledges which have been given since the report of
Mrs. Shepard, chairman of the Continental Hall Committee,
this committee desires to announce the fact that $3,007 has
been received or pledged. A complete list of these sums, to-
gether with the names of the donors, will be announced to-
morrow morning, the committee not having had time yet to
write out that list.
CHAIRMAN. This amount was given in this Congress.

A MEMBER. I would like to ask what the ruling is that precludes any number but two Honorary Vice-Presidents General to be voted upon.

CHAIRMAN. It was an order by the last Continental Congress that only two should be elected each year. It is simply following the order of the last Continental Congress, that only two should be elected each year. Madam von Rydingsvārd has a motion which she wishes to put as soon as there is an opportunity.

Mrs. NASH. I am requested to second, for South Carolina, the nomination of Mrs. Hichborn, to which I wish to add my personal endorsement.

CHAIRMAN. Madam von Rydingsvārd.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVÄRD. I wish to present a motion from a Massachusetts delegate who is unable to be here this evening on account of illness, and has requested me to read it. "Resolved, That at the next Continental Congress nominations for election of officers be made on the second day of said Congress. That tickets be then printed, in proper form, with names of candidates, and that elections take place on the fifth day of the Congress, by the casting of votes according to the Australian ballot system; the ballot box being placed in the lobby, to avoid confusion, and that the returns be given before the close of the Continental Congress." Signed by Alice F. Robinson, delegate from the Hannah Goddard Chapter, of Brookline, Massachusetts.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, there is a motion before the house, the motion of Mme. von Rydingsvārd, at least she read this for a member of the Massachusetts delegation. It is the motion of Mrs. Alice F. Robinson. The motion is before you and has been seconded. Is there any discussion?

Mrs. NASH. There was a previous motion made by Mrs. Nash and seconded by Mrs. Ritchie.

CHAIRMAN. That motion is that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for Mrs. Keim for Honorary Vice-President General? Is there objection?

"Yes!"
CHAIRMAN. There is objection. The motion is lost. We now come to the motion from Massachusetts. You have heard the motion.

Mrs. Lockwood. We would like to hear the motion. Some did not hear it.

Reader. "Resolved, That at the next Continental Congress nominations for election of officers be made on the second day of said Congress. That tickets be then printed, in proper form, with names of candidates, and that elections take place on the fifth day of the Congress by the casting of votes according to the Australian ballot system, the ballot box being placed in the lobby to avoid confusion, and that the returns be given before the close of the Continental Congress."

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion. Is there discussion upon it?

"Yes!"

Mrs. Ballinger. I am opposed to the Australian ballot system in our case, for if we assume that system and have to go through all that long list of officers, we will take a solid week to elect officers of this Society, therefore I think it would be entirely impracticable to adopt the Australian ballot in our Society for the election of officers.

Mrs. McLean. I would like to say, Madam Chairman, that two years ago we amply discussed the question of having nominations on one day and elections on other days, with an interval between, and the Congress decided by an overwhelming vote not to have it. I trust that that will not be rescinded. The Australian ballot system I am perfectly happy to be instructed on.

Mrs. Peck. I endorse every word Mrs. McLean has said.

Miss Greene. I would like to say that I am able to explain the Australian ballot system. I have done it before and I can do it now. You have nominations made. These nominations are all printed on the ballot. Space is left after each name to put a cross against the candidate you choose. For instance, first on the ticket would be President General, then the names of whoever are nominated. You may have as many names as you like. Then the First Vice-President General in the same way, with the names of all the nominees, and all your officers...
would be printed in this way. Now, you see that there should be an interval between nominating and electing because you must have your ballot printed. You would make your nominations one day. They would be made and placed as they are now. Then that list would be printed, and then when we come to elect the candidates named, there would be directions printed on the ticket that you were to put a cross against the name that you wished to elect for the office. Ballot boxes would be placed in the lobby. There would be Tellers there. Whenever a lady came up to vote, as she might at any time during the day, unless the hours were fixed by the Congress, all she would have to do would be to give her name to the person in charge, who would look over the list to see that that person is on the official list of voters, then she gives her her ballot; she takes it and puts a cross against the name she wishes, deposits her ballot and goes into the Congress. The business of the Congress can be going on while the voting is going on. When the order is fixed for the close of the polls, as it would have to be, the returns would be brought in, and your whole list of officers that are elected could be announced to you. We would save a great deal of time. You would have your nominations from the floor. The election could go on and you could come here and attend to other business.

Mrs. Peck. I would like to say that the lady who made the motion could not have recognized the fact that at least one-third of the members leave the city before the fifth day of the Congress.

Miss Winslow. When amendments are in order I would like to offer an amendment to this resolution—instead of the fifth day, elections take place on the fourth day.

Chairman. Send it up in writing, please.

Mrs. Tittmann. I second that.

Chairman. An amendment is offered that the election take place on the fourth day instead of the fifth day. Does the mover accept the amendment?

Mme. von Rydingsvard. I think I could accept that amendment for her.

Chairman. The amendment is accepted and can be incorporated in the original motion.
A MEMBER, from Kentucky. In the case of our Vice-Presidents General, if there were ladies in the list who did not receive the requisite number of votes, how would it be possible to open the voting again?

CHAIRMAN. I suppose you would have to have another ballot printed and elect the next day. Any other remarks on the nominations? Any ballots that have not been collected?

Dr. McGEE. Before the Congress I looked into the matter of the different methods of balloting. At the outset I was strongly in favor of the Australian ballot system, and spoke of it to the Committee of Arrangements for Congress. There were two objections to it: first, that the Congress overwhelmingly defeated the proposition to have nominations one day and elections the other. Secondly, it did not occur to us that business and balloting could go on at once, because I was told that in the Australian ballot system five minutes was allowed to every voter, and if we have five hundred voters that would take us forty-two hours. Will Miss Greene kindly tell us how long she thinks it will take us?

Mrs. AVERY. Ladies, I would like to say one word with regard to the Australian ballot system. I have voted the Australian ticket. In our city next month 20,000 voters will vote on that ticket. Nominations are not required from the floor. Those who wish to have their friends enter their names with the Tellers. There are no nominations from the floor whatever. After the ticket is prepared in that way it can be written if you choose. It is usual, however, to print the ticket. The ticket next Monday afternoon in our city will include probably 10,000 people between the hours of four and nine on the Australian ballot plan. You take your printed slip, for it is a printed slip, you mark against the name of the First Vice-President General the cross for the one you wish, and so on down the list. A majority is not necessary. Those receiving the highest number of votes are elected; at least, that is the way it is in Ohio. If you had voted in that way in regard to your nineteen Vice-Presidents General, the nineteen receiving the highest number would have been elected without any further question. It might need some modifications for this
body, but it does seem to me we ought to adopt this or some similar plan of voting.

CHAIRMAN. The discussion of this motion will have to be postponed, as it is interfering with the regular order of business. We will now proceed to the regular order of business, which is nominations for Editor of the Magazine. Are there any nominations for Editor of the Magazine?

A MEMBER. I nominate Mrs. Lockwood.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Lockwood is nominated.

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

Seconded.

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

A MEMBER. I move that the nomination be made unanimous and that the Secretary cast the ballot.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before the house that the nomination be made unanimous and the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot. Is there objection?

"No!"

CHAIRMAN. There is no objection. The Recording Secretary General will cast the ballot for Mrs. Lockwood for Editor of the Magazine. Ladies, there is an announcement by the Chairman of the Tellers.

CHAIRMAN OF TELLERS. The vote on Historian General is as follows:

Number of votes cast, 244
Number necessary to elect, 123
Miss E. B. Johnston has received, 220
Mrs. Coleman, 18
Blanks, 6

Miss E. B. Johnston having received the most votes, 220, is declared elected Historian General. Vote for Editor of the Magazine, cast by the Recording Secretary General for Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

CHAIRMAN. Now, ladies, the regular order of business is the revision of the constitution.

MRS. KNOTT. I rise to a question of privilege, to present a resolution.
CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Knott rises to a question of privilege. She has a resolution to present.

MRS. KNOTT. Ladies, I would like to offer a resolution, regarding a sad event which occurred recently. It was the death of two ladies, two sisters, Mrs. Margaret Gassoway Watkins Warfield, and Miss Caroline Lyles Watkins, of Maryland. They were daughters of a distinguished revolutionary officer, Colonel Gassoway Watkins, the last surviving officer of the Maryland line, and president while living, and at the time of his death, of the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati. I will ask the Reader to read it.

READER. "Resolution on the deaths of Mrs. Margaret Gassoway Watkins Warfield and Miss Caroline Lyles Watkins, of Maryland; be it Resolved, By the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution that while we deplore the passing away of these two venerable and veritable daughters of the Revolution, and members, of our Society, and sincerely sympathize with the members of their families upon the loss they have sustained, we and they have reason to thank a kind and beneficent Providence which preserved their lives to see this day of our greatness as a Nation, to witness the magnificent results of that independence which the gallantry of their ancestors helped to achieve."

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, you have heard the resolution. Is there a second to it?

MRS. RITCHIE. I second it, and in doing so wish to say that not only were they the descendants of Colonel Watkins, but they were the descendants of Dr. Charles Warfield, the patriot who led the band of patriots who burned the ship Peggy, laden with tea, to the water's edge at Annapolis, in 1774, on the 19th of October.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the resolution. Are you ready for the question?

MME. VON RYDINGSVARD. May I suggest that instead of the word "ancestors" the word "fathers" be used?

MRS. RITCHIE. But the fathers were not real fathers.

CHAIRMAN. The amendment is not accepted. "Question!"

CHAIRMAN. The question is called for. The question then is upon the resolution. All those in favor of the resolution
will signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." It is so ordered. Now we come to the regular order of business.

Mrs. Foote. I rise to a question of personal privilege also. I have an important resolution to introduce, sent me by Mrs. Joshua Wilbour. She wrote to me from the Arlington this morning that she was obliged to leave for her home, and requested me to introduce the following resolution. I beg the close attention of the house.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair does not see exactly that this is a question of privilege. It is a motion, I believe, is it not, Mrs. Foote? The revision of the constitution is the regular order. This will have to come with unfinished business. We have considered certain motions because we could do it while we were distributing ballots, and therefore seemed to assist business by getting some of these things out of the way. Mrs. Foote you will have a chance to introduce this with the unfinished business, but the revision of the constitution is the business before the house and we will now proceed to consider it. Mrs. Alexander, do you speak to the business?

Mrs. Alexander. Is a motion to create honorary office or to declare certain honorary members, in order now?

CHAIRMAN. The order is the revision of the constitution. We can only set that aside by a two-thirds vote. We have other business before the house. There is no rule which allows us to entertain two motions or do two things at once. I do not see any other way than to consider the revision of the constitution at once. Other matters will have to come up after that. We will now have the revision of the constitution. We will begin, where is it? Section 2, article IV, is the opinion of the house.

Mrs. Squires. I speak to the revision, if that is allowed. I understand that this matter is now before this house. I understand that the Congress of last year ordered a committee to revise the constitution. They have spent one entire year upon it. They have worked hard. Is it possible for us, however industrious we may be, to give this work the necessary attention to-night? I think that it is childish of us to attempt it. I therefore offer the following resolution: "Resolved, That the proposed revision of the constitution be referred for con-
Cries of "No! No!"

A MEMBER. I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN. A motion is made and seconded that the revision of the constitution be referred for consideration to the Congress of 1898, which shall take action immediately upon convening. Is there any discussion on the motion?

Miss DORSEY. What would be the object of referring the revision to next year's Congress because as the law stands in the constitution by which we work, and on which all of our rulings must be based, the only way by which any change can be accomplished is by amendment, presented in the regular way. So we will be confronted next year with the exact difficulty of being presented with a revision which is not provided for in the constitution.

Miss GREENE. It has been ruled by our President General and our presiding officer that this business will be before this house for action. It is entirely in accord with Robert's Rules of Order that any business may be properly postponed to the next session of the assembly. This question is in order, and I desire to speak in favor of this motion. It is utterly impossible for us to do anything with the revision of the constitution at this session, utterly impossible. There are delegates here who desire to have it considered. It has been said again and again they desired it. The only proper way that we can secure the wishes of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to support this motion, that it be referred to the Congress of 1898, who shall take action upon it immediately after convening.

Mrs. MCLEAN. Madam Chairman, this is the report of the committee. What is your intention, to re-commit it?

CHAIRMAN. No. The Chair understands that this report has been received by the house. It is now in the hands of the house. It is proposed to retain it in the hands of the house. In other words, lay it on the table for one year.

Mrs. MCLEAN. When the Congress of 1897 adjourns it adjourns sine die. The Congress of 1898 will have an entirely new set of women. The committee has reported to you. The committee's report has been received and accepted so far as the
The verbal part goes. The printed part is in the midst of consideration. You could not recommit it to the chairman because the chairman could not receive such committal. Receive or dispose of that report as you please, but let the Congress of 1897 dispose of it.

Miss DESHA. We have tried for three years to get the opinion of this Congress and the desire of the Daughters of the American Revolution as to certain clauses in our constitution, and what changes they wanted made. We are here, you have several hours. Why shouldn't we find out what we want?

Miss GREENE. I would like to state with regard to the law on the matter that business may be postponed from one session to another. It is perfectly in order to do this. I am sure no one would be happier than I to have this matter considered, but it is a herculean task; it would keep us here for another week. The Committee on Revision of the Constitution were to report their work to Congress and the Congress was to act upon it. Their work is done. It is now before you, not as a report of the committee, but as a proposed revision, and this motion provides that the proposed revision shall be referred to the Congress of 1898 for their action.

Mrs. WALKER. This is no new matter to us. We have come here to properly consider the revision of the by-laws of this Society, of the national laws of this Society, and as Mrs. McLean has said, the next Congress will have a new set of women. We are interested in this. We must take it up, discuss it and do what we can to get it out of the way and have a proper constitution.

Miss PIKE. . . . and not be left in an unfinished and chaotic condition.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I think there is a little misunderstanding as to just where we stand in regard to the constitution, possibly, but I think that article IV, section 1—

Miss PIKE. I move the previous question. Article V was numbered article IV and we proceeded.

Mrs. WALWORTH. Wherever it was, we considered that thoroughly, and we then went out of the Committee of the Whole, the committee was moved to rise and report, and did so, and after they had risen and reported the recommendations were all accepted by the Congress in session. We have, there-
fore, disposed of those first, I think, four articles. We got through with article I, II and III and we reversed article IV in the proposed revision and article IV in the present constitution. Those stand entirely finished. You are ready now to go on with the fifth article. I move the reading of the fifth article of the old constitution, which I believe corresponds with the revision.

CHAIRMAN. The motion before the house is to refer the revision to the Continental Congress of 1898. Mrs. Walworth moves to amend it by proceeding to discuss section 2 of article IV.

A MEMBER. I think that the members-at-large were quite a little puzzled about the proceedings and did not understand quite what they were about. They went to work evidently against what they voted for in the forenoon. I would like to ask that we may take this up as a proposed revision of the constitution.

CHAIRMAN. It is now taken up as a proposed revision of the constitution. The motion is to refer the revision of the constitution to the Congress of 1898, and that motion has been amended by Mrs. Walworth.

Mrs. NEWCOMB. I simply want to state to the house that unless we first adopt a change in what is called article IV, section 6, viz: to only elect officers each alternate year, we would have the same difficulty next year, and we had better proceed to business now.

Mrs. Joy. I would call the attention of the speaker on the other side of the house to the fact that when we arose as a Committee of the Whole, we reported progress to a certain point. We have not adopted any part of the new constitution.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair wishes to state that the recommendations of the Committee of the Whole were reported to the house here ad seriatim. The Clerk of the house read them.

Miss GREENE. I supposed that the motion of Mrs. Squires to postpone until the Congress of 1898 was sufficiently clear to the Congress, but if it is not, I wish to offer as a substitute to Mrs. Walworth’s amendment the following: "That the vote taken at this Congress, adopting the first, second and fifth articles of the proposed revision of the constitution is hereby
rescinded, in order that the Congress of 1898 may be free to act upon every part of the revision as it sees fit."

Mrs. Brackett. I second that.

Chairman. Mrs. Walworth, do you accept the substitute?

Mrs. Walworth. I would like to speak to my amendment. You have proceeded, as you must have learned by the minutes which you approved the other day, that you had accepted the first, second, third, fourth and fifth articles of the proposed revision. Now, I want to say to you my distinguished friend across the way is a lawyer, at the same time I want to tell you that you must consider that her knowledge of these things in those particular matters may present them to you in a way that... and I must put you on your guard against my friend. I want to tell you about what she is trying to do is to get you to accept the new constitution. Ladies, you cannot accept the new constitution without destroying the charter, without releasing you from your incorporation as an incorporated body. I want to appeal to you to give up this revision, especially to the ladies of Massachusetts, who made a protest about this I am sure under a misunderstanding. One reason why I want you to understand about the revision is this, that two years ago when it was proposed to this Congress about the revision we had no charter from the Congress of the United States, and therefore it was not so vital as it is at the present time. I still contend that you have only to look in Webster's dictionary to see what revision means.

Miss Greene. I rise to a point of order. I think there is a motion before the house, which is to postpone this business to the Congress of 1898.

Chairman. Miss Greene, the lady is speaking to her amendment.

Mrs. Walworth. You must deal with it as an amendment.

Mrs. Squires. As this is my resolution, I beg that I may speak just one moment. I do desire, above all things, to have this matter discussed. I will be so glad to have it done if it is a physical possibility. Can we not discuss it now? To-morrow we leave Washington.

Mrs. Walker. I think we can discuss it if we do away with
the law's delay. If we have anything to do let us go and do it. Let us "take this bull by the horns."

CHAIRMAN. The first question is on the substitute.

Mme. von Rydingsvard. We consider this revision a revision and not a series of amendments, and Massachusetts is for revision.

Reader. "That the vote taken at this Congress, adopting the first, second and fifth articles of the proposed revision of the constitution, is hereby rescinded, in order that the Congress of 1898 may be free to act upon every part of the revision as it sees fit."

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. The question is called for.

Dr. McGee. I object to the statement that we have carried these things. We carried some things and lost others.

Reader (re-reads substitute). "That the vote taken at this Congress, adopting the first, second and fifth articles of the proposed revision of the constitution, is hereby rescinded, in order that the Congress of 1898 may be free to act upon every part of the revision as it sees fit."

Miss Pike. We did not adopt them at all.

CHAIRMAN. Perhaps Miss Greene can explain.

Miss Greene. It was probably a clerical error in making the copy. It should read, "as amended."

Mrs. Peck. I think it is a very strong point that Dr. McGee has made. We did not adopt them. We rejected as much of every article as we accepted.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Greene, do you wish your amendment put as it is?

Miss Greene. I would suggest that you insert "as reported."

CHAIRMAN. "As reported," then, instead of "as amended?"

Miss Greene. That is right.

Mrs. McLean. The Committee of the Whole rose and reported to the Congress progress. The Congress has not taken any action.

CHAIRMAN. The Regent of the Chapter of New York City is mistaken. The minutes will show that the committee made certain recommendations. The recommendations were read by
the Reader. This is on the official minutes, if the official minutes are called for. I do not know whether they can be furnished or not.

Mrs. McLean. I do not desire it. I have confidence in my own memory. I wish to congratulate this house, however, upon the very successful manner in which it did away with Wednesday; the entire day and evening, and which it is similarly doing away with Friday so far.

Miss Pike. Is it the fault of the house?

Mrs. McLean. I simply don't discriminate.

Mrs. Fitzwilliam. Will an announcement be in order in regard to our vote? I think it is quite necessary that the house know.

Chairman. The Chairman of Tellers wishes to announce a vote to the house.

Chairman of Tellers. It may be a matter of interest to hear this to-night, the vote upon the Honorary Vice-Presidents General.

Number of votes cast, 264

necessary to elect, 133

Mrs. Stranahan has received, 114

Mrs. Keim, 112

You see there has been no election.

Chairman. Then, ladies, will you consider the motions before the house? I believe they come first and then we will have to return to our unfinished business. The whole of the report of the Tellers is called for.

Chairman of Tellers. Three names appear.

Mrs. Stranahan, 114

Mrs. Keim, 112

Mrs. Hichborn, 106

There were two blanks.

Mrs. Krebs. What has become of California?

A Member. What has become of Kentucky?

Chairman of Tellers. The number of votes cast was 264; number necessary to elect 133. Any one receiving a less number is not elected, and it is not considered necessary to make out a full list. We have simply placed upon the report names of the three others. I have the report of Mrs. Pope, 101.
CHAIRMAN. If the Tellers will kindly remain we will proceed to elect Honorary Vice-Presidents General. The motion I think has precedence. The question is on the substitute offered by Miss Greene, of Rhode Island, which the Reader will read again.

READER. "That the vote taken at this Congress, adopting the first, second and fifth articles of the proposed revisions of the constitution, as reported, is hereby rescinded in order that the Congress of 1898 may be free to act upon every part of the revision as it sees fit."

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, you have heard the question. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. DRAPER. I want to ask a ruling of the Chair upon that point. I distinctly remember that the chairman of the Committee of the Whole was ordered to report progress. I, as one of the many who are not versed in parliamentary law was told that what we did as a Committee of the Whole was not binding. I think the Chair will remember that when we went out of the Committee of the Whole the chairman did say something about progress, then she asked the Reader what we had done. The Reader had nothing official, she simply had her own notes. It was not official, and when Dr. McGee moved that the report of the Committee of the Whole be accepted I, with many others supposed that it was the report which the Committee of the Whole had instructed the chairman to report, and not the unofficial, informal message of the Reader, and I was perfectly amazed afterwards to be told that that carried. Now may I ask the ruling of the Chair on that point? Did that informal reading of the Reader cause this Congress to officially accept all those recommendations?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair has already stated to the Regent of New York that the Committee of the Whole rose and reported progress and recommendations. The recommendations were offered and voted upon.

Cries of "No! No!"

CHAIRMAN. The official minutes, if called for, will prove the action of the house. Are the official minutes called for?

"Yes! Yes!"
CHAIRMAN. Can the Recording Secretary General furnish the official minutes of the action of the house?

Mrs. WALWORTH. Ladies, I want to tell you these recommendations were accepted, were read in this Congress as recommendations of the Committee of the Whole to the Congress. It was read distinctly and you were asked whether you would accept them or not. You did accept them, and now I offer an amendment simply stating that you begin where you left off. If you do not settle this matter before to-morrow night we sacrifice our charter.

Miss PIKE. My recollection corroborates Mrs. Walworth's exactly. That is my recollection.

Miss GREENE. The official minutes, as I understand, have been called for. Are the official minutes to be produced?

CHAIRMAN. It is impossible to produce them to-night.

Mrs. WALWORTH. The motion before the house is the amendment offered by Miss Greene . . . . . as it probably will be to-morrow morning before the Stenographer could find them.

A MEMBER. I should like to ask why when we were asked to accept the report of that Committee of the Whole we were not told that was binding? And why so many explanations were given to us that what we did in this Committee of the Whole was not binding?

Mrs. WALWORTH. May we have a vote on that?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Walworth's amendment has not been put because the substitution comes first, offered by Miss Greene, of Rhode Island.

Miss GREENE. In the absence of the official minutes it seems to me there is simply this to be done. If the minutes, when they are produced, show that these recommendations of the Committee of the Whole were not adopted, my substitute motion will prove to have been entirely superfluous, and therefore if adopted will not affect the question one way or the other. If the ruling of the Chair is right, that these recommendations were adopted by the Congress, then action on my resolution will show the desire of the Congress to have them rescinded. Therefore, I cannot see any possible harm in any action being taken on my motion.
A Member. I move the previous question.

Dr. McGee. As the mover of that motion the other night I wish to explain that I thought that the Committee of the Whole having arisen, the Chairman having resumed her place, that it was perfectly understood by the Congress that they were then in regular session, and it never entered my head that you did not understand that.

Chairman. The previous question is called for. It is not debatable. You will have the question. The question is on the substitute offered by Miss Greene, of Rhode Island. All those in favor of this will signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." The noes have it. We now come to the amendment offered by Mrs. Walworth on the resolution offered by Mrs. Squires. The amendment will be read.

Reader. The official minutes have been found relative to whether or not the work of the Committee of the Whole was accepted. Shall I read it?

Chairman. Would you like the minutes?

Reader reads minutes.

Mrs. McLean. I think the Regent from New York City Chapter so stated.

Miss Greene calls for the question.

Chairman. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

Mrs. McLean. One minute. We were in Committee of the Whole when we left off.

Chairman. The official minutes have just said that the report of the Committee of the Whole was accepted.

Mrs. McLean. Does this house consider that because it reported progress, that the house itself, the Congress, accepted every one of these things? Do you remember that the Regent of New York City Chapter also suggested the advisability of the house acting in the beginning instead of resolving itself into a Committee of the Whole?

Chairman. She certainly did. We will have the amendment, Mrs. Walworth's amendment. We will hear it again, that we may understand the objection.

Mrs. Walworth. I shall have to explain that that amendment was offered under the supposition, although it may have
escaped the minutes, that the recommendations were read and accepted. With that understanding I offered that resolution, that we might begin where we left off. If the Chair decides that those recommendations were not accepted, of course we will have to . . . . . the report of the Committee of the Whole. We will have to decide on that matter, whether those recommendations which were read section by section were accepted or not.

Miss Pike. I second that.

Chairman. The minutes read that the Congress accepted the report of the Committee of the Whole.

Miss Pike. I rise to a point of order. The Committee of the Whole in discussing those sections, after each one had been discussed, said, "Does the Committee recommend that these sections, as amended, shall be accepted by the Congress?" They did; they voted after each motion, as amended, whether it should be accepted by the Congress. Therefore, when the report of the Committee of the Whole was made to the Congress, in accepting the report did they not accept those recommendations?

Chairman. It is certainly the opinion of the Chair that the recommendations were reported and accepted.

Mrs. Joy. What do the minutes say, Madam Chairman?

Chairman. The minutes do not actually state so. We must go by the minutes.

Mrs. Lyons, of Virginia. Were not those minutes accepted by this Congress the next morning?

Chairman. They were accepted by this Congress the next morning.

Mrs. Lyons. Therefore they are the proceedings of yesterday, whether they are correct or incorrect.

A Member. I made a motion that we adjourn and report progress, and that is to be considered the report.

Chairman. What does the house wish to do, consider Mrs. Squires' motion and not Mrs. Walworth's amendment?

A Member. A number of members would like to know when the vote for Honorary Vice-Presidents General will be continued.

Mrs. Flower. Is a recommendation in order?
CHAIRMAN. The amendment by Mrs. Walworth is under discussion. It seems to be out of order.

A MEMBER. I move we adjourn.

CHAIRMAN. We will have Mrs. Walworth's amendment. Are you ready for the question? Mrs. Walworth's amendment is before the house. All those in favor of Mrs. Walworth's amendment will signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." A rising vote is called for, as the Chair is in doubt. All those in favor of Mrs. Walworth's amendment to the motion will rise.

Cries of "Read it! Have it stated by the Chair!"

CHAIRMAN. That we take up the revision where we left off. All those in favor of Mrs. Walworth's amendment will rise and remain standing until you are counted.

"We do not understand that!"

CHAIRMAN. The question is upon the amendment offered by Mrs. Walworth, that when we take up the revision we begin where we left off the other night.

MRS. MCLEAN. The question is, was this house anywhere the other night. The Committee of the Whole reported progress and the house decided to accept the recommendations. Now are we going to commence over, or what is the procedure contemplated by this amendment?

CHAIRMAN. The previous question has been called for. I do not see how we can debate it. The amendment will be read.

READER. "That we now proceed to take up the revision where we left off."

CHAIRMAN. Those in favor of Mrs. Walworth's amendment will stand up and be counted—.

A MEMBER. When shall we take it, to-night or to-morrow?

CHAIRMAN. Those ladies standing will be seated. All those who are opposed to Mrs. Walworth's motion will rise. The motion is carried.

A MEMBER. I move that we do now adjourn.

MRS. BRACKETT. I second the motion.

MRS. JOY. A motion for adjournment takes precedence.

CHAIRMAN. It is part of the previous question. It was Mrs.
Squires' motion, the original motion, which now recurs, which the Reader will now read.

**READER.** "That the proposed revision of the constitution be referred for consideration to the Congress of 1898, which shall take action immediately upon convening." This was the amendment which you voted on.

**CHAIRMAN.** The original motion is that we postpone the consideration of the revision until the Congress of 1898.

Cries of "No!"

**Miss Pike.** As amended.

**CHAIRMAN.** As amended. The amendment being that we proceed where we left off. That is the motion of Mrs. Squires, as amended by Mrs. Walworth. The substitute was lost.

**Miss Pike.** No, the substitute was carried.

**CHAIRMAN.** We now recur to the original motion, as amended, and it will be put.

**READER.** "Proceed to take up the revision where we left off."

**CHAIRMAN.** You will now have the question. The question is that we postpone the revision to the Congress of 1898, which shall proceed to consider it as soon as it convenes, and begin where we left off.

**Mrs. Lockwood.** Is that what Mrs. Walworth's motion is?

**Miss Greene.** Will you kindly have the Reader read the motions from the manuscript?

**READER.** The original motion was "Resolved, That the proposed revision of the constitution be referred for consideration to the Congress of 1898, which shall take action immediately upon convening." The amendment was that we "Proceed to take up the revision where we left off."

**Miss Desha.** We voted on the amendment, which counteracts the original motion.

**Miss Greene.** Madam Chairman, the amendment, as read from the manuscript, does not conflict with the original motion.

**CHAIRMAN.** That is the opinion of the Chair, that it does not conflict with the original motion.

**Miss Pike.** Why not when one is to postpone for a year and the other is to take up immediately?

**Mrs. Walworth.** Will Miss Greene please inform these
ladies whether they should not vote on the motion as amended? She knows.

Miss Greene. The motion as it has been read and amended is properly before you, and there can be no debate upon it.

A Member. We call the previous question.

Chairman. You now will have the motion as amended. All those in favor of the motion as amended will rise.

Mrs. Tittmann. State the motion, please.

Chairman. The motion will be read by the Reader.

Miss Pike. Whenever an amendment is directly in conflict with the original motion it takes its place.

Mrs. Joy. I move we adjourn.

Mrs. Walworth. I wish to explain my motion. When you vote for the amendment as amended you vote against the original motion. People often make adverse amendments to induce—

Mrs. Joy. I move we adjourn.

Chairman. The previous question is called for. The question is called for and the adjournment will not be considered. We will have a vote upon this question now. A motion as amended is before the house and the Reader will read it. As Mrs. Tittmann asks for information we will read it.

Mrs. Ballinger. Do we understand that this proposition is that we defer action until next year and then take it up where we left off last night or night before?

Chairman. Mrs. Walworth has explained two or three times what she meant, and Miss Greene has explained that the amendment was not in conflict with the original motion. The Reader will read it.

Reader. "Resolved, That the proposed revision of the constitution be referred for consideration to the Congress of 1898, which shall take action immediately upon convening."

Mrs. Lockwood. There has been a misunderstanding before. I move to substitute and the substitute shall be Mrs. Walworth's amendment to take the place of that.

Chairman. I think it is out of order because we are just going to vote on the question. Well, we will have Mrs. Lockwood's substitute if she will give it to us.

Mrs. Squires. I rise to a point of order. When the previ-
ous question is called it carries with it every single proposition, resolution and amendment that has been on the floor before that in regard to that one question.

CHAIRMAN. Then the house will have the vote on the motion of Mrs. Squires, as amended by Mrs. Walworth. We seem to go back to that every time. Those in favor of this motion, as amended, will rise. We will have the negative vote; we have had the affirmative. Those opposed to this amendment will rise. Please stand until counted. As the Chair understands Mrs. Walworth’s idea, it is to have the revision taken up and continued. The motion, as amended by Mrs. Walworth, is lost. We now have the motion to adjourn before us.

MRS. LYONS, of Virginia. I rise to a question of privilege. Cannot Mrs. Lockwood now make her substitute?

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion to adjourn. Ladies, it is moved that we adjourn. Those in favor will say “aye;” contrary, “no.” Motion lost. We will have Mrs. Lockwood’s substitute.

MRS. EARLE. I call for the order of the day, the election of Honorary Vice-Presidents General.

CHAIRMAN. The order of the day is called for to vote for Honorary Vice-Presidents General. We will have the ballots distributed, and while the ballots are being distributed we will consider this motion of Mrs. Lockwood. The chairman of the Tellers is not here to continue the vote.

MRS. EARLE. I withdraw my request.

CHAIRMAN. Then we will have the substitute as offered by Mrs. Lockwood.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. I make it a motion.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Lockwood offers it as a motion instead of a substitute. We will hear the motion by Mrs. Lockwood.

READER. “I move that we now proceed to the consideration of revision where we left off.”

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the question, that we now proceed to the consideration of the revision where we left off. All in favor of this will say “aye;” contrary, “no.” The ayes have it. Now, the question before us ladies, is where did we leave off? The ladies in the rear of the house who cannot hear will please come down and occupy the vacant
seats, so that they can hear and we can proceed with the busi-
ness as rapidly as possible. Mrs. Walworth has the floor when
the house comes to order. The house, according to the deci-
sion of the official minutes, simply received the report of progress.
There is no statement—

Miss Pike. Does the Committee of the Whole have to make
another report?

Mrs. Walworth. I would recommend that we begin with
article IV of our constitution and article V of the proposed re-
vision.

Chairman. Mrs. Walworth, do you make that as a motion?
Mrs. Walworth. I recommend that we begin with section
2 of article IV.

Chairman. There is a motion before the house that we begin
with section 2, article IV, of the revision. Are you ready for
the question? A member from Massachusetts is informed that
we got as far as article V. The motion is before the house.
You can vote it down or not, as you choose. The motion is to
begin with section 2, article IV of the revision of the constitu-
tion. All in favor of this will say 'aye'; contrary, 'no.'
The ayes have it. We will proceed. The Reader will read
article IV, section 2.

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

Mrs. Walworth. I move that we omit section 2, which
provides for twelve additional Vice-Presidents General, eight
having been provided for.

Miss Washington. I second the motion.

Mrs. Lyons. Do I understand Mrs. Walworth to make a
motion that we omit one of the sections in our present constitu-
tion, that we, this Congress, under this constitution which
distinctly provides that it can only be amended by an amend-
ment which has been approved by a majority of the Board and
sent out to the delegates thirty days before we come here; now
do I understand that she offers a motion to this Congress, at
this present time, to leave out anything?

Mrs. Walworth. I wish to say that all of these must neces-
sarily be amendments and come in the regular way. When we get through it will be necessary to instruct the Board of Management to pass these, so that they will come into effect at the next Congress. Everybody admits that our present constitution should have a few amendments.

CHAIRMAN. There is a motion before the house. Discussion is in order.

Miss DORSEY. I think the number, twenty, is a very small number to apportion out among the States.

Miss DESHA. We were continuing the discussion where we left off, that is, section 2, page 8, of the revision, "An Honorary Chaplain General and Honorary Vice-Presidents may be elected," etc." That was the clause. I want to know what an Honorary Chaplain General is.

Mrs. WALWORTH. We are proceeding to amend our constitution.

Mrs. PECK. Madam Chairman, we have been told twice in the present Congress that the idea of electing Vice-Presidents General from the States was abolished, that they were to be taken for their services, for instance, one State has elected two. I think it is very useless that ladies should be honored in far-away States, who can do no service. I speak feelingly. There are ladies that never would come here, and it would be foolish to do it. That idea has been disapproved. It was last year and it is going to be again, and I am sorry to see it.

Miss PIKE. Mrs. Chairman, the number of twenty was struggled for in this Congress two years ago and we secured it with great effort. We think that we need twenty Vice-Presidents General on this Board. We know how hard these Vice-Presidents General have worked. We know that they have been compelled to work. If we had not had twenty how could they have managed all the affairs that have come before them during the last year, and all the preparations for this Congress? We need at least twenty, to frame all the different things that have to be framed. We think that we work hard here in the Congress. It is really not much more than the Vice-Presidents General do at different times during the year for months at a time, and twenty Vice-Presidents General are not one single one too many.
CHAIRMAN. The question is before you, Mrs. Walworth's motion. Any further discussion? The question is on Mrs. Walworth's motion to omit section 2, article IV, of the old constitution.

Miss DESHA. Are we amending the old constitution? I thought we were considering the revision, and I would like to ask what an Honorary Chaplain General is.

CHAIRMAN. The question can easily be settled by the house by its vote.

Mrs. LYONS, of Virginia. I must beg the chair to decide if we, at this Congress, can amend our constitution. Can we not resolve to amend it, or ask the National Board to send out these amendments thirty days before the next Congress? But according to the present constitution I do not understand that we now have the right to amend this constitution.

CHAIRMAN. We are considering the revision of the constitution. Revision and amendment, I believe it was decided, are interchangeable terms.

Mrs. LYONS. I asked a few days ago if the proposed revision, or amendment, if she chose to call it so, had been approved by a majority of the Board of Management before it was sent out to the Chapters, because unless it had been it could not be accepted by this Congress as an amendment. The reply was that it had not been submitted to the Board of Management.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I am perfectly willing to put this matter of the Vice-Presidents General as a substitute, section 2 of article V in the revision. It won't make any difference, not a particle. We have given ourselves the power, under the motion, to refuse to do it at this Congress.

Mme. von RYDINGSVARD. We voted a few minutes ago to go on with the revision.

CHAIRMAN. This is a revision of the constitution, a revision of the old constitution, therefore the constitution is taken, and the revision which revises it. This is the motion of Mrs. Walworth that we substitute section 2, article IV of the old constitution for section 2, article V of the revision.

A MEMBER. I move we adjourn and consider this to-morrow morning.

Mrs. BRACKETT. I second the motion.
CHAIRMAN. The motion is made and seconded that we adjourn until to-morrow morning. That must be voted upon. All those in favor of adjourning will signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it. We adjourn until to-morrow morning.

Morning Session, Saturday, February 27, 1897.

Congress called to order at 10.30, Mrs. Stevenson, President General, in the Chair.

Prayer by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Bullock.

Music: . . . . . . . . . .

