In May, 1643, commissioners from four colonies met in Boston and signed articles of confederation, under the name of "The United Colonies of New England." These articles called for the yearly meeting of two delegates from each colony, to confer on all matters which were for the general good. This is considered the starting point of our National Congress. The first call for a General Congress of the colonies came from Massachusetts. Indians and French Canadians were plundering the villages, and it was proposed to organize an armed force for defense. Commissioners from five colonies responded to this call, meeting in New York May 1, 1690, agreeing to raise 855 men to repel the invaders. Thereafter colonies held congresses whenever arrangements were to be made for protection. On June 19, 1754, a Congress was held at Albany to make treaties with Indians and center upon the question of a Colonial Union for protection and defense in case of war with French Canadians. Twenty-five delegates were there, among them Benjamin Franklin. This Congress lasted three months, when the proposed union of the colonies was declared "absolutely necessary." However, the plans considered were rejected alike by colonial legislation and British Parliament, so the first attempt to form a Federal Union failed.

The passing of the Stamp Act produced the greatest indignation, and when James Otis, of Massachusetts, called for a congress of delegates from all the colonies to meet in New York "to consult together on present circumstances of the colonies," twenty-seven delegates responded to the call, and on October 7, 1765, was formed what is generally known as the "Stamp Act
Congress. This was the first congress ever convened by the people of America, the assembling of the others having been by "royal authority." The confused, disturbed state of the colonies will be remembered—the renowned "Tea Party," and closing of the port of Boston—the people realizing the gravity of the situation, asked from Massachusetts to Georgia what was to be done. After earnest consideration, Virginia, New York, and Rhode Island proposed a great Continental Congress, all the colonies sending delegates, to meet at some prominent city and determine what was best to do. The colonies accepted this proposition, and it was left for Massachusetts to decide the time and place. Samuel Adams introduced a resolution in the Massachusetts Legislature, then sitting, appointing a Continental Congress to meet in Philadelphia September 11, 1774. This was passed before the King's officials could "dissolve the body." This Congress, with Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, its president, convened at Carpenter's Hall September 5, with fifty-six members. It may be interesting to remember that Philadelphia in 1774 had about 20,000 inhabitants, a dozen churches, 300 shops, and one theatre, where plays began at 6 o'clock in the evening.

The presidents of Congress were the chief executors of the nation, and were respected as such. The Government provided fine houses for them wherever Congress met, and some drew as much as $17,000 a year, while none kept house on less than about $10,000. The second session of Congress met May 10th, 1775, in Independence Hall. During the summer and autumn of 1776 stirring events quickly followed each other. The battle of Long Island had been fought, Forts Lee and Washington had fallen, General Washington retreating with his troops through New Jersey, and the large British army was advancing on Philadelphia. Congress, frightened at the approach of the British and Hessians, simply waiting the freezing of the Delaware to march into Philadelphia, fled to Baltimore on September 12. They reopened their session on the 20th, meeting in a large brick building, standing on Baltimore, Sharp, and Liberty streets, returning to Philadelphia early in March.

Gloom and despair were on every side, and this session of Congress was one of the busiest during the war. From 1776 to
1781 Congress was almost constantly in session, with only an occasional recess, the necessities of the hour requiring it to keep together for immediate action. On the approach of General Howe toward the Schuylkill, after his victory at Brandywine, the alarmed Congress, then in session at Philadelphia, adjourned to Lancaster, where they assembled September 27, 1777. After a session of a few hours, they crossed the Susquehanna to York, remaining until the following summer, when the British withdrew from Philadelphia. It will be noticed that from December 20, 1776, to July 2, 1778, the sessions of Congress were held in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Lancaster, and York, returning to Philadelphia on July 2, these moves being necessary to avoid capture.

Congress continued to meet at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, until 1783, when its session was disturbed by three hundred Continental troops of the Pennsylvania Line, who on June 21 marched to the State House, surrounded it, placed guards at the door, and violently demanded that within twenty minutes action for redress of grievances should be taken, or an enraged soldiery be let in upon them. Congress, we are told, "was firm, declared that body had been grossly insulted, and resolved to meet at Princeton, New Jersey," where the members assembled on the 25th. General Washington at once sent General Robert Howe with fifteen hundred men, who soon quelled the disturbance.

In November, 1783, Congress moved to Annapolis, holding sessions in the old Maryland State House. It will be recalled to mind that it was here General Washington returned his commission as commander-in-chief of the army, after that touching farewell to his officers in New York on December 4.

After meeting for one year at Annapolis, we find the fugitive Congress in November, 1784, removed to Trenton, New Jersey. The stay here was short, for in January, 1785, Congress assembled in the old City Hall of New York, where it remained four years.

On July 9, 1790, Congress passed an act establishing a fixed seat for the Federal Government, to be provided by the President, which was to be a "district of territory ten miles square." It was later decided that on the first Monday in December,
1790, the seat of government should be removed from New York to Philadelphia, to remain until transferred to the Potomac district. This was done hoping that by giving the capital to Philadelphia for ten years, and to Georgetown permanently, the bitter feeling might be calmed; for the selection of a location for the Federal City had caused most unhappy disputes. People at the North wished it this side of the Delaware River, to keep it under northern influence. Southern people felt it must be south of the Potomac. A compromise was finally made, each side yielding a point, and Washington was built on the banks of the Potomac. Here in the summer of 1800 our wandering Congress found a final resting place; and the unfinished, straggling settlement of that time has grown into one of the most beautiful cities of the world—a capital of which any country might be proud.

M. A. Munson.

SNAP PICTURES OF PUBLIC MEN—DANIEL WEBSTER.

The last home of Daniel Webster in Washington was on Louisiana avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and is now known as the Webster Law building. It was those of his friends who possessed the open sesame to his fireside who know the better part of Daniel Webster.

It is not upon his public life that we shall mostly dwell; that is already well known. Mr. Webster has written his own biography. We know what share he had in the moulding and shaping of public opinion. We appreciate his influence upon the history of this country. That is already stereotyped upon the hearts of his countrymen. No one who has ever seen Mr. Webster will need any aid to memory to recall his personal appearance. His commanding figure, large head, broad chest, penetrating eyes, deep-set and enkindled by glowing thoughts, can never be forgotten. He was a king among men.

This old home was the place where his friends learned the depth of his friendship, his kindness of heart, his sweetness of temper. Men like Edward Everett, Rufus Choate, William
Wirt, John Marshall, Mr. Seaton and scores more, learned here of the pathetic and humorous side in his home life.

No one need question but that the great statesman, orator, and diplomat had also a sentimental side to his life.

When he was a young lawyer he met in Portsmouth, Grace Fletcher, who afterwards became his wife. He was a frequent visitor at her house. One evening he had been assisting her in untying skeins of silk, when he suddenly stopped, and looking up into her face, said, "Grace, we have been engaged in untying knots! let us see if we cannot tie a knot which will not untie for a lifetime." He then took a piece of tape and partly tied a knot of peculiar style, and passed it to her to finish. This was the proposal and ratification of their engagement. After his death a little box was found among his belongings, upon which was written with his own hand, "Precious documents." When opened there were disclosed the early letters of his courtship and the piece of tape; the knot had never been untied.

When we recall many incidents of his boyhood's life, the grand consummation of his manhood, and the close of his illustrious career, we say Daniel Webster was born a genius. His mind like the rough, rugged New Hampshire mountains that surrounded his birthplace, was fashioned in a giant mould.

The fires of the Revolution were smothered under the furrows turned by the plowshares of peace. The breath of liberty had driven back to old England's shores the wrecks of power, wealth and glory. Out of all the discord, bold and heroic thought was weaving that mighty prodigy of wisdom, the grand charter of American liberty, the Constitution! About this time the boy, Webster, chanced to be sent to a neighboring store. He there found a curiosity, or what was such to him.

It was a pocket handkerchief, covered over with something printed in good fair type. All the money he had in the world was twenty-five cents, and that was exactly the price of the rare specimen of literature. Of course the bookish boy bought it and took it home. That evening, until very late, he sat by the large fireplace in the presence of his father and mother, perusing and reperusing, studying and committing to memory the remarkable treasure thus obtained.

Who can reveal the impressions and results of that memor-
able night? What Munkacsy or Millet will picture the event? It was Daniel Webster reading for the first time the Constitution of the United States.

It was during the month of November, 1812, after war was declared with England by President Monroe, that Daniel Webster first allowed his name to be brought forward as a candidate for office. There seemed to be a crisis in the country, and he yielded to his country’s demands.

This election brought him the first time to Congress. His trip here he often related and pictured as no other man could. He would tell how he lumbered along at the rate of four miles an hour in an old mail-coach from Portsmouth to Boston; from Boston over to Hartford he worked his passage round by land, a long and weary way; then to New Haven and on to New York City; and how he progressed, day after day, through the State of New Jersey; and of his speculations with Governor Stockton as to the practicability of some day making the trip by water. How he entered Philadelphia in a big wagon, and thence to Baltimore; and from Baltimore to Washington through many perils; and how, after nearly two weeks of laborious travel, he found himself on the twenty-fourth of May, at the seat of government, in no plight to stand before the assembled wisdom of the nation.

Daniel Webster and Henry Clay were political and oratorical rivals. For twenty-five years these men contended for the leadership of the Whig party and for its preference for the Presidency. They served side by side in the House and in the Senate, each in turn occupying the office of Secretary of State. They died within a few months of each other.

The personal relations between Mr. Webster and Mr. Calhoun were of the pleasantest and friendliest character.

A touching incident occurred between these men at the time Mr. Webster made his famous seventh of March speech, in which he abandoned the Wilmot proviso and justified the Fugitive Slave law, for which he received much adverse criticism.

The venerable South Carolina Senator was very ill in his room at the old Capitol building. Mr. Webster had called upon him a few days previous. The coming speech was alluded to. Mr. Calhoun expressed a wish to hear it. Mr. Webster replied that
he hoped Mr. Calhoun would be able to get to the Senate. Mr.
Calhoun shook his head sadly, and remarked that he feared that
he should never again leave the sick room. Mr. Webster parted
from him, fully impressed that his days were numbered. Mr.
Webster had not been speaking long when a tall, gaunt figure,
wrapped in a long black cloak, with deep, cavernous black eyes
and a thick mass of snow white hair brushed back from the
large brow and falling to the shoulders, advanced with slow and
feeble steps through the lobby behind the Vice-President's
chair; and then, aided by one of the Senators, approached and
sank into a chair on the opposite side of the chamber. Mr. Web-
ster's face was turned from him, so that he did not see the al-
most apparition enter. In the course of his speech he alluded
to something Mr. Calhoun had once said in debate as "the ut-
terance of the distinguished and venerable Senator from South
Carolina, who, I deeply regret, is prevented by serious illness
from being in his seat to-day."

Mr. Calhoun moved restlessly in his chair, his head and body
bent eagerly forward, and he made a great effort to rise and
interrupt the orator. He sank back, evidently exhausted, and
Mr. Webster, all unconscious of his presence, kept on with the
majestic flow of Websterian eloquence. Presently he had oc-
casion to refer to Mr. Calhoun agin, as "the eminent Senator
from South Carolina whom we all regret so much to miss from
such a cause from his seat to-day."

Mr. Calhoun again grew restless, his hands nervously
grasped the chair, his black eyes grew fiercer in their eagerness,
he half rose from his seat and in his old voice exclaimed, "The
Senator from South Carolina is in his seat."

Mr. Webster turned towards him with a startled look, and
when he saw that his friend had actually arisen from a bed of
death to creep to the Capitol in his weakness, to hear his speech,
he for a time was too much overcome to proceed with his argu-
ment. He acknowledged the touching compliment by a bow,
and with a sad smile on his face proceeded with his speech.

But a few days more and Calhoun lay dead in state within
those walls! Political and party prejudices often bring sad es-
trangements among men, but let the finger of Providence be
laid upon a man, and how soon these prejudices fade into thin air and the better part of true manhood comes to the surface!

Mr. Webster and Mr. Benton were hardly on speaking terms for many years. They would pass in and out of the same door without recognizing each other with a bow. There existed no social relations between them; but at the time of the gun explosion on board the "Princeton," during Mr. Tyler's administration, Mr. Benton was on board and Mr. Webster has left on record this interview:

"Mr. Benton related to me with tears this incident: He said he was standing near the gun in the very best position to see the experiment. The deck of the steamer was crowded, and, in the scramble for places to witness the discharge of the gun, his position was perhaps the most favorable one on the deck. Suddenly he felt a hand laid upon his shoulder and turned. Some one wished to speak to him and he was elbowed out of his place and another person took it, very much to his annoyance. The person who exchanged places with him was ex-Governor Gilmer, of Virginia, then Secretary of the Navy. Just at that instant the gun was fired and the explosion took place. Governor Gilmer was instantly killed; several others also were killed. Colonel Benton, in relating the circumstance, said: 'It seemed to me, Mr. Webster, as if that touch on my shoulder was the hand of the Almighty stretched down there, drawing me away from what otherwise would have been instantaneous death. I was only prostrated on the deck and recovered in a short time. That one circumstance has changed the whole current of my thoughts and life. I feel that I am a different man, and I want in the first place to be at peace with all those with whom I have been so sharply at variance. And so I have come to you. Let us bury the hatchet, Mr. Webster.' 'Nothing,' replied I, 'could be more in accordance with my own feelings.' We shook hands and agreed to let the past be past. From that time our intercourse was pleasant and cordial. After this, there was no person in the Senate of the United States of whom I could ask a favor, any reasonable or proper thing, with more assurance of its being gratified."

There can be no doubt, that the nomination of General Scott at the Whig convention in Baltimore, was a bitter disappoint-
ment to Mr. Webster, but his midnight speech after the con-
vention, when his friends called upon him, gave no sound of his
disquietude.

Mr. Boutwell in "The Lawyer, the Statesman and the Sol-
dier," says: "He was then impaired seriously in health, and in
spirits he was broken completely. His speech is worthy of no-
tice as a singularly graceful effort and as the last brilliant spark
of his expiring genius.

"I thank you, fellow-citizens, for your friendly and respect-
ful call. I am very glad to see you. Some of you have been en-
gaged in an arduous public duty at Baltimore, the object of
your meeting being the selection of a fit person to be supported
for the office of President of the United States. Others of you
take an interest in the result of the deliberations of that assem-
by of Whigs. It so happened that my name among others was
presented on that occasion. Another candidate, however, was
preferred.

"I have only to say, gentlemen, that the convention did, I
doubt not, what it thought best and exercised its discretion in
the important matter committed to it. The result has caused me
no personal feeling whatever, nor any change of conduct or
purpose.

"What I have been I am, in principle and character; and
what I am, I hope to continue to be.

"Circumstances or opponents may triumph over my for-
tunes, but they will not triumph over my temper or my self-
respect.

"Gentlemen, this is a serene and beautiful night. Ten thou-
sand thousand of the lights of heaven illuminate the firmament.
They rule the night. A few hours hence their glory will be
extinguished.

'Ye stars that glitter in the skies,
And gaily dance before my eyes,
What are ye when the sun shall rise?'

"Gentlemen, there is not one among you who will sleep bet-
ter to-night than I shall. If I wake I shall learn the hour from
the constellations, and I shall rise in the morning, God willing,
with the lark; and though the lark is a better songster than I
am, yet he will not leave the dew and the daisies, and spring up-
ward to greet the purpling east with a more jocund spirit than I possess. Gentlemen, I again repeat my thanks for this mark of your respect, and commend you to the enjoyment of a quiet and satisfactory repose. May God bless you all.'"

Mr. Boutwell adds, "His career as a politician was ended. He returned to Massachusetts, broken in spirit, if not altogether crushed.

"In the case of Mr. Webster, death did not destroy nor even qualify the physical marks of his intellectual greatness. When he lay in his coffin under the elms at Mansfield his form appeared as majestic as when he stood on the rostrum in Faneuil Hall.

"His brow was massive, his eyes were large, deep-sunken and surrounded by a dark circle. His face was emaciated, but the engraved lines of toil and care remained. He seemed a giant in repose."

MARY SMITH LOCKWOOD.

INCIDENTS IN THE PIONEER LIFE OF MRS. PHILIP CHURCH, DAUGHTER OF COL. WALTER STEWART, OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY.

BY HER GRANDDAUGHTER, MISS ANGELICA CHURCH.

"The old order changeth, giving place to new."

Thus it was said by one of the greatest of English poets, and if this is felt to be true amid the conservatism and gradual changes of the Old World, how much more strongly must we of the New World feel it, where, in the comparatively short period of a century, "the wilderness" has been made "to blossom as the rose," the forests levelled to make place for crowded cities, the continent overrun with wonderfully rapid means of transportation, as "the pent up stream of life" from other lands rushes westward in the mighty march of civilization.

In the cataract-like haste of this our day and time, when we pause to look back upon the infancy of our country, the contrast is startling, and we hardly can believe it is the same. It had so short a childhood, and grew so rapidly that we wonder
it did not outgrow its strength. But the echoes of its early events and experiences come to us with an ever deepening interest "tinging the sober twilight of the present with color of romance," and calling upon us not to forget "the noble men (and women) their names remembered or forgotten, who first explored through perils manifold, the seas, lakes, rivers, mountains, and forests of this New World," and those who, later, "pledged their sacred honor," and gladly hazard their lives to preserve for her a free and honorable place amid the nations of the earth.

Among the episodes of chiefest interest in the history of the settlement of our country, are those of the intercourse between the white men and the Indian tribes, though in most cases it brands the former with a stain of lasting dishonor. Upon the treatment of the Indians by the people of our land we need not dwell. Whatever they may have become in the West through evil communications of their conquerors, or however cruel they may have been originally in their savage state, the Seneca Tribe, one of the Iroquois or Six Nations, who found their habitations in the primeval forests of Western New York, as far as their relations with my family were concerned, proved themselves to be loyal and friendly always. They were the playmates of my father and aunts and uncles, calling them by Indian names, teaching them various rude arts, the following of trails, and the secrets of the forest.

I have been requested by our Regent, and it is my pleasure to-day to give you a little account of the early experiences in this part of the country where we are now assembled, of "one not farther off in blood from me than" grandmother, whose name is well known to you all, and whom I believe several of you knew personally, which I never did. She is well known to me, however, by family traditions and portraits still in our possession, which have taught us to look upon her as a type of true Christian womanhood, and as a lady of mingled graciousness and dignity.