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now hear the announcement of State Regents:

Alabama, . . . . . Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.
Alaska, . . . . . . . .
Arizona, . . . . . . .
Arkansas, . . . . . Mrs. Frederick Hanger.
California, . . . . . Mrs. V. K. Maddox.
Colorado, . . . . . Mrs. Wm. F. Slocum.
Connecticut, . . . . Mrs. Sara Tompson Kinney.
Delaware, . . . . . Mrs. Elizabeth C. Churchman.
District of Columbia, Miss Virginia Miller.
Florida, . . . . . . . Mrs. D. G. Ambler.
Georgia, . . . . . . . Mrs. Sarah Berrien C. Morgan.
Idaho, . . . . . . . .
Illinois, . . . . . . Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot.
Indiana, . . . . . . . Mrs. C. C. Foster.
Indian Territory, . . Mrs. Walter A. Duncan.
Iowa, . . . . . . . . . Mrs. Clara A. Cooley.
Kansas, . . . . . . . . Mrs. Mattie A. Hand.
Kentucky, . . . . . Mrs. Edward N. Maxwell.
Louisiana, . . . . . Mrs. Benjamin F. Story.
Maine, . . . . . . . . . Mrs. Wallace H. White.
Maryland, . . . . . Mrs. John James Jackson.
Massachusetts, . . . Mrs. T. M. Brown.
Michigan, . . . . . Mrs. Wm. Fitz Hugh Edwards.
Minnesota, . . . . . Mrs. R. M. Newport.
Mississippi, . . . . . Mrs. Wm. A. Sims.
Missouri, . . . . . . . Mrs. Geo. H. Shields.
Montana, Mrs. E. A. Wasson.
Nebraska, Mrs. Laura B. Pound.
Nevada,
New Hampshire, Mrs. Josiah Carpenter.
New Jersey, Mrs. David A. Depue.
New Mexico, Mrs. L. Bradford Prince.
New York, Miss Mary I. Forsyth.
North Carolina, Mrs. Mary D. Reeve Sprinkle.
North Dakota, Mrs. Frances C. Holley.
Ohio, Mrs. Estes Geo. Rathbone.
Oklahoma, Mrs. Cassius M. Barnes.
Oregon, Mrs. James B. Montgomery.
Pennsylvania, Mrs. N. B. Hogg.
Rhode Island, Mrs. Susan A. Ballou.
South Carolina, Mrs. R. C. Bacon.
South Dakota, Mrs. Margaret Kellar.
Tennessee, Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes.
Texas, Mrs. James B. Clark.
Utah, Mrs. Clarence E. Allen.
Vermont, Mrs. Jesse Burdette.
Virginia, Mrs. Wm. Wirt Henry.
Washington, Mrs. Chauncey W. Griggs.
West Virginia, Mrs. Charles J. Faulkner.
Wisconsin, Mrs. James S. Peck.
Wyoming, Mrs. Francis E. Warren.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The minutes of yesterday's meeting will be read with the exception of last night. They cannot be obtained.

The minutes of yesterday morning and afternoon are now before you. Are there corrections to be made? If there is no objection . . .

Mrs. Peck. Madam President, I offered a resolution yesterday that was very important, which is not included in the minutes. It included seven ladies' names. The resolution comes after the "Whereas."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The resolution will be read.

READER. "Whereas, a committee of seven ladies, viz: Mrs. McLean, of New York; Mrs. Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia; Mrs. Stryker, of New Jersey; Mrs. Ed-
wards, of Michigan; Mrs. Maddox, of California, and Miss Greene, of Rhode Island, was appointed by the retiring President General, February 1896, Mrs. John W Foster, to prepare a revision of the constitution, to be submitted to the present Congress, and the said committee having expended much time and deliberation on the work, and its report having been accepted by this Congress, therefore, Resolved, That Congress do extend to said Committee on Revision its sincere appreciation of this most unselfish service, covering a period of one year for the committee, the chairman, Mrs. Donald McLean, having previously served a year on a similar committee."

Numerously seconded and carried.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I would ask the mover of the motion if she would kindly change the word "accepted" to "received?"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That could not be done now, could it?

Mrs. WALWORTH. Oh, certainly!

Mrs. PECK. I certainly accept the amendment. I understood we had a long discussion the other night, and I thought that we had accepted the report of the committee. And Madam President, in the remarks which follow, I think the remarks had better be read if there is any misapprehension.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I withdraw my request.

Mrs. PECK. I clearly stated that it referred to the services of the committee, not to the results of their work.

MMR. VON RYDINGSVARD. We did not hear the protest which the Massachusetts delegation sent in, with regard to the treatment of the Revision Committee. Was that read in the morning minutes?

A MEMBER. In reference to an amendment to an amendment which was lost, resolving that no papers should be extracted from the Daughters of the Revolution, I think the name is given wrong. I think it was Mrs. Alexander who offered the resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is out of order to speak to anything in the minutes. If there is a correction to be made, that can be done. Are there any more corrections? If not, and there is no objection, and the Chair hears none, the minutes stand approved.
Miss JOHNSTON. I take this opportunity of thanking the Congress for their very generous approval of my reelection. I would like to ask also, I want to know one thing, am I to work on the same line that I did last year, with the same——

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think we finished the work which we had. The next order of the day I should think would be the announcement of Honorary State Regents. Are there any Honorary State Regents other than that of Rhode Island to be announced? We would like to hear from Rhode Island again. We would be very much pleased to have that announcement made again.

Miss MINER. Rhode Island wishes to announce that they have elected unanimously Miss Mary A. Greene, the efficient State Regent, as Honorary State Regent.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the announcement of Rhode Island. Miss Greene has been State Regent for two years.

Mrs. FOWLER. I wish to supplement the modesty of our former State Regent, Madam von Rydingsvärđ, by stating that she was elected Honorary State Regent of Massachusetts, but declined on her election as Vice-President General. I wish to announce also the unanimous election of Mrs. Roger Walcott, wife of the present Governor of Massachusetts, a charter member of the Warren and Prescott Chapter, of Boston, in 1891, and an active worker in the organization, as Honorary State Regent.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Any other State Regents?

A MEMBER. New Jersey would like to announce Mrs. W. W. Shippen, our first State Regent.

A MEMBER. Tennesee desires to announce the name of Mrs. E. H. East.

Mrs. LYONS. Virginia wishes to announce as Honorary State Regents, Mrs. Hugh N. Page, of Norfolk, and Mrs. Elizabeth S. Gravely, of Wytheville.


Miss MILLER. As soon as the announcement of Honorary officers is finished, may I offer a resolution?
PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Miller is recognized. She wishes to offer a resolution.

Miss MILLER. "Resolved, That an expert bookkeeper be employed as the sole clerk of the Treasurer General, and that the books be kept continuously for the year at the rooms of the National Society, and that a fire-proof safe be purchased at once, in which to keep the books and other valuable properties belonging to the Society, and that this Congress fix the salary of said bookkeeper; and furthermore, all clerks or persons receiving money for service rendered to the Society be required to sign a pay-roll furnished by the office of the Society."

Mrs. BRACKETT. I second the motion.

Seconded also by Miss Washington.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I wish to call for the resolution in the hands of Mrs. Lloyd.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Regarding what point?

Mrs. ALEXANDER. Regarding—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Reading Clerk will read Miss Miller's resolution, ladies. It is a very important one and I hope you will listen to it carefully.

READER. "Resolved, That an expert bookkeeper be employed as the sole clerk of the Treasurer General, and that the books be kept continuously for the year at the rooms of the National Society, and that a fire-proof safe be purchased at once in which to keep the books and other valuable properties belonging to the Society, and that this Congress fix the salary of said bookkeeper; and furthermore, all clerks or persons receiving money for service rendered to the Society, be required to sign a pay-roll furnished by the office of the Society."

Mrs. BRACKETT takes the Chair a moment.

Mrs. STEVENSON. Ladies, this resolution is a very important one, and for that reason I have left the Chair in order to say a few words to you. The ladies who are not here and have not the care or responsibility that is based on money matters which are connected with our organization cannot realize the difficulties under which we labor, and especially the Treasurer General. It is all important that we have an expert—

CHAIRMAN. It should be needless to ask this house to give perfect attention to the President General.
Mrs. Stevenson. She thought she was having attention. We should have an expert to assist our Treasurer General. No one woman can be expected to keep up this work, it is too heavy. Further, you cannot get an expert, even if you should want to, without paying him something. Now, ladies, listen to this point. Can we not require that he shall conform to what we consider absolutely necessary, and not have him consider that being a paid expert that for that reason he is not under our direct control?

Miss Miller. It seems to me that as we are obliged to pay clerks anyhow, it might be a woman as well as a man, and might be paid a salary not any more than the clerks are now being paid.

President General. Your President General and officers have had a good deal of trouble about this. When an officer or when anybody is paid are they then removed from the jurisdiction of the Board?

A Member. Not all, they are under the jurisdiction of the Board.

President General. We would ask that everyone, I mean even the Editor of the Magazine, that she shall be under the jurisdiction of the Board, and not entirely independent of it for the reason that she is paid. It is very important—and I speak earnestly—when your paid officers consider that they are entirely removed from the jurisdiction of the Board from the fact that they are paid.

Dr. McGee. There are several items in that; I should like very much to have it divided.

Mrs. Dickins. I think that this idea is to furnish a proper clerk for the Treasurer General. In order to furnish a proper clerk and an expert accountant it will be necessary to pay a pretty good salary. The Board, while it must have authority to furnish all those clerks, undoubtedly has the right and must manage for the Congress, and must hold every one to his duty. At the same time the Board feels that that imposes a great responsibility upon them, to which they are answerable to you, and it is very pleasing to the Board when the Congress will take some responsibility.

Mrs. Ritchie. Money is, of course, a very important thing
and a very necessary thing, but instead of paid officers standing on a higher plane than those who give their services gratuitously, I think they are in a more subordinate position. The people whom I pay owe some responsibility to me; the people who serve me for love do not. I think that the clerks at present employed and paid by the Society are certainly not removed from the jurisdiction of the Board, and we ask now only for an efficient clerk, a clerk who shall be a bookkeeper, competent to keep the books, as the Treasurer General’s sole clerk.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would like to make one statement. I believe the members of the Board who had the matter in charge, some of them at least, know that I certainly presented myself, as Editor, three times before the Board to sign the roll. There was some hitch in regard to the Treasurer General. Mrs. Brackett knows very well that I was there to sign it and was only too glad to do it. I am always ready. I do not hesitate to say that a position like mine, that receives salary, is an honored position. I do not hesitate to say that I am glad to sign the pay roll. That shows to you what has become of our money. I always have been there. I have worked five years for this Society without pay, and I have not given any more time to it this last year, because I have given all the time I had to give during the other five years without pay. But I am perfectly willing and would be only too glad if I could go right to the Board from month to month and get suggestions from them in regard to the Magazine, and lay my own requests before the Board, for I generally get justice when I go there. I think it is a great deal pleasanter than to do it through the Magazine Committee, who do not understand as well as the Board do, what I want and what is best for the Magazine.

Miss DORSEY. As I understand the point made by the President General, and I ask the question, the point at issue is, how to hold the expert accountant responsible—

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Bookkeeper! Bookkeeper!

Miss DORSEY! Well, if the bookkeeper enters into the service of the Board . . . .

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If Miss Dorsey may be permitted to speak without interruption perhaps we can hear what she says. The President General has not heard a word of what she said.
Miss DORSEY. . . . . . . . that in employing an expert bookkeeper he must be made amenable to the Board. Would it not be.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair hardly thinks so. The Chair thinks that this Congress must say he is amenable to the Board. Every paid officer should be amenable to the Board. They should do what the Board says until this Congress meets.

Miss PIKE. I move that this bookkeeper and all other paid officers shall be amenable.

Miss MILLER. I hardly think that the bookkeeper would be called an officer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair withdraws that word. She means clerk and all who receive pay.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I speak? I was going to ask just that same question. I know no paid officer of the Board. As I understand it, the Editor of the Magazine is not, by virtue of her office, an officer of the Board; therefore, I know of no paid officer of the Board. I have heard that remark made a number of times, and I am very glad, as your retiring Treasurer General, to be given this opportunity of saying that if anybody would know whether or not any one had ever received a cent of money as salary, I should, because the money goes through my hands, and there is no paid officer on the Board. But, Madam President, I listened very carefully and I heard one word there which I do not think this Congress meant to pass. As I understand the resolution offered by the District Regent, it said that this clerk should be the sole clerk of the Treasurer General. Now, there are a number of ladies who agree with me that that was said. If you pass that you yourselves will have to suffer the consequences. As you know, the books have been kept for you for two years for nothing, but that was simply the money part. If there is a lady here who has sent me money during the year, and has not during that year written me a letter asking me questions, which involved a great deal of time and thought, which were in connection with money, which were also in connection with the record books, of which the Treasurer General has had the charge, and must have the charge if the work is to be kept
up correctly, I would like to see her. Two-thirds of the clerical service paid by the Treasurer General is in answer to letters which are written from all over the country, and which are necessary. Madam President, there are ladies who came here and wanted to challenge different delegates to this floor. Every one of them came to the Treasurer General and said, "This Chapter has no right to such a delegate, they have not so many members. The dues of their members have not been paid." In every instance the record books were shown, and in every instance the delegates went away satisfied, and all that friction was saved this Congress because there was an accurate account. Every letter has been preserved and placed on file, with the names. Now this expert bookkeeper does not intend to do anything of the sort. All that he means to do is to take charge of the money and render a strict account of the money. When the State Regent of Connecticut wishes to know how many members there are in Connecticut, to whom does she apply? To the Treasurer General. When the State Regent of Pennsylvania wishes to know how many at large there are in her State to whom does she apply? To the Treasurer General. That is not in connection with money, in a sense, but it is in connection with these record books, for which the clerical assistance has been given. Part of the duties of the Treasurer General I do not think are understood. The application papers are sent to the Registrars General. There they are verified. Then they are sent to the Treasurer General, and her clerks have to look over every application paper. If she marks upon them "Paid" with such a date, they pass the Board. If she does not mark upon them "Paid," letters are written to these different ladies, asking them why, and many times it is the fault of the Chapter Treasurers, who do not send the money at the time, or the names are confused. All of this takes time, and time means money. So that while I most heartily endorse that recommendation for an expert, for I think the Treasurer General needs one, I would ask that the word "sole" be stricken out, so that the Treasurer General herself and the Board might decide what help she needs to carry on her work creditably. Then, Madam President, in regard to the second part of that,
that is, in regard to the pay roll—the Administration Committee appointed by the Board has taken the position that every clerk appointed by the Board was appointed by them and could be discharged by them when they saw fit. The Treasurer General took the position that because she was financially responsible for the mistakes of her clerks, for instance, if a clerk, through mistake, sends a receipted bill, as has happened once, when she should have sent a bill, and the lady therefore claims that she has paid her dues, the Treasurer General had to take the money out of her own pocket and put it into the treasury, because the word of the Treasurer General shall never be challenged—therefore, the Treasurer General claimed the privilege of appointing and discharging, if incompetent, her own clerks, because as an unpaid officer she felt that the Treasurer General would be blamed if the moneys were not correctly accounted for, and no one else. At the same time, however, she gave the names and amounts to the chairman of the Finance Committee every time, and every item, and her bill for incidentals was always itemized, down to five cents for a bottle of ink, always, and all bills were authorized before being paid by her. For that reason, Madam President, I should object to the last part of that clause, if it meant that thereby if a majority of the Board wished to rush in a favorite of theirs as a clerk and could give her the position as clerk of the Treasurer General, the Treasurer General would be thereby compelled to take her, whether she was competent or incompetent. If it does not mean that, then of course there could not be the slightest objection.

Dr. Harrison. I would like to make answer to the first question, being chairman of the Auditing Committee, in regard to what the Treasurer General said about officers being salaried. I have looked over the vouchers. I saw no officer down as a salaried officer, or receiving any salary. I have not seen that at all. Then I would like to make one other statement in regard to clerks. What I know in regard to clerks is just what I have seen in going over the Treasurer General's books. As I understood her, there are clerks down, named for certain things; for instance, there is one young lady down as a record clerk. Now that does not signify whether she is
a clerk; who it is, but we know it is a clerk for the Treasurer General. We could not say here that the Treasurer General needs this, that or the other, but the sole clerk would mean a clerk to attend to the books. If the Treasurer General needs some one to do writing for her she goes down as a record clerk. Therefore, I think that if you say the Treasurer General has a sole clerk, and you want the Treasurer General to have more clerks, put it down as clerks for the Treasurer General.

Mrs. Ritchie. We are now on the eve of entering a new official year. Have we time to review all that has been done by each National Officer in the year just past? The retiring Treasurer General, in the plentitude of her energy, displaying ability such as I have never seen surpassed and rarely equaled, has served the Society, if such a thing could be possible, too generously. From what she has just said she has evidently assumed and discharged a great many duties which would naturally be discharged by the Corresponding Secretary General. I should think that when they want information they would write to the Corresponding Secretary General.

President General. Not with regard to that.

Mrs. Ritchie. Then that leaves her duties the receipt of moneys, the signing of checks and correspondence. If she is an efficient bookkeeper would it not seem that the lady would be able to attend to those duties herself without the additional clerks?

A Member. May I suggest that every application blank has to go to the Treasurer General and has to be acted upon?

Mrs. Ritchie. When the lady assumes that position she knows those are her duties and she cannot delegate them to anybody else, and to be valid every check must bear her signature.

President General. The work is too great, ladies, for any one woman.

Miss Miller. May I amend my motion by adding one other clerk?

President General. It has not been put from the Chair.

A Member. Will not section 2 of article VI settle this question?
PRESIDENT GENERAL. You want a section of the constitution read?

SAME MEMBER. Section 2, article VI. I would like to have it read.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Section 2 of article VI of the constitution will be read. What is the page, and what is it about?

SAME MEMBER. It is on page 18, section 2 of article VI.

READER. "The Board of Management shall have full power to manage the business of the Society, to enact by laws, prescribe rules and regulations for the guidance of the officers of the Society, to approve all applications for membership, to establish new offices, if necessary, to fill vacancies in office till the next meeting of the Congress, and in general to do all things necessary for the prosperity and success of the Society, subject, however, to the approval of the Continental Congress; but all acts of the Board shall be legal and binding until disapproved by the Congress."

Miss JOHNSTON. In regard to letters which my friend from Maryland thought anybody might write, I would say that I have occupied part of the room with the Treasurer General and I know there is a great deal of difference between writing a courteous letter, smoothing down a ruffled feeling, and simply signing a check. I know thousands of those letters have been written by our Treasurer General, she taking the blame herself and making them feel that they had done only the right thing.

Dr. HARRISON. I want to make a statement for correction. As I understood, the President General just now said there was no expense connected with the record clerks. As I understand it, the Treasurer General has had $50 a month to divide among clerks as she wished, and then $50 as a record clerk. Now these two sums are moneys for the Treasurer General for clerical service. $50 I think has been paid the last three months, and $30 heretofore, and then toward the latter part of the year she has asked for additional clerical service. She has had two clerks paid at $50 a month, at least for the last three months, and heretofore $50 regularly, and $30 a month, which made $80 a month—

A MEMBER. I rise to a question of privilege. As I am
obliged to leave the house at twelve o'clock, I wish to say that New Jersey requests read the recent contribution to the Continental Hall fund. Revolutionary Memorial Societies this year. They have purchased one Washington's headquarters in 1778 and 1779, paying already on that a large amount of money. One member now seated on this floor has interested herself in the "Rocky Ford" Association and her own personal offering has been $1,200.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. An amendment is before the house. We will have that put first. Listen to the amendment first. We will have the amendment to the resolution read.

READER. "I move that two clerks be appointed to assist the Treasurer General, one an expert bookkeeper, and both women preferred."

Miss TEMPLE. I wish to speak to this amendment. The only principle brought out in this discussion on this motion this morning seems to be the fact that the Treasurer General feels that she must have assistants. The Board also seems to recognize that point, and I am sure this Continental Congress recognizes the fact, and the eminent ability of our retiring Treasurer General, and the very great importance of her having the necessary assistance to carry on this correspondence that necessarily must go through her hands, also this expert bookkeeper. The only point now seems to be that this retiring Treasurer General, for the aid of her successor, feels the necessity, on account of the great responsibility that comes to her, of having the privilege of selecting her own assistants. The Congress grants that she needs this assistance, therefore, I would like to amend the amendment, by moving that the Treasurer General be allowed to select her own assistants, subject to the control of the National Board.

Mrs. ROCKWELL. Half the business women, I think, and ladies of the country would agree with me in saying we might as well have a good one and pay for it. They can call them record clerks or anything they want. I think it takes too much time to come here thanking the National Board for what we can pay a clerk to do and have it in the best way.

Mrs. DRAPER. This expert bookkeeper is to keep the books,
i.e., simply to receive the moneys and put them down in the cash book, and from there to the ledger. All those who have kept books know that it means a great deal of work. But that is not one tithe of the duties that have been imposed upon the Treasurer General, and for that reason she has received clerical assistance.

"Question! Question!"

President General. The previous question is moved. That cuts off debate altogether. We come now to the consideration of the amendment to the amendment. Debate is cut off by the motion for the previous question.

A Member. Has the amendment been seconded?

President General. Debate is cut off by the motion for the previous question. You will listen to the amendment to the amendment on the original resolution.

Reader. "That the Treasurer General be allowed to appoint her own assistants, subject to the approval of the National Board."

Mrs. Wooton. As Registrar General for two years—

Cries of "Question! Question!"

President General. The vote is upon the amendment to the amendment which you have heard, ladies. Do you understand it? Are you ready for the vote?

"Question! Question!"

President General. All in favor of the amendment will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The vote will now be taken upon the amendment to the original motion.

Reader. "I move two clerks be appointed to assist the Treasurer General, one an expert bookkeeper and both women preferred."

President General. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. Now the question is on the original motion as amended. It will be read to you for information.

Reader. "Resolved, That an expert bookkeeper be employed as the sole clerk of the Treasurer General, and that the books be kept continuously for the year at the rooms of the National Society, and that a fire-proof safe be purchased at
once, in which to keep the books and other valuable properties belonging to the Society, and that this Congress fix the salary of said bookkeeper; and furthermore, all clerks or persons receiving money for service rendered to the Society be required to sign a pay roll furnished by the office of the Society."

Miss Miller. I sent up an amendment omitting the "sole clerk."

President General. There is no conflict then at all. The question now is upon the original motion, as amended.

Several Members. It has not been read in full.

Reader. That was the original motion. The first amendment was "I move that two clerks be appointed to assist the Treasurer General, one an expert bookkeeper, and both women preferred." The amendment to the amendment that you have accepted is "That the Treasurer General be allowed to appoint her own assistants, subject to the approval of the National Board."

Dr. McGee. Does that mean that the Treasurer is limited to two clerks?

President General. Yes.

Dr. McGee. If that is the case, ladies, you will have no Treasurer General, in my opinion. There are several that have more than two, and the great difficulty in obtaining a Treasurer General will be found even greater if she is limited to two clerks.

Mrs. Brackett. There has never been any difficulty. There has never been any objection on the part of the Board of Management to carry out your will, expressed in your resolution of last year, authorizing the employment of all necessary assistants to officers. When they have asked for extra help they have had it, without limit. You cannot limit them unless you rescind your action, because you have already said they could have all necessary clerical assistance, consequently if you do say two regular clerks, and they need more, the Board of Management will most assuredly give it to them.

President General. The vote will be taken on the whole motion. It does not seem to be clearly understood. The previous question has been called, which cuts off all debate. The motion will be put. All those in favor of the motion, as
amended, will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it. The motion will be in force.

Mrs. WOOTON. I served as Registrar of my Chapter for two years with Mrs. Draper throughout her administration, and I want to add my statement to the effect that all information which I applied to Mrs. Draper for was sent me, so far as I remember, by Mrs. Draper herself, in the most courteous and proper manner, and I think the Congress cannot do better than take the advice offered by its retiring Treasurer General, Mrs. Draper.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. Having passed that clause that the books shall be kept continuously at the rooms of the Society at 902 F Street, I wish to say that our Treasurer General will have to live there nearly all the time.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is out of order. The report of the Continental Hall Committee is called for, ladies.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. I would like to ask if they will permit Mrs. Shepard, of Illinois, to read this report on the Continental Hall.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you give unanimous consent that Mrs. Shepard, who is not a member of the house, as now there is no Continental Hall Committee, may read a report. Those who are in favor of this will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it. Mrs. Shepard will come forward and read this report to the house.

Mrs. Hogg. So many persons are leaving . . . . . . I hold in my hands a bill identical with the bill that passed the Senate regarding the Continental Hall. This bill was reported to the Committee of the District of Columbia, and by them sent to the House, with amendment, which could not be passed because it was . . . . . . An amendment was prepared and yesterday the bill, with this amendment, passed the House. I think it would be interesting to those who are to leave to-day to hear this bill read; with the amendment, and I wish to state that I am informed, without any doubt, Senator Geer, who presents this bill to the House, will see that it is passed, and we shall have our Hall, provided we do not change our constitution to interfere.
AN ACT

Setting apart a plot of public ground in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, for memorial purposes, under the auspices 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 there be set apart for the permanent use of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the erection of a memorial building thereon, a portion of the reservation or public ground owned by the United States, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, described as follows, namely: A plot two hundred feet square at the intersection of Fourteenth street and B street, bounded on the north by B street and on the east by Fourteenth street. Said land shall be used only for the purposes of a memorial building to commemorate the services and perpetuate the memory of the heroes of the Revolutionary war, to be erected and owned by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and when it ceases to be used for that purpose it shall revert to the United States and all rights hereby granted shall determine and cease: Provided, That the plans and specifications for such building shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury before the construction thereof shall be commenced, and that said building shall be completed within ten years from the passage of this Act.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, by unanimous consent Mrs. Shepard will read to you the moneys received.

MRS. SHEPARD. Since the reading of the report by the committee of last year, we have received the following—

MRS. DICKSON. We would like to know the whole amount.

MRS. MAIN. $6,510.81 since the books closed.

MRS. FOWLER. I am still struggling. I would like to ask what has become of the order of the day? Cannot the details appear in the proceedings and the order of the day be taken up? Two hundred women from five hundred to two thousand miles from home have remained for no other purpose than to complete the election and consider the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will Mrs. Fowler please recall the fact that it was by unanimous consent, and the Chair supposed that Mrs. Fowler voted for that, that Mrs. Shepard was allowed to read this.

MISS FORSYTH. May Mrs. Shepard repeat the total, as on
account of the confusion some of the ladies in the back of the house could not hear?

President General. You have heard Miss Forsyth's request, ladies. All those in favor of having Mrs. Shepard repeat will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it. The total will be repeated.

Mrs. Shepard. $24,608.93. To that you must add several amounts—it will be fully $25,000.

President General. There are a number of resolutions before the house, so many that the regular order of the day has been called for, which requires that we go on with election of officers without further interruption. The Chair is obliged to make this ruling.

Miss Johnston. Madam President, I would like to speak—

President General. Do you suspend for Miss Johnston?

Cries of "No! No!"

President General. Who are the next officers to be elected?

Mrs. Peck. At eleven o'clock, nearly, last night we decided the order of the day to be the election of officers and the revision of the constitution. A great many ladies are waiting for that, so before the ladies leave the house we ought to decide something.

President General. The regular order of the day is a continuation of election of officers, two more Honorary Vice-Presidents General and that, the Chair believes, finishes the list. Then it will be the revision of the constitution. That will come next. We are going to have the list read. We are going to suspend business until the ladies take their seats and we have order.

A Member. I wish to offer a resolution.

President General. Resolutions are not in order.

Same Member. As Honorary Vice-Presidents are not necessary to the work of this Society, and as our time is limited, and as there was no election last night, I move that we dispense with the election of Honorary Vice Presidents this year.

President General. It is moved that inasmuch as the time is very valuable to you, the election of the two other Honorary Vice-Presidents General be dispensed with this year.
All those in favor of this will say "aye; those opposed, "no."
The ayes seem to have it; (Cries from Kentucky of "Division! Division!") the ayes have it. Now the next in order is the revision of the constitution as the regular order of business. Nothing else will be considered. There is a motion relative to the revision which will have to be read.

**Reader.** This resolution comes from Miss Lilian Pike. "I move that the revision of the constitution be rejected en bloc, and that a committee be appointed to select such portions of the proposed revision as may seem worthy of being incorporated in the constitution, and that this Congress instruct the incoming National Board to present them as amendments to the Congress of 1898."

Cries of "No! No!"

**President General.** All those in favor of this motion will say "aye; those opposed, "no."
The noes seem to have it; the noes have it.

**Mrs. Hamilton.** Madam President, may I offer a resolution?

**President General.** You are not a member of the house. It is only by the courtesy of the house that you may be heard. Does an ex-officer have the right to make a motion?

**Mrs. Hamilton.** I move that we—

**President General.** It will be postponed. I do not think permission can be granted.

**Mrs. Lyons, of Virginia.** Madam President, in the remarks made lately by the honored Regent of Pennsylvania, she used an expression, "We cannot do this unless we change our constitution this year." I wish to state that we cannot change our constitution this year, unless by amendment which has been sent to the Board of Management and approved by a majority of the Board of Management, and sent out to the delegates to this Congress thirty days before the meeting of Congress. I have asked twice in this house for the chair to rule whether this revision or amendment—since Robert's Rules of Order say that revision and amendment are interchangeable terms—whether this revision or amendment was submitted to the National Board of Management for their approval, and whether it was approved by a majority of the Board of Management. The Chair has ruled twice, has stated twice, that
this revision was not offered to the Board of Management for their approval, that it was sent to the Board of Management to be transmitted by the Board of Management to the Chapters. I hold in my hand the official minutes of the Board of Management at which time this revision was sent. I see no resolution in the official minutes by which any approval of these amendments was given by the Board of Management, or any motion to have them approved by the Board of Management, and I submit that we cannot change our constitution this year by adopting any of the revision. We may, I think, adopt the sections of the revision and ask this Congress, ask the Board of Management to approve them and send them out before the next Congress, then we can accept them as amendments to the constitution. I am sorry to take up your time, but I hope you will understand that as long as this member from Virginia can get the floor she will oppose any amendment to the present constitution, unless it is in accordance with the provision of the constitution which permits amendments.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has been requested to answer this question. The Chair will now take the opportunity of stating to the Congress that the Board acted upon the recommendations made by the last Congress. I will get the Reader to read them, the instructions that were left to the Board to act upon, and then answer further.

READER. "Resolved, That the Board of Management at its meeting in November shall cause the proposed revision to be sent to the Regent and Secretary of every Chapter, and to every State Regent; that the proposed amendment shall be acted upon by the Continental Congress of 1897, and if adopted by a majority of its members, such amendments shall be in full force thereafter."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will see, ladies, just there that was a violation of your own constitution. You did it yourselves and the Board was not responsible for it. The President General could not allow your Board to act upon it, because you had forbidden it. Now you will have your own constitution on the question of amendments.

READER. "Article IX. Amendments. Amendments to this constitution may be offered at any meeting of the Board of
Management, but shall not be acted upon until the next meet-
ing thereof. If approved by a majority of the Board, a copy thereof shall be sent to the Regent and Secretary of every Chapter, and to each State Regent, at least thirty days prior to the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society at which it is proposed to be acted upon, and if adopted by a ma-
portion of the Congress such amendment shall be in full force thereafter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There was, at one time, a motion to have the report of the Revision Committee acted upon by the Board. It was carried. The President General stated that she had been personally requested by a member of the Revi-
sion Committee that under no circumstances should that report be submitted for approval or disapproval to the Board, and the Board have obeyed this Congress, or the last Congress, and are not responsible for the condition in which you now find the report of your Revision Committee.

MRS. McLEAN. There is no Revision Committee now—
PRESIDENT GENERAL. MRS. McLean has the floor.

MRS. McLEAN. The whole thing in a nutshell is this: Two years ago this Congress unanimously decided that the Congress is the superior body of this organization, that the creator is greater than the created, and that therefore if it chose to offer a revision to its constitution it could legally do so without throwing it into the Board of Management for approval or dis-
approval. That was done again last year, the Congress con-
fiming the committee appointed by the President General, and the Congress said, by resolution, that committee reports back to the Congress, not reports to the Board, simply sends copies of the proposed revision to the Board of Management for trans-
mission. The question altogether is this, is this house going to be the superior body of this organization, or is the superior power to be vested in a committee which we ourselves elect? I wish to say first, that I consider while the revision, by dif-
ferent actions, I do not pretend to characterize them, has been practically forced from day to day from the consideration of hun-
dreds of delegates who have come here to consider it, it has been by force, and has been put here to the last day of the Congress, almost entirely unconsidered, but this much has been estab-
lished. Three days ago, when the chairman, she does not now exist as a chairman, but she did then exist, presented to you a report, that report was acted upon. The same question which has been raised this morning as to whether the National Board had approved it was raised then. It was not within their province to approve the action of the Continental Congress. Therefore you decided to continue, accept the report and continue its consideration, by a vote of this house . . .

but the principle involved has been established by the very fact of your own action, that you decided you would bring the revision upon the floor of this house, and the principle is this; that this house has the right to bring upon its own floor what it chooses to bring on this floor rather than its approval by a committee.

President General. The Chair wishes to call attention to the fact that Mrs. McLean, who was chairman of the Revision Committee, stated that the Chair had made the ruling that there was no chairman now. The Chair desires the Reading Clerk to read from Robert, upon whose decision she made her decision.

Reader. "When the report has been received, whether it has been read or not, the committee is thereby dissolved and can act no more unless it is revived by a vote to recommit."

President General. The vote was not to recommit, therefore there was no chairman of any committee.

Mrs. McLean. I have never contested that ruling.

President General. Every committee is dissolved when it makes its report.

Mrs. Walworth. Madam President and Members of the Continental Congress, I am sorry to say that our former chairman of the Revision Committee has stated to you that you have the power to violate your constitution. Now we will not enter into the discussion of that; we have no time. The National Board of Management preceded the Continental Congress in its existence, as I began to tell you the other day. I will not enter into the argument upon any of these points, I simply want to present to you one brief resolution, which I hope will decide this matter finally and entirely and allow us to finish our busi-
ness of the day. I therefore move that this Society continue to act under its constitution.

Mrs. Brackett. I second the motion.

President General. The motion is before you and open to debate.

Mrs. Ballinger. I wish to state that we are not acting contrary to our constitution. The Reading Clerk made a mistake when she read that portion of the constitution. It does not say that we must send them up to the Board, but that we may do so. If we are the legislative body I should think we would take it into our own hands and settle it right here.

Miss Dorsey. The point is this: A legislative body derives its entire power from the constitution, and no legislative body on the face of earth can violate its own constitution.

Mrs. Burhans. I well remember when this first resolution was brought forward and adopted, that a committee should be formed to revise our constitution. I felt at that time that it was unconstitutional, and I wanted to say something about that fact, but I was positively too timid, but to-day I want to stand and go on the records of this Society as expressing this sentiment, that this Congress cannot, by a resolution, override the terms of the constitution.

"Question!"

President General. The previous question is moved. The vote will be taken on Mrs. Walworth's resolution.

Mrs. Ballinger. Read it again.

President General. All those in favor of the question will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The motion is carried.

A Member. We do not know what the previous question was, Madam Chairman.

President General. Did you understand the question, ladies?

Cries of "No! No!"

President General. It will be read.

Reader. "That this Society continue to act under its constitution."

Miss Chenoweth. That is out of order. We have never ceased to act under our constitution.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. But we have not acted under the constitution. The motion is in order.

"Question!"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion of Mrs. Walworth's will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. This Congress will hereafter act under its constitution.

Mrs. Frazier. I make a motion that all debates be limited to three minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion before the house is by Mrs. Frazier, of Massachusetts, that all debates be limited to three minutes. Those in favor of the question will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion seems to have carried; the motion is carried.

Mrs. McLean. I hereby give notice that several amendments which are very badly needed in the constitution, under which "we have never ceased to act," save by proper legal authority vested by the . . . . . I therefore give notice that those amendments are offered for the consideration of the following Congress, and they will appear in the records of the Congress.

Miss Chenoweth. I move that the revision be referred to the Board of Management.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you write that, please, and send it up?

Mrs. Brackett. Is this debate limited to three minutes altogether or three minutes individually? It makes a great difference.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Frazier, what did you mean?

Mrs. Brackett. Individually or the subject of debate?

Mrs. Frazier. Individually.

Miss Johnston. I arose to a question of privilege, but if you have a question before the house I will take my seat. I have a motion. I wanted to make a few remarks and ask for the comment of this Congress regarding the Historian General's duties.

A Member. I move that it be referred to the Board of Management.

Seconded.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that this matter be referred to the Board of Management. The motion is before the house. All who are in favor of referring the matter of the duties of the Historian General to the Board of Management will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it.

Mrs. Foote. I have a resolution to offer to this house, presented by Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, of Rhode Island. I read it at her request. I will not take time more than to say I have the honor of seconding this motion:

WHEREAS, The three originators and founders of this National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, did on August 9, 1890, prepare the constitution and appoint the leading officers of the Society, which were confirmed at the first public meeting on October 11, 1890, and did in the interval prepare, publish and circulate application papers and other appliances for organization and thus initiated and established the Society which therefrom entered on its successful career; therefore, be it,

Resolved, That these three organizers and founders of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, viz: Eugenia Washington, Mary Desha and Ellen Hardin Walworth, shall be, and hereby are, officially recognized as Founders, and shall during the lifetime of each one, be entitled to a seat on the floor of the Continental Congress and to vote on, and a full participation in, all business and events pertaining to its proceedings; and be it

Resolved, In further recognition of their services, and of the success attending their labors in founding our Society, a committee be appointed by the Continental Congress to prepare three medals to be commemorative of the work done by the said three founders, the same to be designed by a skilled artist, and that said medals be formally presented to the said founders, Eugenia Washington, Mary Desha and Ellen Hardin Walworth, to be retained by them during their lifetime, and at their demise to be returned to the Society, there to be deposited among the valuable historical mementoes of our Society; and be it
Resolved, That all expenses attending the procurement and presentation of said medals be paid from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mrs. Henry. I would like to know where Mrs. Lockwood is? I move to amend that by adding Mrs. Lockwood's name.

Mrs. White. I want to offer an amendment.

President General. What is the amendment?

Mrs. White. "Resolved, That this Congress recognize the three founders of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution by a special act, and accord to Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Miss Eugenia Washington—

Reader. "Resolved, That this Congress recognize the three founders of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution by a special act."

Cries of "No! No!"

President General. We will have the original motion read first. Shall we have the original motion read?

Cries of "No! No!"

President General. We have to act upon the amendment first.

Mrs. Henry. My amendment was that Mrs. Lockwood's name was to be added.

Numerously seconded.

President General. It is moved and seconded that Mrs. Lockwood's name be added to the three other names.