The following account of her first coming as a fair young bride to Western New York and her intercourse with the Indians, has been sent to me recently from my aunt in England, the youngest and only surviving of my grandmother's daughters.
Annie Matilda Stewart was born of Irish parentage in Londonderry, Ireland, on July 22, 1786, and was baptized in the Earl of Bristol's Chapel. She came to this country with her parents as an infant in a sailing vessel, and while on board was seized with a severe attack of measles. A sailor passenger on board took a great fancy to her and would walk up and down the deck with her, till she would not be quiet with any one else. Upon arriving in America her parents made their home in Philadelphia, where she was brought up, confirmed by Bishop White, who also admitted her to her first communion, and by whom she was married to Philip Church on February 4, 1805.

After their marriage the young couple made a pioneer journey to Belvidere, coming as far as Bath by coach and traveling the rest of the way on horseback. Stopping for the night at a little hotel in Hornellsville, then the only house there, my grandmother found upon talking to the landlord that he was the Mr. Hornell who years before had carried her about on the ship, her mother having told her about him, and he remembered all the circumstances of the voyage and her parents and herself.

We can picture what a cheering coincidence this must have been to the young bride about to enter the strange and untried wilderness where lay her future home. When she left Bath she must have felt she was bidding farewell to civilization, for Belvidere, whither she and her husband were bound, lay deep in the illimitable forests, forty miles from Bath where was the nearest postoffice and doctor. (I remember often having seen old family letters whereon the inscription reads "Mrs. Philip Church, Angelica, near Bath, U. S. A.," for this village was settled and named before Belvidere.) The whole scene, as we look back upon it, seems a romantic and striking illustration of Tennyson's graceful lines upon the departure of "The Sleeping Beauty" with the "Fairy Prince."

"And on her lover's arm she leant
    And round her waist she felt it fold,
    And far across the hills they went
    In that new world which is the old.
Across the hills and far away,
    Beyond their utmost purple rim,
    And deep into the dying day,
The happy princess followed him."
In such a journey as that, however, all is not romance! The next day, accompanied by Mr. Robert Morris, they proceeded on their way along the narrow bridle path, for there was no road, and when within five miles of their destination her horse catching his foot in the root of a tree, fell and threw her from the saddle. Very weary and exhausted, this overcame her and she burst into tears, and she used to say she never should forget the expression of sympathy on the faces of the two gentlemen as they helped her up, Mr. Morris administering a restorative from his flask, saying, "This is too great a trial for a young lady of nineteen." This remark roused her pride, and she mounted her horse with smiles instead of tears and the little party rode on till they finally reached the "White House," which had been built to receive them. There they had to sleep on straw beds on the floor, the pack horses with the bedsteads not having arrived, and the rats from the forests running about them rather disturbed their slumbers, while many a night afterwards their nightly serenade was the chorus of wild wolves which found their haunts in the solitudes of those wooded hills. A good Quaker cook had preceded my grandparents from Philadelphia, and a flock of sheep together with plenty of fish and game furnished them with sufficient food during their stay, for they did not at that time intend to make the place their home, having come only to open the settlement of the tract of land, and they returned to New York for the birth of their eldest child, Angelica, on February 4, 1806, and this day was always kept in the family as the double festival of their wedding and her birthday.

In the spring of the year the parents of my grandfather determined to go and pass the summer with their son and daughter-in-law at the "White House," which was, by the way, the first house built in Allegany County. By this time a rough road for carts had been cut through the forest, but they all still mounted their horses to ride over, and they sent on before them a French cook and several maids with provisions, groceries and wines. This cook must have been especially made for such an experience, for it is told of him that instead of being distressed he was delighted with the opportunity of catching his own fish and killing his own game, and having a whole sheep to cook.
Under such pleasing domestic circumstances we are not surprised to hear that the life proved so attractive to my grandfather’s parents that they commenced to build as a summer residence for themselves the present Belvidere house, making the brick and finding the stone on the place, and sawing the timber in a pit by hand, importing the workmen from New York and Albany.

But, alas, the failure of my great-grandfather through the French spoliation claims changed all that, and after the hot contest for the gold plate (now in possession of the Lenox family in New York) was ended, my grandparents were obliged to settle down on their landed estate and make the wilderness their future home. So “man proposes and God disposes.”

In the year 1812, my grandfather went to England to receive a government appointment promised him by Charles James Fox, but Mr. Fox died before my grandfather reached England, so that was not possible. He remained in England during all the War of 1812, for he could not get home while it lasted and until peace was declared, neither could he get money from home, and his family have heard him describe the utter wretchedness of his feelings at finding himself in London far away from those he loved and without money. He was able, however, to borrow some from a friend and to sell a farm in Suffolk which had been left to him as a legacy by his aunt, Matilda Church, Mrs. Panther. It was during his absence that the present Belvidere house was completed. My grandmother and her sister, Miss Stewart, were sitting on the piazza in front of the house one hot morning in June, with not sufficient breeze to stir even a leaf, when they saw coming up the drive in single file three Indians and two squaws in full Indian costume of blankets wrapped about them, leggings and moccasins of deer skin embroidered with beads and the squaws carrying their papooses on their backs. It was an Indian’s custom to walk into your house without knocking as if it was his own, so they walked up the steps, stood before the ladies, and one of them taking from his side a big knife from its leathern case, made divers gyrations with it as if cutting something. The ladies’ hearts were sinking not a little, but my grandmother motioned them into the dining room, where the breakfast table was set
and on it a loaf of bread which the Indian seized and made motions as if cutting and eating it. She understood and taking the loaf from the table gave it to him and sent for one for each of the men, which exhausted the supply. The piano was open and my grandmother suggested to her sister to play for them. They had never heard one and looked at each other while she was playing and laughed and contrary to their usual custom showed great pleasure, and when she left it, went and touched it themselves and laughed audibly; a very rare thing for an Indian to do, so indeed it proved that “Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast.” Then they departed as silently as they came, with no adieux and carrying their loaves under their arms, it need hardly be said, to the great relief of their hostesses! From that time they often came for “Aqua” (bread) and “Quish Quish” (pork) which was always given, filling the bags they brought and at the maize (corn) harvest they came regularly even till my youngest aunt was grown up, put up their evergreen covered shanties under some large trees, made fires in the evening in the corn fields, where they would roast the ears of maize and eat them to their heart’s content, and moved to other quarters when the corn was gathered in. They never stole anything nor begged; but asked for what they wanted as a feudal claim, a right to the produce of the land that once was theirs, and my grandfather never allowed them to be refused anything or to be molested in their temporary homes. My father and aunts and uncles used to spend hours in these “camps,” as they called their leafy bowers, and the young children would teach them to make baskets and cut out figures on potatoes to be smeared with indigo and stamped on the baskets, laughing merrily whenever they made mistakes, and my youngest aunt tells me that when she tried to chop sticks with a hatchet they would be convulsed with amusement.

There were two chiefs who always came, Shongo, a war chief, and Hudson. The former had no wife or she was dead, but Hudson had a wife and children, and there was an Indian called Canascroga, and the Canascroga squaw was my aunt Elizabeth’s “Gochee” or special friend, and her papoose my aunt’s particular playmate. Even now she can remember her pretty gipsy-like face and how Canascroga tried to teach my
aunt basket making, and bead embroidery, and the cutting of potato stamps, in which latter art she excelled, fashioning figures grotesque enough to suit a savage. She remembers equally well, (though now past her threescore years and ten) many of their customs, and how, in addition to several words of their language they taught her to count their limited number of ten on their fingers, to be repeated again and again if a higher number was to be expressed.

In the midst of their camp was always hung a big gipsy three-legged kettle, on a wooden crane over a continual fire, which was always full of a white greasy looking mixture with various floating pieces. These they took out with a long, curious wooden fork whenever they were hungry. Plates did not form a part of their camp utensils, but they used cups of different sizes cut out of large and small squashes. The costume of the Indian is well-known to all who have read the various works of prose and poetry in which this interesting race so prominently figure, and we may feel a natural curiosity as did my aunt, to know where the squaws could have got the artistic and skillfully made ornaments of silver they used to wear sewn on the fronts of their calico short gowns, in the shapes of circles and triangles, and triangles and circles with the centers filled with some device. Possibly they might have been medals of distinction.

When the Indians were removed from the Caneadea Reservation to the Allegany Reservation, the Chief Hudson presented my Aunt Elizabeth, as they were leaving their yearly encampment at Belvidere, one afternoon when she was in the camp, with the pipe he was smoking and told her that it was a stone carved by Shongo, the war chief, in a likeness of himself and which he had always smoked. She has the pipe now in her home in England, but has lost the hollow willow wood stem that was originally a part of it. When Hudson was dying he requested his wife to bring my aunt the pipe he had smoked since, and she walked the long distance and gave it to her with the message, and my aunt has both the pipes. She was never adopted formally by the Indians, but they gave her the name of "Teonwishtau," which they interpreted "done on purpose," and acted it out in pantomime. An Indian picked up a dead
The Ancestry of George Washington,
branch and drew it after him a long way, looking furtively behind and said "done on purpose." My grandfather, Philip Church, they had a great respect for, because he could beat them at running, and they called him "Chinewany," The Great Chief. My Aunt Angelica they named "Augeguuaqua" or Bright Eyes, and a friend of the family "Sedestia," The Morning Star, but they adopted only my grandmother, the circumstances of whose adoption are as follows: In the year 1812 during my grandfather's absence and the war with England, the Indians came to Belvidere and asked my grandmother and her sister to attend their New Year feast, which invitation she determined it would be politic to accept. So on the eve of the New Year she had a large lumber sleigh filled with barrels of pork and flour, bundles of blankets, and a quantity of glass beads of all colors, and colored ribbons. Her coachman was a negro 6 feet 2 inches, "Big Jim," as he was called, having for his livery a blue coat with large brass buttons.

When they arrived at Caneadea, the nearest Indian village, about twelve miles from Belvidere, they found a wigwam cleaned out, some straw in one corner covered over with hemlock boughs very thickly, a buffalo robe thrown over it, and another buffalo robe to cover them, a fire-place dug out of the ground at one end and a seat made all around it by the earth, upon which they could sit and their feet be on a level with the fire, where huge green logs were heaped so as to last all night.

The ladies had taken their own food with them cooked, so everything promised to be as comfortable as possible for them, had not their minds been filled with a certain amount of apprehension in regard to the conduct and mode of entertainment by their strange hosts. So when my grandmother and great-aunt had laid down all dressed on their evergreen couch, they called in Big Jim to sit by the fire and keep watch. Of course, like a negro he was soon fast asleep, but they never closed their eyes.

The night wore slowly on, and the light from the great fire illuminated the wigwam, and as midnight drew near my grandmother saw the canvas of the tent slowly pushed aside, and an Indian walked stealthily in and straight up to Big Jim. Her
heart was in her mouth for she expected to see him scalped, but
the Indian only leaned over him, touched the brass buttons and
looked well at them, and in a few moments, which to her seemed
ages, he departed as stealthily as he had come, and she knew
that it was the bright buttons that had attracted him to the wig-
wam, and no evil intent, but, it is needless to add, that Big Jim
was the only one in the wigwam who slept that night.

The next day the war chief took her out into an open space,
where, on a high kind of gallows hung a spotlessly white dog
decorated with white ribbons. She was placed in a seat before
it, while the Indians, in full dress, joined hands and danced
round it, uttering a low guttural wail, then the squaws in full
dress did the same. Then the war chief Shongo brought his
daughter and an interpreter, and told her that they were going
to make her a squaw of “The Seneca Tribe” and adopt her as a
daughter, and that his daughter was to take her name and be
her “Gochee” or friend and they would give my grandmother
the name of “Yenunkeawa,” or “The Head of the City,” and
told her if the British soldiers came near or molested her in any
way to let her Gochee or friend know and the Indians would
at once come to her rescue and defend her. Then the dog was
taken down and burnt, a religious rite for the New Year.
After having distributed to them the contents of her sleigh, she
returned home feeling quite sure of their sincerity in their
promises of protection. Her belief in them was fully justified,
for they were faithful unto the end to her. When, under com-
mand of Commodore Perry the gallant and decisive battle of
Lake Erie was fought in September, 1813, the Indians became
aware of it through their wonderfully developed sense of hear-
ing. Placing their ears to the ground they were able to distin-
guish by means of vibration sounds from great distances which
no white man could hear, and the far off boom of cannon on the
lake was audible to them though many miles inland in their for-
est dwellings.

Knowing that my grandfather was absent in England at that
time and that the daughter of their adoption was alone and un-
protected, the chief and his warriors, in full battle array, has-
tened to Belvidere, where they explained to my grandmother
that “Indians hear big guns shooting away off on great water.
Chinewany, the great chief (my grandfather) not here, Indians come to protect Yenunkeawa from British soldiers." Whereupon they stood on guard all around the house and were kept informed by fleet footed runners from the shores of Lake Erie how the battle progressed, and there remained until they felt sure no further danger threatened Yenunkeawa and her family.

About the year 1850, my grandmother had a very severe illness, which confined her to her bed most of the winter, and at last when she became convalescent, and was able to be placed upon the sofa in the drawing room. One morning as she lay there, her daughter Elizabeth sitting beside her reading aloud, the door opened and in walked the chief, an interpreter, two Indians and four squaws. They helped themselves to chairs in a semi-circle before her sofa, then the chief arose and spoke in the Indian tongue for a moment or two, the interpreter standing beside him, and at a pause the interpreter would begin. "He say—Indians very sorry paleface so sick, come to tell Yenunkeawa so, she is their Gochee, they her Gochee, they hope the Great Spirit will cure her, and when the ice melts, and the rivers flow, and the flowers come Yenunkewa will be well." This and much more which my aunt cannot now remember, and the squaws would bow their heads and utter a guttural assent sounding like "Yah, Yah." She was so taken up with the stately gestures of the Chief Shongo and the musical flow of his language, that she lost the matter of the speech, which lasted with the interpretation nearly twenty minutes. Then each of her visitors came up and looked at my grandmother, and she smiled at each (she never knew them to shake hands) and they departed in their customary silent way. In the spring she grew worse and was only able to lie on the couch in her bedroom, and one afternoon her Gochee came noiselessly into her bedroom alone, looked at her, knelt down before her, and laying one hand on her arm, raised the other to heaven and said "The Great Spirit come to her," with a few more words in Indian, and rising, walked quietly away. It was really full of solemnity as if commending her soul to God. This strangely beautiful interview was her last with her faithful friends the Indians, though she lived for a few years afterwards. "The Great Spirit" has indeed come to them all since then, and with the old generation has passed the early romance. The bodies of In-
diains and whites alike were laid to rest in their wilderness home, which they would not recognize now transformed into this smiling, cultivated landscape that has taken the place of the virgin forest.

But we need not stand by their graves to remember those pioneers, whose simple courage and perseverance have made our country what it is, for their memory lives on in our hearts and in our history. Well may we be proud of such and hold their names in veneration, not because of any position or distinction of worldly fame, but because of what they did of which now we reap the benefits, and because of what they were, from which we may take example. If we wish to imitate them let us do so in their character, for that alone will last through eternity, when history shall have fulfilled its mission, and positions and preferments shall be seen in their real relations and worldly estates and honors shall have vanished forever more away.

We find, in their lives, what made them truly great was their simplicity, their Christian courtesy to all men of whatever rank or station, their high sense of honor, their spirit of reverence. Do we find these woefully lacking in the youth of our day? Perhaps then the Daughters of the American Revolution may be set to serve a patriotic purpose, while influencing the young to appropriate all that is good and excellent in their time (for we have no reason to say "the former days are better than these," not allowing them to forget and urging them to imitate whatever of righteousness, of grace and of glory have decked the deeds and lives of the generations that have gone before. And for ourselves, shall we be proud of our descent? Nay, thankful rather, for no merit of our own has placed us where we are. It concerns us so to live in our generation that those that are to come may be able to look back upon and up to us, even as we to those whose memory we delight to honor, for there is a profound meaning in the old French motto "Noblesse Oblige," which is more often acknowledged than put into practice.

All advantages create obligations and with every additional privilege comes an additional responsibility, so Daughters of the American Revolution, as we stand here to-day "the heirs of all the ages, in the foremost files of time," let us remember that "of those to whom much is given shall much be required."
FORT ANNE AT ANnapolis royal—an impression of French Arcadia.

To-day Fort Anne at Annapolis Royal on the Annapolis Basin of Nova Scotia is a grass-grown enclosure and moat, with a small barracks, an old powder magazine and an underground guard house. The rest of the great fortress has ceased to be more than a picturesque earthwork, a monument of that fierce struggle of a century when Annapolis Royal was the bitterly fought for prize of the French and English.

A gusty afternoon in early September, when a south breeze boils into white-caps the flood tide along the brown marshes at its base, is an ideal time to see the old fort. Then the long grass of the embankment struggles with frantic flutterings to follow the rush of wind beyond the guns of King George on the ramparts and the very atmosphere is one of attack and resistance; an atmosphere that has never ceased to envelope the history of Fort Anne since its erection in the Seventeenth Century. Flying now the French, now the English colors, it was never free from attack until the final supremacy that made Great Britain dominant on the American continent. At that time the conquerors angrily remembering the past tore the great citadel stone from stone and left it as it is to-day, after a hundred years of storm and sunshine, an imperishable ruin. Even the graves of the French in the adjacent cemetery are obliterated and English vicars and missionaries lie buried beneath ample tombstones in the old ground. The Port Royal of Pontia court, l’ordre de bon temps and the dreams of Jesuit power ceased before the virile persistency of another civilization and the English royalist colony of Annapolis rose triumphant on the ruins.

English history is a history of conquest, but seldom one of annihilation as here and Nova Scotia. There is no more pathetic or heroic story than the well known one of these French Arcadians, the sad memory of whose unhappy fate still lingers around this old fort of their building and over the rich meadow lands that for a century and a half yielded harvests into their hands. The treatment that these peaceful peasants of the Gas-
perean and Cornwallis Valleys received at the hands of their English conquerors is more like a tale of Roman barbarism than Christian civilization. Not only in the ruthless deportations from their homes and country, but in the reception given them when helpless wanderers they landed at Boston, Philadelphia and Virginia. The official record states that Governor Lawrence, of Halifax, the chief mover in the deportation gave twenty thousand acres of land to each of his leading officers and himself took the entire remaining wealth of the Arcadians, including all their live stock. That of the fourteen thousand farmers who were driven from their homes at least eight thousand perished through grief, destitution and disease. In Philadelphia they were at first forbidden to land and kept two months in their overcrowded ships, waiting the necessary permission. Virginia absolutely refused admittance and those refugees were finally taken to England, while the petitions for protection addressed a short time after by some of these unfortunate people to Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, were heartrending.