Miss Desha. Madam Chairman, the first word that was ever said for this Society by any woman was said by Mrs. Lockwood. Mrs. Lockwood wrote a letter, giving an account of Hannah Arnett, and called on the women of the country to organize . . . . . . . . . . I read the paper, laid it down by my side, answered his letter, in order that it might get to him early the next morning. In two hours after he got a letter to Miss Eugenia Washington, and about two hours after that we consulted with Mrs. Walworth, and she and Miss Washington and I organized the Society on the 9th of August, 1890. Mrs. Lockwood was the one who sounded the call for us, then we organized. And as to being founders I want to say to you that we feel we discovered you, you did not discover us, but I think for your sake, for the sake
of the National Society, this official recognition ought to be given, because somebody constantly contradicts some one privileges, badges, or votes. Now, all I ask of this Society is their continued affection and respect. I want no privileges. For your sake I would like this act of official recognition, for the sake of the National Society, which is dearer to me than anything on earth.

Mrs. Lockwood. At the time that the Sons of the American Revolution held their meeting in this city there were a few ladies present there. My attention was called the next morning, in reading the Post, to the fact that very grateful recognition was made of them by Senator Sherman, saying it was very appropriate that they were there to help commemorate the memories of the sires of the Revolution, and the idea occurred to me, were there no dames at that time who should have recognition, and could not an organization of the daughters be made that should see that the memories of their great-grandmothers should be preserved. I then wrote that little article Hannah Arnett, which had been in the papers long before. The next morning after that letter appeared I received a letter from Mary Desha and Mrs. Spofford, of the Riggs House. Mary Desha asked me if I was ready. I said, "Organize as soon as you can." I was on the Board of Management of the World's Fair, and could not be here during the summer. During the summer they worked, and on the 11th day of October, in my house, the National Society was formed.

"Previous question!"

President General. The previous question is called. Mrs. Walworth would ask that she be allowed to make her statement in spite of the fact that the previous question is called. Those in favor of allowing Mrs. Walworth to make her statement will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes have it.

Mrs. Walworth. A few weeks ago one of the original officers of this Society asked me if she could present the names of the three founders for recognition, because there has been published in the papers repeatedly such misstatements, which made it important to the organization that the founders should be recognized, and that is all that I thought would be done. I
have persistently said I would have nothing else brought before this Congress, but the fact of official recognition of the three founders of the Society. . . . . . I am exceedingly sorry I did not bring you the original card, but you will find a facsimile of it in the Magazine of 1893, and that little card, which is one of my engraved cards, shows that there was a call at my rooms at the Langham, in this city, on the 9th day of August, and on that 9th day of August the Society was practically organized. Miss Desha brought the constitution of the Sons, which had been sent to her and altered in a certain way. After we had this meeting and decided we would organize immediately then and there, we appointed a Board of Management, or an Executive Committee, and everyone of those names were written too. We decided upon Mrs. Harrison as President and Mrs. Levi P. Morton as Vice-President. All the ladies were written to and we have the originals of the answers all excepting Mrs. Morton, who was then too busy with other engagements.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will have to call time upon you.

Cries of "No! No!"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Extension of time is given.

Mrs. WALWORTH (resuming). And the constitution was then prepared, right there, on the 9th day of August, and I have that original constitution, with Miss Desha's constitution. That constitution was accepted at the meeting of October 11. The Board was appointed which was afterwards confirmed on the 11th of October. The constitution was prepared on October 11 and the application blanks were published at Miss Desha's expense, I think, but at any rate they were published and scattered around, and Miss Washington began her duties as Registrar on the 9th day of August, 1890.

"Question! Question!"

Mrs. PECK. I would only like to call the attention of this Congress to the statement that Mrs. Lockwood sounded the call in the early days and started the Society, and I think it would be most ungenerous to omit her name.

"Question! Question!"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question is again called.

Miss PIKE. Please read the amendment.
Resolved, That this Congress recognize the three founders of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, by special act, and accord to Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Miss Eugenia Washington and Miss Mary Desha all the privileges of Congress. That their dues be remitted. That they have seats on the floor and votes on all measures under consideration and that this privilege be given them for life.

President General. That is the first amendment. All who are in favor of this amendment will say 'aye'; those who are opposed, 'no.' The noes seem to have it; the noes have it. The first amendment is lost. The second amendment will now be presented to you.

Reader. "That the name of Mrs. Lockwood be added to the three others."

Miss Miller. I second that.

President General. It has been moved and seconded that the name of Mrs. Lockwood be added to the three others. All those in favor of this will say 'aye'; those opposed, 'no.' The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. We will have the original motion as amended.

Reader. "Whereas, Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth did, on August 9, 1890, prepare the constitution and appoint the leading officers of the National Society, which were confirmed at the first public meeting, on October 11, 1890, and did in the interval prepare, publish and circulate application papers and other appliances for organization, and thus initiated and established the Society, which therefrom entered upon its successful career; and,

Whereas, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood inspired a general interest in this subject, this founding, by her pen, in the article published June 13, 1890, that she be recognized as a founder, and four medals be awarded to these founders of the Society.

Resolved, That these four founders of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, viz: Eugenia Washington, Mary Desha, Ellen Hardin Walworth, and Mary
S. Lockwood shall be, and hereby are, officially recognized as founders.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Continental Congress to prepare four medals to be commemorative of the work done by the said four founders, the same to be designed by a skilled artist, and that said medals be formally presented to the said founders—Eugenia Washington, Mary Desha, Ellen Hardin Walworth, and Mary S. Lockwood—to be retained by them during their lifetime, and at their demise to be returned to the Society, there to be deposited among the valuable historical mementoes of our Society; and be it

Resolved, That all expenses attending the procurement and presentation of said medals be paid from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mrs. Jewett. I move to eliminate "three" and substitute "four."

President General. It has been done.

"Question!"

President General. The previous question has been called and that cuts off debate. All who are in favor of the motion as amended will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The motion is passed.

Reader. Announces flowers for Mrs. Robert Hatcher.

Mrs. Hatcher. I would like to thank the members of my Chapter who remembered me so beautifully with these flowers, and to my friends in this Congress who voted so often and so patiently for me yesterday for Vice-President General. I will try to do my very best.

President General. A motion to adjourn until two o'clock is before the house.

Mrs. Foote. I rise to a question of privilege.

President General. Shall we grant a question of privilege? It seems anything can be sprung by a question of privilege. All those in favor of granting a question of privilege will say "aye;" those opposed "no." The noes have it. The Chair is not permitted by the Congress to recognize Mrs. Foote. The Chair desires to express her very great appreciation and thanks to the Parliamentarian for his assistance, in which she
is sure the Congress will join her; and personal appreciation, and that of the Congress, to the Press, who have treated us with so much courtesy this year.

Mrs. McLean. Madam President, I wish to offer a vote of thanks to the Parliamentarian.

President General. The motion now is to adjourn until two o'clock.

Mrs. McLean. I simply wish to say, having an absolute and entire belief in the element of justice, I am perfectly willing, if necessary, and if it seems best, to take a circuitous route thereto. I offered two amendments on the floor of this Congress. They are here in typewriting to be presented to your Board, and I hope, in turn, presented to the Congress of next year. The first of them is simply this, to allow this Congress the privilege of putting, upon its own floor, an amendment, if it desires, to its own constitution. That Congress cannot now possess that power. Your present constitution says distinctly that the National Board must receive the amendment and must first approve it before this house can even consider it.

A Member. It does not.

Mrs. McLean. Article IX of the constitution. "Amendments to this constitution may be offered at any meeting of the Board of Management, but shall not be acted upon until the next meeting thereof. If approved by a majority of the Board, a copy thereof shall be sent to the Regent and Secretary of every Chapter, and to each State Regent, at least thirty days prior to the meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society at which it is proposed to be acted upon, and if adopted by a majority of the Congress such amendment shall be in full force thereafter.

Miss Desha. "May be" means that it may be offered at any Board meeting, but it is to be offered at a Board meeting.

Mrs. McLean. That is perfectly correct; it does have to be, and shall not be acted upon until the next meeting of the Board. If a majority of the Board approves it, it may be sent out to every one of the Chapters. The Chapters may then act upon it. If a majority of the Board does not approve it, the amendment never sees the light of day. The proposed revision says, "Amendments to this constitution may be offered at
any meeting of the Continental Congress, provided a copy thereof shall have been sent to the Regent and Secretary of every organized Chapter throughout the United States, and to each State Regent, at least sixty days prior to the meeting of the Continental Congress at which it is to be acted upon; and if adopted by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Congress, such amendment shall be in full force thereafter. Or, amendments may be offered without previous notice, by any members of the Continental Congress, upon its floor, provided, no action is taken until the following Congress. Mrs. Walworth has told you we have no right to second or offer any resolution on the floor of this Congress that has not first been approved or recommended by the National Board. We are at its mercy. Ladies, we pray your mercy.

Seconded loudly.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, it is purely out of deference to Mrs. McLean that the Chair has allowed something that is out of order to go on. However, as it has been allowed we will now hear what Mrs. Dickins has to say.

Mrs. DICKINS. I wish to say, as a member of the Board of Management for some time, that this very amendment, in spirit, was offered to the Continental Congress two years ago by the National Board of Management, where it originated, and I urged it on the floor of the Congress, and you rejected it, that very amendment.

A MEMBER. This Congress is a superior body to the Board of Management. It would never have come before the house, for the Congress must bring it before the house and approve it. The Congress had a right to instruct the Board.

Mrs. PECK. I wish to say one word, and that is, we should be parliamentary, and when a motion is made to adjourn to understand that it takes precedence of everything.

Mrs. BRACKETT. I was going to ask what had become of my motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to adjourn takes precedence of everything. It is moved that we adjourn until two o'clock. All in favor of the motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no."

Adjourned to two o'clock.
Afternoon Session, Saturday, February 27, 1897,
Congress called to order at 2:30, Mrs. Brackett in the Chair.

CHAIRMAN. The order of business for this afternoon is miscellaneous business.

Mrs. Cowles. I would like to call up the motion on the Australian ballot system. I will wait until later when there are more members present.

CHAIRMAN. We will hear a petition from Augusta, Georgia.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL reads petition.
TO THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Augusta Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution respectfully present this application to the National Society.

Georgia, the youngest of the thirteen original Colonies, was very sparsely settled at the beginning of the American Revolution. Oglethorpe, the founder of the Colony, located the first settlement at Savannah in 1733, and established the town of Augusta in 1735. The sparseness of her population increased the difficulties she had to encounter in joining her sister Colonies in the great struggle for American freedom.

Within her borders, however, there were many fierce engagements, and Augusta more than once became the scene of desperate conflict between American patriots and the British forces. In the early history of the State after the war, and the establishment of American independence, the town and its vicinity became the home of a number of citizens, who participated in the formation of the Republic.

The Augusta Chapter is desirous of providing a home for itself in “Meadow Gardens,” one of the places rendered hallowed by having once been the abode of George Walton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from the State of Georgia. In the discharge of this duty they seek the assistance of the National Society, and respectfully ask an appropriation of one thousand ($1,000.00) dollars for this purpose.

Trusting that this, our application, will meet with favorable consideration, we are in behalf of the Augusta Chapter.

Respectfully,

ANNA PATTON MOORE,
Regent Augusta, Georgia, Chapter.

HARRIET GLASCOCK GOULD, Vice-Regent.

HARRIET GOULD JEFFERIES, Registrar.

KATHARINE H. CUMMING, Historian.

HENRIETTA B. ALEXANDER, Corresponding Secretary.

ANNE W. ROWLAND, Recording Secretary.

MARY LOU PHINIZY, Treasurer.
CHAIRMAN. What action will you take, ladies? Any action.

A MEMBER. Was that put in the form of a motion?

CHAIRMAN. No.

A MEMBER, from Georgia. I move that that request be granted by the Congress.

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to this motion? There seems to be none.

Miss FORSYTH. I have taken the greatest interest in this request, which reached me personally early in the year. I have twice laid it before the members of the Chapters of my own State, with the most urgent desire that they should respond to it, at the same time, I do not see, how without a quorum, we would be justified in acting upon it at the present moment. I fear we have no quorum. What can we do?

CHAIRMAN. You can always refer matters to a committee or the Board of Management which you do not wish to take charge of.

A MEMBER, from Georgia. I would ask that it be referred to a committee if there be no quorum.

A MEMBER. I move to refer this to the Board of Management.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this be referred to the Board of Management. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no," the ayes have it. The motion is carried.

MRS. BALLINGER. Will you tell us what the order of business is for the afternoon, please?

READER. This comes from Mrs. James Graham Jenkins, of the Milwaukee Chapter: "Madam President, I present the petition of the Milwaukee Chapter praying for a memorial by the Daughters of the American Revolution in Continental Congress assembled, to the Congress of the United States, asking for the passage of an act for the protection of the national flag, accompanied by a draft of a memorial and of an act, to be submitted to the Congress of the United States for that purpose. Accompanying this petition are the resolutions of seventy-seven other Chapters, representing States North, South, East, and
West, endorsing the petition. I have to request, that the petition, the accompanying resolutions, the proposed act, may be read, and if there be no opposition that the prayer of the petition may be granted and the memorial may be adopted and presented to the Congress of the United States."

To the Daughters of the American Revolution assembled in Continental Congress: The Milwaukee Chapter has the honor to present to you for your consideration the draft of a law for the protection of the flag of our country, and to respectfully request that the members of the Continental Congress will transmit the same to the Congress of the United States with their endorsement.

The official requests of seventy-three other Chapters, representing States North, South, East and West, are herewith also presented asking the Congress of the United States to pass a law preventing the desecration of the flag. The emblem which our fathers won has been repeatedly treated with indignity and outrage.

We earnestly request that the Daughters make such a united demand for its protection that the Congress of the United States will grant it, and pass such an act as will hereafter provide punishment for intentional assault and studied dishonor to the flag of our country.

FRANCES SAUNDERS KEMPSTER,
Corresponding Secretary Milwaukee Chapter, D. A. R.

Miss DORSEY. I think such an act, forbidding the use of the flag for advertising purposes, was passed by Congress two years ago. If I am misinformed I would ask a correction.

A MEMBER. That is just what I wanted to say. The matter was brought before our Chapter and I was told by a person whose authority is very good, that that had already become a law.

Mrs. RITCHIE. I submit that the placing thereupon of the candidates for any office whatever is a mode of advertising and that it degrades the flag to use it for any such purpose. I hope this bill will pass.

Mrs. WALKER. I think such an act has been passed, because we made a gift to a Chapter, requesting that certain lettering be put on it. I was reprimanded and told that I ought to know that such a thing would be a violation of the law.

Miss FORSYTHE. I am sorry to have a second time to suggest that this seems a matter that we have hardly a right to act upon without a quorum.

CHAIRMAN. Do you move to refer this?
Miss FORSYTH. I simply wanted to make a remark.

A MEMBER. This is for the protection of the flag, and there are many instances where the flag has been degraded. If there is no quorum it can be referred to a committee.

CHAIRMAN. If you will just listen a little further to the Reader I think a little more interest will be elicited.

A BILL

To prevent the desecration of the National Flag.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person or persons, corporation or company who shall use the national flag or the coat-of-arms of the United States, or any pattern, imitation or representation thereof, either by printing thereon, or painting thereon, or attaching thereto, any advertisement or device for the purpose of gain or profit, or as a trade mark or label, or who shall imitate or represent the national flag or the coat-of-arms of the United States, for an advertisement, trade mark or label, upon any goods, wares or merchandise, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 2. No political or party device, nor any inscription, nor the representation or image of any person or thing shall be imprinted upon, painted upon, or attached to the national flag or upon or to the coat-of-arms of the United States, except that the devices now attached and used by the Grand Army of the Republic may continue to be used by them.

SECTION 3. Any person or persons who shall tear down, trample upon, or treat with indignity, or wantonly destroy the national flag or coat-of-arms of the United States, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 4. Any person, corporation or company violating any provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding —— dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding —— years.

CHAIRMAN. Did this lady say there were seventy-five?

A MEMBER. Seventy-seven.

Miss DORSEY. There are only two instances on record in the past twenty years where the flag has been . . . . , and both times under Spanish rule. In each case the State Department has inquired into it and has demanded an apology and full respect has been secured, and as I understand it, it is under our prevailing laws and under the Constitution of the United States, so there could be no question of . . . . the flag without arousing the whole American people and causing a letter to be sent at once by the State Department to inquire into it and have the affair settled. I believe in all cases full
satisfaction has been demanded. An armed force, if necessary, would be sent to compel respect and prove the . . . . of the flag, and I only cite these two instances to prove that it is an established fact. I do not see how we could ask legislation on it.

Mrs. Ritchie. I think the delegate from the District does not fully take in the point of this resolution. She surely did not notice, else you in the District did not have the opportunity of noticing it, as we in other places did, during the late campaign, when it was used as a means of, you might call it electioneering, or you might call it advertising, or you might give it any name you pleased, it was used as a means of bringing before the public one of the presidential candidates, maybe both of them. I submit that the flag is for a higher and better purpose than to be used for campaigns.

A Member, from Iowa. I move, Madam President, that we take this action and send this memorial to the Congress of the United States.

Seconded.

Miss Forsyth. Is it open for discussion?

Chairman. It is open for discussion, having been moved and seconded that we send this memorial to Congress.

Miss Forsyth. I rise now to make a motion to the effect that in view of the great importance of this matter we should defer action until we have the proper quorum.

Chairman. That would have to come in the form of an amendment since this motion was in before yours.

Miss Forsyth. I do think it is too serious a matter for us to discuss.

Mrs. Ritchie. May I call the attention of the Regent of New York to the fact that there are on that paper the endorsements of seventy-five Chapters in the country, as well as many in the District, and perhaps more than seventy-five, seventy-seven. It proves that it has had consideration from the Daughters all over the country, and although some of them may have been compelled to leave before there was a vote on it, I do not see why we should not consider or discuss it.

Chairman. The motion is before you, ladies. There has
been no regular amendment offered. Are you ready for the motion?

"Yes!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor—

Mrs. KREBS. May I ask if we have a quorum? I have heard a good deal about this. Have we a quorum to transact business?

CHAIRMAN. What is a quorum?

Mrs. KREBS. I do not know anything about the rules of Congress.

CHAIRMAN. It is supposed you come here to transact the business of Congress. If your members do not attend there lies the responsibility. Those who are here will have to go on and consider the business before the house unless you wish to stop all business.

Mrs. KREBS. If you transact any business whatever, you can transact it all.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that this motion be presented to Congress. All in favor will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion prevails and it will be so ordered. A resolution will now be put before you which was ruled out last night. It will now be brought before you if it is your wish to have it.

READER. "Resolved, That at the next Continental Congress nominations for election of officers be made on the second day of said Congress. That tickets be then printed, in proper form, with names of candidates, and that elections take place on the fifth day of the Congress by the casting of votes according to the Australian ballot system; the ballot box being placed in the lobby to avoid confusion, and that the returns be given before the close of the Continental Congress."

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to this?

A MEMBER. I second it.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded, and is now before you for discussion.

Miss CHENOWETH. Do you think it is safe to put a ballot box in the lobby? Persons might vote two or three times, not that I suppose the Daughters would do any such thing.

Mrs. COWLES. I would like to say that I do not believe the
lady understands the Australian ballot system. It is used in all our large cities throughout the country most successfully. Every vote is recorded. It would be absolutely impossible for any one to vote twice. It would take much less time. I am quite sure that our delegation could vote in one day.

Mrs. Ritchie. Well, are not the nominations made sometime before hand? They have a regular time of convention, and average nominations are made several weeks before elections are called for. Then these names are printed on this Australian ballot, generally a very large sheet. Now could we, only coming together for a few days, could we have our nominations made a sufficient length of time ahead to be printed and considered and voted upon, all within the space of a week?

Mrs. Davol, of Fall River. I merely wanted to say that in our city, there being a very large foreign population, the ladies have been asked to vote for the school committee, and I have on several occasions voted the Australian ballot, and I saw no trouble. It is very simple. It might settle the question of taking so much time here for a ballot as they have. It would give us more time for other matters, and we want to attend to business when we come here.

Miss Temple. I feel that we all want to reach this point in the very quickest and best way possible. We want to simplify our method of voting if possible, but we of the South know that there is great complaint against the Australian ballot system, and I hope we have no possibility in this body of women of taking such a move and adopting this system. In the South we women have never voted in this system, because the ladies do not vote at all; it is only our men. If the ladies feel that it should be done I am sure that this Congress would be glad to adopt it, but it seems to me almost an impossibility for this Congress to adopt it. Is there a possibility of getting a ballot-box to hold the very lengthy tickets we would be compelled to have? I would like to have some one who has really voted that system explain it to us exactly, so that we would really understand it.

Miss Pike. Suppose we had voted this Australian ballot system, with all its regulations, suppose we found then that one of the ladies, as last night, was not a resident, when
it was absolutely necessary that she should be a resident, how would we then change our vote? Suppose also that some of those who were elected, not only nominated, but elected, declined, then how would we fill their places? Then, on the other hand, when we nominate here some withdraw, some say that they would prefer some other office, they make changes. How could we do that after they were elected?

Mme. von Rydingsvard. It seems to me that when the nominations were made the candidate would decline, or some one for her, if she would not serve. If she withdrew, her name would not be printed on the ballot and we would not have to reconsider.

Mrs. Burhans. I am a New York State woman. We vote the Australian ballot in New York State. I think we can settle this whole matter very quickly if we just give up the idea of the Australian ballot and adopt a plan that would bring to us the best features of the Australian ballot and still eliminate some of the undesirable features, that it would be very difficult for us to manage and make practical to our Congress, and my suggestion would be this; suppose we come into the Congress of 1898, and the Congress opens on Monday. We could have bulletin boards the whole width of the stage and place upon those bulletin boards nominations for the entire ticket from first to last. Then we could have a blanket ballot and have that blanket printed in blank. It would be a large sheet, any shape you wished, long, narrow slip, and we would have the different headings. At the top of the sheet we would have President General and there would be a blank space, and so we would run down with all our officers. Nominations could be made later in the week, whenever desired by the Congress, then we would take our vote, and then, instead of distributing ballots for every office we would distribute this one large ballot, that would be made out in blank, then each individual would fill that blank ballot, and when the roll call was made, instead of voting for one officer, or one set of officers, each person would vote the entire ticket on the one roll call. Now, that brings to us the desirable features of the Australian ballot, but we would not call it the Australian ballot, and we would not have to accept the objectionable features of the Australian
ballot. There would be no way by which any member could vote a second time on one roll call. I think it would be a simple and practical way of doing it.

A Member. That is a very excellent suggestion, Madam President, but we cannot possibly vote until we know whom we are going to vote for, whom we are at liberty to vote for.

Mrs. Burhans. As soon as we can arrange nominations are to be made and placed before us. Well, I suppose this blanket ballot could be printed and ready— How many officers do we vote for?

Reader. Thirty general officers.

Chairman. Of which twenty are Vice-Presidents General.

Mrs. Burhans. I have been requested to explain. I mean, for instance, if our Congress of 1898 opened on Monday, on Tuesday we would come here and make our nominations, then we would have an interval of several days before we elected. That interval would be just as Congress chose to make it. Suppose we opened on Monday, nominated on Tuesday and balloted on Friday with this blanket ballot, that is what we call it in New York State, this ballot in blank. Instead of distributing these little individual ballots for each individual officer we would distribute one large ballot in blank. Instead of writing for one officer we would write for our whole list of officers, then our roll would be called and we would pass it up.

Mrs. Ritchie. I think that is a very excellent suggestion.

Mrs. Burhans. I am glad that it is approved by the representative from Maryland.

Miss Chenoweth. I second that. I think it is grand.

Chairman. The Chair is perhaps more anxious than any one here to understand about this method of voting.

Mrs. Tracy. It seems to me that this Congress is composed of regularly appointed delegates, and I think that if the blank ticket should be sent a month before, when you send out your notice for this Congress, if the blank ticket were sent, simply with the offices down, with a space left to fill in the names, if that were sent to each Chapter they would then have time to think over the names and place them upon this ticket.

Chairman. Let the Chair remind you that nominations must be made from the floor. Will Mrs. Burhans offer her sugges-
tion in the form of an amendment and send it to the Chair. It is quite different, but seemed to meet with so much favor in the house that if you are willing to have this offered as a substitute, that is a very much better way of doing it.

Reader. Mrs. Robinson's motion. "Resolved, That at the next Continental Congress nominations for election of officers be made on the second day of said Congress. That tickets be then printed, in proper form, with names of candidates, and that elections take place on the fifth day of the Congress by the casting of votes according to the Australian ballot system; the ballot box being placed in the lobby to avoid confusion, and that the returns be given before the close of the Continental Congress."

Mme. von Rydingsvard. I think if she were and could see the—(interrupted).

Mrs. Cowles. There really is not such a very great deal of difference; the principle is about the same. The method of depositing votes would be the same. I do not think Mrs. Robinson could possibly object.

Chairman. We will venture to offer the substitute motion as soon as it is ready.

Mrs. Tichenor. I protest against voting by roll call.

Mrs. Cowles. It would be only one roll call and probably very much less fatiguing than it has been.

Mrs. Walker. Could not that objection be overcome by having the delegations alphabetically called and answering for the delegation when necessary?

Chairman. You know that it is absolutely necessary to have a perfect roll and have this call made before you can do any voting of any kind. It may try your patience, but you must do it before any voting can be done.

Miss Miller. May I ask a question of the house while we are waiting for this motion, and that is, how we are to draw money for the expenses between outgoing and incoming Treasurers?

Chairman. Your Treasurer comes in on Monday. The Board is called to meet Monday afternoon. Banks are closed now, so that no instructions given now could be acted upon.
before that time. Monday afternoon at two o'clock the new Board meets.

Mrs. Sargent, of Massachusetts. I made a suggestion the other day about this roll call, which I passed to the Chair to be read.

Chairman. It is now in the hands of the Reader. Would you like it read?

Mrs. Sargent. I would like to speak to it, as it relates to the roll call... the State Regent passing down in front, and they passing after her, the State Regent standing and verifying each county as they came along. It would simplify the roll call.

Mrs. Ritchie. I would like to say a word in support of that. That is a simple and proper way to do.

Chairman. Anything further about the method of voting? Will Mrs. Burhans send up her motion?

Mrs. Ballinger. While we are waiting may I speak a word? I would suggest, Mrs. Chairman, that when a method of voting is adopted—(interrupted).

Chairman. I only wish to say that I hope everything that is said will be in regard to voting—say anything and everything you wish to.

Mrs. Ballinger. . . . .

Mrs. Sargent. If my motion is on the table we would like to have it added to this motion of Mrs. Burhans.

Chairman. Mrs. Burhans' will come first, then yours may come perhaps as an amendment and she may accept it and get it together. Is that it?

Mrs. Sargent. Perhaps we might consult and have it embodied in the same motion.

Miss Temple. It seems to me that a great deal of time could have been saved the other day not only by the State Regents coming first, but by the delegations knowing the order in which they were to be called, I mean, the Chapters knowing the order in which they would come. A great deal of time was lost by one delegation passing another, and if we knew this was to be our regular method we could vote more rapidly. Some went into one aisle and others into another, the last were first and the first were last, and this could be avoided by the delegations
from the different States noticing the order in which they should come. I think the Chapters are on the roll call in the order in which they were formed in the States. And then this objection that has been made in regard to depositing the votes would be done away with from the fact that we would know that we would vote according to the position of our State, and the States coming in the afternoon need not be here during the morning session at all, and we could get through with the whole voting in one day.

CHAIRMAN. Anything on the method of voting?

Mrs. Fowler. I have a suggestion. You may have it for what it is worth. I am a member of the New England Woman's Press Association, a large body, in Boston, and we vote upon this method properly, but one month before the time of voting these blanks are sent out to be filled by each member. They are afterwards counted, and those women who have the largest number of votes are taken from the list and used as nominees, whether two or forty are needed for a certain office, then those names are suggested from the floor as nominees. This simplifies matters. It seems to me when the names come in if there were forty for Vice-Presidents General it would make things very complicated.

CHAIRMAN. Still the fact remains that you are required to make nominations from the floor. The Chair does not see how it is possible for any name to be sent out before you meet here in Congress.

Reader. "The Kentucky delegation wish to announce that as the election of Honorary Vice-Presidents General has been deferred until next year, they have unanimously elected Mrs. Pope as Honorary State Regent."

Mrs. Fowler. May I ask if the amendments which were presented to the Board in December and sent to the Chapters over the country have been considered?

CHAIRMAN. They have not.

Mrs. Fendall. I have sent up a motion which I will ask the Reader to give to the Congress.

CHAIRMAN. Just as soon as we dispose of the motion before the house.
Miss DORSEY. Would it be out of place to have the lost articles advertised in the Magazine for the first month after the Congress?

CHAIRMAN. You might have that suggestion sent to the Board of Management, Miss Dorsey.

MRS. WALWORTH. May I rise to a question of privilege? Madam President and ladies, I simply want to make a very short statement in behalf of the ladies you so kindly honored this morning. In the preamble to the resolution which you passed it is stated that on the 9th of August this business was transacted. As Mrs. Lockwood was in Chicago at that time of course it could not be correct. Therefore these four names should not . . . . . . . "Whereas, Mary S. Lockwood inspired a general interest in this subject by her pen, in an article published June 13, 1890, that she therefore be recognized as a founder, and four medals be awarded to these founders of the Society." I ask that it may be so corrected.

A MEMBER. Didn't we vote for four this morning?

CHAIRMAN. If there is no objection it will be so ordered. Is Mrs. Burhans ready? Give it to the Reader.

READER. "I move that in the Congress of 1898 nominations shall be made from the floor and recorded on bulletin boards in full view of the Congress, and after an interval of at least two days the elections shall take place by the use of a single ballot printed in blank, with the name of each office."

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, the motion is before you. Is it seconded?

A MEMBER. I second it.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded. Are you ready for the question?

MRS. COWLES. It seems to me there is a strong objection to that in the feature of a majority of votes.

A MEMBER. A majority must elect the officers. It is keeping us here forty-eight hours electing our Vice-Presidents General that we object to, and I think if we might add to that that the nineteen Vice-Presidents who have the highest number of votes could be elected, that would help us.
CHAIRMAN. According to your constitution the majority elects.

Miss McKNIGHT. As one of the Tellers, who has spent a great deal of time and strength in the rear of the house in counting the votes, I would urge for the use of the Congress next year that some change be made in the way of balloting. The Australian ballot has one objection, and that is, when all the votes are put on a blanket ballot, one has to make the rule that the plurality will elect, and not the majority. If we use this method of election in future I should be very glad to present a resolution asking the Board to send out to the Chapters an amendment amending section 1 of article IV of the constitution by changing the word "majority" to "plurality."

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. McLEAN. No, Madam Chairman. It seems a pity to change the rule of a majority, and we have lately gone through a little discussion in regard to changing our constitution. Let us keep our majority vote, but may I make a suggestion? I do not offer it yet in the form of a resolution because I want the house to consider it. A poll list, that is, a fully made up list of the accredited members of this Congress, can be made before we arrive here by the Secretary in charge, from the fact that every Regent of a Chapter is instructed to send such Secretary the names of delegates and alternates. Now that list, if thoroughly and properly made out according to the credentials forwarded by Chapter Regents, is intact when we arrive. Upon election day nominations can be made, as they are now, from the floor, but limit the time of nominations, for two hours, for instance, certainly ought to be ample. Then close the nominations, have a ballot printed with the names of all the officers—

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. McLean, will you allow the Reader to read this?

READER re-reads Mrs. Burhans motion.

MRS. MCLEAN. It is the interval of two days exactly which I do not believe in. We should do our nominating and electing the same day. Adjourn when you have finished your nominations for an adjourned session. Have Tellers in charge of your ballot box. Come and go, get a little fresh air, come
in and deposit your ballots. If your name does not appear on that poll list you cannot deposit a ballot. If it does they will put a cross opposite to it. If they do not come they do not give their names; that number of ballots of course are not deposited. The ballot box is then closed. It is one afternoon.

Miss Pike. I second that.

Mrs. Burhans. I would like to speak to my own motion. I would like to say that I do not recognize where the material difference is between the suggestion of the member from New York and my own, with one exception, and that is the interval of two days. Now, I wish to state to this house that I make no point whatever of the interval of two days. The deliberations that preceded my motion seemed to indicate a sentiment that there should be an interval. I am perfectly willing that all this should be done the same day, but I think there should be an interval. I would be perfectly delighted if we could nominate and vote on the same day. My motion was intended to bring before you a simple way of voting. In regard to the poll list, I think we have practically a poll list. You have a roll call before voting. Perhaps the member from New York was not present when I spoke to this before I formulated it into a motion, and if I may be allowed to say a word more, I would like to explain. We come here on Monday, the Congress opens on Monday, for instance; on Tuesday we come here and have bulletin boards all the way across the stage, and we make nominations for all these officers. In New York State a blanket ballot is printed in blank, containing the names of all the officers, and then instead of distributing single ballots for each officer, we distribute what we call in New York State a blanket ballot in blank, and then the roll call is made and we vote our entire ticket, and instead of coming up here over and over again, we simply poll the entire vote. That is my idea, and I think it is perfectly constitutional, as there is a clause in the motion emphasizing the fact that nominations shall be made from the floor.

Mrs. McLean. I am only too delighted to be informed. The difference between a roll call and a poll list is this—we of course must have a roll call when we are first organized.

If you call the roll over again for those who were
not present when their names were called, for a poll list is kept after the first roll call, which is made up beforehand by the credentials sent by each Chapter Regent. Tellers keep the poll list. The house must be in order to hear a roll call; that isn't the case with a poll list.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Burhans will speak once more to her motion.

Mrs. Burhans. I simply wish to say in regard to the poll list, that I think it is an excellent practical suggestion, but I thought that if we had a roll call it was just one more little piece of machinery, it is just one more thing, but if the member from New York wishes and desires to amend my motion by introducing the matter of a poll list, and it is accepted by the Congress, I am perfectly willing to accept it, and I see no objection to it whatever.

Miss Pike. Suppose after we have deposited these blanket ballots, or that they are collected and counted and verified, suppose then that some officer does not receive the necessary number to elect. How then should we proceed? We should be provided with some manner of electing after that. How then should we proceed?

Mrs. Krebs. I would like to answer the delegate. The Australian ballot takes out all of that idea that we have been going through here that we must have a number to elect. If there are six different names nominated for the office and one of the six gets five votes or six votes, and no one else gets more, that person would be elected.

Mrs. Lockwood. That is plurality; that is not majority.

Mrs. Krebs. If there are six to be elected then the six that get the highest number of votes will be elected. We would not have to vote again for the same officers here if we had been voting on that principle, because the one getting the highest number of votes would have been elected.

Mrs. Alexander. Before the subject of voting is closed, I would like to say a word in favor of the absolute security which we have had in our present system of voting, that the will of the house has been carried out, and we must be careful that there is nothing to prevent that. I do not see how, under the new arrangement, should we fail to elect a member to one of-
fice and we did wish her for another, we could accomplish it.

Mrs. WALWORTH. The Australian ballot is not founded entirely on a plurality vote. If so, it is unconstitutional. Our constitution calls for a majority vote.

CHAIRMAN. That idea of the Australian ballot was dropped and Mrs. Burhans' motion is a substitute.

A MEMBER. Couldn't we call it a Daughters of the American Revolution ballot, doing with it as we please?

Mrs. MCLEAN. I move that we have a Daughters of the American Revolution ballot.

Miss PIKE. I didn't ask to delay this or criticise it, but wanted further information.

CHAIRMAN. Miss Pike has asked this question.

Mrs. RITCHIE. If anyone is not elected we distribute a fresh ballot. If no officer receives a sufficient number to elect there will be a fresh ballot.

Mrs. BURHANS. It does seem to me that that is a very simple matter. A single, separate ballot for that office, would be distributed.

Mrs. MCLEAN. Is there supposed to be an amendment in order to carry that?

CHAIRMAN. Do you wish to hear the motion as it is?

READER. (Again reads Mrs. Burhans' motion.)

Mrs. MCLEAN. I would like to amend to the effect that after an interval the house proceed to elect by the ballot prescribed, deposit in the ballot box under care of Tellers, and the ballot accredited by a poll list. I will write it, but that is the sense of it.

CHAIRMAN. Do you accept the amendment, Mrs. Burhans?

Mrs. BURHANS. I have to make an apology to the Chair and to the house, for I did not hear it, was not paying attention.

Mrs. MCLEAN. The only practical difference is, Madam Chairman, that we have no interval. Am I right?

A MEMBER, from Kentucky. I would like to suggest that if we do the nominating and electing in one day, we have that day the latter part of the week.

Cries of "No! No!"

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I would like to offer an amendment to this amendment, that the present plan, which has been used
this morning, or in this Congress, should be continued, with
some slight arrangement in regard to Vice-Presidents General,
which shall take less time. I think that we have been very
successful in securing the will of the house. I think we can
congratulate ourselves on having absolutely secured the will of
the house and a very fine ticket, a beautiful corps of officers.
I think we ought to go away very well satisfied. We have
not lost so very much time, and I therefore congratulate the
Congress and suggest that we continue our present method.

Mrs. McLean. There is a great deal of sense in that, Madam
Chairman.

Chairman. Is Mrs. Alexander’s amendment ready?

Mrs. Sargent. I would like to say a word about the interval.
I think we do need an interval, to find out about our
candidates, but I think an interval of two days would be apt
to degenerate into prodigality. There is danger of it, and I
should like to amend it by saying one day instead of two.

Chairman. It is not in order until we get through with these
two amendments. Mrs. McLean, you may give your amend-
ment if you are ready.

A Member. I said one day. This would obviate the diffi-
culty under which those from a distance labor, and also they
wish to do what is best for the National Society.

Mrs. Thompson. I think the members from a distance could
make up their minds quite as well in a few hours as they can
in one day.

A Member. I said a few hours.

Chairman. We will hear Mrs. McLean’s motion.

Mrs. McLean. “That the Continental Congress nominates
from the floor, that the house adjourns after a certain time re-
solved upon by the Congress. Immediately upon adjournment
the election be proceeded with, members of the Congress deposit-
ing a ballot bearing the name of each officer to be elected in
the ballot box, accredited according to a poll list in the hands
of tellers for identification, the ballot box to be closed after
several hours, the hours named by the Congress.” Suppose we
nominate from ten to twelve. The house resolves nominations
are to be closed at twelve. Immediately the election is to be
proceeded with. The ballot box is to be open for six hours. There are six hours for you to consult and get your opinions. If you want five hours for consultation, take it, but the ballot box is to be closed at six o'clock. There is one morning given to business, one afternoon free while you deposit your ballot, and no confusion whatever. That is the meaning of the amendment.

CHAIRMAN. We will now hear Mrs. Alexander's amendment to this amendment.

Dr. McGee. In order that the Congress may understand the difference between a roll call and a poll list, I will call to your mind that we had a roll call when we elected officers; we had a poll list when we received our credential cards at the outset; when you secured your badges and your cards of admission to the theatre, that was by a polling list, in the lobby. When you voted for the First Vice-President General you did it by roll call.

Mrs. Burhans. I do not accept the amendment.

READER. Amendment to amendment. "I move that the method of balloting which has been used in the present Congress be continued, with some arrangement to shorten balloting for Vice-Presidents General.

CHAIRMAN. The amendment to the amendment is before you for your vote. Is it seconded?

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the method of balloting which has been used in the present Congress be continued, with some arrangement to shorten balloting for Vice-Presidents General. Please pay attention. Are you ready for the question? Then we will have it read again.

READER. "That the method of balloting which has been used in the present Congress be continued, with some arrangement to shorten balloting for Vice-Presidents General."

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. Those in favor of this amendment to the amendment will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The amendment is lost. We will have Mrs. McLean's amendment.

Mrs. Tibbals. If it takes the Tellers to recognize each one
who is entitled to a vote as long as it did for us to be recognized at the office to get our badges, what are we going to do, for I can state personally that our party went there three or four times, and but for the courtesy of Dr. Harrison I do not know as we would have had ours at the present time.

CHAIRMAN. The amendment is before you for your vote. It will be read.

READER. "That the Continental Congress nominates from the floor, that the house adjourns after a certain time resolved upon by the Congress. Immediately upon adjournment the election be proceeded with, members of Congress depositing a ballot bearing the name of each officer to be elected in the ballot box, accredited according to a poll list in the hands of Tellers for identification, the ballot box to be closed after several hours, the hour named by the Congress."

CHAIRMAN. This is the amendment to Mrs. Burhans' motion which is just placed before you. Discussion is in order.

Mrs. ESTEV, of Vermont. It seems to me that Mrs. McLean's amendment to the motion is what we need, but I am sure it was not a poll list we had when we came here. If it was, we don't want that. I stood two and a half hours waiting for my badge, but it seems to me we could not have anything better than Mrs. McLean has explained.

Miss TEMPLE. I would like to amend the amendment by striking out the words "poll list" and inserting the words "roll call."

MRS. LOCKWOOD. Could not time be saved on Mrs. McLean's amendment if more than one ballot-box was provided and more than one Teller, and have it in the passage, as was suggested first? You never can take two days, as you did, to get your tickets and your cards here, for casting a vote. If we can overcome that, I agree with Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLEAN. May I speak to my motion? You would not have to stand in any line to deposit your ballot, as we had to do to get our credentials. The poll list should be made up before we come here. When Mrs. A comes forward she says to the Teller, "I am Mrs. A." Quickly the Teller turns to an alphabetical list and identifies her. Mrs. Z may come next. There may be nobody for an hour. If you choose to come in
or go out you can do it, but simply there is an alphabetical list and you announce your name according to the beginning of your name alphabetically and they can scratch it off. Of course I do not pretend to state—

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question? A new amendment to the amendment is offered.

READER. An amendment to Mrs. McLean's amendment, by striking out the words "poll list" and inserting the words "roll call by States."

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the amendment?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of the amendment will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is lost. Mrs. McLean's amendment is before you. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this amendment will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it. The amendment prevails. It is in conflict in certain points with the original motion. Do you wish the original motion, Mrs. Burhans motion? We will have the original motion.

READER re-reads Mrs. Burhans motion.

CHAIRMAN. It is so in conflict that the Chair thought it was almost as a substitute. The amendment was surely accepted by the vote of the house.

MRS. ALEXANDER. Is it not a fact that the amendment is simply carried? If you defeat the original motion now, as it is amended, you defeat your amendment.

CHAIRMAN. The motion, as amended, will be read to the house. You will then vote upon it.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. That motion wants to stop after the words "bulletin board" and Mrs. McLean's follow, and that makes Mrs. McLean's amendment and Mrs. Burhans motion intact.

READER. "I move that in the Congress of 1898 nominations shall be made from the floor and recorded on bulletin boards in full sight of the Congress. That the nominations shall be made from the floor, and that the house adjourns after a certain time resolved upon by the Congress. Immediately upon adjournment the election be proceeded with, members of the
Congress depositing a ballot bearing the name of each officer to be elected in the ballot box, accredited according to a poll list in the hands of Tellers for identification, the ballot box to be closed after several hours, the hour named by the Congress.'

CHAIRMAN. The motion as amended is before you. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of the motion as amended will say "aye;" contrary "no." The ayes seem to have it. The Chair is in doubt. All in favor of the motion as amended will rise. Please be seated. Those opposed will rise. The motion is carried.

MRS. FENDALL. I sent a motion up.

CHAIRMAN. Yes, your motion will be read. The Chair recognized you and your motion will be read.

READER. "In view of the confusion of mind and impediment to business in this and previous Congresses, growing out of the seeming conflict between the National Board of Management and the Continental Congress relative to the clause in the constitution on the method of accomplishing amendments thereto, Resolved, That the National Board of Management be instructed by this Congress to report favorably to the Continental Congress of 1898 the following proposed amendment to the constitution: 'Proposed amendments to the constitution may be presented at any Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, and acted upon at the next Congress, the full power to amend being vested in the Continental Congress.'"

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded. Are you ready for the question, or do you wish debate?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary "no." The ayes have it. The motion is carried. There is a motion which has been lying here for some time, which will now be read to you.

READER. Resolution offered by Mrs. G. van Cortlandt Hamilton, ex-Vice-President General. "Resolved, That we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the descendants of the patriots of 1776, in Congress assembled, do hereby extend
our sympathy to the Cuban patriots of 1896 and 1897 in their struggle for liberty, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the representative of the Cuban Republic in this city."

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded, ladies. Are you ready for a vote. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no."

Miss FORSYTH. I believe that this is out of order. I understand that we are forbidden to take any stand of this kind.

CHAIRMAN. Out of order. There is another motion upon the table which will be read, showing that written motions have the preference.

Mrs. DICKINS. I wish to speak about the bill before the Senate when it is time.

READER. Motion of Mrs. Walker, of Illinois: "I move that hereafter the nominations of Vice-Presidents General be made by the chairman of the delegation from each State, the States to be called for alphabetically."

Mrs. WALKER. I withdraw that, as I do not know where I am.

READER. Mrs. Ritchie's motion: "Resolved, That the constitution and by-laws be printed to themselves in a pamphlet entitled 'Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, organized October 11, 1890,' a sufficient number of copies being printed this year to make it unnecessary to have more printed for some time, each copy to bear no date. Resolved, further, That after each annual election a list of the National Officers and State Regents, with their addresses, will be printed in a separate pamphlet."

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second to this?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Not on the eve of revision.

Mrs. RITCHIE. Will anybody second it, to do away with the very great confusion of issuing a separate constitution every year? We have just gone through a tremendous fight to maintain our constitution.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for this question? Do you wish it read again for information? There is a request that this be read again. The Chair does not wish to put it unless you know what you are voting.

Mrs. JEWETT. I rise to make an inquiry.
possible that we can never make one to the Daughters of the American Revolution? (Cries of "Oh, No!") And then if amendments are made wouldn't we wish to issue other pamphlets containing those amendments?

Mrs. Ritchie. The Constitution of the United States has been, within my memory, amended two or three times, but we have never seen a copy of the Constitution of the United States which was dated. It bears the date 1787 or 1789, when it received the signature of all the States then forming the American Union. It has since been amended several times, and the amendments have been added, but no date on the Constitution, because we have but one Constitution.

Mrs. Peck. There is a strong argument against publishing the names of officers every year in the constitution. A great many constitutions are left over, and those are positively valueless to send to people.

Mrs. Johnson. I have received within the past few days a letter addressed to me as "Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson, Registrar General." I occupied that office in 1893, and Mrs. Smith receives them constantly.

Chairman. Because your name was on the constitution at that time?

Mrs. Johnson. Yes.

Dr. McGee. I am quite in favor of having names of the officers printed, but I object very decidedly to leaving off the date, the date of printing. You pick up the constitution and you want to know that has been amended. You must have some date on it. You can make it small if you please, but date this constitution. It is not the date of adoption; it is the date of printing.

Mrs. Ritchie. I have no desire in the world to forestall amending this constitution, but since it is our constitution I maintain that it should not be issued after every Congress with a fresh date.

Chairman. When the fact is, it is only a new list of officers that is published.

Miss Pike. Mrs. Chairman, I think this objection made by Mrs. McGee is an admirable one. She does not propose to put that date as the date of the adoption of the constitution, she
proposes simply to number the pamphlet. It is just as if you said number 1, 2, 3 or 4, that date is the issuance of the pamphlet, and as she suggests, it would be very good down at the bottom of the page, and I offer that as an amendment to Mrs. Ritchie's motion, and to put somewhere inside of the pamphlet the date of the adoption of the constitution.

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee moves an amendment.

Dr. McGee. May I have the motion read, so I will know just exactly what I want to amend?

READER. "Resolved, That the constitution and by-laws be printed to themselves in a pamphlet entitled Constitution and By-laws of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, organized October 11, 1890, a sufficient number of copies being printed this year to make it unnecessary to have more printed for sometime, each copy to bear no date. Resolved, further, that after each annual election a list of the National Officers and State Regents, with their addresses will be printed in a separate pamphlet."

Dr. McGee. I move to amend by adding after the words "no date," the words "except that of printing."

CHAIRMAN. Will Mrs. Ritchie accept this amendment? Is Mrs. Ritchie present?

Mrs. Ritchie. Mrs. Ritchie is present and does not accept the amendment. I should have put the date when the constitution was adopted. I should be very glad to accept the amendment from any lady who would offer that.

Miss Pike. I did offer that as an amendment.

CHAIRMAN. Did you write it and send it up?

Miss Pike. Must I write it?

Mrs. Peck. Does Mrs. Ritchie mean that we are going to have a large number of constitutions printed?

Mrs. Ritchie. No. I want the Congress to understand that I did not intend this as a movement to obstruct any desire for future amendments or for a new constitution, not at all, only enough copies printed to take the place of a great many that are now out, you know?

CHAIRMAN. Do you mean that in printing new constitutions the list of officers shall always be left out?

Mrs. Ritchie. That is exactly it. It has been our custom
immediately after the adjournment of Congress, to have a great many copies of the constitution printed, in which are included the lists of the newly elected officers. My motion means to print those things separately.

Mrs. Burhans. I would like to ask the Chair why she did not ask Mrs. Burhans whether she accepted Mrs. McLean’s amendment to her motion? Mrs. Burhans heard the Chair ask Mrs. Ritchie if the amendment to her motion was accepted, and Mrs. Burhans distinctly stated to the Chair, without being asked, that she did not accept Mrs. McLean’s amendment, and I would like to ask the Chair to kindly explain.

Mrs. Lockwood. It is a matter that a great many people misunderstand, and once for all we ought to know that no mover of a motion is obliged to decline or accept an amendment. If she declines an amendment that amendment is going to be put just the same.

Chairman. That is why the Chair put the amendment, because Mrs. Burhans declined.

Mrs. Lockwood. If you do not accept we can vote on your amendment without your accepting it.

Chairman. It is not for the mover of a motion to say whether it shall be amended or not, it is for the body to say.

Mrs. Burhans. Thank you.

Chairman. You are welcome.

Reader. Amendment by Dr. McGee: “Except that of printing’ to be added after the words ‘no date.’”

Miss Pike. I had that amendment.

Chairman. Miss Pike had an amendment in, but had not written it. The Chair explains that Miss Pike did not know she had to write it.

Reader. “I offer as an amendment that the date of adoption of the constitution shall be incorporated in every future copy of the constitution and by-laws.” Dr. McGee’s amendment is that after the words “each copy to bear no date,” the words “except that of printing” be added.

Chairman. That is Dr. McGee’s amendment to the amendment. Are you ready for the question.

“Question!”
CHAIRMAN. All in favor of Dr. McGee's amendment to the amendment will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried.

READER. Miss Pike's then comes, "That the date of adoption of the constitution shall be incorporated in every future copy of the constitution and by-laws."

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this amendment will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried. It is so ordered. The motion as amended is before you.

READER. "Resolved, That the constitution and by-laws be printed to themselves, in a pamphlet entitled 'Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, organized October 11, 1890,' a sufficient number of copies being printed this year to make it unnecessary to have more printed for some time, each copy to bear no date, except that of printing. Resolved, Further, that after each annual election a list of the National Officers and State Regents, with their addresses, will be printed in a separate pamphlet. That the date of adoption of the constitution shall be incorporated in every future copy of the constitution and by-laws."

Mrs. Ritchie. Has the mover of a motion the right, after it has been put, to withdraw a clause?

A MEMBER. No, it belongs to the house.

Mrs. Ritchie. I would like to withdraw any reference to any number.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Ritchie asks the consent of the house to strike out "a sufficient number to be printed this year," &c. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none whatever. You understand it thoroughly. The motion is before you for your vote. All those in favor will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it. The motion is carried.

Mrs. Lockwood. I ask now a voice of this Congress, that the four pages that have been used lately every month to publish all the Vice-Presidents General and all the State Regents in the Magazine, can be left out and merely the names and addresses of the officers here at our headquarters, where you want to know their addresses, to write to them. It seemed to me all the time a very superfluous thing that your names are paraded on four pages of that Magazine.

CHAIRMAN. Is there a second?
Mrs. Foote. I second it.

Chairman. It is moved and seconded. The Editor's motion is before you, moved and seconded. All in favor of it will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried.

Mrs. Prince, of New Mexico. Mrs. President and Members of the Congress—I have something to suggest to you, which it seems to me is of vital importance to every member of this Congress. It is in reference to the Census of 1790. As all know, it was the first census taken in the United States. It contains the names, age, occupation, residence and nativity of the head of each family living in the United States. Those sheets containing the census of five of the States are now missing; that I know, of the census of Virginia, Rhode Island and three other States. The last three are missing from the archives in the Interior Department; they were deposited in the State Department. After the formation of the Interior Department they were obliged to be transferred. As I before stated, those five States of 1790 are all missing, and you will agree with me that as Daughters of the American Revolution, that the first census, that of 1790, is of vital importance to each member of our Society. Therefore, I would suggest that this Congress memorialize the Congress of the United States to have the name, age, residence, nativity and occupation of the head of each family living in this country in 1790 collected, printed and published in book form, that it may come within reach of every woman of the United States if she wishes it. I believe that a bill has lately been introduced in the House of Representatives, asking that the names of the heads of families be printed. It is not quite as broad as this motion which I make. Therefore, I would call your attention to this matter, and I would like to ask to put this in the form of a motion. "Resolved, That the Congress of the United States hereby is memorialized to cause to be printed and published the names, age, occupation, residence and nativity of each head of a family contained in the census of 1790." As there were only about three thousand inhabitants of the United States at that time, there would be only about six or seven hundred names, and as it is the first census immediately following the Revolution, if you will think
about it I am sure you will all agree that it is of great importance to us.

Mrs. McLean. I second that motion.

Chairman. The motion is seconded by Mrs. McLean. Are you ready for the question? All in favor of the motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." Carried. Ladies, will you pay attention to this motion?

Reader. "Whereas, Alternates are allowed for Chapter Regents and delegates; And whereas, State Regents are elected by their respective State delegations, and not by the Congress; be it Resolved, That this Congress recommend to the National Board of Management for adoption an amendment providing that alternates be allowed State Regents during the Continental Congress, and that these alternates for State Regents be elected by the Chapters in their respective States." Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky.

Seconded.

Chairman. This motion has been seconded.

Mrs. Lyons. I would like to explain to the Congress why this motion is offered. During the month of January the various Chapters throughout the State of Kentucky held meetings, at which they unanimously elected Mrs. . . . . , who was unavoidably detained at home. . . . . We sent the name of this alternate on to the Credential Committee, but were refused on the ground that the Board had . . . . We entered a mild protest, and received a letter containing a resolution that Whereas, There is no provision in our constitution for . . . . Whereas, The laws of the District prohibit voting by proxy; be it Resolved, That no . . . . I wish to announce that this was passed by the Board on the 25th day of January, and the name of our alternate for State Regent . . . . I would like to ask why State Regents are placed on the same footing as national officers . . . . why should they not be elected . . . . precedent has already been established. At the report of the last Continental Congress there were two State Regents represented as having alternates. We reported this back to the Credential . . . . The State Regent of Illinois answered that the lady who represented her simply read her report, but did not act for her in any other
capacity, but the alternate having stated that she was not elected, but was appointed by her State Regent by a telegram asking that she be thus represented, was given a State Regent’s badge and allowed on the floor of the Congress, that she voted once and refrained thereafter. If she were given a State Regent’s badge she had the right to vote whether she did or not. If this we would be perfectly willing to pass it by, but it is a question of national interest, and there may be instances in the future when three or four Are you willing, then, to lose your State representatives when by legally electing an alternate you can have? Now in this I mean no disrespect to the National Board. We fully appreciate and that they are women who will rise above personality. I leave feeling perfectly sure that whichever way you decide will be the right way.

CHAIRMAN. The chairman of the Credential Committee for last year will answer Mrs. Lyons.

Mrs. Buchanan. As chairman of the Credential Committee of 1895, having filled the office of Recording Secretary General for that year, I have the pleasure to state that this matter was brought before the Board of Management at one of the recent meetings, probably a month or two ago. However I was very much appalled at their stating that it so appeared in the Magazine. I immediately arose and said that if those ladies appeared on this floor as alternates for State Regents they were not so authorized by the Credential Committee. Upon further investigation it proved that one of those ladies, whose name I would not mention, was Vice-President General. I understand the other one was the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee, who simply appeared on the platform and gave her report, but did not act in the capacity of a delegate and did not vote. This Credential Committee of 1895 did not, in any way, knowingly, give a badge to any alternate for a State Regent, that question having been brought before us so many times and had no authority for prohibiting alternates for State Regents.

Mrs. Lyons. I am perfectly sure, Madam President, that the Board has a perfect right to pass this law. I simply wanted this matter corrected for the future, and I thought this was
the proper time to bring it before the Congress. It was written by her husband. He answers for her.

that she was telegraphed to by her State Regent and was given a State Regent's badge and admitted on the floor of the house.

Mrs. Main. I will say that when this question was brought up before the Board of Management that no State Regent was permitted an alternate. Very naturally she wrote back immediately, "If that is your ruling why was this allowed to two State Regents last year?" and referred me to the proceedings of last year's Congress, which were printed in the Magazine. It certainly did appear, undoubtedly through a mistake. I wrote immediately to the two State Regents who apparently had been represented, and received replies from each of them. I have their letters with me here if any one desires them. A copy of these letters I sent to the lady in Kentucky.

Mrs. Buchanan. I, of course, can account for the discrepancy in the Magazine, but we have the original credential list, and in not one instance is an alternate on that credential list. There isn't one instance of an alternate for a State Regent.

Mrs. Peck. The reason why State Regents are not allowed alternates—I regret to say they are not—is that the State Regents are members of the National Board and are expected to attend their meetings, and have learned by experience what their duties are. If an alternate came here she would not understand the duties and it would make a complication in the National Board meetings. I have taken some trouble to find out about the ladies mentioned. I find that the lady who represented her Regent was a duly accredited delegate from her Chapter and is now one of the ladies on the floor, who is acting for the Regent as a duly accredited delegate from her Chapter. They simply read the State Regents' reports and that is all that has been done, and I think you ought to take State Regents off the National Board or else—

Mrs. Lyons. It is for alternates during the Continental Congress.

Mrs. Christopher. I have asked this of my State Regent and have been answered by her that it is unconstitutional.
Mme. Von Rydingsvard. I would like to say that if my State Regent’s report, which I expected to read on Wednesday—I also appeal to the Congress to allow the appointment of State Regents’ alternates during the Congress. As you know, the sessions are very fatiguing. Chapter Regents are allowed alternates, most of them come here and relieve them, but the State Regent has no relief. She must be in her place. I ask that in future some relief be furnished by Congress.

Mrs. Main. I would like to ask one question in reference to what has been said by the lady from Massachusetts. If the State Regents require alternates, what do the national officers require?

Miss Temple. Tennessee can speak feelingly on this subject. For the two last sessions of Congress we have, unfortunately, been without the services of our State Regent. We have felt that loss exceedingly. Therefore, we wish to second the motion made by Kentucky, because we actually need the leadership of a State Regent during the sessions of the Congress or some one to take her place. We not only need that, but we need the close contact which the alternate and the State Regent would have with the National Board during the sessions of the Congresses.

Miss Dorsey. I have to ask the same question. If it is unconstitutional for the State Regents to have alternates, how can we authorize the appointment of alternates?

Mrs. King. Could not this matter be settled by having an assistant State Regent appointed in each State?

Mrs. Dickins. I think that the question seems to be upon the amendment recommended to the Board, allowing alternates for State Regents. Is that the case?

Chairman. The motion will be read.

Mrs. Dickins. I am very sure that we would all be . . . but it seems to me it would be well to set a date for such election, as a date is set for the election of delegates. I would therefore like to move an amendment to Mrs. Lyon’s motion, that a duly elected alternate shall be received in the Congress for each State Regent to be elected by the Regents and delegates of the State, before the first of February.

Dr. McGee. I do not think the ladies realize the influence
of the constitution over the actions of the National Board of
Management. At our meetings during the three years in
which I have served on the board, we have paid the highest
respect to the constitution. If a question was raised about the
legality of a matter, the constitution was there before us on the
table to be appealed to. That was the case in this matter.
The Board of Management is not willing to take the responsi-
bility of any possible charge of violating the constitution. In
the constitution it says that the State Regent is to be chosen
at the annual meeting. How, then, is it possible, in accord-
ance with our constitution, to have an alternate to the State
Regent elected? That was the question that confronted us.
You see delegates at the Continental Congress of 1896 elected
their State Regent and she served until 1897? How can you
elect her alternate now, just before the Congress of 1897?
Who was to elect her? The Board of Management could not
take the responsibility. If you will remember for a moment
the authority which the constitution has over the actions of
the National Board you will appreciate immediately the reason
for our declining to take the responsibility. That does not
prevent the Congress from authorizing such alternates. The
only thing is, that a rule shall be given as to how such alter-
nates shall be elected.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will ask the Reader to read once
more the motion, so that you may hear the exact wording.

READER. "Whereas, Alternates are allowed for Chapter Re-
gents and delegates; and, Whereas, State Regents are elected
by their respective State delegations, and not by the Congress,
be it Resolved, That this Congress recommend to the National
Board of Management for adoption an amendment providing
that alternates be allowed State Regents during the Continental
Congress, and that these alternates for State Regents be elected
by the Chapters in their respective States.''

A MEMBER. If State Regents came for the sake only of vot-
ing, they might be represented by delegates, but we are sup-
posed to be here for the purpose of legislation, and no delegate
from any Chapter would be as familiar with the work as a
State Regent, therefore it seems to me unless there is a Vice-
State Regent no one could represent that work fairly and be
familiar with the work of the National Board. We ought to
distinguish between legislation and voting. I do not think
that an alternate appointed just before the Congress, could have
the work of the State properly in hand.

Mrs. GREVE, of Cincinnati. As that is only a recommenda-
tion to the Board, would it be in order for me to offer another
amendment to the amendment?

CHAIRMAN. It is quite in order.

Mrs. GREVE. I would like to amend it to read that the
State Regent, if she be allowed an alternate, will be accorded
the privilege of appointing that alternate.

CHAIRMAN. It is scarcely worth while to put your amend-
ment; Mrs. Greve. Is your amendment written?

Mrs. GREVE. No, I will write it. I only wanted to explain
that as she is in constant communication with her Chapter, she
would probably know who could represent her and represent
her interests as she would like to have them represented.

Miss DORSEY. This brings us back to the original question.
If it is illegal for the officers of the National Board to have
alternates, how can State Regents be provided with alternates?

Miss FORSYTH. I entirely agree with what has been said. It
seems to me that this is unconstitutional to provide State
Regents with alternates.

CHAIRMAN. The amendment will be offered when you have
finished debating, and the question put.

Mrs. RITCHIE. The statement of the State Regent of New
York has just answered the question I was about to ask,
whether the constitution provided for alternates to State
Regents? It does not, does it?

CHAIRMAN. It does not.

Mrs. RITCHIE. Well, it is right and proper that Chapter
Regents should have alternates, because Chapter Regents rep-
resent the Chapters, and their constituents must be represented, but the State Regent—it is a very delightful office, yet it is not a very important office. We do not represent any-
body. The people are represented by the Chapter Regents.
So that even if we can come here, there is not much else, and
every lady should take into consideration when she accepts
the office the probability of her being able to attend. We
might be detained by sickness or a great many other things, but we should do the best we can.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. Has the amendment been written and sent up, and is there a second to it? Is this amendment seconded?

Mrs. PECK. It seems to me we are wasting a great deal of valuable time.

CHAIRMAN. As soon as the amendment is sent up it will be read from the platform. Are you ready for the question, the original motion?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. It will be read once more for information, and the vote will be taken.

READER. "Whereas, Alternates are allowed for Chapter Regents and delegates; and, Whereas, State Regents are elected by their respective State delegations, and not by the Congress, be it Resolved, That this Congress recommend to the National Board of Management for adoption an amendment providing that alternates be allowed State Regents during the Continental Congress, and that these alternates for State Regents be elected by the Chapters in their respective States."

A MEMBER. I rise to a question of privilege.

CHAIRMAN. The question has been called. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is lost.

Mrs. BALLINGER. May I ask—last year, I think it was on the last day of Congress, the District Regent, Miss Virginia Miller, made a motion here that . . . . . . the State Regents from the Board of Management. I would like to know why that motion was not presented at this Congress.

CHAIRMAN. That can be offered at any moment, Mrs. Ballinger.

Mrs. BALLINGER . . . .

CHAIRMAN. The motion has not been put before the house. We will get it if you wish to discuss anything. It has not been presented, but it could have been at any time.

Mrs. DICKINS. I move we adjourn.

CHAIRMAN. To what hour? There are several committees to report to you, and there is much miscellaneous business.
Mrs. Fowler. I do not know where we are "at," whether we are discussing miscellaneous business, the order of the day or new business—

Chairman. Miscellaneous business.

Mrs. Fowler (continuing). But if it is the proper time and this Congress has the power to amend the by-laws, or recommend to the Board of Management to do so—

Chairman. It has the power.

Mrs. Fowler. If so, may I offer an amendment to the by-laws? I would like to offer an amendment to section 6, article IV, by inserting in the last clause after the word "one" the word "active," so that it may read "No one shall hold more than one active office at the same time, in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution," as it reads in the revised constitution.

Seconded.

Chairman. There is a second to it. Will you write it?

Miss Pike. Is it in order now, under the head of miscellaneous business, to offer an amendment?

Chairman. You can offer anything you please, Miss Pike.

Miss Pike. I want it read to the Congress.

Chairman. That is what will be done with it.

Mrs. Ballinger. I move that we adjourn Mrs. President.

Numerously seconded.

Chairman. To half past seven? One moment, as soon as Mrs. Fowler's motion is read.

Mrs. Newcomb. Will the evening begin with music? In that case many of the ladies will not be present until it is over. We merely wish to know if you will excuse the musicians. It is for you to say.

Chairman. The Committee on Music understands that the Congress wishes to go on without music this evening, having so much business.

Miss Wilbur. As chairman of the Music Committee I wish to say that there was so much trouble in getting the audience together last night that the exercises were longer than we had intended.

Chairman. The Chair will state that the house will be called to order at 7.30; if the music is then ready we will have
music; if not, at 8.00 o'clock business will begin promptly. The house will be called to order for business at 7.30; if the music is here we will have it; if not, we will go on with the business. Mrs. Fowler's motion will be read.

*READER.* "To amend the last clause of section 6, article IV, by inserting after the word 'one' the word 'active,' so that it may read, 'No one shall hold more than one active office at the same time in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.'"

*CHAIRMAN.* Are you ready for the question?

*Dr. McGee.*

*CHAIRMAN.* Will Mrs. Fowler accept that?

*Mrs. Fowler.* Certainly.

*CHAIRMAN.* Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

*CHAIRMAN.* All in favor of this—do you understand it?

"No! No!"

*CHAIRMAN.* It will be read for information, if the ladies will be silent three minutes.

*READER.* "I move that the National Board of Management be instructed to amend the last clause of section 6, article IV, of the by-laws, by inserting the word 'active' after the word 'one,' so that it may read, 'No one shall hold more than one active office at the same time in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.'"

*CHAIRMAN.* Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

*CHAIRMAN.* All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." We will have a rising vote. The ladies in the back part of the house be seated. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

*CHAIRMAN.* We will have it read again.

*READER.* "I move that the National Board of Management be instructed to amend the last clause of section 6, article IV, of the by-laws by inserting the word 'active' after the word one, so that it may read 'No one shall hold more than one active office at the same time in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.'"
CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of this motion—

A MEMBER. May I ask that the Reader read the clause in the by-laws that that changes?

READER. This is the clause that is being amended, "No State or Honorary State Regent shall be appointed or elected who is not a resident of the State she represents; and no one shall hold more than one office at the same time in the Daughters of the American Revolution." Amendment: "No one shall hold more than one active office at the same time in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution."

CHAIRMAN. That is the amendment. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. Do you understand the question?

READER. "I move that the National Board of Management be instructed to amend the last clause of section 6, article IV of the by-laws by inserting the word 'active' after the word one, so that it may read 'No one shall hold more than one active office at the same time in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.'"

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. All those in favor of this motion will rise and remain standing until counted—

Mrs. PECK. I will give you a practical illustration, and the same illustration has come from the ladies of Massachusetts. Last fall in organizing a Chapter in one of the interior towns of the State, the Honorary State Regent had a great deal of time and was very willing to serve as Vice-Regent. I did not consider that the word "Honorary State Regent" meant duties and responsibilities, so I allowed her to be elected Vice-Regent of the Chapter. To my great humiliation, two weeks later, I was written to, stating that an Honorary State Regent could not hold two offices, consequently she gave up the Vice-Regency of the Chapter and still remained as Honorary State Regent.

CHAIRMAN. Are there any further remarks?

Miss DORSEY. Do we understand that the office of Honor-
any State Regent is simply a position without any vote or any
duty, and that she therefore is not really recognized as an of-
cicer, because, as Mrs. Peck has said, an officer has duties to
perform?

Mrs. Peck. May I further say that the Revision Commit-
tee certainly represents seven women of a great deal of ability,
and they certainly thought this better, as they have incorpor-
ated in the by-laws that same provision.

Mrs. Main. I would like to ask the reason for inserting
"National Society," why she desires to insert the words
"National Society." They are not in the by-laws, and as I
have understood this section of the article, it reads, "No one
shall hold more than one office at the same time in the Daugh-
ters of the American Revolution," and I have always under-
stood, and it has been explained to me again and again by
national officers who have been on the Board a great many
years, that that applies to the Chapters as well as to the Na-
tional Society. If you put it there, "the National Society,"
then one person can represent three or four officers in a Chap-
ter.

Mrs. McLean. Are we not all members of the National So-
ciety of the Daughters of the American Revolution, whether
serving on the National Board of Management as a national
officer or as a lay member of a Chapter? Are we not all mem-
bers of the National Society of the Daughters of the American
Revolution? Therefore, why raise any point?

Miss Pike. In a foot-note, I cannot recollect the page, but
it is one of the first articles of the constitution, it is stated,
this should be National Society of the Daughters of the Ameri-
can Revolution, consequently, ladies, you see that through
that constitution and by-laws that same foot-note should go
wherever that "National Society" was omitted.

Mrs. Fowler. Why wasn't it incorporated then in the by-

Chairman. Is this resolution satisfactory to you now, as it
stands? The Reader will read it before every one leaves the
house.

Reader. "I move that the National Board of Management
be instructed to amend the last clause of section 6, article IV
of the by-laws by inserting the word ‘active’ after the word ‘one’ so that it may read, ‘No one shall hold more than one active office at the same time in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.’"

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question? Do you understand the question? Do you want it read any more? Do you want any further debate?

"Question! Question!"

CHAIRMAN. Those in favor of this motion will rise. Do you wish it read any more.

"No!"

CHAIRMAN. Those opposed to this motion will rise. The motion is carried.

Adjourned until 7.30.

Evening Session, Saturday, February 27, 1897.

Congress called to order at 7.50, Mrs. Brackett, First Vice-President General in the chair.

Vocal solos were rendered by Mr. R. de Mauny Talvande and Madame Albertini.

CHAIRMAN. The question comes to the Chair, "When are the State Regents' reports to be sent in?" Just as soon as you can possibly send them in to the Recording Secretary General, and they will be recorded in the Magazine.

READER. Miss Pike's motion: "I move to amend article XVI of the by-laws by substituting, "Any member of the National Society who shall maliciously seek to injure the Society, or shall falsely defame the reputation of any member thereof, may, upon proof, after thorough investigation, be censured, suspended, or expelled, as the National Board of Management shall decide."

Miss PIKE. I offer this as a substitute.

CHAIRMAN. For what, Miss Pike?

Miss PIKE. For article XVI.

CHAIRMAN. The Reader will read the article from the by-laws.

READER. "Any member conducting herself, either at the Chapter meetings or elsewhere, in a way calculated to disturb
the harmony of the Society, or to impair its good name or prosperity, or to injure the reputation of any member thereof, may, after thorough investigation, be reprimanded, suspended or expelled, as the National Board of Management may decide." Now, the amendment is this: "Any member of the National Society who shall maliciously seek to injure the Society, or shall falsely defame the reputation of any member thereof, may, upon proof, after thorough investigation, be reprimanded, suspended or expelled, as the National Board of Management shall decide."

Miss PIKE. The reason I offered this substitute is, that the article as it now stands in the by-laws might be the means really of injury to some innocent person because of the expression "Any one who might disturb the harmony." Some one might disturb the harmony when it never was intended to disturb the harmony. Chapter meetings are usually somewhat confidential, and the idea that anything said confidentially at a Chapter meeting should be an occasion of offense outside does not seem right. It might be an injury to the Chapter—I think it is capable of an injury. The ladies know what I mean, that it might be misconstrued, or tortured, or misrepresented. I may not have made it in the best form, but I offer that, and am willing to accept any reasonable amendment.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second that.

Mrs. PECK. Madam Chairman, I should like to know what reason Miss Pike has to feel that that amendment would be considered. We have not decided to consider it in revision, and I for one will protest against anything disciplinary being put into the constitution—

Miss PIKE. It is in the old constitution.

CHAIRMAN. It is in the by-laws.

Mrs. JOY. Madam Chairman, I simply want to ask if Miss Pike moved this as an amendment.

CHAIRMAN. As an amendment to the by-laws.

Mrs. JOY. May I call the attention of the Congress to article XVII, which says, "These by-laws may be altered or amended by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting of the National Board of Management, written notice
thereof having been given at a previous meeting." I do not quite see how we can consider it.

Miss Pike. I offered it to the Board of Management.

Chairman. It is not so stated, Miss Pike.

Mrs. Walker. Madam Chairman, I heartily endorse the remarks of Mrs. Peck. I disapprove of these disciplinary measures.

Chairman. That is all that is necessary. The subject is disposed of. The next thing on the programme . . . . . we will adhere to the programme. First, new business will be taken up. The first thing before the house is the report of the National University Committee.

Mrs. Hogg. I rise to a point of personal privilege. So many questions have been asked regarding the flag that hung over the right-hand side of the stage yesterday that I have been requested to make a statement about it. That flag was prepared to decorate Independence Hall, which has recently been restored and renovated by the women of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The design of the flag was prepared under the direction of the Philadelphia Chapter and sent to me for approval, as State Regent of Pennsylvania. I presented it to the Board of Management; it met with their approval, and the insignia of the Society asked for use as a State flag. The flag has not the name of the State inscribed upon it, as I suppose it will be. We thought in case it was wanted in other States there might be some change. I make this statement at the request of a number of persons who saw the flag.

Dr. McGee. I have been very much interested in that flag and have admired it greatly, and when I realize that we may have a Continental Hall for the National Society, and other Chapters besides the Philadelphia Chapter, may have flags or already possess flags of their own, I would like very much to ask the State Regent of Pennsylvania if that flag could be adopted as the flag of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution?

Mrs. Hogg. I would say that Pennsylvania would be only too delighted.

Dr. McGee. May I have the pleasure of introducing such a
resolution, that the National Society adopt the flag already adopted by the Chapters of Pennsylvania.

A MEMBER. Can we not have the order of the day?

MRS. BALLINGER. It seems to me that a great deal has been overlooked by our Congress at present, one thing is a vote of thanks to these musicians who have so kindly entertained us during this session of Congress.

MISS WASHINGTON. I second that.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of a vote of thanks to the musicians, from the beginning of our sessions to the close, will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The vote of thanks is extended.

MRS. FOWLER. I move we commend the piece of music distributed and sung yesterday morning, which seemed to sing itself, written, I think, by a member from New York. It was most excellent.

CHAIRMAN. The next business before the house is the report of the National University Committee. Is Mrs. Walworth, the chairman, present.