The more fortunate escaped to the marsh lands of the Mississippi, where they found French protection. A few struggled through the wilderness of Canada back to their beloved Arcadia to find their lands in possession of a New England colony, but the majority died of privation in Protestant New England and Virginia.

The New England colony that took up the Arcadian lands was greatly increased by the loyalist refugees of the Revolution, and to-day the stranger journeying through this English colony of Nova Scotia has difficulty to find a trace of those first owners who suffered and died with such passionate devotion to church and country. Nothing remains but a tradition except old dykes and wind swept Fort Anne.

L. M. AMBLER.
THE MINUTE MEN.

If our Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was not so appropriately named after such an illustrious person, General Lafayette, we might well be designated The Minute Chapter. We are largely a Chapter of Minute Men descendants, and there are but few of us who cannot proudly claim one of these noble men among her ancestors, either in the direct line or collateral.

Who and what are the "Minute Men," of the Revolutionary War? Comes the answer down the decades, among the bravest men who ever fought, bled and died for their country. "Their not to make reply; theirs but to do and die," if the God of battles willed it, and at a minute's notice. Not even the heroes of San Juan's charge can excel these plain, honest, earnest, unassuming farmers, for the most part, who dropped the plow to wield the sword and musket.

In parenthesis, the bravery and fortitude of our forefathers will be better appreciated when we realize that the horrors of Siboney pale before the sufferings of Valley Forge, and the Revolutionary War lasted seven long years.

The definition given by Webster of a "Minute Man," is a militiaman who was to be ready to march at a moment's notice. You will note the past tense, because in our day of telegraph and telephone, and denser population, the minute man is unnecessary. But, let us picture to ourselves the state of affairs in 1774-75. The American colonists had urged and re-urged, plead and petitioned the mother country for exemption from, or a lowering of, the grinding taxes Parliament was levying, sturdily insisting and persisting on that principle which is the bulwark of the American character as well as the Constitution, "No taxation without representation." The Boston patriots had overthrown the tea into their harbor, refusing the tax. The few journals of the country, inspired by patriotic fire, had denounced the English Government, securing imprisonment and confiscation of goods for their proprietors thereby, though their denunciation would be mild, indeed, in these days of political tilt.
The feeling was tense everywhere, and the air pregnant with revolt from injustice. The Dutch merchant of New Amsterdam consulted with the Puritan of New England, and both were incited by the more fiery settlers of Virginia, while the cheeks of the sober Quakers of Philadelphia and the Jerseys flushed with indignation at England’s injustice. With furrowed brows, men talked of affairs on the streets, and tremblingly, though with no wavering in their loyal souls, awaited results.

Great Britain declared war on her American colonies. What had we to oppose the armed hosts of Britain? No well-equipped regiments of soldiers, not even a body of militia. ’Tis true the colonists had seen some service in the previous war, known as the French and Indian War, but the colonists’ troops were regarded with contemptuous tolerance by the British officers who commanded them.

This was a broad country, an immense territory—the colonial centers were hundreds of miles apart. A force in Virginia could little aid the people of New York, and Philadelphia might burn or surrender, and Boston hear of it weeks afterwards. The British plundered as they went. Is it not related of good Jeremiah Leeds, himself a famous minute man, and represented in our Chapter by Miss Albertson, that one day, while peaceably driving his cows to pasture, just a few miles from Atlantic City by the sea, he was met by a troop of “damned Britishers,” who compelled him, at the point of the bayonet, to kill his cattle for the benefit of them and their followers?

It was on October 26, 1774, one hundred and twenty-four years ago this month, that the Provincial Congress convened at Salem, Massachusetts, adopted a plan for organizing the militia, maintaining it, and calling it out when circumstances should render it necessary. It provided that “one quarter of the number enrolled should be in readiness to muster at the shortest notice, who were called by the popular name of Minute Men. Then came Paul Revere’s ride, “The fate of a nation rode that night,” and the Minute Men were the first heroes of the Revolutionary War. Fearless and brave, they faced the disciplined troops of Great Britain. Ununiformed, they were plain, honest men, and handled plain fire-locks; ox-horns held their
powder and their pockets held their bullets; many of them coatless. Under the hot sun of one of those summer harbingers which come sometimes in early spring, at Lexington "they fired the shot heard round the world." "Greek met Greek," and the British retreated.

The Green Mountain Boys, under brave Ethan Allen, can we not see him, waving his sword in the eyes of Captain Delaplance, at Ticonderoga, and demanding his surrender "in the name of the great Jehovah, and the Continental Congress." Were not they Minute Men?

In the great campaign of 1776-77, in New Jersey, which earned for Washington that high praise from Frederick the Great, of "the greatest general of his time, and one of the ablest the world ever produced," I fear Cornwallis would certainly have "run down the old Fox and bagged him" in that memorable January, 1777, were it not for the valuable aid of New Jersey's minute men, who helped the "Father of his country" in every conceivable way, and joined his army and filled up the blanks made by death and desertion. Hear Washington's own testimony to the loyalty and service of New Jersey in a private letter to a friend, written during his stay at Morristown in 1777. "I hardly thought it possible at one period that we (the patriot army) should be able to keep together, nor could it have been done so, but for the magistrates of several counties of this State (New Jersey), on whom I was obliged to call, expose our situation to them, and in plain terms, declare we were reduced to the alternative of disbanding, unless the inhabitants would afford us aid. And nothing but their exertions could have saved the army from dissolution," etc. Washington was the "savior of his country," and New Jersey saved him and his army.

One of the most valiant companies in the Colonial Army was the Jersey Blues, originally minute men. They were not able to purchase uniforms, so the women of New Jersey spun tow cloth, dyed it blue, and made for them "frocks and trousers," hence their name, and "true blue" has been a synonym for loyalty ever since.

In the "Affair at Egg Harbor," which I shall not dwell upon now, was it not Atlantic County's minute men who fought the brutal Ferguson, and defended the fortifications at Chestnut Neck so gloriously?
The minute men were necessarily men of weight and influence in their communities, for beside being ready to serve their country "at a moment's notice," "they were urged to form committees of safety," in the various townships in which they lived.

LOCAL.

Of the minute men of this region, Joseph Estell, Joseph Scull, Matthew Dennis and Abner Doughty were spoken of in a former paper. Then we have David Blackman, who served his country faithfully and well "in the capacity of minute man." The brave, fearless strain in his blood was carried into the after generations, and his descendants in our Chapter, Mrs. Charlotte Pitney, Mrs. Stewart Stunn, Mrs. William Glenn (Baltimore, Maryland), Miss Edith Nourse, Miss Mary McMullen, live to tell of David Blackman's son, who was one of the first missionaries in the great unknown, untraversed west, represented in those days by Ohio.

Jeremiah Leeds has already been alluded to. The Leeds family were among the earliest settlers in New Jersey, and Jeremiah's grandfather, Daniel Leeds, wrote the first American almanac, bearing the title, "An Almanac for the Year of Christian Account, 1687, Particularly respecting the Meridian and Latitude of Burlington, New Jersey," and this almanac was the first publication of the famous colonial printer and publisher, William Bradford. It was printed at Kensington, near the Treaty Tree, as an old history states. The Leeds family are famous all through this section of Atlantic County. Another one of our minute men was John Smith, who previous to war's alarms was a famous hunter and belonged to the celebrated Fox Hunting Club, whose headquarters were in the then ultra-fashionable quarter of Philadelphia, Second street just above Market, but they hunted all through Woodbury, New Jersey, and vicinity.

But unfortunately for their descendants, there were but few and brief records kept of the brave acts and loyal lives of our minute men. Their names are simply written in the lists of minute men, and their deeds in God's book of remembrance.

MAY E. SHREVE,

Historian, General Lafayette Chapter, D. A. R.
MOHAWK'S BIRTHDAY ODE.

[Written for the Mohawk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Third Anniversary, by Mrs. W. Howard Brown.]

This is the day we celebrate.
To-day begins the third bright year
Of service we would consecrate
To keeping green the memory dear
Of fathers, whose brave blood was shed
That we before the world might stand
Heirs to their dower of heart and head,
True “Daughters” of our Fatherland.

How plain in fancy one can see
The shy, prim dames of long ago,
Meeting with wonder you and me,
A hundred years have changed us so.
Yet 'tis not time alone that brings
Such power and privileges as we own;
In Freedom's air comes need of wings,
One soars, or clings to earth alone.

Not that in actual solitude
Dwell those who let the years go by,
With pinions furled till cramped and crude,
Unnumbered tribes refuse to fly;
Bound by the leash of indolence,
Cursed by some petty taint of pride,
Untouched, unstirred in finer sense,
They've lived unknown, unmourned have died,
Self-robbed of all true fellowship,
They dwell apart from sympathy;
Love cannot kiss the curling lips,
Nor friendship greet the careless eye.

No indolence nor vain desires
Marked our first mothers of old times;
To fright the wolf they fed the fires,
They hid their young from Indian crimes;
They cooked their coarse and scanty food,
They spun the homely garb they wore.
God watched their lives and found them good,
And brought fair fortune to their door.
Then came the larger house and lands,  
The flock and stock were well increased;  
At hearth and farm, through hired lands,  
The mistress found her mind released  
From many cares; yet still she spun,  
And still she churned and baked and brewed.  
And days now came for feast and fun,  
Perhaps their fun was somewhat rude—  
Those buxom dames and rosy maids  
Liked skating bouts and quilting bees;  
Their laughter rings through forest glades,  
'Twould sound a trifle loud at "teas!"  