MRS. WALWORTH. I shall not detain you this evening by reading the report if the house will consent to hear just a few words as preliminary to the recommendations of our report simply because we do not want to detain you one minute longer than possible. We do want an action upon this report, upon the recommendations of the report, which are very simple, indeed, and I would say to those who are entirely unfamiliar with the subject that I have had some documents laid near the door for two or three days, which I hope you have picked up and carried home with you, and that a few of those documents are left, which you can take when you go out. I would state briefly that in the report of the committee last year we gave a brief history of this National University, or rather, of the efforts made in its behalf. It was recommended by President Washington, the first president of the United States, in the most urgent way, and he left in his will a sum of money, which if it had been taken care of by those under whose direction it was left, would amount to nearly five millions of dollars, and therefore we think that the honor of the courts of the United States and the honor of the people of the United States is at stake in establish-
ing this university. I would only call your attention to one of the main objects of our Society, which is education, the diffusion of knowledge, and therefore we are working directly in the line of our future object. We have done that in a certain primary way in our efforts in a public school, but we have not done anything directly in the way of the highest education, and in what direction can we do it so well and in so elevated a manner as in the promotion of this great National University. This university is not intended to be a school for boys and girls, but only for those who have already won degrees in the other universities and colleges of the country. It is for special and advanced courses in special departments of learning. Now I just want to quote a few words from Professor Jordan, professor of the University of Stanford, California. He first speaks of the immense number of young men who go to Germany for these purposes of special subjects and that more than eight million dollars goes out of this country every year for that purpose, that these young men would be glad to take these courses at home. He says that our local needs are amply supplied by State universities and colleges all over the country, but that the Nation needs this national university, that the world needs this university, that it would be the greatest instrument in an education in . . . . . and in Democratic and Republican principles, that men would come from all over the world for these special studies . . . . . scientists and in the principles of our Government, therefore it is a great need for the advancement of studies in that direction. Then I want to say we have all the elements for this university already. It is engaged with the geological and coast surveys, with the agricultural schools, and certain parts of it the bureau of education and very many of the special things, the National Museum, Smithsonian Institution—all these things have only to be systematized, and put under a careful, learned man, to make up this great university which is to be so advanced. Now, I entreat you, Daughters of the American Revolution, to take an active and interested part in this. Our committee reported all that had been done in the bills of Congress presented at various times, in the recommendation of
President after President of the United States, trying to urge this matter on, but has never been very extensively known. A large meeting was held in Boston on the 22d of February, and those documents and leaflets were started out that day all over the country, to influence everybody. Therefore, it is now taking on a popular aspect, and we who started this thing before it was done anywhere else among women, have the lead, and I desire that we should keep the lead. Our committee desires it. They have been most hearty in their cooperation. We had an enthusiastic meeting of this committee a few days ago, and have pledged ourselves to do everything we can during the next year to advance it. Now, in regard to the recommendations, they are very brief. I want to tell you that it is endorsed by the presidents of all the great universities, with the exception, I think, of two, all over the country, and by every State superintendent of instruction in the United States, and the list is here, a fully authorized list. These gentlemen form a committee of one hundred, for this purpose, and this and many other documents will give all the details, and the addresses, as well as the names of these gentlemen, can be had just for the asking. Now in regard to recommendations; your committee would respectfully recommend and urgently ask that documents to be furnished by this committee, shall be sent by the National Society, through its Corresponding Secretary, or otherwise, to every Chapter Regent, with the request that they have them, or parts of them, read at a Chapter meeting, and that copies of these documents be sent to the State Regents and National Honorary Officers. That is one recommendation. The second is, we also ask you most urgently that this Congress will express its approval of the effort to establish a National University.

CHAIRMAN. The report of the National University Committee is before you. What will you do with it, ladies?

MRS. LOCKWOOD. I move that it be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the report be accepted. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried and the report is accepted. The Recording Secretary General has an announcement to make.
RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL makes an announcement regarding Insignia Committee.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I believe I am a member, with Mrs. Burrows, on this committee. She was here this morning and could not remain. The report is very short and she asked me to read it. We took the report, as asked by the Continental Congress, to the Government of the United States, and they very courteously declined. They said if they began it there were so many of these in the United States there would be no end to it, and they did not feel they could give us any power to protect our insignia. We must try something else.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved that we accept the report of the Insignia Committee.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is seconded. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried. We will now hear the report of the Maumee Valley Committee.

READER reads this report.

At the Fifth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution the chairman of this committee had the honor to present a resolution in which this Society requested and urged the Congress of the United States to pass upon a bill which had been presented to the Senate by Mr. Sherman and in the House by Mr. Southard, of Ohio. This bill provided for the purchase and preservation and suitable marking of historic places in the Maumee Valley, made memorable by the great battles fought in the War of 1812, including the purchase and marking of the battle ground in Put-in-Bay, wherein are buried many of the brave men who participated in battles wherein Commodore Perry achieved his famous victory. Also the purchase and marking of Fort Meigs where lie buried many hundreds of the brave soldiers from the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Kentucky and Virginia.

With much enthusiasm the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution passed this resolution, and thereupon the President General of our Society appointed a committee to wait upon the Committee on Military Affairs in the Congress of the United States.

With much zeal the committee undertook its work and in two days a number of its most interested members appeared before the Committee on Military Affairs and advocated so warmly its cause its result was a favorable consideration of the bill; and April 16 Mr. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, reported the bill to the Senate where it passed with an amendment which provided for the payment of seventeen thousand dollars ($17,000) by Congress; provided the State of Ohio also contributed the same amount for the purchase of these memorable sites.
The bill was next presented in the House of Representatives. Here it was amended to provide for the purchase of these battlefields of the Government of the United States for the sum of fifteen thousand ($15,000) dollars. The bill unfortunately was deferred and placed on the calendar, and although 306 out of 358 members of the House signed a petition for it to be taken up and considered, it looked as if only strenuous efforts would cause the Speaker of the House to allow it to be brought up before the House, therefor at the request of the chairman of the Maumee Valley Committee, on February 23, 1897, the committee came together and the Speaker of the House was waited upon by as many members as could be secured at short notice. After a courteous reception by Mr. Reed the matter was brought to his notice and his earliest attention urged.

With grave mien and much firmness the Speaker explained to the committee that with a deficiency of $65,000,000 in the Treasury of the United States last year, he could not feel that it was right to burden the Treasury with the purchase of these battlefields, naming at the same time six or eight other bills of the same nature which also called for appropriations from the United States Government. Various arguments were used, but the Speaker remained unconvinced.

The committee appreciating that the matter had received the Speaker's earnest attention and final decision, and that the subject had been well weighed and considered by him, withdrew, realizing the disapproval of the Speaker of the House meant that the bill could not receive another hearing in the Fifty-fourth Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

KATE D. HINKLE, Chairman,
MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
MRS. ELROY M. AVERY,
EUGENIA WASHINGTON,
MRS. HULL,
MRS. O. J. HODGE, of Ohio,
MRS. SWANSON,
MRS. BRECKINRIDGE,
MRS. MARY HARRISON MCKEE.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the report, ladies, what will you do with it.

A MEMBER. I move it be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we accept the report. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried. There is a report of a committee that was appointed last year, of which Miss Richards is chairman. She now asks an opportunity to report to you.
Miss Richards. Ladies, I shall make a verbal report. I speak to you by virtue of the fact that in last year's Congress I was made chairman of the committee to petition the National Congress to declare, by special enactment, "The Star Spangled Banner" as our National song. I would like to tell you what the committee has done during the year. You may remember that in last year's Congress I offered a resolution that our Congress memorialize the United States Congress to declare, by special enactment, "The Star Spangled Banner" to be the National song. That was unanimously carried, and the committee appointed by the President General was as follows: I was made chairman, with Mrs. John Ritchie, State Regent of Maryland, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Hatcher with me on the committee, and Mrs. Stevenson consented to act also. At the re-assembling of Congress this year we drew up a bill and the whole committee approved it. We went to the Senate. There we found that it would have to be referred to the committee on library, of which Mr. Hull is chairman. He received us most cordially, and the bill was reported to the Senate by Mr. McMillan, and reported back to the committee on library for its consideration. Since then it has been reported favorably to the Senate, and has gone to the House, and there . . . . . . We, too, have seen Speaker Reed, and had our experience. Mrs. Ritchie and myself went up to the capitol between the morning and afternoon sessions, and saw Mr. Reed. We told him about this little bill, which would not take two minutes to report, "To enact The Star Spangled Banner as our National song." Mr. Reed looked at us and said, "Ladies, do you realize that the state of legislation at this moment is like a two-foot road with a twenty thousand steer team wanting to get through?" You may think that would have discouraged us, but it didn't. We said, "We will risk its getting through if you will give us your word to give it recognition." We still hoped he would, and up to to-night we hoped to hear favorably from it, but unfortunately we have heard nothing more than that it has passed the Senate and is awaiting action in the House. But we feel we can afford to wait, and with your cooperation this thing is bound to be accomplished. It is the only song which claims to be a national
song, which really embodies a history, that of the failure of the British to get down our flag, although they boasted that they would do it at the battle of North Pine in 1814. That song should be finally enacted the national patriotic song of America.

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

A MEMBER. I move it be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this report be accepted. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." Carried. It is accepted.

Dr. McGEE. I have a resolution, That, Whereas, the National Society and various Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution do now, or may in future, feel the need of a banner of the Society to display from buildings, or at meetings, therefore, Resolved, That this Congress adopt the beautiful banner now used by the Chapters in Pennsylvania, as the banner of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. HATCHER. I would like to second the motion of Dr. McGee, because two years ago, in Congress that we as a body should adopt a flag, and said the Stars and Stripes were good enough for us.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair was just going to remind you of your action upon this. You will find it in the proceedings of the Congress. You decided that the Star Spangled Banner, Stars and Stripes, was the flag of this Society.

MRS. BALLINGER. Can we not have a banner?

CHAIRMAN. It has been seconded. It is before you for debate. Mrs. Hatcher was recognized and seconded Dr. McGee's motion.

MRS. BURHANS. The very refrain of the hymn that we are adopting as our National song is, "The star spangled banner, oh long may it wave, o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. The question is before you, ladies.

Dr. McGEE. Does any one imagine that the Society, Daugh-
ters of the American Revolution, is in conflict with the United States? Does any one imagine it conflicts with the flag of the United States?

CHAIRMAN. The question has been called.

Miss WINSLOW. Why couldn’t the Daughters of the American Revolution have a flag of their own, which shall not conflict with the most beautiful flag of the world, and not conflict with any one’s personal feelings in the matter, and be our banner?

CHAIRMAN. Do you offer that as an amendment to Dr. McGee’s amendment?

Miss WINSLOW. Yes.

Mrs. HOGG. The object in having the flag in Pennsylvania was, the first property owned by the Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was deeded to the Daughters of the American Revolution in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. We have the flag of the country, but there is no symbol or sign to show who has care of this property or to whom it belongs. It seems very pitiful that there, as well as at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, there should not be something to mark the owners of the property and the restorers of the old places, and for that reason this flag was adopted in connection with the Daughters to be placed over these places.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I move that it be referred to a committee to decide upon the design.

"Question was called!"

CHAIRMAN. The question has been called. Any further remarks upon this?

Mrs. WALKER. May I give a conception of the flag in about six lines?

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. If the Daughters of the American Revolution, or this Congress, wish to adopt a flag, or at least this suggestion, why not call it a banner?

CHAIRMAN. That has already been suggested.

Miss DESHA. The flag that is over us is our flag, but that don’t prevent . . . . .

CHAIRMAN. Do you accept the amendment and change the word?

Dr. McGEE. I will.
CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee accepts the amendment and changes the word to banner.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Kinney. This is the first time the Chair has had the pleasure of recognizing Mrs. Kinney.

Mrs. Kinney. We would prefer to have a little more thought given to it. We would prefer to have this matter referred to a committee and have designs submitted.

Mrs. Ritchie. Could not the Daughters of the American Revolution adopt for use in processions or to mark property, or anything of that kind, streamers of their own colors, small banners or streamers, pennants? I think that would be the most appropriate thing for all of us.

CHAIRMAN. The question before you is whether you will have a banner or not, it isn't a design, it is whether the Daughters of the American Revolution will have a banner.

A MEMBER. The other day when the report . . . .

"Question! Question!"

Miss Pike. I only wanted to say to the Congress that almost every organization has its own banner, and when it goes into any assemblage or hall, or any procession, it carries its banner with the United States flag above it.

Mrs. Ballinger. I would like to say, that I see no objection to our making it a white ground.

Miss Pike. Not yellow!

Mrs. Hill. Long ago the Chapter to which I belong in Norwalk, Connecticut, had a banner painted, a white ground with blue trimming, and our insignia on it. On Chapter meeting days it hung over the doorway under the Star Spangled Banner. The banner which I have seen hanging here all the week had the colors of the Daughters of the Revolution, not our colors.

Mrs. Lockwood. I noticed at the Illinois reception the other day one of the things that attracted everybody when they went into the room were the beautiful banners they had there for their Chapters—simply our insignia. It doesn't make any difference whether you want it or not, you are not going to make it our flag. We have our flag, no banner can take its place, but the time is coming when you will want something to designate you from the Colonial Dames and forty other patriotic so-
sities. We want something to show that we are Daughters of
the American Revolution, a banner or pennant or something
else, but our flag is the stars and stripes.

Miss CHENOWETH. We all love our States very much, and
having banners is all very well for States, but let us keep the
Star Spangled Banner as our flag.

Mrs. PECK. I feel compelled to call for the order of the day.
It is almost nine o’clock and we have not had any discussion
on the future good of the Society.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

CHAIRMAN. The question will be read for information.

READER. The word "banner" instead of "flag."

A MEMBER. Is that the only amendment?

CHAIRMAN. You will hear if you will listen.

Miss PIKE. Well, I offered an amendment that we have a
banner with a white ground instead of yellow.

A MEMBER. I would suggest the continental colors, yellow
and blue.

CHAIRMAN. The amendment has been seconded. Miss Pike,
will you state it, since you have not written it?

Miss PIKE. I move to amend by substituting for this special
banner that we shall have a banner in our own colors, not in
the colors of the Colonial Dames or any other Society.

CHAIRMAN. There is an amendment before you, Miss Pike’s
amendment—

READER. Dr. McGee’s motion: "Whereas, The National
Society and various Chapters of the Daughters of the American
Revolution do now, or may in the future, feel the need of a
banner of the Society to display from buildings or at meetings;
therefore, Resolved, That this Congress adopt the beautiful ban-
ner now used by the Chapters in Pennsylvania as the banner of
the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revo-
lution."

CHAIRMAN. Miss Pike amends it that we have a white ground
instead of yellow. The amendment is before you for your vote.

Mrs. FOOTE. I cannot imagine anything more beautiful than
the banner of the Chapter of Philadelphia, and the ground of
that banner is buff, and I think the buff and blue would be
beautiful for a banner for the National Society. I shall not vote for the amendment.

Mrs. McWilliams. I merely want to suggest to the ladies that either the blue or white or the yellow will soil very easily indeed, if exposed to the outside, that the blue ground would be much better, much more serviceable. There are two Chapters that already have banners, one has the white and the other the blue, and the blue is far more serviceable.

Mrs. Lothrop. I move the amendment be blue ground instead of white.

Seconded.

Miss Dorsey. I move as a substitute amendment—

Chairman. Business is suspended. It is impossible for the Chair to hear one word.

Miss Dorsey. I move as a substitute amendment that we sustain the action of the Congress of two years ago and retain the flag of our organization.

Mrs. Lothrop. We have the flag—never can touch that—all we are talking about is a banner, which it is most important we should have as an organization.

Mrs. Alexander. I would like to ask a reference to my amendment—

Cries of "Question! Question!" and "Motion to Close Debate!"

Chairman. Silence! Mrs. Alexander is recognized.

Mrs. Alexander. I intended to make the first amendment, which was that it should be referred to a committee for decision as to the form of banner.

Seconded.

Chairman. The motion to refer is not an amendment. It is in order, but not an amendment. We will have the amendment to the amendment.

Reader. "That we sustain the action of the Congress of two years ago and retain the United States flag as our banner."

Chairman. That is not in order. Miss Pike accepted Mrs. Lothrop's amendment that the ground be blue instead of white. The amendment is before you, the blue ground instead of the yellow.

Mrs. Lothrop. Silver wheel.
CHAIRMAN. No, the wheel is not silver; the wheel is blue. You can settle this by your vote and you cannot settle it in any other way. Are you ready for the question?

“Question!”

A MEMBER. Will you have it read once more?

CHAIRMAN. Yes. Miss Pike’s amendment.

READER. “I move to amend by substituting a blue ground instead of a yellow.”

“No!”

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question? All in favor of this will say “aye;” contrary “no.” The amendment is lost. We will have the original motion.

Miss WASHINGTON. The Continental colors were buff and blue. They have gone through the Revolutionary War.

CHAIRMAN. Business is suspended. There is no business before the house.

Mrs. HARDY. If we adopt a banner with a white ground we would have to adopt a ground that is used by a great many other patriotic societies, and moreover, it will have to be sent to the cleaner’s every other week.

Mrs. WHITE. There seems such a difference of opinion; I want to know, after all, if the insignia is not the symbol of our order, and those who want to have buff, let the Chapters have buff, and blue, and white, but let everybody be pleased.

Mrs. LOTHROP. There seems to be some misapprehension in regard to the wheel showing up on the blue. The wheel is outlined with gold, we must remember, and stands out beautifully on the blue; then the silver flax shows on the blue well.

CHAIRMAN. We are voting, at least we hope to vote on the original motion.

Dr. Mc Gee. I move the previous question.

CHAIRMAN. The previous question is moved. It takes a two-thirds vote. Those in favor of the previous question will rise. Be seated. Those opposed to the previous question will rise. We will now have the previous question. Read it.

READER. “WHEREAS, The National Society and the various Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution do now, or may in future feel the need of a banner of the Society to display from buildings or at meetings; therefore, Resolved, That this
Congress adopt the beautiful banner now used by the Chapters in Pennsylvania as the banner of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

CHAIRMAN. That is the question. All those in favor of this motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." A division is called, a rising vote. The Chair will have to ask all persons now standing to be seated; otherwise, you could not be fairly counted.

Miss CHENOWETH. Please read the motion again.

READER. "WHEREAS, The National Society and various Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution do now or may in future feel the need of a banner of the Society to display from buildings or at meetings; therefore, Resolved, That this Congress adopt the beautiful banner now used by the Chapters in Pennsylvania, as the banner of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution."

CHAIRMAN. Now, all in favor of this will rise. Be seated. All opposed to this will rise. The motion is lost.

Mrs. LOTHROP. As the way seems to clear now, I move that we have a banner, and a committee be appointed to whom details be referred.

CHAIRMAN. If you will simplify your motion—divide it.

Mrs. LOTHROP. I move that we have a banner.

Miss WINSLOW. I second that.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we have a banner. Is there anything to be said upon the subject?

"Question! Question!"

A MEMBER from Massachusetts. Can't we have the order of the day, and leave this for one, more year?

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question? It is moved and seconded that we have a banner. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no."

Mrs. LOTHROP. I move that we refer the details of that banner to a committee.

"No! No!"

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this be referred to a committee. All in favor of the motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is lost.
Miss Winslow. I believe that we have an insignia. We expect to use that. We have what we call our insignia. We expect to use that on our banner. We have also our colors.

Chairman. Have you a motion?

Miss Winslow. I do not know whether I have. I will try.

Chairman. At this stage of the proceedings the Chair will be obliged to state that only motions will be entertained. You cannot talk without a motion. Therefore when any one addresses the Chair it is supposed at once that you will have a motion to offer.

Miss Miller. Madam Chairman, I—

Chairman. Have you a motion?

Miss Miller. Yes. I move this Congress proceed to fix a salary for the bookkeeper decided upon this morning.

Seconded.

Chairman. It is moved and seconded that we fix a salary for the bookkeeper decided upon for the Treasurer General. That is what you mean? Those in favor of the motion will say “aye;” contrary, “no.” The motion is lost.

Mrs. Peck. It was not stated that Congress should fix the salary.

Mrs. Ballinger. I move, Mrs. Chairman, that the banner of the Daughters of the American Revolution be the colors of the Society, blue and white.

Seconded.

Chairman. A motion is before you, seconded. Mrs. Ballinger moves that the banner be the colors of the Society, blue and white.

Mrs. Johnson. Would not that be out of order, as we have already referred it to a committee?

Chairman. That was lost. You have not referred it.

Mrs. Greve, of Cincinnati. I think this is highly important. If we adopt a banner and if we have one with a white field we will have to keep it at the cleaner's.

“Question! Question!”

Mrs. Peck. I rise to a question of privilege.

Mrs. Lothrop. I move to amend the banner from blue and white to a rim of gold on the blue ground for the wheel—
Mrs. BALLINGER. I only stated the colors were to be blue and white.

Mrs. LOTHROP. I move to have the insignia on the blue ground, the wheel being a rim of gold.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. There is an amendment, which has been seconded. The amendment will be read.

READER. Mrs. Lothrop moves to have the insignia on the blue ground, the wheel being a rim of gold.

"Question! Question!"

Mrs. HILL. We tried on one occasion in Connecticut, having badges on the blue ground, our own Society's insignia, and we gave them up because it was not conspicuous enough to show, and that is why we have adopted the national colors, our own insignia on the white ground. We have our own insignia on our own colors. It seems to me proper.

A MEMBER from Tennessee. At the opening of the Tennessee Centennial the Daughters of the American Revolution had a banner with a dark blue ground, with a white edge, and it was very conspicuous and very beautiful.

"Question! Question! Question!"

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I was going to say let the whole thing rest on the insignia.

CHAIRMAN. Is there anyone who wishes to say anything upon this subject?

"Order of the day!"

Dr. McGEE. I wanted to move to refer this to the National Board of Management so that we should not spend all the evening on it.

Seconded.

Miss WILBUR. No one has suggested gray. Harmonize the two sections, blue and gray, represented by the Society.

Mrs. PECK. I rise to a question of privilege, and that is, to ask the Chairman if she will kindly tell us if we have any more real business?

CHAIRMAN. We have business, Mrs. Peck, but this is supposed to come under the talk for the good of the Society. We hope they will get some good out of it.
Mrs. Peck. I only thought we are furnishing amusement for the reporters.

Chairman. Are you ready to hear the amendment?

"No!"

Chairman. You are obliged to hear it.

Reader. "Moved that the insignia be always on the banner, but the color of the ground be left to the pleasure of each individual Chapter."

"No! No!"

Chairman. The noes have not been called yet. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." Lost. Dr. McGee's motion to commit to the National Board of Management has been seconded. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." Well when we take—this motion to commit is before you.

Mrs. Lothrop. Isn't my motion before the house before the other? We could not hear at all down here.

Chairman. It was to refer this to the National Board of Management.

Mrs. Lothrop. Doesn't my motion take precedence?

Mrs. Hill. May I protest? The National Board have troubles enough.

"Question! Question!"

Chairman. The Chair tried to tell you that it was impossible to tell you what that vote was. The noes came in such a straggling manner. All who wish to commit it to the National Board will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The noes have it. It is lost.

Reader. The amendment to the original motion, by Mrs. Lothrop: "Moved to have the insignia with a blue ground, the wheel having a rim of gold."

Chairman. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is lost. Division is called for.

Mrs. Ballinger. I moved, Mrs. Chairman, that the color of the banner of the Daughters of the American Revolution be in the national colors, blue and white, the colors of the Society.

Chairman. Is this the question on which the division was called?
MEMBERS. No, the amendment.

READER. Moved to have the insignia with a blue ground, the wheel having a rim of gold.

CHAIRMAN. Now those in favor of this will rise. Be seated. Those opposed will rise. Not worth while to count; it is lost. Now Mrs. Ballinger’s motion is before you at last. The Reader will give it to us.

READER. “I move that the colors of our banner be the colors of the National Society, blue and white.”

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this will say “aye;” contrary, “no.” The ayes have it. It is carried. There is a motion to close the discussion on this question. All in favor of this will say “aye;” contrary, “no.” It seems to be carried.

DR. MCGEE. I have been very much interested in some questions which have been disturbing the different States, and in my recent trip to the Western States I asked regarding State Regents and some of their duties. It seems to me, Madam President, that the State Regents of many States have very arduous duties, really too much for one woman to accomplish successfully, although they have done it, I am surprised to say.

MRS. JEWETT. I rise to a point of order.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair is going to beg your pardon. I never ask Dr. McGee to repeat anything.

MRS. JEWETT. I did not know we were allowed to talk unless there is . . . . .

DR. MCGEE. That is quite true. I wish to offer a motion “That each State Regent may send bills for such clerical assistance as she may find necessary, to the National Society for payment, if approved in the regular way.”

“No! No!”

CHAIRMAN. The noes have not been asked yet.

DR. MCGEE. The officers of the National Society, when they find their duties too arduous to accomplish, receive clerical assistance from the National Treasury. Now State Regents, being members of the National Board, should, in my opinion, when their duties become very arduous, receive assistance in the same way from the National Treasury. We can, Madam President, with the income of $1.00 which we receive, have enough in the treasury to pay for such clerical assistance. Of
course it says "approved in the regular way." In that way no State Regent could send in any exorbitant amount.

Miss MILLER. I would like to say that the State Regents for the past year have had all the money for postage and stationery they asked for, as I said in my report. I do not see any need of anything else.

A MEMBER. I think one State Regent paid twenty dollars for her stationery.

Dr. McGee. I had the honor two years ago of offering the motion that State Regents should receive postage and stationery from the National Treasury, so that I am quite familiar with that.

Mrs. RITCHIE. I offer an amendment to the motion, "That those State Regents who need clerical or other assistance calling for the expenditure of money call upon the treasuries of their own Chapters for the needed funds."

CHAIRMAN. Dr. McGee, do you accept the amendment? Mrs. Ritchie, write out your amendment.

Mrs. HILL. I have the honor to state that Connecticut, the State to which I belong, pays her own bills. Her Chapters raise the money and pay all her expenses. We raise a large amount of money and we do not ask any other State to pay our bills. We pay our own.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. While I am sure all the State Regents feel very grateful to Dr. McGee for what she has done in the past and would now do, there is another way out of this difficulty. If it is in order I would like to offer this: "Resolved, That the Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution be instructed by this Congress to report to the Congress of 1898 an amendment of article VIII, section 3, of the constitution, to read as follows: 'The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues and three-fourths of the life membership fees paid to them respectively, for their own use. The local Chapters, etc.'"

A MEMBER. Is that not to be found in the revision?

CHAIRMAN. An amendment is before you. Is there a second? Seconded by Mrs. Hogg.

Mrs. HOGG. I think Dr. McGee's motion was most kindly meant, and I most thoroughly appreciate it, but in the name of
the State Regents I do ask that all these motions will be withdrawn.

Dr. McGee. I consulted with several State Regents before I offered it, and they seemed to be very favorably inclined. I do not know whether Mrs. Hogg speaks for all of them or not.

Mrs. Peck. Madam President, I will admit that there is justice in Dr. McGee’s motion. It is true, but still I think that every State Regent, or the majority, would prefer either to meet her own expenses or to have it done by her own State.

A Member. I am sure Tennessee would agree with Mrs. Peck.

Mrs. Ritchie. I have just said that Maryland would prefer to pay her own expenses.

Miss Wilbur. Would the Board be responsible for clerks engaged without their jurisdiction? I simply ask for information.

“Question! Question!”

Mrs. Alexander. I move that we build a Continental Hall before we put any little blocks of marble anywhere else. I had rather have my name on the big monument first before I have contributed to a dozen other little stones.

Chairman. Mme. von Rydingsvård’s amendment will have to be read. The Reader will read it.

Reader. “Resolved, That the Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution be instructed by this Congress to report to the Congress of 1898 an amendment of Article VIII, section 3, of the constitution to be read as follows: ‘The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues and three-fourths of the life membership fees paid to them respectively, for their own use. The local Chapters,’ etc.”

Dr. McGee. I had forgotten, as others have sometimes forgotten, that there is an amendment to that to come up before the Congress.

Chairman. It is out of order. Dr. McGee’s motion is before you, with the amendment offered by Mrs. Ritchie.

Reader. Amendment to Dr. McGee’s motion, offered by Mrs. Ritchie, “That those State Regents who need clerical or other assistance, calling for the expenditure of money, call
upon the treasuries of their own Chapters for the needed funds."

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The amendment is before you. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The Chair is certainly in doubt. The amendment will be read once more.

MRS. WALWORTH. I would like to say that the very name of a State fund is out of order. There is no State recognition in this Society except that of State Regents, who give two representations, and on their votes you may say two kinds of representation, a representation in the Congress and a representation in the Board of Management, and every motion, every thought of a State officer of any kind, Treasurer, Registrar, Secretary, or anything else, any Board, or any Advisory Board, or anything that creates State organization, is contrary to the constitution of this Society. Any State that adopts any such plan, or any organization, will have to go out of the Society.

MRS. RITCHIE. Did I understand Mrs. Walworth to be speaking to my amendment?

"No! No!"

CHAIRMAN. This will be read once more, ladies. It is to be hoped you understand it. It will be read once more.

MRS. SULLIVAN. The State Regents are members of the National Board. I see no reason why they should not have the same assistance as any member of the National Board, and be paid in the same manner.

MRS. DRAPER. I was going to say, before the ladies began to speak, I was going to speak in favor of this amendment, because I had received a number of letters from different ladies who said that it would be impossible for them to continue the work in their own States. It was not in those States where there are numerous Chapters, but it was in newer States, that is, those where there are very few Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, those of the South and the West, where the Chapters were struggling and they needed the presence of their State Regent in order to encourage them. It was almost impossible for a woman to take the position unless she had ample means of her own. Such a recommendation as this, such a motion as this, might enable us to have the
services of very valuable women of whom otherwise we would be deprived. But if all the State Regents say they do not care for it, of course it would not be the object of any lady who has been a member of the National Board to force the money upon them.

A MEMBER. All of the State Regents are not present to speak for themselves. I know of one in Nebraska... and she gave as her reason for declining that she could not afford to come. It was only $2.50, and yet her presence would have been of incalculable benefit to the Omaha Chapter, which was just beginning to form.

MRS. RITCHIE. It has been said that the expenses of the State Regents had been borne themselves; that the national officers, when they need assistance, have it from the National Treasury, but national officers do not have their traveling expenses paid. Then I hold that if any one of the national officers have their traveling expenses paid by the National Treasury, there is no good reason why the State Regents should not have their expenses paid by the National Treasury. I had no idea of State organization. I formulated my amendment to avoid any appearance of this. I said that the State Regent should ask, if she felt she needed, she could ask the Chapter Treasury to let her have it.

MISS JOHNSTON. I was only going to mention the very small item of car fare. I expect the car fare of each national officer amounts, in the year, to more than a trip from Nebraska to Washington. This is to be considered. We don't want the car fare paid, but when you are making a point of your traveling expenses, we travel every day.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. I hope the members of this Society will not forget that they keep the same amount of money at home that they send to the National Society. Now, compare the work that is done in the National Society with your own work. The printing of our blanks, the constitution and the official printing is done at Washington. The headquarters have to be supported, the clerks have to be paid, all this clerical service, and there are very few of the States that do not get back a very large proportion of the dollar that they send here in printing. I cannot see why you need so much more
for your State work than the National Society needs for its work, when their work is ten times as much as yours.

Mme. von Rydingsvard. The sentiment of our valued member from New York was so much applauded that I do not know but I shall have to go home to Massachusetts and tell the Chapters that they are in danger of being put out of the organization. But I wish to say to you, if you had heard, perhaps, some of the items in the report of the State Regent, you would better understand why we speak of assistance in the State. When I tell you that the State Regent has nearly two thousand letters to write in her own hand, had addressed twenty-seven Chapters, traveling back and forth in the State, I think you will agree with me that she needs a secretary, for this State is growing rapidly, and we are founded so in our State that we must have an advisory board, or a committee of assistants, or whatever you choose to call it. We must have it or the work cannot go on satisfactorily to the organization.

Mrs. Peck. I rise to ask why it is necessary for any State Regent, in her work, to have an advisory board. I cannot understand it.

Mrs. Boynton. The lady from Massachusetts tells us that if they do not have a State fund and a State treasury, and a State Secretary and a State Treasurer, the work must stop. I would like to inquire how is it that the work has grown to the proportions it has since 1890 without a State fund anywhere, without a State Registrar or Treasurer, without a State organization? Now it is not true, I think, that the work will stop without State organization. Your Chapters in your State will not only be glad to do it, but they already have furnished the funds for going on with the work. Why not have your Chapter Treasurers furnish the funds so that they do not need the State Treasury? A State Regent, of course, is entitled to a private secretary. The moment you have State officers and a State fund, the next thing is a place of meeting, and the next thing is to own that place, the next thing a charter, the next thing a full fledged State organization. If our Society is anything it is because it is national, for if we lose our National organization the Society will drift back into State Societies. The South, that has learned that the United States is greater than
a State; the South, that has come into close relationship with
the North so that there is no longer any talk of this section or
that, will turn again toward State organizations the moment
that you anticipate a secondary interest; and the Southerners
themselves have told me, "We do not want State organization,
we have learned that Washington belongs to us; that that is
our proper center." We do not want any scattering interests
put in between ourselves and Washington. Drift into petty
State Societies and all you will have left will be a National
charter in a frame on the wall of a room—a few salaried clerks
and that is the end of it.

Miss Forsyth. I have the honor to represent a State that
has no State organization whatever. We have no Treasurer,
no Secretary, no anything to come between the Chapters and
the Board, with the exception of the State Regent, that makes
the link between them all. After two years experience in this
way of working, I feel far more strongly, if possible, than I did
when I began the work of State Regent, that this is the ideal
way for this Society to work. I believe we will never cease to
regret it if we allow anything to break up this beautiful idea
that every Chapter do its own auditing, that it is responsible to
itself, that the State Regent has no authority over the Chapter,
but that she has a most cordial and delightful relation to them,
and that she is a close link between the Chapters and the
Board. I am quite sure, from my own experience in so large
a State as New York, that this is infinitely the better way.

Miss Ticknor. This is a National meeting and a National
organization and I claim that Massachusetts has not been
fairly represented here. We send the largest delegation and
our voices are not heard. Other States are given a preference
every time to Massachusetts when she tries to speak.

Chairman. Since there is nothing whatever in this house to
designate one delegation from another, it seems a little un-
reasonable that this charge should be made. Until you your-
selves announce what State you are from the Chair has not the
remotest idea where you do come from. The Chair would say
that Massachusetts has announced itself a great many times on
this floor.

Mrs. Lothrop. Madam Chairman.
CHAIRMAN. Of what State, Mrs. Lothrop?

Mrs. LOTHROP. Massachusetts.

CHAIRMAN. I thought so. Mrs. Lothrop, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. LOTHROP. All this discussion about State organization, anything else but a State Regent, is unconstitutional, we cannot have it and there is no use discussing it.

Mme. Von RYDINGSVARD. Madam Chairman—

CHAIRMAN. Of what State?

Mme. Von RYDINGSVARD. Massachusetts. You have taken it for granted that Massachusetts was for State organization, when, as a matter of fact, we have always been loyal to the national organization. It is because we want to further the work of the national organization in our State that we wish to meet and confer and work in harmony. We wish to have a little more money in the State to further the national organization, and carry out some of the aims and objects and preserve our historical spots, with which our State is well filled, and we want a little more money to preserve those and carry out the work of our National Society.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam Chairman—

CHAIRMAN. Of what State?

Mrs. FOWLER. Of Massachusetts. I desire to thank the Chair for recognizing me as many times as you have, but I wish to reply to a question which is made. We have forty-three organized Chapters, fifteen have been organized the last year. I will tell you how it has been done. We have made wrecks of three women: They are wrecked physically to-day because they have been traveling over that State at all hours, at all times. Two of them have impoverished themselves by paying their expenses. Let me say a little further, that! we want no State organization, but our State Regent, who travels over that State, must have a State assistant. Madame von Rydingsvård, the Regent for the last year, has been . . . . until you see now what a poor, faded thing she is. [Laughter.]

Miss WASHINGTON. We would like to have Madame Von Rydingsvård step out that we may see her.

Mrs. FOWLER. I wish to say that we do not wish State organization, but we formulated a State association, by which we might meet yearly and consult for the good of our Order, and
that matter is laid upon the table at my Chapter, waiting to see what you have to say about it. I want to say that the Daughters of the Revolution in Boston and Massachusetts are outnumbering us. They are forming Chapters every day because they have headquarters and concerted action, which we did not have. But we do not wish for State organization.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I want to say to these ladies that I have had various explanations about these incipient State organizations. I find that in some cases there are State Registrars. Now I would like to know how those State Registrars and Chapter Registrars can possibly imagine that they can have the application papers of Chapters sent to a State Registrar, when there is a National Registrar, to whom they are directed explicitly to send those applications. Therefore that is unconstitutional—but this is what I wanted to say, ladies, just one word about the money. which is this, that the dollar which you send here to Washington from your treasuries every year is absolutely I think, every cent of it spent in the returning to you of all that is necessary for each member. A lady who has been in this work for many years made a calculation to me the other day which was the actual expense—about ninety-six cents on every member of the National Society. When you consider the application blanks, and certificate and various other things that come to you, all that expense which you will be obliged to meet in your own Chapters if you take this money away from the National Board—you would have to do as the Daughters of the Revolution do, and a great many others, pay for your application papers. I know that in the Children's Society, and many others, you have to pay for everything you get. Now you get it free. All of these things actually cost you a dollar a member. Some say they want the Chapters to have more money to do patriotic things. Now they get up these State organizations—(Cries of "Time! Time! Time!") If they choose to contribute to pay her expenses, that is a different thing altogether, and I think that has been done. You know it is just like our Continental Hall.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair cannot refrain from reminding you that until this moment you have not said anything about time. There was no limit placed upon your debate this evening.
Mrs. Hill. Why is it that we have been able to carry on this work? There is no State that brings more money into the National Society, that brings more enthusiasm and believes more thoroughly in the National Society, and we disclaim doing anything that is contrary to the spirit of our national constitution, but we have found that expenses must be met, that railroads require payment, and that for all other expenses we must have cash, and the only way we can do it is to have a systematic way. We have an organization, but it is in no sense contrary to the spirit of our National organization, in any form or manner.

Chairman. Ladies, there was a vote taken, on which you called a division, Mrs. Ritchie's amendment. Since you called for a division, the Reader will read Mrs. Ritchie's amendment, the vote upon which a division was called.

Reader. "That those State Regents who need clerical or other assistance calling for the expenditure of money, call upon the treasuries of their own Chapters for the needed funds."

Chairman. Are you ready for the question?

"Question!"

Chairman. All in favor of this will rise and remain standing until counted.

Several Members. It is not understood.

Chairman. It is not understood. Read it again.

Reader. "That those State Regents who need clerical or other assistance calling for the expenditure of money call upon the treasuries of their own Chapters for the needed funds."

Chairman. You understand that this is an amendment to Dr. McGee's motion, the original motion. Would you like to hear that motion?

"No!"

Chairman. Well, the amendment is before you. Is it understood now? Those in favor will rise and remain standing until counted. Be seated. Those opposed to this will rise. The motion is lost.

A Member. It is not understood. They say we are voting—

Chairman. If you do not understand this question you had
better leave it. We will proceed to the original motion. The Reader will give it to you.

Reader. Original motion, "That each State Regent may send bills for such clerical assistance as she may find necessary, to the National Society, for payment, if approved, in the regular way."

Chairman. It is Dr. McGee's motion. Are you ready for the question? All in favor of this motion will say "aye," contrary, "no." It is lost. Be seated, ladies, a division is called for. Read the motion.

Reader. "That each State Regent may send bills for such clerical assistance as she may find necessary, to the National Society for payment, if approved in the regular way."

Chairman. All those in favor of this will rise and remain standing until counted. Be seated. Those opposed will rise. It is not worth while to count. It is lost.

A Member. Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Nothing will be entertained but a motion.

Mrs. Edwards. There is a motion of Madam von Rydingsvard before the house.

Chairman. No, there is not a motion.

Mrs. Edwards. Will you kindly ask Madam von Rydingsvard?

Chairman. It was an amendment.

Mme. von Rydingsvard. I will put it now. "Resolved, That the Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution be instructed by this Congress to report to the Congress of 1898 an amendment of article VIII, section 3, of the constitution, to read as follows: 'The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues and three-fourths of the life membership fee paid to them, respectively, for their own use. The local Chapters,' etc."

Chairman. Is there a second to this?

Miss Forsyth. I second it.

Chairman. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The Chair is in doubt. All in favor of this motion will rise—

Miss Dorsey. Does that mean all in favor of recommending it to the Board?
CHAIRMAN. It will be read again, ladies.

READER. "Resolved, That the Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution be instructed by this Congress to report to the Congress of 1898 an amendment of article VIII, section 3, of the constitution, to read as follows: 'The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues and three-fourths of the life membership fees paid to them, respectively, for their own use. The local Chapters,' etc."

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready to vote? All in favor of this will rise. All opposed will rise. It is carried. 71 to 59.

MRS. RITCHIE. Is this Congress to instruct the Board of Management what amendments it will bring in? No, it has no such right. The National Board of Management has a right to recommend to this Congress amendments to be acted upon by this Congress, but this Congress has no right to instruct the Board of Management what it shall do after it has elected its Board of Management.

MISS BENNING. I move that the lady from New York tell us the name of the State that has a State Registrar.

CHAIRMAN. The lady from New York is asked to tell what State has a State Registrar.

MRS. WALWORTH. I think that Connecticut has.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Hill, will you answer that question? It is stated that Connecticut has a State Registrar. That is the truth, is it not?

MRS. HILL. I cannot answer you that question.

A MEMBER. Connecticut has no State form of government.

CHAIRMAN. Has it no State Registrar?

SAME MEMBER. She has not.

MRS. HILL. In consultation about a year ago the question was asked if it would not be a great help to the National Registrar if every State had some person they could consult and they should have their papers verified. The plan was to have a State Registrar simply for consultation, to verify the papers there, so that they could assist the National Registrar, but nothing else.

MRS. RITCHIE. May I ask the Vice-President General from
Connecticut if they have not Chapters in Connecticut, and if their Chapter Registrars cannot verify the papers?

Mrs. Hill. I would answer that question in this way; I suppose the Chapter Registrars from Connecticut are circumscribed in the same way. Every Chapter Registrar is not so well informed as to all the Colonial records, and it was for the sole purpose of helping the National Registrar that the idea was entertained there.

Mrs. Ritchie. Well, does the State Registrar have all this information?

Chairman. A question for information was asked. Miss Benning, have you received the desired information?

Miss Benning. I have heard what was said.

Miss Lathrop. Has this house been sufficiently instructed as to the legal steps required to merge the old corporation of the Daughters of the American Revolution into the new corporation which has been created?

Miss Desha. I do not know, Madam Chairman. I have told them all I know.

Chairman. The chairman of the Charter Committee has told you all she knows.

Miss Desha. Would you like to hear the charter read?

Chairman. Have you the charter with you?

Miss Desha. Yes, I always carry the charter around in my pocket.

Mrs. Ritchie. While Miss Desha has gone to get it out of her pocket, may I ask the member how there comes to be such an accumulation of State work? What is the State work after organization of the Chapters? After a Chapter is organized it is a Chapter and where comes in the State work? What is State work as separate and distinct from Chapter work?

Mme. von Rydingsvard. I will answer for her, that if her work is similar to what mine has been, it is organization of Chapters. I have organized twenty-two in Massachusetts in the past year. Letters to answer, visits to make, addressing bodies of women to arouse enthusiasm in this cause, going to present their charters, and similar work—helping them in every possible way.
Mrs. Ritchie. Has it always been necessary to go personally to present their charter?

Mme. von Rydingsvard. No, not necessary, but it helps them if the State Regent comes and presents the charter in a public meeting. The persons of a town generally do not understand our organization, and they find our Chapters receive better membership by having a public presentation of the charter.

Mrs. Ritchie. Yes, I understand that.

Mme. von Rydingsvard. Time is money up our way. We aim to get and we get it.

Chairman. It was asked that the charter be read. Will you listen to the reading of the charter? It is inevitable. Listen to the reading of the charter.

Reader reads charter.

Miss Desha. I would like to state that the incorporators under the old corporation were Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Mrs. Greely, Mrs. Goode, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Boynton and Miss Desha. We consulted a lawyer cannot possibly do it until we get a majority of these incorporators, the old corporation and the new corporation having entire control of it. Nobody has anything to do with it except those two corporations. We had a vote of Congress yesterday, recognizing the committee and telling the committee to take the steps as quick as we possibly could. I do not know anything else to tell you about it. If the incorporators had not worked those forty women would have owned your land on which you build your Continental Hall.

Mrs. Boynton. May I now answer the lady from Massachusetts? I wanted to before this charter was read—

Chairman. Well, the charter was only asked for.

Mrs. McLean: I have something to say about the charter whenever it is in order. Of course it is not necessary to say that every member of this Society is highly delighted and honored with the fact that the National Congress has granted us this charter, but Miss Desha, who has had the matter in charge as chairman of the Charter Committee, has said that the matter requires most careful legal attention, because as we now exist we exist as two corporations, the Daughters of the Ameri-
American Revolution, which was organized in 1890 and hold a charter from the District of Columbia, and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, with the forty ladies named, which was incorporated in 1896. There are two separate incorporations. We are not merged yet; we cannot be without due and suitable action. It is such a very good thing that we should not go home without fully realizing it. In the Magazine of July or of August, published by this Society, I read the legal opinion of Mr. Ross Perry, one of the best attorneys in the country, on this subject. He went on to say that we are all now members of the new corporation, if we go into it, for the first corporation has nothing to do with the new corporation until we make it so. We have our seal, constitution, by-laws. The new corporation of 1896 has a right to have its own, entirely separate and distinct from ours. I take it for granted that we all want that National Charter.

Miss Desha. Our act of incorporation of the District of Columbia, of 1891, says National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, but in the first section of our constitution we have never put it in. We have said all the time, we are the Daughters, the name of this Society shall be the Daughters, and with all our revisions and corrections to the constitution, and I think I read it over eight times one year before it went to the printer, we never noticed it. I don't believe anybody ever noticed it but Mr. Clark, but in adopting the constitution the other day, we decided to adopt the constitution as it is with the words added in the first section "The National Society of." We adopted the whole constitution as it stood with the exception of one amendment.

Mrs. McLean. Then this statement this afternoon meant nothing?

Chairman. Meant nothing.

Mrs. McLean. Then will the Chair instruct us before we leave as to this? We are not merged into this new corporation, as we understand it.

Mrs. Fowler. I move we merge at once.

Miss Desha. Ladies, you are merged. We adopted you yesterday, but the old corporation has to release all hold upon everything.
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Mrs. MCLEAN. I hope we will all merge absolutely, but let us realize that the corporation of 1890 must legally protect itself when it goes into the corporation of 1896, so that at no future time, when our children are here in our places, two societies may rise up and conflict. If we know it is in the hands of proper legal authority we may go home satisfied.

CHAIRMAN. You need not be uneasy.

Mrs. KEM. If we had not been properly incorporated and properly chartered as National Society we could have received no recognition from the United States Government, as we have done twice this winter.

Miss PIKE. I would like to call attention to the constitution and by-laws printed in 1896; in a foot note below the first article it says "article I, section 1, should read: The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. (See National Charter.)"

Mrs. BOYNTON. Now, if the Convention will excuse me, I very much want to answer the lady from Massachusetts in regard to expense of organizing Chapters.

CHAIRMAN. One moment, Mrs. Boynton. This was a matter of information asked of the Chair. If you have had all the information you want we will consider the point settled.

Mrs. SARGENT. I would like to make a motion in regard to charter.

CHAIRMAN. Yes, the motion is here. There is a motion in regard to charter.

READER. "I move that when this charter is ratified it be printed with the constitution."

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that when this charter is ratified it be printed with the constitution. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried. It is so ordered.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. They simply mean the difference between National Officers and Chapter Officers?

CHAIRMAN. The word did not mean anything. Do you want to know anything else about the charter?

A MEMBER. Is it best for us to print our charter and throw it broad cast over the land?
CHAIRMAN. You have voted to print your charter with the constitution. Now we will drop the charter.

Mrs. BOYNTON. From the fall of 1891 to the fall of 1892 we had to do organizing work over all the country. In the fall of 1893 almost every State was organized. I at that time took but one trip in two years, up to Columbia, in Pennsylvania. We made a success of organization, so that I do not see why if we can organize most of the United States by correspondence, they cannot organize a State in the same way.

CHAIRMAN. Nothing but a motion will be entertained at this stage.

Mrs. FOOTE. I wanted to ask the State Regent of Massachusetts if she will kindly tell the Congress if there is a State Registrar in that State.

Mme. VON RYDINGSVARD. There is not.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair has stated that no business will be considered unless it is a motion.

Dr. McGee. There cannot be State Registrars.

CHAIRMAN. There are no State Registrars. We hope the question will not again be asked.

Miss TEMPLE. I move to hand up the amendments to the constitution. I see printed on the programme . . . . . .

CHAIRMAN. Who will hand them?

Miss Temple. I do not know.

CHAIRMAN. How can we proceed unless you find them out?

Mrs. PECK. I think Miss Temple is mistaken about last year, but we have received copies within the last few weeks, of amendments that were to be brought up at this Congress.

Mrs. SARGENT. Each Chapter Regent had a notice of those amendments, signed by the Recording Secretary General, and it was a special order for this Congress, so we understand, and we came here to vote upon it and we have been waiting for a week.

Mrs. DRAPER. I rise to a point of personal privilege for a moment, please. It seems to me there is quite an important matter. I rise to ask by what authority a committee can have published as part of the proceedings of this Congress a report which has not only never been read, but which this body decided not to hear by actual vote. They decided not to hear
that report. That, I understand, has been printed in the public press. May I ask the Chair by what authority or how that was obtained?

Dr. HARRISON. Does Mrs. Draper mean by that that the Auditing Committee have sanctioned that to be printed?

Mrs. DRAPER. I do not say anything. I asked the Chair by what authority a committee can have published as part of the proceedings of this Congress a report which has not only not been read, but which this body decided not to hear. I am very glad it was printed. It was the first time I had had a chance to see it, although I know various others had been requested to see it. If it had been read in this body I should have replied to it, and demanded that the report of the expert that is, however, not germane. This question is simply, how can a committee's report which has never been read to this Congress be given to the press?

CHAIRMAN. No such report has been read here. The report of the Auditing Committee was read in this body. It was decided, by a vote of this body, not to hear the recommendations. No further report of the Auditing Committee has been offered to this body, and it could not possibly have given to the public any such report.

Mrs. DRAPER. How did they get it?

CHAIRMAN. The press will have to answer that question. Can an answer be given to this question?

Dr. HARRISON. It has not gone out of their hands. If we had wanted to give it to the press we would have given it under our signature.

CHAIRMAN. These amendments—

Mrs. DRAPER. Since this has been given, may I ask that the report of the expert appointed by the President General be printed in full, as part of the official proceedings of this Congress? It is but fair, as I am retiring, that that should be done. There have been various points of difference, as it is seen, between the Auditing Committee and the Treasurer General. The Auditing Committee has said that the moneys were correct, but the Treasurer General while she was Treasurer General as long as she was Treasurer
General should have certain rights and privileges. She is now no longer Treasurer General. That is a matter entirely for the new Treasurer General and the new Board and the new Chapter Treasurers, but inasmuch as there are inuendoes, ambiguous statements in that so-called report, then I think that I have a right to ask that this official report of an expert who worked five days trying to see if he could find five cents wrong, be printed.

A MEMBER, from Michigan. Move that it be printed.

Mrs. EDWARDS, of Michigan. I second the motion.

Dr. HARRISON. We submitted the report of the Auditing Committee and you have—

Mrs. DRAPER. We all know that the books of the Treasurer General were closed February 8 instead of February 15, because the Auditing Committee refused to accept the report of any expert who might be appointed by the President General. That is down in the minutes of the Board, which will be printed, but this expert did report to the President General. . . . . . . . . from the President General to the Auditing Committee, therefore, it cannot be read from the Chair, but it can be printed without being read. It was official. It was sent by him—

"Previous Question! Previous Question!"

Mrs. HILL. I think that an injustice to the Auditing Committee, of which I am a member. We ought to have a chance. Now there has never been any question about the honesty, integrity, or the greatest care of the books. There has never been any question, to my knowledge, and I have gone carefully, with the Auditing Committee, over every item in the books. The only thought of any criticism in regard to the work of the Auditing Committee and the expert accountant's report, was in regard to the methods of the Society, which do not effect this Treasurer General any more than any other Treasurer General. It was an unfortunate method we had, and other Treasurers General will acknowledge that thing. We have not had any safe at the rooms of the Society. There was no place to keep the books there. One of the recommendations . . . . . I disclaim any knowledge of anything that has been published. I do not know what has been published, and did not know that anything had until it was told me in
the box to-night. I do not know whether it is anything relating to the Auditing Committee. There has never been any question of the integrity of the Treasurer General in any sense, and the only criticism had nothing to do, as far as I know, with the Chapters whatever. It was the methods of keeping accounts, that is, in not having one regular accountant here, in having several clerks, which in the aggregate costs the Society just as much as one clerk would who would be at the rooms of the Society, and that was the only question.

Mrs. Edwards, of Michigan. In view of the fact that this is going all over the country, with its inuendoes, I would suggest that our motion be brought before the house and carried to print the full report of the expert.

Chairman The motion is before you to have the full report of the expert printed.

"Previous Question! Previous Question!"

Mrs. Hill. This Auditing Committee—it was a constitutional committee—

Chairman. The previous question has been called and the Chair must put the previous question. We want a two-thirds vote. Be seated all. Those in favor of the question will rise. Be seated. Those opposed to this question will rise. It is carried. The previous question will now be put. It is that the full report of the expert employed by the President General (am I right?) be printed in full. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no."

Mrs. Ritchie. Printed in what?

Mrs. Edwards. In the newspapers.

Chairman. All in favor of this report being printed in the proceedings of the Congress will say "aye;" contrary, no."

The motion prevails——

Mrs. Edwards. I wish to say that as the papers have printed the other, with inuendoes, it is but fair to Mrs. Draper that the papers should print this.

Mrs. Ritchie. I protest.

Chairman. Mrs. Draper does not wish it. Is that satisfactory? Is there anything further on this subject? Now we will go to something else.

A Member. I move we adjourn.
CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Hill has a motion.

Mrs. HILL. I move that the Auditing Committee's report be printed with the proceedings of Congress. That is a constitutional committee employed—it was recommended that the same should be employed to examine the books of the Society, solely for the interest of the National Society.

Mrs. FOWLER. Madam Chairman, is there a motion before the house?

CHAIRMAN. Yes.

"Time! Time! Time!"

Mrs. HILL.

Mrs. DRAPER. And it was at the request of this particular member of the Auditing Committee, made in the presence of the Board, that I yielded and was willing that the proceedings of the Board of Management, the official minutes, should be eliminated, because there were individual ladies who would have allowed it all to go out to the press. There was nothing in Mr. Coffin's report which could not be printed, but inasmuch as it has been printed, I ask that this other report be printed also.

Mrs. TIBBAIS. Realizing the fact that from sheer exhaustion we will very soon be without a Vice-President General, I move to adjourn.

Seconded.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I only wanted to say that it seems very unnecessary that any resolutions should be made in regard to these reports. Whatever has been presented to this Congress will appear.

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Hill's motion.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. The motion is unnecessary.

Mrs. RITCHIE. The report and the recommendations of the Auditing Committee must appear in the proceedings of the Congress, but not in the public press.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I hope this Congress will not adjourn without—

CHAIRMAN. The Chair wants this matter settled to the satisfaction of this body. We want no one to go away from here dissatisfied. The lady who moved to adjourn the Chair thanks, but wishes to state that she is perfectly willing to stand here
and listen to any motion made. We can only stay an hour longer, as it will be Sunday morning.

Mrs. FOOTE. I desire to put a motion in regard to revolutionary relics.

CHAIRMAN. This will be settled first. The report of the Auditing Committee cannot be kept out of the proceedings of this Congress since it was offered here and accepted by this body.

Mrs. HILL. What about the recommendations?

CHAIRMAN. The recommendations were not accepted by this body. They declined to hear them, by a regular vote.

DR. HARRISON. The expert accountant's report was not put in, nor has it legally a right to go in.

CHAIRMAN. The proceedings of this Congress will be printed. You will receive every word that the stenographer has been able to hear. Your Editing Committee will edit those proceedings to the very best of its ability, and you will receive everything that has transpired, but things that have not been received here and have not been acted upon legally, and things that our Official Stenographer could not hear, of course cannot appear. Now, is this matter settled to your satisfaction?

A MEMBER. It was just voted to have something, and yet the Chair rules that it cannot be printed. I ask for information.

CHAIRMAN. The report of this expert you decided to have printed. Now the Auditing Committee's report is asked to be printed. It cannot be kept out. It was made here. The recommendations, which were not made, have nothing whatever to do with it.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. There is a correction which must be made here. What would you do with the State Regents' reports? They have none of them been read, but they are all to be printed, and as I understand that report, and there are other reports that were not read—that was a question that never occurred to me that the whole of that report should not be printed.

CHAIRMAN. Is there any doubt that this will be printed, the whole of the Auditing Committee's report?
Mrs. HILL. We supposed the whole thing would be shut out because the Congress did not wish to hear it.

CHAIRMAN. Not the report of the expert. The Chair understood that the expert's report was embodied in the Auditing Committee's report, but that what they declined to hear was the recommendations of the committee. Isn't that so?

Mrs. RITCHIE. They accepted the report and the recommendations, but waived reading them here. They were accepted, but the Congress decided by a vote that they did not care to have them read.

CHAIRMAN. That is true.

Mrs. BALLINGER. They will pass into the records, will they not?

CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Dr. McGEE. We get in the proceedings here exactly what is said in this Congress plus what is distinctly ordered printed, and only that. Now the Congress did not hear the recommendations read, the Congress has not yet passed the recommendations.

Mrs. HILL. Those . . . . . who will understand the position that the Auditing Committee has been in through this whole year . . . . . . . . . . . .

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move they be printed.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that it all be printed. Those in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it. The motion is carried. They will all be printed.

Mrs. FOOTE. I move that a vote of thanks be extended to the officers of the United States National Museum for the care of our revolutionary relics until the Continental Hall shall be erected.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is so ordered.

Mme. von RYDINGSVARD. May I have the honor of thanking you for the courteous treatment we have all received at your hands. We come here with . . . . business, and you have treated us very kindly.
Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I move a vote of thanks to our Pages who have been so diligent in doing their duty for us.
Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of a vote of thanks to the Pages will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is so ordered.

Dr. McGEE. My question has not been answered yet.

CHAIRMAN. Well, I am very sorry. The motion was carried that it all be printed.

Mrs. PECK. The reports of the State Regents are carefully done. I made a motion that they be carefully placed on file and printed. It was unanimously carried.

CHAIRMAN. So it was. A vote of thanks to the musicians was unanimously carried.

Mrs. DRAPER. In this report there are serious remarks, which, if they had been made before this Congress, would have been answered by the Treasurer General, or the opinion of the auditor of the treasury . . . . . . for the course which she took, which is severely criticised. Now, if this is to be printed, may it not be stated that this was not read, and therefore the Treasurer General was not given an opportunity to reply?

Dr. HARRISON. What is in the paper is not absolutely our report. We have not had a chance to read it, and therefore don't know.

CHAIRMAN. Is there any business that can come before us through a motion?

Miss FORSYTH. I was merely going to make a motion of thanks to all the ladies who have had the care of this Continental Congress.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried. The Chair is going to do something which she has never done, having always gone on record as opposed to votes of thanks, feeling that when an officer discharges her duty thanks are not necessary, but the Chair herself is going to thank every member here for the pleasure you have given her in this Congress. It has been a pleasure to serve you, and I do thank you most sincerely.

"Another motion before the house!"

A MEMBER. I move we adjourn.
Seconded.
CHAIRMAN. All in favor of the motion to adjourn will say "aye;" contrary, "no." The Congress stands adjourned.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

The Auditing Committee, appointed in March last, respectfully report: That, owing to the fact that the revenue of the Society now amounts to nearly $30,000 a year, your committee deeply feel the responsibility laid upon them. They have, therefore, not only examined the books of accounts to see whether the funds of the Society were properly accounted for, but have endeavored through acknowledged government authority of high order, to improve the present system of keeping books in the direction of clearness, and as a guard against error.

The committee audited the books of the Treasurer General in the spring. The moneys were found to be properly accounted for, and your committee so reported.

But various ambiguities in the method of keeping the accounts seemed to call for changes, in order to afford a ready understanding of the books.

Your committee found the labor of auditing the books for long periods so great that it was proposed by the committee and agreed to by the Treasurer General, that the auditing should be monthly. In the early summer your committee, following this agreement, gave the Treasurer General notice of their readiness to examine the books, but received answer from the Treasurer General that "books would be taken out of town in a few days, and would not be returned until September," although the Treasurer General herself stated at that time she was to remain in the city for several weeks.

Your committee, in view of the responsibility placed upon them, and acting under authority given them by Congress, invited George M. Coffin, the Deputy Comptroller of Currency of the United States Treasury, an expert accountant of the highest standing and authority in the service of the Government, to examine the books for the Auditing Committee and report upon their condition.

The report of Mr. Coffin is herewith submitted. It shows that he found the accounts correct, with the exception of various minor errors which did not affect the general excellent character of the accounts. However, he regarded the system of bookkeeping as defective in several important respects and recommended certain improvements which your committee regard as essential to the best interests of the Society. The recommendations, however, do not in any degree reflect upon the integrity of the Treasurer General. These recommendations of Mr. Coffin's were approved by your committee and were submitted to the Board. This report, not being favorably received by the majority of the Board, the Treasurer General then asked that her books might not be audited.
again until the close of the fiscal year, and such order was given. The result was that your committee could not obtain the books to begin their final work until Wednesday of last week, February 17. They labored industriously during the few days allotted them, and finished the long task of auditing the books to February 8, 1897, the date upon which they were closed by the Treasurer General, by order of the Board.

Again your committee found the moneys correctly accounted for, the vouchers pertaining to expenditures were found to be clear, and to explain themselves.

Your committee further suggests that one competent accountant be employed by the Society at the office of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 922 F street, at a sufficient salary, instead of the present system of one clerk at the office of the Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at $50 per month for the Treasurer General and one unnamed clerk for the Treasurer General elsewhere at the rate of $30 per month, making a total of $100 per month, and that the books of the Society be kept in a fire-proof safe in the custody of the Society, as there is at present inadequate provision for them.

The books of the Business Manager of the Magazine were found to be in excellent form, clear and concise, and moneys accounted for.

JULIA C. HARRISON,
Chairman.

HELEN M. BOYNTON,
MRS. E. J. HILL,
AGNES M. DENNISON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 10, 1896.

Dr. JULIA CLEVES HARRISON,
Chairman Auditing Committee, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.

Madam: In accordance with the request and instructions of your committee, I commenced auditing the accounts of the Treasurer General of the Society on the morning of the 6th inst., at her office in the Washington Loan and Trust Building, and concluded the work on the afternoon of the 9th.

The books of the Treasurer General showed the following cash transactions:

Cash on hand, February 10, 1896, $4,048 11
Cash received since to September 30, inclusive, 21,388 96

Total, $25,437 07
Less cash disbursed to September 30, 1896, inclusive, 24,707 44

Cash balance September 30, 1896, $729 63
The cash receipts comprised a large number of small amounts, and with regard to those, I verified the correctness of the additions of items extended to the outer column of the cash book, and then verified the footings of these amounts. On the side of expenditures, which comprised nearly 500 items, I verified each and every item, and found them all properly vouched for, or explained; I also verified extensions and additions here. Nearly all expenditures were made by checks on bank, all of which were returned by the bank, with the exception of a few which have not yet been presented by the holders, and all paid checks were found properly endorsed by the parties to whose orders they were made payable.

These I regarded as sufficient evidence of payment of all expenditures charged on the Treasurer General's books, but in addition I examined all receipts for expenditures filed by the Treasurer General and found all these properly receipted and approved by the chairman of the Finance Committee, with the exception of a few payments for clerical services in the various offices of the Society for the month of February.

The pass book showing transactions with the National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, District of Columbia, was written up to the 7th inst. by the bank, and returned with all checks paid to that date, and showed a balance in bank on the 7th to the credit of the Treasurer General of $778.23.

To this addition, checks drawn after September 30, and paid since that date, 102.85

The result is, $881.08.

Deducting the sum of sixteen checks drawn prior to September 30, but not presented for payment, 146.45

The resulting balance is, $734.63.

This balance ($734.63) exceeds the balance called for by the Treasurer General's books ($729.63) by $5, which she explains by the statement that this amount was at some time since February 10 deposited by her to make good what appeared to be an error. I suggested that this difference be adjusted by refunding herself the amount of $5.

The pass book showing transactions with the American Security and Trust Company, Washington, District of Columbia, was also written up by the company to October 7, and showed a balance for September 30, 1896, belonging to the permanent fund of $713.51.

The books of the Treasurer General call for, 738.57

an amount $25 greater, which is explained this way:

In several instances printed checks on the American Security and Trust Company were used for drawing checks on the Metropolitan National Bank, the name of this bank being written in below the printed words "American Security and Trust Company," and the pen being drawn through these printed words. In the case of one check for
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§25, so drawn, no line was drawn through the printed words, and the check being presented at the Trust Company by the payee, it was paid by the Trust Company instead of the bank. This makes the bank account $25 over and the Trust Company account $25 short of the correct amount in each case, and I suggested how the difference could be adjusted.

In addition to this error, I found some checks wrongly numbered, some numbered in pencil, and one without a number (374). To guard against such errors in future, I would suggest the use of a check book, neatly printed and bearing the design of the Society, and that the checks bear numbers printed in sequentially, the stubs being numbered in the same way to correspond, also that all such checks be drawn successively from such a book on the bank or company by which it is payable.

I would also suggest that all disbursements, small or large, be made by check, payable to the order of the party to whom the amount is due, and also that receipts for all expenditures be taken in a receipt book in printed form, instead of on loose vouchers, as at present.

In this connection, I found on cash book several entries for dues refunded Chapters where the check, in each case, was drawn for $5 less than the refund. This, the Treasurer General stated, was done because in each case the Chapter owed $5 for a charter, which she deducted from the dues refunded, charging the full amount of dues on cash book and crediting the $5 as received from the Chapter. If it is necessary to retain fees for charters from the dues refunded, this treatment is proper, but if the Chapters can be relied on to remit the charter fees, then the better plan would be to remit each Chapter a check for the full amount of dues refunded, and have the Chapter remit the Treasurer General the amount of the charter fee.

With the exception of two entries made on the cash book to correct errors in the amounts of dues received, and two made to correct errors in the amounts received from the permanent fund, and one error in the footing of a column, through transposition of figures, I found the cash book neatly and accurately kept.

I could find no account for "cash" on the ledger, as there should be, for posting the total receipts and expenditures monthly, or oftener, if desired. The ledger, so far as I examined it, was also very neatly written up; but does not, in my opinion, show the condition of the Society's affairs as clearly and simply as it might if a day book or journal was used in connection with the cash book, and in some respects much labor could be saved.

If this were done, the ledger accounts could be kept so that a balance of its accounts, at end of each year, would show at a glance the total receipts and sources from which received and total expenditures and nature of these. The accounts with Chapters could also be balanced and closed, while now it appears they are simply ruled off without being balanced and closed.

With the Treasurer General I also visited the vaults of the American
Security and Trust Company, where she exhibited to me the following securities:

Note of W. H. Doherty, dated May, 1892, secured by real estate, $1,000 00
Note of Jno. H. Walter, dated May 9, 1896, secured by real estate ($2,500), costing with interest, 2,556 66
Two debenture bonds of American Security and Trust Company, $500, 1,000 00
Four debenture bonds of American Security and Trust Company, $100, 400 00
One debenture bond of American Security and Trust Company, 1,000 00
Two United States 4 per cent. registered bonds, $1,000 each, par value, 2,000 00

These securities, the Treasurer General states, belong to the Permanent Fund of the Society.

I also found there:
Six United States 5 per cent. registered bonds, $1,000 each, par value, 6,000 00
Two United States 4 per cent. registered bonds, $1,000 each, par value, 2,000 00

And was informed that
One United States 4 per cent. registered bond, par value, 1,000 00

Was in the hands of the cashier of the National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, District of Columbia.

These nine United States bonds are said to belong to the Current Fund of the Society.

In addition, I was shown a note for $240 payable on demand, signed by T. B. Moran, belonging to the Continental Hall Fund.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed,) GEO. M. COFFIN.

REPORT OF EXPERT APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, 1897.

MRS. A. E. STEVENSON,

President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.

Madam: In accordance with your instructions, I commenced auditing the accounts of the Treasurer General of the Society on the 12th day of February, 1897, and finished the work the night of the 16th instant. The books of the Treasurer General show the following transactions:
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Cash on hand October 1, 1896, .......................... $729.63
Cash received since October 1, 1896, to February 8, 1897, inclusive:
  Charters, ................................................. $240.00
  Life Members, ........................................... 437.50
  Initiation Fees, ........................................ 2,984.00
  Annual Dues, .......................................... 8,118.00
  Miscellaneous, ....................................... 2,996.55
Total receipts, ............................................ $14,776.05
Cash disbursed from October 1, 1896, to February 8, 1897, inclusive, 11,650.50
Balance, ..................................................... $3,855.18

The cash book showing the transactions with the National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, District of Columbia, was written up to February 10, 1897, by the bank and returned with all checks paid to that date, showing a balance in bank on that day to the credit of the Treasurer General of $5,382.24. The difference between the balance shown by the Treasurer General's cash book and ledger, and that of the National Metropolitan Bank, is caused by sixty-five checks drawn prior to February 10, 1897, amounting to $1,527.06, which have not been presented to the bank for payment. The cash receipts were made up of a large number of small amounts from different sources; and with regard to these, I verified the correctness of the additions of items extended to the outer column of the cash book, and then verified the correctness of the footings of these amounts. On the side of expenditures, which comprise a large number of items, I verified every item and found them all properly vouched for. I also verified the additions on the side of expenditures.

All expenditures were made by check on the National Metropolitan Bank (with the exception of a few cases, which were dues refunded), all of which have been returned by the bank, with the exception of those that have not been presented for payment. All the checks that were returned were properly endorsed.

I examined all receipts for expenditures filed by the Treasurer General from October 1, 1896, to February 8, 1897, inclusive, and found them all properly receipted and approved by the chairman of the Finance Committee. I also verified the posting in the ledger of each item, both debit and credit, to every account from October 1, 1896, to February 8, 1897, comprising about 1,800 items, and found them all correctly posted, with the exception of one item, of October 20, 1897, of $5.00, which was credited to Minneapolis, on page 297 in the ledger, when it should have been credited to Colonial Minneapolis (which accounts were on the same page). This error in posting does not change the balance of the Treasurer General in any way, but simply makes the balance of Minneapolis $5.00 less and Colonial Minneapolis $5.00 more. (On my pointing it out to the Treasurer General the two balances were adjusted).
The pass book showing transactions with the American Security and Trust Company, Washington, District of Columbia, was written up by the company to February 9, 1897, showing a balance of $3,088.51 belonging to the permanent fund. This also agrees with the book of the Treasurer General.

On the cash book there appear several entries for dues refunded Chapters, where the check in each case was drawn for $5.00 less than the refund. This, the Treasurer General stated, was done because the Chapter owed $5.00 for a charter, which she deducted from the dues refunded, charging full amount of dues on cash book and crediting $5.00 as received from Chapter, for which the Treasurer General has shown me receipts from the Chapters.

With the Treasurer General I visited the vaults of the American Security and Trust Company, where I was shown the following securities:

- Note of John H. Walter, dated May 9, 1896, payable three years after date, with interest at 6 per cent., secured by real estate and guaranteed by the American Security and Trust Company, $2,500.00
- Note, William H. Doherty, dated May 11, 1892, payable five years after date, with interest at 6 per cent., secured by real estate and guaranteed by the American Security and Trust Company, 1,000.00
- Two United States 4 per cent. registered bonds of 1907 (par value $1,000 each), 2,000.00
- One American Security and Trust Company debenture 5 per cent. bond, par value, 1,000.00
- Two American Security and Trust Company debenture 5 per cent. bonds (par value $500 each), 1,000.00
- Four American Security and Trust Company debenture 5 per cent. bonds (par value $100 each), 400.00

These bonds, I was informed by the Treasurer General, belong to the Permanent Fund. I was also shown by the Treasurer General:

- Three United States 4 per cent. registered bonds of 1907 (par value $1,000 each), $3,000.00
- Six United States 5 per cent. registered bonds of 1904 (par value $1,000 each), 6,000.00

all of which, I was informed, belong to the Current Fund of the Society.

In addition, I was shown a note for $240.40, signed by T. B. Moran, belonging to the Continental Hall Fund.

After a careful examination of the books from October 1, 1896, to February 8, 1897, I find that all moneys received by the Treasurer General, according to her books, have been accounted for.

Respectfully submitted, Henry H. Flather.
Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, Ladies: It is an honor as well as a satisfaction to report the abiding interest of little Connecticut in the objects and aims of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; to record a steady and healthful growth in membership, and an abundant fruitage following faithful effort along chosen lines of Chapter work. These lines of work include the careful preparation of historical papers; the celebration of patriotic anniversaries; the offering of prizes to school children for essays on designated historical subjects; the restoration of crumbling tombstones which bear the names of our heroes and heroines of a century ago; the reverent care of revolutionary burial places; the collection of data concerning the military, civic, and personal history of our revolutionary soldiers; the placing of wayside stones to indicate the localities where battles or skirmishes were fought; the collection of papers, letters, commissions and other relics of the revolutionary period, and the erection of monuments, and placing of tablets, to the memory of those who fought the good fight, and to whom death meant victory, and the grave, liberty.

The ten minutes time limit for reporting State work calls a peremptory halt to my earnest desire to speak of the splendid enthusiasm of our Chapter Regents, officers and members, and to mention in detail the specific interests and faithful efforts of each separate Chapter. A few examples— incomplete and inadequate though they must necessarily be—will, perhaps, serve as hints of what all our Chapters are doing, and indicate the variety and quality of Connecticut's patriotic work.

The Ruth Wyllys Chapter, of Hartford, has undertaken an enterprise of absorbing interest. In the heart of the city is located the burial place of the founders of Hartford. Among the distinguished dead whose ashes lie there are four of Connecticut's earliest Governors; but the name which is regarded with more reverent interest than any other is that of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, who is said to have written Connecticut's Constitution of 1639, wherein is to be found the first deliberate utterance ever given to the world of the democratic and federative principle of limitation to governmental power—a principle which was afterwards embodied in the Constitution of the United States. By reason of neglect, and its proximity to a somewhat disreputable section of the city this precious "God's acre" has become almost a scandal—"an unseen, unused back-yard, flanked by a filthy side alley." It is the purpose of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter to not only reclaim and care for the burial place itself, but to interest the city government in the matter, to secure, if possible, the condemnation of the squalid tenements in the alley, and
to transform the narrow lane itself into a broad, handsome boulevard leading directly into the beautiful city park.

Public opinion appears to be much awakened, and the success of the movement is probably assured. Should this prove to be so, the debt of gratitude to the Ruth Wyllys Chapter will indeed be a large one, and one which will be shared by a very large constituency, for Connecticut has sent her children and grandchildren into every section of the United States, and it is more than probable that even in the audience here to-day are some from the East and the West, from the North and the South, who have ancestors sleeping in the old Hartford "burying ground."

The Wadsworth Chapter, of Middletown, the Eunice Dennie Burr, of Fairfield, the Lucretia Shaw, of New London, and the Sarah Riggs Humphrey, of Derby, have also undertaken as their special work, the restoration and future care of the revolutionary burial places in their respective localities. The Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter has already expended about $900 upon this work, and the Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter has had re-cut and re-set many hundred tombstones whose records of names, dates, and events, all of them bearing upon the history of Connecticut, were fast going to decay, and would soon have been lost forever.

The Mary Wooster Chapter, of Danbury, and the Mary Clap Wooster, of New Haven, are devoting their energies more especially to the collection of revolutionary and colonial relics. Their efforts have met with such success that the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter has placed a large, handsome, and well-filled cabinet of relics in the New Haven Historical Society's building, and Mary Wooster, which has the distinction of being the only Chapter in the State with a home of its own, has many cases of choice relics lining the sides of the pleasant rooms it occupies. These rooms are thrown open to the general public one day each week, and it is probable that the enterprise will eventually lead to the establishment in the city of Danbury, of a historical museum, of which the present collection will be the nucleus.

The Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, of Ansonia, has presented handsomely framed portraits of George Washington to six of the public schools in that vicinity, and to the public library in the town has made a gift of one hundred volumes on historical subjects. This Chapter has also placed a cabinet for relics in the public library. Its charter is beautifully framed in oak from the famous old ship "Constitution." The Melicent Porter Chapter, of Waterbury, has placed upon the inner wall of the public library in that city a beautiful marble tablet bearing the names of the revolutionary soldiers who went from that town and whose burial place was the site of the present library building.

The Fannie Ledyard Chapter, of Mystic, has erected a monument to the memory of its namesake, and during the coming year the Sarah Ludlow Chapter, of Seymour, purposes to mark, in a similar manner, the grave of its special heroine.
The Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, of Groton, remains the custodian of the monument grounds which are a part of the Fort Griswold battlefield, and by the sale of commemorative china and the unique "Mother Bailey" petticoat bell, a generous sum has been secured and expended upon furnishings and decorations for the battlefield museum. This Chapter is especially interested in the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, through its ex-Regent, Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb, who is now the State Director for those Societies. Her energy and enthusiasm have proven so inspiring that nine Societies have been organized in New London County alone under the direct auspices of the Chapter. There are similar Societies in Bridgeport, Torrington, and two in Meriden, making a total of thirteen Societies, with a membership—including officers—of 498.