Not that this was an ill-bred race,  
But frolics then were very rare;  
With them refinement grew apace,  
And women gained a softer air,  
With leisure, lent through wealth's wide powers,  
Till far and near was praise bestowed  
Upon the households full of flowers,  
By which "the lordly Hudson" flowed.  

As brave as beauteous were those dames,  
Who loaded muskets for their men,  
And their own cornfields set in flames  
To thwart their greedy foe, and then  
With homes despoiled and treasures wrecked,  
Showered gracious hospitality,  
Like coals of fire, that shamed and checked,  
And then disarmed the enemy.  

A time has come for us to-day,  
At home on Liberty's fair height;  
Not tenants on a "king's highway,"  
But rulers all, through freedom's right;  
A time has come when women pause  
A glance in retrospect to cast,  
And conscious we too have a cause.  
Recall the standard of the past.  

The Standard! At that word unfold  
To fancy's eye the Stars and Stripes;  
The Standard! Loyal eyes behold  
A star-sown field that truly types
The lofty aims, the sacrifice
Of men and women born to strive,
And crimson bars that tell the price
They paid that we might be alive.

Might be alive for what? we ask;
To love that flag? To love our land?
Aye, but with that another task
Sues for each woman's heart and hand.
There was a standard formed and raised
High in the midst of those who wrought
By hearth and field ere warfare blazed
Throughout the land. That standard taught
To children, in their earliest hours,
The law of service in their sphere,
With reverence for higher powers,
The holding Truth and Honor dear;
Aspiring toward some noble end,
To share with those they dwelt among.
Such and such only can defend
Their rights with hand and heart and tongue!

Self is the key-note of to-day,
A tune soon learned by girl and boy;
Life is a brief, exciting play,
Love is life's most amusing toy.
Long live the senses! They are life;
Stifle the spirit's merest breath;
Feel not! it fills the soul with strife!
Think not! lest one should think on death!

False fashions steal among us now,
Till Freedom's air grows close and thick;
To Old World customs we must bow,
Till Freedom's spirit, sad and sick,
Notes fair young girls, with alien eyes,
Heedless, indifferent and cold,
Bright youths with minds so worldly wise,
And hard young hearts, so old, so old,
From all ideals stand apart,
With sordidness in words and deeds;
And if deep down within the heart
Their cry uncomprehended needs,
How can they learn the best of life?
They cannot know what life is worth.
Who spend their days in shallow strife,  
For all the common things of earth.

And this from Fortune's favored ones,  
Who range at will on Pleasure's height;  
For them one stream of Pastime runs  
By endless shores of youth's delight.

How simple were the old-time sports,  
Dull games at which the moderns scoff;  
Ring toss and graces ruled their thoughts,  
As our's to-day are given to golf.

Of old they danced the minuet,  
Of old they had their routs and plays;  
The young men sometimes got in debt,  
And girls eloped in those old days—

Though proud mamas had marriage schemes,  
Quite like the schemes they're laying now;  
But then a girl's romantic dreams  
Were pure and high, like that great vow

Our fathers wrote on History's page,  
For Freedom, without sordid ends;  
And in this mercenary age  
May our forefathers prove our friends!

Let us look back unsatisfied,  
To pause in paying of our debt.  
As one has said of England's pride,  
"Lest we forget; lest we forget."

Pray that "Our father's God" shall send  
Desire to all we dwell among,  
Now and forever to defend  
Our rights with hand and heart and tongue!

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

[Written in 1876, "Centennial Year," by Lillian Rozell Messenger.]

A strange cry heard the Nations. Aye! the call for Liberty;  
When our fathers rose and answered, America shall be free!

And the tramp of martial music, the clashing of the spears—  
The din of war's dread thunder smote the bands of ancient years—
Smote the gilded crowns of ages on the brow of shameless wrong—  
Called to sturdy sons of freemen, "Onward! Suffer and be strong!"

They marched to crash of battle—to the wail of a new world's woe.  
When a Nation was born to us, One hundred years ago!
ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Ah! then from the smoke of battle and the deathly crimson fields,
   Came the scroll of Independence that to-day our freedom seals!
Next the Flag! born of their hearts' blood, triumphantly unfurled—
   Oh, keep the banner floating 'bove the heights of all the world!
Freedom's signal for the nations; and our rose of peace to-day
   Bloomed from the tides of carnage that swept on their wint'ry way
When they rose, Truth's God-like heroes; struck in might the deathless blow,
   For Mankind and for Freedom, just One hundred years ago!

May the spirit now that hovers in the cloud just looming o'er us
   Be apocalyptic angel of a destiny victorious!
And gleaming swords be turned to harps of that old ancient song,
   Of brother-love our fathers knew when faith's love made them strong.
And why should all not stand to-day as brother unto brother,
   As our fathers did before us, with their sorrow as one mother?

There is sore unrest upon us—"there is sorrow on the sea,"
   Afar off nations whisper "the axe is laid unto the Tree!"
Oh, shall it yet be said of us that wrong and malice slew
   The fairest work that human hands for human good e'er grew?
The demon Fear is near us, and red Revolution's wing
   Sweeps o'er the troubled horizon, a grim and ghastly thing.
But "NEVER GIVE UP THE SHIP," while a freeman's left below—
   Hold! hold! our charter rights as bought One hundred years ago!

And now we call to freemen, as we sing the hymns of peace,
   That the fiat of our fathers shall never fail nor cease;
That the wicked hand of discord and war shall no more rise
   To pluck out stars of glory from our new-world's radiant skies.
Down! with misrule, hatred, malice; and death to one who names
   An Empire (!) for this people, who the lofty birthright claims
From the line of ancient heroes and our nation's grandeur won,
   When she made earth's history nobler with the name of WASHINGTON!
Sent her messages to eëons that men shall ever know,
   All the wondrous music in them born One hundred years ago!
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

RELIEF OF DESTITUTE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS FROM THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

When, upon the 20th of last May, I had the honor, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Local Board of Management, to move that the Mary Washington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, take for its war work the care of the destitute families of the Volunteers of the District of Columbia, the discussion showed that the ideas of all who were present were more or less hazy upon the subject; however, the motion prevailed and time has proved that we then made a grand resolve.

I have to thank the Regent for naming me as chairman and associating with me as members of the committee Mrs. Hatch, Miss Clay, Miss Miller, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Reiff, Mrs. Bradley, and Miss Lawton. Our work has been, and continues to be, done most harmoniously, working as Daughters should, for the good of our country, thinking of nothing else.

We only report progress to-night, for our work is not yet done, as many men from the District will be required to serve their two years. We must also remember that peace has not yet been declared, and even after that Cuba must be assured a stable government.

Your committee found that the District had sent three bodies of men besides a few who enlisted in regiments passing through, or wherever they happened to be when a call for troops was made, such as a man who was visiting his mother in New Orleans and could not wait to get home before answering the call. Those who went in bodies were the First Infantry of District of Columbia Volunteers, five companies of the Fourth Infantry, called Immunes, and a number in the Third Regiment of Engineers.

Of course the first necessity to your committee was the pro-
curing of money with which to give relief, the Treasurer will furnish the figures of receipts and expenditures. To one point in this report I would call especial attention, you will notice that there are no expenses charged by the committee, stamps, stationery and car tickets being paid for and contributed by the individuals. We were at once furnished with families who needed help, and needed it bitterly, so we set to work to beg, and the money came. It almost seems a dream those hot days when we went about with our hands outstretched determined to have the money that we might succor the needy. The "Evening Star" not only helped us, but did it so cheerfully, for several days they received subscriptions and started the list with $100.00 from their own funds, the estate of W. M. Galt gave $100.00, and Mr. Lisner, of the Palais Royal, gave a like amount, the sum total being $456.00. Miss Miller secured $100.00 from a generous friend, and Miss Milward, of the Treasury Department, at the request of Mrs. Hatch, prompted by her own warm heart and generous nature, circulated subscription papers in all the financial offices, and gave us as a result $339.30, a splendid sum. The remainder all came in small amounts.

Next to the question of money came that of clothes, and we have begged clothes for and given them out to over one hundred women and children. A room in my house has been the old clothes shop, and there have gathered the motley garments which have been so thankfully received. No shoes have been given out to children as we thought they could go without in the warm weather, but now, they and stockings, as well as warm clothes for small children are badly needed.

Our system of relief has been, as soon as a name or case was given to us, to send the same to the police and they would make the first report, giving us official answers to our queries. You can fancy what a relief it was to have this strong arm to lean upon, and we tender our grateful thanks to the memory of Major Moore, to the present chief, Major Sylvester, and also to each member of the force, for they displayed a tenderness of heart towards the poor combined with justice towards our work which is deeply appreciated. This first visit made, then one of us would go and see the home, the surroundings, judge gener-
ally of the character of relief needed, see the size of the children, age often meaning so little, and procure many details, all of which was reported to the committee at its weekly meeting and acted upon. No one but ourselves will ever know what work this has been, only those here can realize the hot, burning days when we started early and worked late. We know our Washington well, our feet have trodden all its by-ways, often we would only keep to it by helping one another on by kindly word or cheering jest, for, added to the wear and tear upon our bodies was the tugging at our heart strings; the pallid babies vainly seeking life at empty breasts; the bare, pitiful homes, whence men had gone to fight, men who for months had walked the streets looking for work, and finally welcomed the President’s call to arms as not only an opportunity to show they were men to do and dare, if only they had a chance, but also because they said $15.00 a month is better than nothing, it will at least keep a roof over the little heads; and so they went, trusting in the promise of the Government to pay them each month, and that promise was broken, for over three months the First District Regiment was not paid, and if our Chapter had not come to the rescue there would have been the shameful fact of some of the families of the men who had gone to fight for us taking refuge in the Poor House from the streets, where, homeless, they would have starved. The name of the Mary Washington Chapter is beloved in many a home within our city, and many prayers from grateful lips have carried your name to the throne of God.