The Katherine Gaylord Chapter, of Bristol, has erected a monument to its patron saint, has assumed the care of the public "Green," and now plans to reclaim what in olden times was known as the "old training ground!" and, as a memorial to Bristol's revolutionary soldiers, to erect thereon a round tower built of stones taken from abandoned revolutionary homesteads.

The Faith Trumbull Chapter, of Norwich, is proud of the fact that for the historic arch of trees representing the thirteen original States which has recently been planted in California's Golden Gate Park, she contributed a sturdy grandchild of Connecticut's famous Charter Oak.

The Abigail Phelps Chapter, of Simsbury, has the distinction of being the first Chapter in the country to make a contribution toward the fund for building Continental Hall. The amount contributed was $250, and in addition the Chapter contributes annually a sum sufficient for the entire support of its "True" Daughter.

The Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, of New Canaan, has also contributed $90 toward the Continental Hall fund, and is preparing an exhaustive series of sketches of the lives of all revolutionary soldiers from that vicinity.

Last July, by direction of the Mary Silliman Chapter, of Bridgeport, a wreath three feet in diameter, and made of some durable material representing the fleur de lis of France, and bearing a suitable inscription, was placed upon the tomb of General Lafayette, in the neglected burial place connected with the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Paris. In offering this tribute to the memory of a patriot who is dear to the hearts of the American people, the Mary Silliman Chapter has honored, not only itself, but every Daughter of the American Revolution in the State of Connecticut.

The Connecticut Chapters are very neighborly, and as the distances between them are not great, much sociability exists among the members, and during the year many delightful social occasions have been enjoyed, the largest function being in the nature of a "coming out" party given by the second youngest Chapter in the State—Freelove Baldwin.
Stow, of Milford. This Chapter, though organized only since last March, has an active membership to-day of seventy. It is indeed a vigorous infant, and not only felt but proved itself entirely capable of entertaining its older sisters. On the 19th of September it extended its cordial hospitality to all the Regents and Chapter officers in the State, making a total of about three hundred guests, including a liberal sprinkling of Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of Colonial Wars, and other patriotic brothers, and cousins, and uncles.

The town was bright with waving flags, church bells pealed forth a welcome during the hour in which the Daughters were assembling in the historical church building whose first organization dates back to 1635; suitable literary and musical features, followed by a collation, marked the celebration by this Chapter of the anniversary of Washington's Farewell Address. Connecticut is very proud of her little army of "True" Daughters. The exact number in the State of living Daughters of revolutionary soldiers is not known, but fifty-four of them are, or have been, members of the Society, and of this number thirty nine have joined the ranks since our last Congress. Orford Parish Chapter in Manchester rejoices in the unusual luxury of two "True" Daughters, who are sisters, one of them ninety-four, the other ninety-eight years of age.

The Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, of Willimantic, claims a "True" Daughter, whose fifty-seven years only make it probable that she is the youngest living daughter of a revolutionary soldier in the United States.

As an offset to this juvenile claimant of a gold souvenir spoon the Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, of Windsor, points with pride to her "True" Daughter, who is hale and hearty at one hundred years of age, and apparently growing younger every day!

Several Chapters have two or three, and in the case of Ruth Hart, of Meriden, even four "True" Daughters, but to the Susan Carrington Clark Chapter, also of Meriden, must be accorded the honor of being the banner Chapter, not only in Connecticut, but in the United States the national records crediting this Chapter with the unique membership of eleven living daughters of revolutionary soldiers.

One of these interesting "Daughters," Mrs. Nancy Ray, who is one hundred years and eleven months old, quaintly says: "Although I have had to wait a good while for it—longer than most people—I have a gold spoon in my mouth at last."

Our annual conferences serve to bring the "Daughters" in touch with one another, and make possible a general and a helpful interchange of thought and opinion as to the best and most practical methods of accomplishing the historical and commemorative purposes of the National Society. These conferences have done more than anything else torouse interest and stimulate enthusiasm among our members, and especially among the many who are necessarily deprived of inspiration to be gained by the attendance upon the National Congress. In no other way can we account for the continuous and steady growth of membership within our
restricted boundaries, and for the development of a genuine and studious interest in every phase of Americana. Every square inch of Connecticut soil is historic, and in their efforts to adequately carry out the objects and aims of the National Society, it is probable that ere long the "Daughters" will have starred our little State with tablets, monuments, and other memorials of historic sites, and of revolutionary heroes and heroines who have given to us the golden heritage of a free country. A few rules for the regulation of our conferences and local affairs have been adopted, and a few officers (who do not expect or desire official recognition from the National Society) have been chosen, who freely give their time and strength to increase the efficiency of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution as members of the National Society.

By vote of the Connecticut "Daughters" at a recent conference a "Bureau of Exchange for Historical Papers" was established. A custodian is to have charge of such type-written copies of valuable historical papers as shall be contributed by the members throughout the State, and they are to be held subject to the call of any Chapter desiring the loan of papers on designated topics.

Two important committees were appointed at the same conference; the first, a committee of three "Daughters of the American Revolution," being appointed—by invitation—to serve on a general committee composed of three representatives from each of the several patriotic societies in Connecticut—the Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, the Colonial Dames, and the Sons of Colonial Wars. This general committee to consider the subject of historical landmarks in the State, to verify the same and determine what legislation is necessary in the matter, and to present to the General Assembly such bill or bills bearing upon the subject as may appear to them proper.

The second committee, a much larger one than the first, was appointed to consider and report upon the feasibility of a suitable memorial to the women of the American Revolution, to be erected by the Connecticut "Daughters," possibly upon the Capitol grounds at Hartford.

In addition to its interest in the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, the Connecticut "Daughters" have taken pleasure in contributing very generously to the permanent fund, which is being secured by a sister Society, for the purpose of caring for the monument erected by the women of America, to the memory of Mary, the mother of Washington. Including thirty-one life memberships in the Mary Washington Memorial Association, the aggregate sum contributed in Connecticut, for the purpose referred to, amounts to $1,192.60.

We now have in Connecticut thirty-three organized Chapters, and two additional Regents, who hope to secure their Chapters during the coming year. In the discharge of her official duties the State Regent has visited twenty-seven towns, has attended forty-two Chapter meetings in various parts of the State, and has organized large and flourishing Chapters in the towns of Torrington, Milford, and Suffield. The Connecticut Chapters will this year pay into the treasury of the National Society
Daughters of the American Revolution, more than $3,000 dollars. Three hundred and ninety-five copies of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE are taken in the State. The Ruth Wyllys Chapter, of Hartford, has a larger membership roll than any other in Connecticut, 190 names being on the records to-day. The Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter carries off the palm for increase in membership during the year, 71 names having been added since last Congress.

The general increase in membership since February last is larger than in any previous year, and since we have drawn no recruits from other patriotic societies, it is certain that Connecticut has this year given to the National Society an absolutely new membership of 711 Daughters.

On the authority of the National officers, I am prepared to state that Connecticut's membership is in excess of that of any other State, our number to-day being 2,511, and with 80 accredited delegates to this Sixth Continental Congress, Connecticut ventures to "hang out her banners upon the outer walls," and once again claims the honor of being the "Banner State."

Connecticut may be what Tallyrand once called it: "only a little yellow spot on the map," but has she not proven that a "Little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation?"

SARA THOMSON KINNEY,
State Regent of Connecticut.

MARYLAND.

I have the honor to submit to the Sixth Continental Congress, my second annual report as Regent of the State of Maryland. Within the year just past two new Chapters of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, have been fully organized in the State, making in all four active Chapters. The Baltimore Chapter has well sustained the reputation so happily acquired by it since its foundation. It has been foremost in patriotic works during the year, has held regular monthly meetings from October to June, at which meetings, valuable papers have been read by women and men so eminent as Mrs. Clark, of Texas, who spoke of the influence of patriotic societies, Miss E. W. Freeland, Historian of the Chapter, who treated of "Baltimore during the Period of the Revolution;" Miss Alice Smith, who read a charming paper upon "The Women of South Carolina During the Revolution." Also a most valuable historical paper by the Hon. A. Leo Knott, entitled "Maryland in the History of the United States, and Her Contributions to the Formation of the Union." An equally interesting paper was read to the Chapter by Mr. Andrew C. Trippe, on "The Founding of Maryland by Lord Baltimore." But the Chapter has not confined itself to literary efforts alone, it has subscribed from its treasury towards the purchase of Meadow Garden, and also towards the Mary Washington Memorial Fund. Nor has the social side been neglected. In addition to several delightful teas and informal entertainments at the homes of the members, the day chosen as their especial day was celebrated by the
Chapter. The 19th of October is a date made famous by the action of the Maryland patriots seven years before the haughty Briton laid down his sword at Yorktown, and the great Washington selected from his own staff a young, Marylander to bear to the Congress, then in session in Philadelphia, the glad, the almost incredibly glad tidings, which Finch Tilghman rode through the land, day and night, shouting, "Cornwallys is taken"—"A fresh horse for the Congress," "Cornwallys is taken." On that day seven years before, the 19th of October, 1774, the patriots of Maryland had the Peggy Stewart burned to the water's edge at the good town of Annapolis; and a brilliant and faithful reproduction of the scene was furnished by the Baltimore Daughters to their friends and invited guests, at the beautiful reception given by the Chapter on the 19th of October last. Among the many distinguished guests present was our Governor, who unites in his own, two of the oldest and most honored Maryland names of which the State boasts.

The Chapter continues to increase, thirty-four names have been added to its roll. It has been called upon to mourn the death of one of its oldest members, Mrs. Catharine Chase Banney Oldfield. It now numbers one hundred and twenty-five members, and under the administration of its highly qualified Regent and capable officers, has entered upon a new year of usefulness and efficiency.

The Frederick Chapter has held regular monthly meetings at the homes of its members, and endeavors to keep up the business matters with which it is concerned. It has made a liberal subscription to the building fund of the Continental Hall, contributing by individual subscription as well as from its treasury. It sent by express, at its own expense, a young mulberry tree to be planted in the circle of the thirteen historic trees in the Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. On the 19th of September last, in obedience to a request from the National Society made at the suggestion of our learned Historian General, the Chapter celebrated the centenary of Washington's immortal farewell address, by a public reading of the same in the Court House Park with appropriate services and remarks from his honor the mayor of the city and other public men present, and the assistance of Prof. Shepard, of the Frederick College. That was its only public occasion of the year, for several months this Chapter was heavily overshadowed by the serious illness of its beloved Regent, beloved and honored indeed as Regent, and the dear personal friend of each member of the Chapter. At length the blow fell, on the morning of November 17 she closed her eyes forever on this world. To her we know it was peace and joy to go, "Then is she glad because she is at rest, and so he bringeth her to the haven where she would be," but we are left desolate. Seldom is it granted so fully to a woman the opportunity for the discharge of the duties of daughter, wife, mother, aunt, and citizen, as in her case, and nobly did she avail herself of and live up to her privilege, faithfully and wonderfully did she perform her whole duty. She united in her own person the beauty, intelligence, patriotism and public spirit for which the long line of distinguished ancestry from
which she sprung has been noted. Her loss to the community, to the Chapter and to the National Society is irreparable. We bow in submission, but we mourn our loss!

The Maryland Line Chapter was organized in Baltimore city in the Spring of 1896. Its existence is mainly due to the conception and active work of Miss Alice Key Blunt and Miss Elizabeth Lloyd Pennington, ably assisted by Miss Florence Macknin, whom the Regent had the honor to appoint Chapter Regent. This Chapter was formally organized May 12, 1896, with thirteen members. It received its charter from the National Society in August, 1896. It holds regular meetings on the third Friday in each month from October to June, with Board meetings a few days previous to each Chapter meeting. In the spring of 1896, notwithstanding its recent formation, the Regent of the Chapter gathered and forwarded to New York a most valuable and interesting collection of miniatures, jewelry and relics of colonial and revolutionary times, for exhibition at the Key Monument Exhibit, which the New York City Chapter was at that time holding, to aid the fund for an erection to a monument to the author of the Star Spangled Banner. Mindful of the immortal name it has chosen, and fully alive as it is to all it must live up to to be worthy its name, great things may be expected of this Chapter, which is yet, as it were, only entering upon its career.

Still younger is its sister Chapter in Salisbury, the Eastern Shore of Maryland Chapter, which was formally organized in October, 1896, with Mrs. Walter B. Miller as Regent, and a full staff of able officers. Regular monthly meetings are held and the work is carried on in an earnest and satisfactory manner.

There are also two unorganized Chapters with Regents holding their commissions in the State, and I have to report the resignation of one Chapter Regent.

In pursuance of the objects set forth in section 2, article II of the constitution desiring to stimulate the study of the history of the State among its youth, the State Regent has offered a prize medal for the best essay upon Maryland history from 1634 or earlier, to the beginning of the present century. The competition was open to any student of the State under twenty years of age, of either a private or public school of either sex. In response to this offer a large number of essays have been received and are now in the hands of a committee of gentlemen whose services the Regent feels she has been singularly fortunate in securing. Their decision as to the most meritorious essay has been promised by the latter part of next month so that the award may be made on, or as near as possible to the 25th of March, the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims of Maryland.

In retiring from my office at the close of my second official year, I must beg to express again my sense of pride at having been elected by my fellow members to twice represent them in so dignified a position as that of the chief officer of the State in our Society, and to make my acknowledgments of the perfect courtesy, consideration, and kindness
which I have universally met in the discharge of my official duties, both in my State work and from every member of the National Board of Management. I can bespeak for my successor in office nothing more than had been accorded me, to make that incumbency a pleasure and an honor. So may it prove to her—I doubt not that it will!

Betty H. M. Ritchie,  
Regent of Maryland.

Ohio.

Madam President and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress:
The women of Ohio are ever patriotic and loyal and to them is due the most gratifying advance made in the Buckeye State during the past year. Again I come before you to present the record of their work—the faithful work of the devoted woman of heroic ancestry.

We have twenty-two organized Chapters and five that soon will join the ranks. We are awakening to the fact that the War of the Revolution did not end with the treaty of 1783, but that England waged a losing warfare with us for many a long day after, and that some of those battlefields dot Ohio’s fertile lands. The Saint Clair Chapter, Mrs. Roddie Reynolds, Regent, and the Fort Findlay Chapter, Mrs. M. K. Hyatt, were named to commemorate the deeds of our fathers on Ohio soil. Another new Chapter is the Cuyahoga Portage, a name that slips so easily from the lips of an Ohio woman but makes our eastern friends to gasp and mumble as they try to catch the elusive sound. Cuyahoga Portage, eight miles long, separates the waters that seek the Gulf of St. Lawrence through the great lakes from those that reach the Gulf of Mexico by way of the Mississippi. Along this portage Indian and Frenchman have borne their light canoe and vanished into the past, but the path remains and has given its name to a progressive and flourishing Chapter. Nor has the red man been forgotten for the ladies of Newark have banded themselves into the Hetuck Chapter, under Mrs. Lucius B. Wing, while the John Reily under Mrs. Estes Rathbone, and the Martha Pitkin under Mrs. J. O. Moss, remind us of the heroes and heroines of our own race, add to this that the college town of Urbana has joined the procession under the command of Prof. Sarah A. Worcester, and kept her own name, Urbana. Piqua, under Mrs. James Hicks, completes the list of new Chapters. Thus we read our entire history in the Chapters named this last year.

I must not forget the pioneers. The Western Reserve Chapter has gone steadily forward in good works and added fifty new members; the Cincinnati Chapter still continues to carry the banner with a membership of two hundred and thirty earnest and enthusiastic members; Wilmington Chapter has emblazoned the Declaration of Independence on the walls of one of her schools; from Wyoming and Zanesville, from Chillicothe and Hillsboro, from Youngstown and Conneaut, from Toledo and Mansfield, from Springfield and Dayton, and Xenia come words of good cheer. The common council of Dayton has given to the Chapter
the first house built in the town with the park surrounding it, and they have gathered relics and mementoes and made it a thing of beauty. Cincinnati has a year book of which the Chapter may be proud, while Mahoning has prepared a printed programme of work and study. Many of the Chapters are helping the town libraries and much has been saved from the past. The Western Reserve Chapter has offered a prize for the best essay in the eighth grade of our public schools on some colonial subject.

The Regents and other officers of the Chapters have not spared themselves in advancing the interests of the Order.

In closing, I wish to thank the President General and the Board of Management for their devotion to the cause and the great help they have been to the State Regent of Ohio. I am sure that all Ohio appreciates their work. The "Daughters" of my State have been unvarying in their kindness to me, and from my heart I thank them. Up to this time we have been making the clearing, preparing the ground, laying the cornerstone. To those who come after us will fall the pleasing task of making the land to blossom like a rose and of rearing on the firm foundation already laid a structure of grace and beauty.

I herewith enclose a brief page of statistics and with love for the "Daughters" and pride in their achievements, I lay down my work as State Regent of Ohio.

Organized Chapters.—Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland, Mrs. W. H. Barriss, Regent; Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown, Mrs. Rachel Taylor, Regent; Cincinnati Chapter, Cincinnati, Mrs. William Judkins, Regent; Walter Deane Chapter, Conneaut, Mrs. E. D. Hayward, Regent; Muskingum Chapter, Zanesville, Mrs. E. C. Brush, Regent; Catharine Green Chapter, Xenia, Miss Virginia Lauman, Regent; Nathaniel Massie Chapter, Chillicothe, Miss M. P. McClintock, Regent; Ursula Walcott Chapter, Toledo, Mrs. W. H. H. Smith, Regent; Wawilaway Chapter, Hillsboro, Mrs. Albert Mathews, Regent; Springfield Chapter, Springfield, Mrs. Joseph Black, Regent; Elizabeth Zane Chapter, Zanesville, Miss Louise Van Horne, Regent; George Clinton Chapter, Wilminton, Mrs. C. C. Nichols, Regent; Mary Washington Chapter, Mansfield, Mrs. M. D. Harter, Regent; Dayton Chapter, Dayton, Mrs. S. R. Burns, Regent; Wyoming Chapter, Wyoming, Mrs. Geo. Kinsey, Regent; John Reily Chapter, Hamilton, Mrs. Estates Rathbone, Regent; Urbana Chapter, Urbana, Miss Prof. S. A. Worcester, Regent; Hetuck Chapter, Newark, Mrs. L. B. Wing, Regent; Piqua Chapter, Piqua, Mrs. James Hicks, Regent; Cuyahoga Portage Chapter, Akron, Mrs. A. L. Conger, Regent; Fort Findlay Chapter, Findlay, Mrs. M. K. Hyatt, Regent; Martha Pitkin Chapter, Sandusky, Mrs. J. O. Moss, Regent.

Unorganized Chapters.—Jeffersou, Mrs. E. H. Fitch, Regent; Delaware, Mrs. Archibald Lybrand, Regent; Eaton, Mrs. Roddie Reynolds Regent; Cadiz, Mrs. C. H. Hogg, Regent.

CATHARINE H. T. AVERY,
State Regent of Ohio.
To the President General and Members of the Sixth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

The State of Maine has at last awakened!

Our number, as yet, are very small, compared with some of the States, but when it is remembered that your present State Regent was the only "Daughter" in Maine, from August, 1891, to August, 1894, and from 1894 to 1896 there were formed only two Chapters, we feel that the work accomplished during the past year has been most encouraging.

Since November, 1896, there have been seven Chapter Regents appointed, five of whom have received their commission; among the latter, especial mention should be made of Mrs. Nora G. Rice, of Gardiner, formerly of the Mary Washington Chapter, Washington, District of Columbia. She has secured her twelve members and named the Chapter for her ancestor "Samuel Grant."

Mrs. Cora B. Bickford, also, has interested those eligible in Biddeford, has organized and sent for the charter. The name of the Chapter is to be the "Rebecca Emery." Another promising Chapter is one being formed in Rockland by Mrs. Edward A. Butler, wife of the President of the "Maine State Society of Sons;" they are very enthusiastic, and no doubt will have a large Chapter in the near future.

Mrs. John U. Chandler, of Machias, past State Regent, is doing all she can to arouse an interest, also Mrs. Charles J. Milliken, of Cherryfield.

Mrs. Almon H. Fogg, of Houlton, Mrs. A. L. Simpson and others, of Bangor, have shown a great interest in the last two months; several are tracing their ancestors and a Chapter will soon be formed, Mrs. Wilson Crosby, of that city, having already become a member.

Mrs. Louise Helen Coburn, of Skowhegan, has been appointed Regent of the Skowhegan Chapter forming in that vicinity.

In tracing records, by correspondence, from the eastern part of the State, an unlimited field of eligibility is found, and the whole section is rich in ancestry.

A letter from the Mary Dillingham Chapter, of Lewiston, Mrs. F. H. Packard, Regent, tells of good results the past year, six members having joined since October, first annual meeting held and re-election of officers, with the exception of Vice-Regent; Mrs. F. H. Briggs succeeding her sister, Mrs. Wallace H. White.

In closing, a few words regarding the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, of Portland, the pioneer Chapter of Maine.

We have experienced a very successful year, under our Regent, Mrs. Joa. B. Shepard, the Chapter has prospered and now has a membership of over one hundred, among whom are two daughters of revolutionary soldiers, one of whom, Mrs. Mary Wiggins Fullerton, celebrated her one hundredth birthday on the first day of June last, by a large gather-
ing of relatives and friends at the Parker House, Boston, Massachusetts. She wore, suspended from her neck, by the color ribbon, the Souvenir Spoon presented by the National Society.

We have, therefore, the distinguished honor of claiming one of the oldest "Daughters of the American Revolution."

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. J. E. PALMER.

State Regent of Maine.
OFFICIAL.
—
HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL SOCIETY.
902 F St., Washington, D. C.
OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
—
National Board of Management
1897.
President General.
MRS. ADLAI STEVENSON,
Franklin Square, Bloomington, Ill.
First Vice-President General.
MRS. A. G. BRACKETT,
1726 Q St., Washington, D. C.
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.
MRS. ALBERT D. BROCKETT,
711 Cameron St., Alexandria, Va.
Vice-Presidents General.
MRS. ELROY M. AVERY,
657 Woodland Hills Cleveland, Ohio. The Rittenhouse, Phila., Pa., and “Riverton,” Burlington, N. J.
MRS. RUSSELL A. ALGER,
Detroit, Mich., and Washington, D. C.
MRS. DANIEL MANNING,
MRS. JOSEPH E. WASHINGTON,
2013 Hillyer Place, Washington, D. C., and Tennessee.
MRS. LEVI P. MORTON,
19 East 54th St., New York City, N. Y.
MRS. THOMAS W. ROBERTS,
618 Prince St., Alexandria, Va.
MRS. ELEANOR W. HOWARD,
Mrs. John M. Thurston,
Rittenhouse, Phila., Pa., and “Riverton,” Burlington, N. J.
Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry,
Mrs. Ebenezer J. Hill,
Norwalk, Conn., and Washington, D. C.
MRS. WILLIAM DICKSON, 754 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. F. W. DICKINS, 1314 15th St., Washington, D. C.


MRS. J. N. JEWETT, 412 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MRS. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER, Lafayette, Ind., and Washington, D. C.

MRS. R. J. JOHN HULL, Iowa and Washington, D. C.

MRS. CHARLES A. STAKELEY, 1632 S St., Washington, D. C.

SECRETARIES GENERAL.

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, 1101 K St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN, 1538 I St., Washington, D. C.

TREASURER GENERAL.

(MRS. MARK BURCKLE HATCH) SARAH H. HATCH, 902 F St., Washington, D. C.

HISTORIAN GENERAL.

MISS ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON, 1320 Florida Ave., Washington, D. C.

MRS. FRANCIS J. FITZWILLIAM, Bloomington, Ill.

SURGEON GENERAL.

MRS. GERTRUDE BASCOM DARWIN, 1534 Twenty-Fifth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

STATE REGENTS.

Alabama, ... MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.

Alaska, ... 

Arizona, ... MRS. FRED'K HANGER, 1010 Scott St., Little Rock.

Arkansas, ... MRS. V. K. MADDOX, Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

Colorado, ... MRS. WM. F. SLOCUM, JR., 24 College Place, Colorado Springs.
Connecticut, . . . MRS. SARA THOMSON KINNEY, 1162 Chapel St., New Haven.

Delaware, . . . MRS. ELIZABETH C. CHUCHEMAN, Claymont.

District of Columbia, MISS VIRGINIA MILLER, 1739 P St.

Florida, . . . MRS. D. G. AMBLER, 411 W. Church St., Jacksonville.


Idaho, . . . MRS. S. H. KERFOOT, 136 Rush St., Chicago.

Illinois, . . . MRS. C. C. FOSTER, 762 N. Penn. Ave., Indianapolis.

Indian Territory, MRS. WALTER A. DUNCAN, Talequah, Cherokee Nation.

Iowa, . . . MRS. CLARA A. COOLEY; 1394 Locust St., Dubuque.

Kansas, . . . MRS. MATTIE A. HAND, Holton.

Kentucky, . . . MRS. REWARD N. MAXWELL, 836 2nd St., Louisville.

Louisiana, . . . MRS. BENJAMIN F. STORY, "Saxonholm," Chalmette P. 0.

Maine, . . . MRS. WALLACE H. WHITE, 457 Main St., Lewiston.

Maryland, . . . MRS. JOHN JAMES JACKSON, 940 N. Calvert St., Baltimore.

Massachusetts, . . . MRS. JOHN T. BROWN, 122 Pearl St., Springfield.

Michigan, MRS. WM. FITZHUGH EDWARDS, 530 Woodland Ave., Detroit.


Mississippi, . MRS. WM. H. SIMS, 1119 K St., Washington and Columbus, Miss.

Missouri, . . . MRS. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis.

Montana, . . . MRS. E. A. WASSON, Great Falls.

Nebraska, . . MRS. LAURA B. FOUNT, 1632 L St., Lincoln.

Nevada, . . . MRS. JOSIAH CARPENTER, Manchester.

New Hampshire, MRS. JOSIAH CARPENTER, Manchester.

New Jersey, . . . MRS. DAVID A. DEPUE, 21 E. Park St., Newark.

New Mexico, . . . MRS. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Palace Ave., Sante Fe.

New York, . . . MISS MARY I. FORSYTH, Kingston, Ulster County.

North Carolina, . . . MRS. MARY D. RHEE SPRINKLE, Charlotte.

North Dakota, . . . MRS. FRANCES C. HOLLEY, Bismarck.

Ohio, . . . MRS. ESTES GEORGE RATHBONE, 316 Seventh St., Hamilton.

Oklahoma, . . . MRS. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.

Oregon, . . . MRS. JAMES B. MONTGOMERY, 1 Madison Ave., Portland.

Pennsylvania, MRS. N. B. HOGG, 78 Church Ave., Allegheny.
How to become a member.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the National Society, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application blanks and constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the Corresponding Secretary General at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

Application should be made out in duplicate, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be endorsed by at least one member of the Society. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, never by cash, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.
Mrs. S. V. White’s motion as amended by Mrs. Joy, of Michigan, and Mrs. Tittmann, of Washington, District of Columbia. “I move that the full minutes be printed in the Magazine, the word ‘minutes,’ to be defined as a record of the work done, including all motions offered, whether carried or lost, but not including debate.” Carried at Sixth Continental Congress.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The special meeting of the Board of Management, ordered to be held on the 12th of each month for the approval of the minutes of the regular meeting, was convened at 10 o’clock a. m., Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, First Vice-President, in the chair.

The meeting was opened with the Lord’s Prayer, in the absence of the Chaplain General.

Members present: Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Foote, Mme. von Rydingsvárd, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Hatch, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Darwin, Miss Miller, District Regent, and Mrs. Warren, State Regent of Wyoming.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes, and upon motion they were approved.

The Corresponding Secretary General rose to a question of personal privilege, stating that it was one of great importance to her. The courtesy of the Board granting the privilege, the Corresponding Secretary General read her resignation and immediately retired from the room.

A motion was made and seconded to accept this resignation, but upon being put to a vote was lost.

After prolonged discussion it was moved to reconsider this vote, which being carried, it was again moved to accept the resignation of the Corresponding Secretary General, and the motion was unanimously carried.

Mrs. Foote moved: “That the Board, while regretting the resignation of the Corresponding Secretary General, expresses its appreciation of the courtesy and consideration of the Administration Committee to the Corresponding Secretary General.” Carried.

Mme. von Rydingsvárd was elected Acting Corresponding Secretary General until such time as the provisions of section 7, article IV, of the by-laws for filling vacancies in office could be complied with.

Board adjourned at 1 o’clock.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

THURSDAY, April 1, 1897.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on April 1, at 10 o’clock a. m., the First Vice-President General, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, presiding.
Members present: Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Foote, Mme. von Rydingsvär, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Hatch, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Darwin, Miss Miller, District Regent, Mrs. Depue, State Regent of New Jersey.

In the absence of the Chaplain General the First Vice-President General requested the ladies to unite with her in the Lord's Prayer.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the meeting of March 12, which, upon motion, were accepted.

The report of the Recording Secretary General was called for and given as follows: Charters issued, 6: "Sibbil Dwight Kent," Suffield, Connecticut; "Jane Randolph Jefferson," Jefferson City, Missouri; "Hannah Caldwell," Davenport, Iowa; "Rebecca Emery," Biddeford, Maine; "Deborah Sampson," Brockton, Massachusetts; "Captain Jonathan Oliphant," Trenton, New Jersey. Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 1; number of charter applications issued, 4; letters written, 243; postals, 100; expenses of desk, as per itemized account, $13.50.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed)  
CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,  
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

The report of the Acting Corresponding Secretary General was read, as follows: Application blanks issued, 3,769; constitutions, 44; circulars, 579; amount received of Treasurer General (through Mrs. Nash), $15; amount expended, $14; letters written, 62.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed)  
ANNA VON RYDINGSVARD,  
Acting Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

Mme. von Rydingsvär announced the death of Mrs. H. W. Beecher, a member of the National Society, upon which Mrs. Brockett moved "that the Acting Corresponding Secretary General be authorized to send a letter of condolence, on the part of the Board, to the family of Mrs. Beecher. Carried.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRARS GENERAL.—Mrs. Seymour reported: Applications presented for membership, 513; applications verified, awaiting dues, 79; applications on hand unverified, 83; badge permits issued, 53.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Taplin reported: Applications presented for membership, 271; applications verified, awaiting dues, 11; applications on hand unverified, 11; badge permits issued, 61; deaths, 16, and resignations, 12. Mrs. Taplin stated that among these applicants for membership were four "real Daughters."

Report accepted.
OFFICIAL.

The Recording Secretary General was ordered to cast the ballot for these applicants.

It was moved and carried that the resignations be accepted, and the announcements of the deaths be received with regrets.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.—All Regents this month are from State Regents, and at their request I report the following appointments: Arkansas, Mrs. William D. Reese, Helena; Mrs. John Gaines, Hot Springs. Connecticut, Mrs. Mary H. B. Medbury, Putnam. Iowa, Mrs. Ella L. Lyon, Iowa City. Kentucky, Mrs. Courtney Piatt, Covington; Mrs. Betty Taliaferro Beckner, Winchester; Mrs. Cora Turner Barker, New Liberty; Mrs. Benjamin E. Reed, Paducah. Maine, Miss Louise H. Coburn, Houlton; Mrs. Lucy W. Fogg, Skowhegan. Minnesota, Mrs. Clara B. Smith, Duluth. Massachusetts, Mrs. Louise A. L. Morrison, Boston. New York, Mrs. Gardiner Fuller, Batavia. Ohio, Mrs. Clara H. Burleigh, Madison. Wisconsin, Mrs. Harvey J. Banford, Plymouth. I also report the resignation of the Regent of Nova Scotia, at Halifax. From Miss Armstrong’s letter it did not seem necessary to appoint another Regent at present.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL was read, and, upon motion, accepted.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—Acting under resolution of last year, I have solicited estimates from several houses for Lineage Books. I have three at hand, they are the lowest, and only a slight degree of difference, all being much more than we have ever paid. The same firm which printed volumes II and III offer the best terms and as the work was most satisfactory there seems no reason to hesitate.

There are occasional calls for the index for charter volumes, which I have now in hands of printer.

I was allowed last year to select a committee to consult with in regard to any change or improvement in these books, and I ask the favor this year.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,
Historian General.

Report accepted, and the request for the appointment of a committee by the Historian General was complied with by the Board.

Mrs. Joseph Washington, on behalf of the Tennessee Centennial Committee, preferred the request that the spinning wheel, donated to the National Society by Prof. Goode, should be permitted to go to Nashville. Mrs. Lindsay moved: “That all discussion relative to the spinning wheel being permitted to go to the Tennessee Centennial be deferred until to-morrow afternoon.” Carried.

Miss Desha, chairman of the Charter Committee, was granted an audi-
ence, and presented the National Charter to the Board, together with the following report:

MEETING OF INCORPORATORS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1897.

Meeting called to order by Miss Mary Desha, as chairman of the Charter Committee, at 12 o’clock noon, Friday, February 26, 1897, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, when were present Mary Park Foster, Helen Mason Boynton, Henrietta Greeley, Sallie Kennedy Alexander, Lucy Gray Henry, Julia K. Hogg, Belinda O. Wilbour, Marie Devereux, Jane A. O. Keim, Lucia E. Blount, Mary S. Lockwood, Ellen Hardin Walworth, Eugenia Washington, Rosa Wright Smith, Mary Leighton Shields, Regina M. Knott, Lelie Dent Saint Clair, Mary Desha, Emma Gregory Hull, Mary H. McMillan, Frances P. Burrows, Mary B. K. Washington.

It was thereupon moved, seconded, and unanimously carried that Miss Mary Desha be appointed chairman of the meeting.

Mrs. Jane A. O. Keim was then duly nominated and unanimously elected secretary.

The meeting of said Charter Committee, thus duly organized, and the above-named members being present, was duly called to order, and thereupon the following resolution was offered:

"THAT, WHEREAS, by an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled 'An act to incorporate The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution,' approved February 20, 1896, the following were named as the incorporators thereof: 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 Deighton 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. Howard Clarke), of Massachusetts; Clara Barton, of Washington, District of Columbia; Mary S. Lockwood, of Washington, District of Columbia; Francis 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; Jane A. O. Keim (Mrs. deB. Randolph 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; Katherine C. Breckinridge (Mrs. Clifton B. Breckinridge), of Arkansas; Sara Isabella Hubbard (Mrs. Adolpheus 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 Eliot (Mrs. Samuel Eliot), of Massachusetts; Lucy Grey Henry (Mrs. William Wirt Henry), of Virginia; Elizabeth Blair Lee, of Maryland; Mrs. Frances 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, Whereas, the above named as present constitute a majority of said original incorporators named in the said act of Congress:

"Therefore, be it Resolved, That the provisions contained in, and charter conferred by, said act of Congress, be, and the same hereby are, accepted."

The said resolution was, thereupon, unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Helen Mason Boynton then moved that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution adopt, as its constitution and by-laws, the constitution and by-laws of the former corporation, known as the Daughters of the American Revolution, inserting therein, before the name of said former corporation, "Daughters of the American Revolution," the words "The National Society of the" wherever and whenever said name occurred in said constitution and by-laws.

Said motion was duly seconded and carried.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth then moved that the corporate seal of the said former corporation, "Daughters of the American Revolution," be adopted as the corporate seal of "The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution," inserting therein the words "The National Society of the," before the words "Daughters of the American Revolution," as the same occurred in said former corporate seal, and also enlarging the said corporate seal so much as may be necessary to admit of the insertion therein and thereon of said additional words.

Said motion was duly seconded and carried.

Mrs. Regina M. Knott moved that the Secretary, Mrs. Jane A. O. Keim, cast the ballot of the members of the meeting present for the election of the officers of the former corporation, the Daughters of the American Revolution, to serve as officers of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, until their successors be elected.

Motion duly seconded and carried.

It was then moved that all of the members of the former corporation, known as the Daughters of the American Revolution, their associates and successors, be recognized as members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Motion duly seconded and carried.
It was then moved that the meeting adjourn, which motion was seconded and carried.

MARY DESHA,
Chairman.

JANE A. O. Keim,
Secretary.

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. Teamis S. Hamlin), of Washington, District of Columbia; Martha C. B. Clarke (Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke), of New Hampshire; Lucie E. Blount (Mrs. Henry Blount), of Indiana; Jennie A. O. Keim (Mrs. de B. Randolph 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; Balinda 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; Katherine 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 Eliot (Mrs. Samuel Eliot), 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 Dis-
trict of Columbia, by the name of The National Society of the Daugh-
ters 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 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; to
carry out the injunction of Washington, in his farewell address to the
American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, in-
stitutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an
enlightened public opinion and affording to young and old such advan-
tages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the
duties of American citizens; to cherish, maintain, and extend the institu-
tions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of coun-
try, 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 In-
stitution are authorized to permit said National Society to deposit its
collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for his-
tory in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum, at their
discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall pre-
scribe.

Approved February 20, 1896.

Special meeting of the original incorporators of "The National So-
ociety of the Daughters of the American Revolution," named in the cer-
tificate of incorporation of date June 4, 1891, under the general incorpo-
ration laws of the District of Columbia, said meeting having been called,
pursuant to notice, for the purpose of taking appropriate action for the
surrender of the corporate franchise and charter conferred by and under
said certificate of incorporation.

Said meeting having been called to order at No. 902 F street, N. W.,
Washington, District of Columbia, at 4.15 o'clock, when were present:
Helen M. Boynton, Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell, Eugenia Washington,
and Mary Desha, the same being a majority of the original incorpora-
tors named in said certificate of incorporation.

Thereupon, Mrs. Boynton was duly elected chairman and Miss Desha
secretary of said meeting.
Thereupon, the purpose and object of said called special meeting having been brought to the attention of said members present, and the same having been considered, the following resolution was offered by Miss Washington and seconded by Mrs. Cabell:

WHEREAS, The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been duly incorporated under and by virtue of an act of the Congress of the United States of date February 20, 1896; and

Whereas, The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, heretofore incorporated under the general incorporation laws of the District of Columbia, under certificate of incorporation bearing date June 4, 1891, has been merged in said corporation so created by said act of Congress; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the association known as "The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution," incorporated under the general incorporation laws of the District of Columbia, June 4, 1891, for the term of twenty years, shall, and hereby does, cease to act under the corporate franchise thereby conferred, and does hereby surrender the same from and after this date,

And the same was unanimously adopted.

And thereupon it was moved and seconded that the meeting adjourn sine die, and the same was duly carried.

HELEN M. BOYNTON,
Chairman.

MARY DESHA,
Secretary.

March 31, 1897.

Present: Helen M. Boynton, Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell, Eugenia Washington, Mary Desha, Mary E. MacDonald (by letter).