We were the first to take up this work; in June a society known as the District Volunteer Aid Association was formed. With Miss Clay and Mrs. Hatch, I attended several of the meetings. We were told that their work was to send comforts and luxuries to the men at the front, that they had intended including aid for the families, but finding that we were doing the work decided to leave it all to us. I asked them for money, and after twice appearing and talking until I was half sick, they gave us just $25.00, and requested an exact account of how it was spent. They received it. To date seventy-three cases had been reported, with one exception involving families, and sixty-one relieved more or less. Individually they number one hundred and sixty-four souls. Our work has lain among the whites-en-
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

Entirely, and as a class they are people whom it is a privilege and pleasure to help. The families of the District of Columbia Volunteers are a proof of what our Army is, not the off-scouring of Europe, but the bone and sinew of America, poor, perhaps, but countrymen of whom we may well be proud.

Every week the members of the committee do the marketing themselves, in order to be sure that good and sensible food is secured at the lowest possible rates. Every one having any experience here knows the generosity of the dealers and marketmen, hence, when we found we must buy largely and long, we did not ask them to give the food entirely, only to throw off all their profit and deliver free. This they have cheerfully done and are content to continue, but to make it as easy as possible for them the members visit the public markets in the different sections and purchase there. By always going on Saturday and having the goods delivered late, the marketmen throw in many things which they have not sold, thus largely increasing the family supply of green stuff. We try to be economical and only send enough to support life, expecting them whenever possible to supplement with the product of their own labor. Cash we never give except under especial circumstances, and rent is always paid to the landlord. While we have lines and systems we have no unelastic red tape, each case being considered upon its own merits and treated accordingly. I wish I had time and space to enumerate the acts of kindness and gifts from many persons, but only a few can find space. Let me not forget the Associated Charities, their records have been opened to us, they have cheerfully responded to all our calls for time or testimony, the latter being upon one occasion most valuable. Also the one physician, Dr. Anderson, who has given time, care and medicine whenever we asked.

Every one who shows an interest in the work or in some individual case, will be shown names and addresses, but as a rule we guard them carefully from publicity, this not being a public charity, but only a slight exhibition of gratitude to the American soldier in our midst, and it seems common decency not to advertise their necessities. When the citizens decided to welcome the First Regiment home, they raised about $4,000.00, and, as you doubtless know, are using the surplus left over from
the reception and the medals for the relief of the soldiers of that regiment and their families. We have turned over to them most of the cases which their work covered, only keeping a few, where some physical state or particular need called for woman's care alone. We also still have those from the Fourth Immunes, Third Engineers, one volunteer sailor, a fireman, and a few cases only to be classed as individual ones.

You will see by the Treasurer's report that we still have some money left, and when that shall be nearly spent we hope more will be provided, for the suggestion of our beloved Regent is that we continue for one year our labor of love. I know this work lies near her heart, for she first suggested the idea in the Local Board and has given us cheer, counsel, money and clothes whenever called upon.

Marguerite Dickins,
Chairman.

Mohawk Chapter (of Albany).—Mrs. Abraham H. Baldwin, Regent of the Chapter, gave a reception in honor of the Chapter's third birthday at her pleasant home, which was literally hung with the Stars and Stripes. Big flags, little flags, flags of every description decorated the rooms and seemed to add their cheerful and patriotic greeting to the guests, who were most cordially welcomed by Mrs. Baldwin in the following words: "It gives me great pleasure to greet you all on the third birthday of the Mohawk Chapter. Those of us who were present at its birth with fifteen charter members, and have watched its growth to its present membership of ninety, look back with delight upon the harmonious and pleasant relations that have always been sustained in this organization, and with satisfaction upon the work accomplished."

As it had been suggested that presents were generally in order at a birthday celebration, the Chapter was enriched by a number of appropriate gifts. Mrs. Manning, with a few eloquent words, gave the Chapter a handsome autograph album to hold the collection of historic autographs to be made by the members; and Mrs. Leonard gave an autograph of General Grant with which to start the collection. Mrs. Howard Brown then read an original ode of much poetic beauty entitled, "Ret-
rospection," and written for the occasion. It described the "shy, prim dances of long ago, and Albany in ancestral days." Mrs. Warren's contribution was a piece of Colonial paper money, issued in 1776, a "two-thirds of a dollar" bill, which, yellow with age, was carefully framed. The Chapter also received a portfolio of fine engravings, portraits of the Presidents of the United States from Washington to McKinley, the gift of the Registrar, Mrs. Clifford Gregory. Among other presents received were some historical prints, a Bible dated 1790, and other books to add to the growing library.

Many bright speeches were made in the presentation of these gifts, and then appeared a large and beautifully ornamented birthday cake, surrounded by thirteen little flags. The actors in the pretty ceremony of blowing out the three candles were the three ex-Regents of the Chapter, Mrs. William Croswell Doane, Mrs. Daniel Manning, and Mrs. Edward Bowditch. The Regent then cut the cake, which was duly appreciated by those present.

The tea table presented a very patriotic appearance with its candelabra shaded with red, white and blue candle shades. White azalias, tied with the national colors, and even the cakes and ices seemed to say "Three cheers for the red, white and blue."

The members of the Mohawk Chapter have taken a pledge to rise whenever the "Star Spangled Banner" was played or sung, and thus further one of the purposes of this organization.

They have also recently started a class for the study of parliamentary law, and hope to have their members able and ready for "accuracy in business," and, in fact, to become good parliamentarians.—MARGARET HAWLEY FREEMAN, Historian.

MASSACHUSETTS IN STATE CONVENTION WITH FALL RIVER CHAPTER.

The third annual convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Massachusetts opened on the morning of October 20 at 10:45 o'clock in Music Hall.

The delegates from out of town, who arrived on the 8:45 train from Boston, were met at the station by Mrs. Henry F.
Grinnell and Miss Minnie Davis and were escorted to the Music Hall in special trolley cars decorated with small flags.

Upon the platform sat Mrs. George F. Fuller, of Springfield, the State Regent; Miss Mary L. Holmes, Regent of Quequechan Chapter; Mayor Amos M. Jackson, Rev. William Knight, Mrs. Grace Le Baron Upham, of Boston; Mrs. A. S. McLean, of Springfield; Mrs. E. S. Robinson, of Brookline; Miss Floretta Vining, of Boston; Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Boston; and Mrs. Mary J. Conant, of this city. When the delegates were seated, Mrs. Fuller, the State Regent, called the convention to order. Rev. William Knight impressively offered prayer, the convention standing during the prayer and during the singing of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic," in which the whole audience joined. Mrs. Howe had been asked to be present and repeat the hymn, but was unable to accept the invitation.

A beautiful bouquet was then presented Mrs. Fuller by Miss Mary H. Bassett.

After Mrs. Fuller had appointed Miss Gilligan, of the John Adams Chapter, secretary of the convention, Miss Holmes introduced Mayor Amos M. Jackson, who delivered the address of welcome in behalf of the city and its chapter. Mayor Jackson said, in part:

"I congratulate you as heirs to the noblest heritage ever given human beings. I come here in no formal manner to welcome you to our new and growing city. You will be your own welcome. You will take us by storm, as did your fathers in hard fought battles. It is a long time since I have dared to address young ladies, so it is with great timidity that I now address so much beauty and grace. You stand for the most patriotic motives. Patriotism and liberty have been the watchword of our State and Nation. In these principles your fathers and mine faced the most powerful nation on the face of the globe."

Mayor Jackson then briefly rehearsed the War of Independence, that of 1812, and that of 1861. "I congratulate you," he continued, "upon being descended from such courageous blood. It is better than any patent of nobility."

He then spoke of the historic ground about the city of Fall
River, that of Mount Hope and Rhode Island, and in closing alluded to the reconciliation of England and the United States as one of the most splendid results of the late war with Spain. Finally, the speaker said: "The honor of to-day's convention will be to us, and not to you, and the profit and pleasure will be ours, as we hope it will be yours."

Mrs. A. S. McLean, Regent of the Mercy Warren Chapter, of Springfield, delivered a brief but eloquent response, in which she eulogized the City of Fall River upon its past and present achievements. She brought greetings from fifty-five State Chapters and three thousand members of these Chapters, and counted it a great privilege to enjoy the hospitalities of the Chapter and city.

The State Historian, Mrs. Edward S. Robinson, of Brookline, then delivered an extended account of the year's work accomplished by the various Chapters.

After expressions of regret over the death of the former State Regent, Mrs. T. M. Brown, of Springfield, and congratulations to the new Regent, Mrs. Fuller, of Springfield, the reports of the State Chapters were presented in order of seniority. In all these reports, the work of the Chapters for the recent war was described in detail, showing that the Daughters of the American Revolution of Massachusetts have been true to their name. The routine work and business of the Chapters was also given in elaborate outline. It was a most careful and conscientious report, admirably written and delivered, and received a standing vote of thanks by the whole convention.