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

We, the undersigned, being of full age and citizens of the United States (a majority being citizens of the District of Columbia), desire to associate ourselves together and with others for educational and literary purposes, and for mutual improvement; and, in order to become incorporated under and in conformity with the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to general incorporation in the District of Columbia, to wit: Chapter 18, Class 3, do hereby make, sign and acknowledge this certificate in writing as

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

ARTICLE I. The name of this Society shall be "The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Art. II. The term for which it is organized shall be twenty years.

Art. III. The principal business and objects of the Society are as follows: (1) To perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women
who achieved American independence by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics and of the records of the individual services of revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries. (2) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens. (3) To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

ART. IV. The managers who shall have the management and control of the affairs of said Society for the first year, in accordance with its constitution and by-laws, are twenty-five in number, and their names as follows, to wit:

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Mrs. William D. Cabell, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Mrs. A. W. Greely, Mrs. G. Brown Goode, Mrs. H. V. Boynton, Miss Eugenia Washington, Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. F. O. St. Clair, Mrs. Stephen J. Field, Mrs. George H. Shields, Mrs. E. W. Walworth, Mrs. William Earle, Mrs. A. Howard Clark, Mrs. Marshall MacDonald, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, Miss Clara Barton, Mrs. Frank S. Osborn, Mrs. Henry Blount, Mrs. Jacob G. Cilley, Mrs. M. Devereux, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. A. Leo Knott, Mrs. W. O. Cunningham and such others as may hereafter be added to the Board of Management under the constitution and by-laws of said Society.

ART. V. The headquarters or chief office of said Society shall be in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

In testimony whereof the said incorporators have hereunto set their hands and seals on this fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON,
HENRIETTA N. GREELY,
(Sarah A. W. Greely),
SARAH F. J. GOODE,
MARY E. MACDONALD,
MARY V. E. CABELL,
HELEN M. BOYNTON,
EUGENIA WASHINGTON,
MARY DESHA.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

I, H. B. Zevely, a notary public in and for the District aforesaid, do hereby certify that Caroline Scott Harrison, Henrietta N. Greely, Sarah F. J. Goode, Mary E. MacDonald, Mary V. E. Cabell, Helen M. Boynton, Eugenia Washington and Mary Desha, parties to the foregoing instrument in writing, bearing date of the fourth day of June, 1891, personally appeared before me in the District aforesaid, and being personally
well known to me to be the persons who signed the foregoing Articles of Incorporation, acknowledged the same to be their act and deed for the purposes therein expressed.

Given under my hand and notorial seal this 6th day of June, 1891.

H. B. ZEVERLY,
Notary Public.

Mrs. Lindsay moved: "That the report of the Charter Committee be accepted." Carried.

Miss Desha stated that the lawyers who had been consulted desired no compensation for their services, whereupon the Chair called for a rising vote of thanks to be given these gentlemen. Also a vote of thanks to the chairman of the Charter Committee.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Tuesday, March 30, at 10 o'clock a. m., the First Vice-President General, Mrs. Brackett, presiding. All the members of the committee were present.

It was decided to present the following recommendations to the National Board of Management at the April meeting:
1. That as the certificate plate which has been accepted is entirely impracticable it be set aside.
2. That in future duplicate certificates shall be $1.00 each, unless the mistake in engrossing has been made in the office.
3. That the letters now sent to the Chapter Regents, notifying them of their appointments, be discontinued, and instead of this, printed cards, in blue, of the notice be sent them by the Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.
4. That certificates of membership be sent in bulk to the Chapter Registrars, the same to be distributed in the Chapters to the members for whom they are designed.
5. That the circular formerly issued by the Librarian General be printed each month at the head of the Librarian General's report in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
6. The Executive Committee decided to order the safe, described in the letter presented by the secretary of the Administration Committee, upon the terms offered; the Insignia of the Society to be placed on the inside and outside doors of the safe. The committee submit this action for the approval of the Board.
7. The committee recommend the acceptance of the offer of Roberts for the printing of the checks of the National Society at $11.00 per thousand.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ROSE F. BRACKETT,
Chairman,
CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.
The recommendations were considered in their order.

Mrs. Hull moved to request the President General to appoint a new committee on certificate plate.

The Recording Secretary General asked to amend this motion by adding that the committee should act subject to the approval of the Board, and that they bring in their recommendations to the Board for final action. Motion carried as amended.

Mrs. Lindsay: "I amend the motion by adding that the present committee act, as far as possible, in conformity with the former committee."

Seconded by Mrs. Hatcher, who spoke on the subject. No action was taken.

Recommendations Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 were adopted.

The sixth recommendation, regarding the safe to be purchased for the use of the National Society, and action upon which by the committee was submitted to the Board, was unanimously endorsed.

The seventh recommendation, to accept the offer of Roberts for the printing of the checks of the National Society was also adopted.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The Finance Committee has had two meetings and signed the bills which the Treasurer General has reported.

The only recommendation is, that a sum of money be given to the Curator to furnish supplies for the active officers' desks to save them trouble and annoyance; this money to be entered in the Curator's books and to be accounted for to the National Board through the Corresponding Secretary General.

(Signed) MARGUERITE DICKINS,
Chairman.

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.—Madam Chairman and Members of the Board of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution: Your Committee on Printing begs leave to respectfully submit the following report: A meeting of this committee was held March 11, at 902 F street N. W., with Mrs. Thurston, senior member, as acting chairman.

During this meeting a letter from Mrs. Francis S. Nash was presented. It was addressed to Caldwell, of Philadelphia, and contained an order for stationery and die for Mrs. Stevenson. At that time Mrs. Nash was chairman of the committee, although not present at the meeting. We have no copy of the letter and unable to state the exact cost of material ordered.

At the meeting of the committee, held March 18, 1897, at 902 F street, N. W., a quorum being present, Mrs. John M. Thurston was unanimously chosen chairman, to succeed Mrs. Francis S. Nash, who resigned from the Board March 12.
The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Main, asked that the committee order 10,000 Lists of Officers, and the Treasurer General, Mrs. Hatch, asked that we order 2,000 Report Blanks, both orders to be printed at once. Also at the meeting of March 23, Miss Lockwood presented a request for 500 printed postal cards.

No bids had been solicited on these numbers of "Lists," and "Blanks" or on the postals. The committee asked its chairman to see what bids she could secure, and empowered her to act as her judgment dictated.

At the meeting held March 23 Miss Lockwood presented a requisition for 500 printed postal cards, and gave a sample to be copied. These were ordered from McGill & Wallace, and have doubtless been received by Miss Lockwood, as they were ordered sent to her at these rooms.

The manuscript of the constitution has not yet been given us. The Lists of Officers are incorrect and incomplete, and your committee reports that it cannot have said "Lists" printed until after the Board meeting of April 1. Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Mrs. JOHN M. THURSTON, Chairman,
Mrs. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER,
Mrs. KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
Mrs. LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN.

Report accepted and committee ordered to accept lowest bid on all work.

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE was read by the secretary of the committee, Miss Miller, as follows: Madam President and Ladies of the Board: The Administration Committee has held four meetings during the month of March, and has endeavored to get matters in the office in good running order, some management being necessary after the adjournment of Congress, when there is always a great press of business and many new members to be initiated into the routine of the work. The committee has ordered the two book cases asked for by the ex-Librarian General and authorized by the Board. They have given permission to Mrs. Lillian Rozell Messenger to have her book "In the Heart of America," on sale at the office, accepting her offer to give twenty per cent. of each book sold to the Society.

The committee apportioned the different clerks to the active officers, as they desired, and found the services of two at present employed could be dispensed with after April 1.

Mrs. Brockett, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters offered to take supervision of Card Catalogue. The committee recommend that the clerks employed report to the officers under whom they work, all absences from sickness or other cause, and the officers report such absences to the Administration Committee.

The committee, after careful investigation and inquiry, purchased a safe for use in the office for keeping papers and valuables and the Treasurer General's books, etc., as ordered by the Congress. The safe is to have the insignia of the Society on the inner and outer doors, and the
agent agrees to take it back at the same price now given for it, viz.: $150, within five years in exchange for a larger one, if we find we need it.

The committee recommend granting the request of the Librarian General to continue the employment of Miss Hartwell until the Card Catalogue of Library is completed, the whole cost of her service, from beginning to end of the work, to be $65.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ROSE F. BRACKETT,
Chairman.

VIRGINIA MILLER,
KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
MARGUERITE DICKINS.

Report accepted with its recommendations.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That pursuant to action taken in the Congress, a safe having been purchased for the use of the Treasurer General that Article CXXXVI of the statutes be rescinded, to date from delivery of safe." Carried.

It was moved and carried to adjourn until 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was held at two o'clock p. m., the First Vice-President General, Mrs. Brackett, presiding.

The Charter Plate Committee, through its chairman, Mrs. Main, reported that an effort had been made to secure a good picture of Mary Washington, but not having succeeded so far, there was, as yet no design to submit.

The report of the committee to prepare correct lists of National Officers and Committees was requested. The Recording Secretary General stated that the officers' list could not be prepared until the Corresponding Secretary General should be elected, and that there had been so many resignations on the different committees, a little delay had been deemed advisable.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That Miss Young, as Acting Curator, be paid the salary of Curator during time of service." Carried.

The acting Corresponding Secretary General presented to the Board a form of transfer card which had been designed by the committee appointed for that purpose, stating that it was also the idea of the committee to use the seal of the National Society on this card.

Mrs. Dickins moved that the form of transfer card, without the seal, be accepted." Carried.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That when transfer cards are furnished to Chapters, that the Chapters be informed these cards are not obligatory."

Mrs. Foote amended Mrs. Dickins's motion to read: "That members may take a transfer card, and not "must." Motion carried as amended.

The Recording Secretary General moved: "That the statement made
by the Recording Secretary General, on February 24, 1896, with reference to the transference of members from one Chapter to another, be accepted as a statute by the Board, with the additional words "or at the National Headquarters, at Washington," after the words, "on file in said Chapter," and that the instructions issued by the Corresponding Secretary General, on January 7, 1897, be strictly adhered to." Carried.

The Chair stated that it would be absolutely necessary to make the nominations for Corresponding Secretary General at this session of the Board. The nominations must be made in writing. The Chair hopes you will attend to this promptly, and then you can, by special order, act upon this on April 12.

Miss Miller: "I nominate Miss Mary D. Chenoweth for Corresponding Secretary General, a cultivated, agreeable woman, and one who will fill the office with credit to herself and us.

Mrs. Foote: "I nominate Miss Mary D. Chenoweth, of Washington, District of Columbia, as the Corresponding Secretary General of this Society. Miss Chenoweth is a woman of ability, and an educator; being the principal of the Chenoweth Institute, and therefore, well qualified to fulfill the duties of this important office. She is prompt and efficient—a woman of culture, and will represent the Society with honor."

Recording Secretary General: "I wish to place in nomination Mrs. Anderson D. Johnston, a woman in every way fitted for the position, having been corresponding secretary of the Garfield Hospital Association for several years, as well as other institutions. She is conscientious in the fulfillment of her duties—a capable and accomplished woman. Mrs. Johnston is at present Historian of the Mary Washington Chapter. This nomination was seconded by Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Brockett and Miss Johnston.

Mrs. Thurston moved: "That the nominations for Corresponding Secretary General be closed." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the election of Corresponding Secretary General be made a special order of business for April 12." Carried.

Moved and carried to adjourn until Friday at 10 a.m.

Friday, March 3, 1897.

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock a.m., Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, First Vice-President General, presiding.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the presiding officer requested the members present to unite with her in the Lord's Prayer.

The Recording Secretary General announced the following committee appointed by the President General to draft resolutions of condolence for Mrs. Bacon, State Regent of South Carolina, upon the death of her husband, as follows: Mrs. Lindsay, chairman; Mrs. K. K. Henry and Miss Johnston. Also, that Mrs. Geer had resigned from the Continental Hall Committee and Mrs. Warren, State Regent of Wyoming, appointed in her stead, and Mrs. Ritchie added to this committee. A letter was
read by the Recording Secretary General from the President General appointing Mrs. Thurston chairman of the Printing Committee. A committee was appointed by the President General to draw up resolutions of sympathy for Mrs. Brown, State Regent of Massachusetts, upon the death of her husband, as follows: Mme. von Rydingsväräd chairman; Mrs. Seymour, and Mrs. Main.

The following ladies have also resigned: Mrs. Boynton and Mrs. Hitchborn from the National University Committee; Mrs. Mitchell from Editing Committee; Dr. McGee from committee to acquaint the Daughters of the Revolution Society with the action of Congress of the union of the two Societies; Mrs. Kerfoot from Auditing Committee. Mrs. Shields, of Missouri, was appointed by the President General to the Auditing Committee and Miss Johnston to fill the vacancy caused by Mrs. Mitchell's resignation.

The Recording Secretary General stated that the Albemarle Chapter desired that their duplicate charter should be destroyed in the presence of the National Board of Management and that they should be officially notified of the same; said notification to be signed by the officer presiding at the time and the Recording Secretary General, and sealed with the seal of the National Society. This request was complied with.

The Recording Secretary General presented from the State Regent of Pennsylvania a request to the effect that her letter which was found in the archives of the office and which substantiated the claim of the Pittsburgh Chapter to Charter number One, might be copied and sent to her, with the seal of the National Society thereon.

The Recording Secretary General stated* that in order to comply with this request it would be necessary to have the unanimous consent of the Board, and that this letter would have to be signed by the President General and the Recording Secretary General, with the seal of the Society placed officially thereon.

This was granted by the Board.

The resolutions offered by Mrs. Avery was read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed to act with committees from other patriotic societies for the purpose of urging the passage in Congress of a bill providing for the collection, indexing and publication by the United States Government of all records, letters, papers, maps and other documents relating to the War of the American Revolution.

Whereas, There is in the British Archives a list of all the men confined on the prison ships during the Revolutionary War, with many facts relating to said men, said lists being almost inaccessible, and

Whereas, The United States has a new Congressional Library, which should contain, at least copies, of all documents relating to our history; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take the matter under advisement and make plans by means of which copies of said lists may be secured.
Mrs. Dickins moved: "That these resolutions be forwarded to the President General, with a request that she kindly appoint the committee." Carried.

Mrs. Dickins's amendment to the by-laws, presented in writing at the last session of the Board, was read as follows: "I move that Section 6, Article IV of the by-laws be amended to read: "more than one active office at the same time."" Carried.

Mrs. Fowler's motion, made at the Congress, was then read:

"WHEREAS, Mrs. Samuel Eliot, of Boston, having been elected Honorary Vice-President General by the Congress of 1896, and through a misapprehension having accepted the office of Chapter Regent, therefore Resolved, That the Board of Management considers her resignation as Honorary Vice-President General null and void, and instructs the Secretary to replace her name on the list of Honorary Vice-Presidents General" Carried.

Mrs. Dickins offered the following: "A letter having been referred to the Board, which is evidently an appeal from action of a State organization, Resolved, That the Board informs members that it can only recognize the officers and officials named in the constitution; but when an individual feels her constitutional rights infringed she can always present her case to the Board." Carried.

Mme. von Rydingsvärd offered the following motion: "That the National Board of Management cannot accept any communication, written or oral, derogatory to the character of any member of the Society, unless the same be supported by documentary proof, or unless the accused be present to defend herself. These communications to be dealt with by the Executive Committee." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General offered the following:

"WHEREAS, Our Recording Secretary General, as chairman of the Credential Committee, was obliged to make many official rulings relative to representation of Chapters at the recent Congress; and

WHEREAS, In one instance a delegate, not being present, and her ticket and badge having been given to her alternate, the Regent of the Chapter took them from the alternate and gave them to a delegate appointed by herself, after her arrival in Washington, in direct violation of section 5, article XI of the National by-laws; and

WHEREAS, Knowledge of this fact being brought to the notice of the chairman by the friends of the alternate so aggrieved, and the wrong being righted; and

WHEREAS, The Chapter having since sent an official communication through their Corresponding Secretary to the Recording Secretary General upholding their Regent in the course pursued by her; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the ruling of our chairman of the Credential Committee was correct and in accord with the aforesaid by-laws, and that we, as the National Board of Management, do sustain her in the same; and, furthermore, be it
Resolved, That this resolution and preamble be spread upon the official minutes and a copy thereof be sent to said Chapter." Carried.

Also, the following resolution:

WHEREAS, During the recent Congress many irregularities in the by-laws of various Chapters were brought forward as reasons for violation of section 5, article XI, causing many misunderstandings among the delegates; therefore, be it

Resolved, That every Chapter be requested to forward copies of their by-laws to the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization before July 1, that they may be carefully compared with the national constitution and by-laws, and the Chapters required to change sections and articles found to be in conflict therewith." Carried.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—For the month of March, 1897:

On taking charge of the office I found about seven hundred volumes and documents on the shelves, besides broken files of eleven periodicals on the Librarian's table, and quite a number of duplicates. One hundred and twenty-five of these volumes were in the Library at the time of my predecessor took charge, but the remainder were collected through the unwearied efforts of the retiring Librarian General. Not all of these volumes, however, are bound books, but many are valuable pamphlets and leaflets, which should be carefully protected by pamphlet binders.

The card catalogue and accession books, begun by Miss M. A. Hartwell, an expert cataloguer, under the direction of my predecessor, are nearly completed, and will probably be finished during the coming month. It is hoped that the card catalogue will prove of great assistance to the users of the Library when they wish to know if a certain book is in the Library without taking the time to hunt for it on the shelves. The accession book shows the number of each volume in the order of its receipt, and is a guide and a safeguard for the Librarian.

Until the new cases for the application papers arrive the Library must remain in some confusion, owing to the crowding of the shelves. When the application papers are out of the way, however, I hope to so classify the books on the shelves as to make it easier to find them when wanted and less easy to misplace them.

Years hence, when the beginnings of our Society have so far receded into the past as to gain something of the dignity of antiquity, our successors in that remote time will like to know how we manage the little details of our office work, and even our letter heads will have for them something of the interest with which we now gaze at the cups and saucers from which the dames of revolutionary times once drank their tea. For this reason, and because our Library is peculiarly a library of record, I would ask that the Board make a standing order that hereafter when any document, pamphlet or leaflet is printed by the Society, or any letter or envelope heading is made for a national officer, one copy shall be given to the Librarian, to be carefully preserved either in a scrap book or bound volume.
As I can find in the library no copies of many of the earlier leaflets and publications of the Society, or of the letter headings of the earlier officers, I would ask any of the members and old officers who have any such documents, or sheets of their letter paper, to communicate with the Librarian and to give them to the library if duplicate copies are not already on the shelves.

Since I came into the office the following volumes have been added to the Library: History of the Chicago Continental Guard; List of Genealogies being Compiled; History, Charter and By-Laws of the Society of Colonial Wars of Illinois for 1895 and for 1896 (two volumes); Ancestors and Descendants of Ephraim and Parnela Morris.

These five volumes came from Mrs. Seymour Morris, of the Chicago Chapter, and were intended to be inserted in the last report of my predecessor, but did not arrive until after the Congress.

Besides these I have received: First Book of the Records of Pepperborough, City of Saco, Maine; History of Maine, by Abbott and Elwell; The Mast Industry of Old Falmouth, Maine; Goold's History of Colonel Edmund Phinney's Regiment of Foot. These four volumes are the gift of Miss Emma Florence Johnson, of the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter. Bibliotheca Americana for 1893, from the Robert Clarke Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, sent at my request; Life of the Marquis de Lafayette in the American Revolution (two volumes), by Charlemagne Tower, presented by the General de Lafayette Chapter, of Lafayette, Indiana, through Mrs. Georgia Hatcher; Vital Records of Rhode Island (seven volumes); Vital Records of Rehoboth, Massachusetts (one volume); Early Records of Providence, Rhode Island (ten volumes); Hume & Smollett's History of England (sixteen volumes), an old edition and valuable. These thirty-four volumes are the gift of Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, of Bristol, Rhode Island. Periodicals: The Connecticut Quarterly, volume 2, No. 1 (the numbers for February and March sent with a request for the corresponding numbers of our Magazine); Putnam's Monthly Magazine, double number, for January and February, 1897.

I have written several letters with a view to completing the broken files of periodicals on the table, but so far have met with little success, though I yet hope to get the missing numbers.

As the catalogue cards purchased by my predecessor will soon be exhausted, I would ask that I may purchase more when needed. Also, that I may purchase pamphlet binders for the pamphlets needing such protection, and that I may send about a half dozen other books to be bound, when needed.

I would ask the favorable consideration of the Board for the following communication from Mr. C. B. Spofford.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GERTRUDE BASCOM DARWIN,
Librarian General.

Report accepted and requests granted by the Board.
Miss Miller moved: "That as the expert employed to audit the books did not report to the Auditing Committee on the Business Manager's books in time for the committee to report to Congress, after which report the Auditing Committee ceased to exist, that the whole report now offered be laid upon the table." Carried.

Mme. von Rydingsvärd moved: "That the stationery and postage of Vice-Presidents General, used in the service of this Society be paid for out of the National Treasury." Motion lost.

Miss Johnston, chairman of the Committee on Prize Biographies, asked permission to send the certificate of life membership to Mrs. Muzzy, of Bristol, Connecticut, to whom it was awarded; also, to procure the permit for badge, as the second prize, which was won by Mrs. Waring, of South Carolina. Permission granted.

It was moved and carried to adjourn until 2 o'clock p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was called to order at 2 p.m., Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, First Vice-President General, presiding.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That the Board does not grant the advertisement to the author of the volumes relating to the revolutionary officers of the town of Claremont, New Hampshire, but the Librarian be empowered to purchase the two books." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That sections 1 and 2 of article VIII of constitution be printed on application blanks." Carried.

Mme. von Rydingsvärd moved: "That if a member asks to be transferred from her Chapter to another, a transfer card must be granted to her, signed by the Regent, Recording Secretary, and Registrar of the Chapter of which she has been a member, and a copy of the duplicate application papers be secured from the Chapter, or from the National Society; these to be marked 'copy of duplicate.'" Carried.

Mme. von Rydingsvärd moved: "That the present wording of No. 9 of approved suggestion be eliminated and the new form as adopted, substituted, on the copies of the constitution." Carried.

It was ordered that one thousand transfer cards should be printed, and that bids should be secured thereon.

Mrs. Seymour recommended to the Board the binding of the additional application papers now in loose form in the office, about two hundred in number. It was so ordered.

Mrs. Foote moved: "That the advertisement of the stationer, who has requested it, be received for the Magazine." Carried.


After making my last report to the Board, and before the books were closed, ten dollars were received for a cut in the Magazine, and a bill of
thirty-two dollars and fifty cents, the amount due the publisher for printing advertising pages in the sample edition, was paid by the Treasurer General.

These items came under last year’s business and were included in the general yearly report to the Congress. This is intended as supplementary to the report to the Board ending January 30, that there may be no confusion.

February 1 to March 31, 1897.

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<th>Item</th>
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<tr>
<td>To subscriptions as per vouchers and cash register</td>
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<tr>
<td>To sale of extra numbers</td>
<td>26.98</td>
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<td>To advertisements</td>
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<td>To cuts, paid for</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Amount delivered to Treasurer General</strong></td>
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Bills Presented to Treasurer General for Payment.

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<tr>
<td>Printer's bill for February</td>
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<td>Printer's bill for March</td>
<td>255.39</td>
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<td>Maurice Joyce plates</td>
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<td>Editor, salary (two months)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business Manager, salary (February and March)</td>
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<td>Congressional Library, copyright fees</td>
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<td>Rubber stamp for checks</td>
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<td>De Vinne &amp; Co., cut, Washington's Headquarters</td>
<td>75.00</td>
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<td>McAlarney, 2,000 Magazine folders</td>
<td>7.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Express, plates to Harrisburg</td>
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<td>Office expenditures (two months, as per cash book and itemized account rendered and attached)</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$838.01</strong></td>
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Itemized Account of Office Expenditures Paid by Treasurer General, February 1, to March 31, 1897.

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<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>To mailing extra copies second class matter as per vouchers</td>
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<td>To postage</td>
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<td>To freight and cartage, February numbers</td>
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<td>To freight and cartage, March numbers</td>
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<td>To expressage MMS., etc.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Kidwell, typewriting report for Magazine Committee</td>
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<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$20.79</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nearly two hundred new subscribers have been added to the list since last report, now numbering over 2,600. Letters written, 145; postals as receipts, 323; Magazines wrapped and mailed, 768.

It will soon be necessary to open another subscription book, the one now in use being nearly full.

I would advise the use of the card catalogue system in connection with the subscription list in the future, as a means of more ready reference and assistance to the auditor.

The Library Bureau will furnish an oak case with six drawers, complete with 6,000 cards, in different colors, indicating the date of expiration, guides, locks, etc., to cost $24. One containing 4,000 cards, complete, will cost about $18. As the subscriptions are increasing all the time it is necessary to keep a record of those discontinued, for reference, it hardly seems wise to consider the latter.

If it is your wish that new bids for printing the Magazine be solicited for the coming year, it will be necessary to prepare specifications and forward them during the month that they may be considered at the next Board meeting, as our present contract expires with June.

If this is to be done, am I authorized to prepare such specifications and send them out to possible bidders? If so, are there any ladies who desire to suggest the names of any printers to be requested to make bids?

Next in importance is the cover, one of the most crying needs of the Magazine. Only two designs were received last year in response to the request that designs be submitted by members of the Society. These were not wholly satisfactory to the Board.

It would seem that when any change is made it must be for a cover of which we may be proud—making a Magazine which any "Daughter" will display with satisfaction.

I would suggest that designs for a simple but telling cover be solicited from some competent firms, perhaps Caldwell; Bailey, Banks & Biddle (both familiar with the spirit of our work); some school of design or any one who may be suggested.

They may be willing to make suggestive sketches without charge, the accepted one to be paid for, as, I believe, was done in the case of the book plate.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LILIAN LOCKWOOD,
Business Manager.

It was moved and seconded that this report be accepted without the recommendations. Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the card catalogue system be adopted by the Business Manager of the Magazine." Lost.

Mrs. Foote moved: "That the Business Manager secure specifications for the publishing of the Magazine and report to the Board at the May meeting." Carried.

Mrs. Seymour presented to the Board five additional names for admission to the National Society.
It was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these applicants.

The Recording Secretary General moved: "That the Registrar General's (Mrs. Seymour) ruling relative to admission of members on account of ancestors serving as town councilmen in 1778, be sustained, and that this paper be not accepted." Carried.

REPORT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY RELICS COMMITTEE being called for was given as follows:

A meeting of the Revolutionary Relics Committee was held on April 2. Present: The chairman, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Hull.

An earnest desire was shown on the part of the committee to carry forward the work intrusted to their care.

The letters from Mrs. Florilla Pierce, North Bloomfield, Ontario County, New York, and Mrs. Lucinda D. March Proctor, Portland, Maine, each the daughter of a revolutionary patriot (being the same letters mentioned in report of this committee made June 4, 1896), were delivered to the present chairman by the former chairman, Mrs. Field.

The chairman also received from Mrs. Foote (as Secretary in 1896) a letter from Mrs. Stafford, referring to a pewter plate which was donated and has been deposited in the Smithsonian Institution; a letter from Professor Goode, acknowledging receipt of articles, and several memoria of relics formerly deposited.

A visit was made on the morning of the 2d of April to the Smithsonian by the chairman and Mrs. Roberts, and the above-mentioned articles and letters were delivered to Professor Clarke, together with the photographs of the grave stones of a revolutionary soldier, General Varnum, and his wife, presented to the Society by Mrs. Ellen S. Tolman, through Mrs. M. J. Seymour; and an etching of General Israel Putnam, presented to the Society by Miss Emily N. Walker, great-granddaughter of General Putnam; also a gilt framed miniature on ivory of Sarah Rand Carter (1775-1842), a woman of the Revolution, painted by her granddaughter, Sarah Carter Frothingham, and presented by Robert Edwards Carter Stearns, a grandson.

Professor Clarke called our attention to the following note given in the genealogy of Robert Edwards Carter Stearns: "Sarah Rand * * * served as a scout to warn the colonists of the approach of the British boats before the battle of Bunker Hill."

We conferred with Professor Clarke as to the expediency of sending the spinning wheel, from which the design of our insignia was taken, to the Nashville Exposition. He said he could see no reason to apprehend danger of the loss or destruction of the wheel, and was willing to send it with the Government exhibits, should the committee so desire.

Your committee feel that while the wheel may be safely taken to Nashville and returned, they are not inclined to assume the responsibility of
advising the Board to send it, but prefer to submit the entire matter to
the Board for discussion and determination.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,
MARY SAWYER FOOTE,
ELIZABETH HILL BISSELL ROBERTS,
EMMA GREGORY HULL.

April 2, 1897.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the spinning wheel of the Daughters of
the American Revolution be allowed to go to Nashville, Tennessee."

A rising vote was asked thereon. It resulted as follows; those voting
in the affirmative were: Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs.
Henry, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Hatcher, and Miss Johnston.
Negative: Mme. von Rydingavard, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs.
Brockett, Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Main. Not voting: Mrs. Howard,
Miss Miller, Mrs. Thurston, and Mrs. Taplin. The motion was carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That specimens of all printed matter and an
insignia be furnished Tennessee Centennial Committee." Carried.

Mrs. Lindsay stated that she had deposited the piece of money of col-

dinal days and the autograph of Thomas Jefferson in the National Mu-

seum.

The Treasurer General called the attention of the Board to the fact
that she had a certain sum of money to deposit, and that it was advisable
to purchase Government bonds with this amount, upon which Mrs.
Dickins moved: "I recommend that the wish of the Treasurer be granted
and Government bonds be purchased with the funds." Carried.

The Registrar General (Mrs. Taplin), requested information as to how
she should act in the matter of accepting application papers from a per-
son whose claim to membership rested on the services of an ancestor
who had hired a substitute during the Revolution, the question being as
to whether the Society will recognize both the principal and the substi-
tute. The Registrar General was inclined to think that this was insuf-
ficient ground upon which to base a claim to membership.

Mrs. Dickins moved: "That these papers be returned for further
proof." Carried.

It was moved and carried to adjourn until the 12th instant.

Official minutes approved on April 12, 1897.

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

To the Board of Management--
I have the honor to report the condition of the Permanent Fund as fol-

ows:

Cash received from Mrs. Draper, .................. $3,688.51
1 Bond, Series 8, No. 20, American Security and Trust Com-
pany, ........................................... 1,000.00
1 Bond, Series 3, No. 67, American Security and Trust Company.

1 Bond, Series 5, No. 108.
1 Bond, Series 6, No. 205.
1 Bond, Series 6, No. 206.
1 Bond, Series 6, No. 207.
1 Bond, Series 6, No. 208.

$2,400 00

Real Estate Note of W. H. Doherty, due May 11, 1897.
Deed of Trust (John H. Walter) due in 1899.
6 Government Bonds ($1,000 each) 5 per cent.
5 Government Bonds ($1,000 each) 4 per cent.
1 Check, T. Berger Moran, worthless.

The foregoing were received by me from Mrs. Draper.

SARAH HILLIARD HATCH,
Treasurer General, D. A. R.

March 12, 1897.

Statement of Cash—consisting of bank checks, United States postal orders, currency, &c., received by me from Mrs. Draper—the same having been counted and verified by Mesdames Dickins and Johnson, and by Mrs. Draper and the undersigned, and now in the vault of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, awaiting endorsement by Mrs. Draper.

$6,523 42

SARAH HILLIARD HATCH,
Treasurer General, D. A. R.

March 12, 1897.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL, D. A. R.,
FROM FEBRUARY 8 TO APRIL 1, 1897.

RECEIPTS.

Received from Mrs. Draper, late Treasurer General, $3,855 18
Initiation fees, $ 733 00
Dues, 7,777 00
Charters, 60 00
Life members, 175 00
Blanks and stationery, 21 39
Rosettes, 81 60
Directory, 13 50
Ribbon, 28 11
Spoons, 34 18
Lineage Books, 1, 2, 3, 90 00
Pins, 162 00
Plaques, 82 60
### DISBURSEMENTS

**President General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stenographer</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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</table>

**Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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</table>

**Recording Secretary General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stenographer</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engraving charters</td>
<td>70.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parchment certificates</td>
<td>6.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parchment</td>
<td>18.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Type machine</td>
<td>105.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office expense</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engrossing</td>
<td>7.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clerk hire for March</td>
<td>155.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office expense</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Corresponding Secretary General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Mitchell (reimbursement)</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>5.92</td>
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<tr>
<td>Desk expenses</td>
<td>15.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Treasurer General.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing annual reports</td>
<td>10.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>6.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimeograph</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing and stationery</td>
<td>8.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak tables (2)</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical services to ex-Treasurer General</td>
<td>32.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>7.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing quarterly reports</td>
<td>7.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auditing Treasurer General's account</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer's bond</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber stamps and stationery</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desk, chair, etc.</td>
<td>31.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookkeeper</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipt books</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage and telegrams</td>
<td>2.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ledger</td>
<td>2.50</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total (Registrar General)</strong></td>
<td><strong>568.96</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk hire,*</td>
<td><strong>$260.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing constitutions, cards, etc.</td>
<td>19.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas &amp; Co., certificates,</td>
<td>82.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engraving certificates</td>
<td>26.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engrossing certificates</td>
<td>42.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage on certificates</td>
<td>93.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total (Historian General)</strong></td>
<td><strong>$444.10</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hat rack</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage on Lineage Books</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses on Lineage Books</td>
<td>5.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerks (February and March)</td>
<td>240.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (Librarian General)</strong></td>
<td><strong>266.71</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desk and chair</td>
<td>20.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (Card Catalogue)</strong></td>
<td><strong>28.85</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk (February and March)</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs for typewriter</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (Continental Congress)</strong></td>
<td><strong>$102.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ushers and door keepers</td>
<td>44.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of Columbia Theater</td>
<td>700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decorating theater</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery, etc.</td>
<td>28.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabs and music</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowers</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badges</td>
<td>53.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programmes</td>
<td>41.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engrossing resolutions of Sixth Congress</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* $100.00 of this amount should be charged to Acting Curator—Miss Young.
OFFICIAL.

Official reader, ........................... 50 00
Extra clerical service, .................... 10 00

Postage for State Regents.

New Hampshire, ........................ $9 20
Ohio, ........................................ 5 80
New Jersey, ................................ 5 00
Kentucky, ................................... 5 00
Maryland, .................................... 5 00
South Carolina, ............................ 5 00
Missouri, ..................................... 5 00
Maine, ......................................... 4 50
Virginia, ....................................... 3 00
Delaware, ...................................... 5 00
Ohio, .......................................... 5 00

Total ....................................... 969 35

General Office Expenses.

Office rent, ................................ $125 00
Printing, ..................................... 22 70
Report of the Committee on Revision of
the Constitution, Constitutions and
Cards, &c., .................................. 30 50
Curator, ....................................... 10 00
Hire of Chairs, .............................. 2 00
Congressional Library fees, .............. 6 00
Magazine Account, .......................... $468 06
Statute Books, .............................. 45 00
Permanant fund—Continental Hall, ........ 1,223 00
Charters and life members, .............. 235 00
Rosettes, .................................... 81 60
Spoons, ...................................... 34 18
Pins, .......................................... 162 00
Plaques, ..................................... 82 60

Total ...................................... 1,962 20

April 1, 1897, balance cash on hand: ....... $5,645 01

Total ...................................... $14,786 2 9

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand February 23, ............ $3,855 18
Fees and dues, ............................. $8,510 00
Charters and life members, .............. 235 00
Continental Hall, ........................... 1,223 00
Expenses (blanks, stationery, &c.), ...... 21 39
Rosettes, ................................... 81 60
Directory, .......................... 13 50
Ribbon, ................................ 28 11
Spoons, ................................ 34 18
Lineage, 1, 2, 3, ......................... 90 00
Pins, .................................. 162 00
Plaques, ................................ 82 60
Statute books, ......................... 7 75
Magazine, ................................ 441 98

................................. 10,931 11

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expense account, ...................... $3,313 57
Magazine account, ...................... 468 06
Statute books, ......................... 45 00
Permanent Fund—Continental Hall,
   Continental Hall, .................... 912 00
   Charters and life members, .......... 235 00
   Rosettes, ................................ 81 60
   Spoons, ................................ 34 18
   Pins, .................................. 162 00
   Plaques, ................................ 82 60
Balance on hand, ................. 9,141 28

................................. 14,786 29

ASSETS.

Received from former treasurer, bonds, notes, &c, $18,472 42
   Continental Hall, .................... $1,223 00
   Charters and life members, .......... 235 00
   Rosettes, ................................ 81 60
   Spoons, ................................ 34 18
   Pins, .................................. 162 00
   Plaques, ................................ 82 60

Current Fund—balance National Metro. Bank, 9,141 28

Life Members.

Mrs. James S. Peck, Milwaukee, .......... $12 50
Mrs. Elizabeth H. Ross, Chicago, ....... 12 50
Miss Elizabeth G. Ross, Chicago, ....... 12 50
Mrs. Harry Wallerstein, W. Ellery Chapter, 12 50
Miss Caroline Moses, Columbia, S. C. .... 12 50
Miss Mary S. Lucket, Campbell, .......... 12 50
Mrs. Richard H. Greene, Knickerbocker, .. 12 50
Miss Edna M. Greene, Kickerbocker, ...... 12 50.
OFFICIAL.

Mrs. Thomas Maddock, New York City, ... 12.50
Mrs. Annie J. Woodin, Wyoming Valley, ... 12.50
Miss M. B. P. Garnett, Buff and Blue, ... 12.50
Mrs. Annie P. Howland, Chicago, ... 12.50
Mrs. Sibley and Mrs. Rodgers, Irondequoit, ... 25.00

$175.00

SARAH HILLIARD HATCH,
Treasurer General, D. A. R.

ERRATA.

In the April number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, page 539, before the paragraph beginning: "The following resolution was offered by Mrs. Dickins," insert the following:

"Mrs. Dickins moved that the action of the Board closing the Treasurer General's books on the 15th instant be rescinded for the convenience of the Auditing Committee." Carried.

And at the conclusion of the same paragraph, ending "Resolved, That the books be closed on the 8th, ready the 12th for the expert, and submitted to the Auditing Committee on the 17th of the present month," insert the following:

Miss Miller moved: "That the expert employed by the President General be requested merely to audit the books of the Treasurer General." Carried.

At a meeting of the Committee on Printing held March 23, at 902 F street, N. W., the committee found that McGill & Wallace were the lowest bidders on the printing of the 20,000 constitutions, and it recommends said firm be employed to do said printing.