Mrs. Lothrop then spoke a few eloquent words of tribute to the Daughters of the American Revolution, in place of Mrs. C. H. Masury, for the untiring service the organization has rendered its country during the late war. Her remarks were received with great appreciation.

Miss Marion Howard Brazier, of Boston, gracefully presented to the Quequechan Chapter several lithograph copies of the flags given to the schools of Charlestown by the Bunker Hill Chapter, which were accepted by Miss Holmes.

Resolutions of sympathy were then adopted upon the death of the former State Regent, Mrs. T. M. Brown, of Springfield,
upon the death of the husband of Mrs. Stephen Elliot, of Boston, and upon the serious illness of Mrs. C. H. Masury.

The afternoon session was opened in Music Hall with music by the orchestra.

Then followed the address of Mrs. Daniel Manning, President-General of the Order. She said:

"State Regent, Regents and Friends: I esteem it a privilege and an honor to come before you today to meet the representatives of a State which has so notably preserved its memorials of the past and its spirit of united patriotism.

Nothing seems more important in the work of the organization to which it is our privilege to belong than its influence in uniting the women of the Nation for higher purposes. In fact this form of blending into one was the first result of the formation of our great Society—a result which touches the very heart strings of our national life. This has no doubt helped to draw together with irresistible impulse and a common purpose all sections of the country during our contest with Spain. The troops pressing to the front from every State in the Union, the women of every city and village laboring unceasingly to meet the needs of our suffering soldiers and sailors testify to the fact that we are at last one as a Nation.

I must congratulate you upon the noble relief work done by the Bay State. Indeed, the whole record of the Daughters in this connection is magnificent. It has justified our existence as an association to many who had until now failed to understand our aims and our duties.

At the opening of the war the surgeons of the army and navy turned over to a committee of the Daughters, appointed by the National Board, all applications of women nurses. Some fifty times has the surgeon general of the army called on the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps for nurses for a specified duty. The total number thus appointed is in the neighborhood of 1,000—a regiment of women. The amount of brave work accomplished by these women is beyond calculation and cannot be overestimated. Not a few, also, fell victims of the fever they were nursing, and so far we have but to record the death of one who, with unflinching courage, demonstrated her patriotism. I refer to Miss Reubena Hyde Walworth, daughter of one of our honored founders, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.

During the five months of the existence of the Hospital Corps, 5,821 sets of pajamas, 1,027 shirts, 3,233 pillow cases, 3,436 towels, 6,401 handkerchiefs, 11,452 flannel bands, 360 sets of underwear, 1,718 pairs of slippers, and 993 pairs of hose, in all 45,349 garments have been distributed, together with tons of food supplies of various sorts, medical supplies of various sorts, from 197 Chapters in the United States. The smaller gifts were accompanied by as much self-sacrifice and actuated
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by as pure patriotism as the larger ones. The money sent by the various Chapters was $3,520.79, Massachusetts contributing $308, of which $200 was sent by the Lucy Jackson Chapter. The War Committee of the National Society has done a magnificent work. The purchase of the hospital launch has been of great benefit in transporting the suffering soldiers, and the money supplies received have been judiciously distributed.

As time goes on and our war work yields to the claims of the usual vocations of peace let us cherish the same spirit that has animated us during this time of trial. Just in proportion as we do this shall we find the secret of abiding strength for the work intrusted to us. Mutual confidence and respect will enable us to seem, and to be one, carrying forward this great work to which we have been without doubt divinely called, the work of promoting the deepest and truest patriotism.

It was my privilege in June, '96, to be stopping at Ryde, on the Isle of Wight, just at the time of the great naval review. Late one morning as we stood on the balcony and looked out upon the great ships of all nations lying at anchor, one ship flashed out electric lights from stem to stern, and from the water's edge to the tops of the rigging; and above all was an illuminated American flag. In an instant I recognized our own Brooklyn of our own white squadron.

Can you understand at the sight of that flag my heart was filled with the thoughts of home and country? On the following day as I sailed through the great lines of ships, interested in each one as we approached her, and as we neared the Brooklyn, a voice went up, 'There is the American, let us give him three cheers.' As the air was rent with cheers and a tiger my heart was too full for utterance, but I assure you it was filled with joy because my country was honored. Wherever we go, whether through foreign lands or through our own beloved country we need the protection of one flag.

I am thankful that on Tuesday, the 18th of October, the United States revenue cutter 'Daniel Manning' was lying at anchor in the harbor of San Juan at the Island of Porto Rico. At the hour of 12 it united with Fort Morro and Fort San Sebastian in firing twenty-one guns, at the hour the Stars and Stripes were raised over the city of San Juan. Wherever we find the flag of the United States it represents Civilization, Humanity, and Liberty. Let us love it, let us honor it."

Then followed a very interesting address by Dr. Crockett, in which he spoke of various trips of a hospital ship.

At the conclusion of the doctor's address a vote of thanks was extended to him.

Then followed a discussion of the question of creating the office of State Vice-Regent, and all the delegates who spoke were in favor of the proposition. It was moved, and the motion pre-
vailed, that the State Regent in attending the next National Congress, recommend, on behalf of the State of Massachusetts, the appointment of Vice-Regents.

A vote of thanks was tendered the members of Quequechan Chapter of this city for their hospitality in entertaining the delegates to the convention.

A vote of sympathy and sorrow was passed on account of the death of Miss Reubena Hyde Walworth, who died in the service of her county. She was the daughter of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It was also voted that a telegram of sympathy and sorrow be sent Mrs. Sherman Hoar, whose husband died as a result of his work in succoring the Massachusetts men who fought in the war with Spain.

The convention then adjourned.

The delegates who visited this city to attend the State Convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution were very much pleased with the treatment accorded them by the members of the local Chapter. They were pleased also to find this Chapter in such a flourishing condition financially and numerically. Many of the delegates had an opportunity of seeing the city for the first time, and they were much impressed with its beautiful location, and with the splendid public buildings.

SARATOGA CHAPTER.—Saratoga was literally en-fête with flowers and music upon the seventh of September, the third anniversary of the organization of the Saratoga Chapter. Therefore, the proper celebration of the occasion was deferred until the evening of the 9th instant.

The vision of flower-bedecked carriages, floats and wheels of dancing butterflies, bees and roses, which lingered over the scene of the charming festivities, as if loath to depart, yielded, however, to one of days long ago, when the officers of the Saratoga Chapter, in return for the many hospitalities bestowed upon them, opened the doors of the House of Pansa to their sister Daughters upon the evening mentioned.

It seemed but a step from the flowertrimmed hall to the home of the Roman matron. And yet that step carried one
from a nineteenth century *fete* into the reproduced environment of a Roman family in the first century. Surrounded by the many evidences of the artistic skill and workmanship of the ancient Italians, perchance near the spot where Mrs. Pansa may have welcomed Cicero and have listened to his eloquence, or have bowed low before the great Augustus, the officers of the Saratoga Chapter, two in number, headed by the Regent, Miss Brown, who was assisted by the Honorary Regent, Miss Batcheller, received their guests. These included the members of their own Chapter, with the "Sons-in-law," visiting Daughters and Sons, these representing seven States, and delegations from many of the neighboring and State Chapters, invitations having been extended to the officers of nearly all of the New York City and State Chapters, to those of the Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, and of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

The guests of honor were Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, Vice-President General, and Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, State Regent, who, with Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Honorary Vice-President General, formed a most interesting group.

It was a most brilliant gathering, and the display of handsome gowns and beautiful jewels was worthy of the place and the period of history it commemorates. A delightful program had been prepared by the committee. This consisted of an address of welcome by the Regent, Miss Brown, a response in behalf of the Chapter and the Society at large by Mrs. Walworth, and a response for the State by Miss Forsyth. A musicale followed, given by skilled artists, several of whom had come from a distance to assist upon this occasion.

Each number was given in a most delightful manner, eliciting hearty applause and several encores. The programs bearing the insignia of the Society upon its face, formed dainty souvenirs of the occasion. These were printed in dark blue upon a light blue ground, and were tied with blue and white ribbon. The address of welcome by the Regent, Miss Brown, was especially felicitious and appropriate, and was substantially as follows:

"Officers of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Madame, the State Regent, visiting
Sons and Daughters, my own Daughters of the Saratoga Chapter, and resident Sons, I extend to you all most cordial greeting for my sister officers and myself. It gives us the sincerest pleasure to meet you here this evening, to assist us in celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of Saratoga and also the birthday of our Chapter. Not the actual anniversary of the battle, but near enough to celebrate.

"I am sure that all Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution will agree with me that the battle of Saratoga should be celebrated as much and as often as possible. It is one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world, and our National banner was carried for the first time at Bemis Heights. It seems to me that all women, societies, all Daughters, all associations, patriotic or otherwise, should this year take a new lease of life, should be inspired with more courage, and endeavor to do better work than ever before. A few weeks since was celebrated the diamond jubilee of a Queen. The central figure on whom the eyes of the world were fixed was a woman, a woman who has commanded the respect of the civilized world by her homely domestic virtues, a devoted daughter, wife and mother, a true and loyal friend, a woman of sincere piety, of great intelligence and broad culture, thoroughly versed in the politics of the day. I sometimes think that if this sovereign lady had been ruler of Great Britain during our struggle for national existence, instead of a weak and stubborn man, there would have been no war, no Declaration of Independence, no United States, no Daughters of the American Revolution celebrating the battle of Saratoga this evening."

Mrs. Walworth responded in her usual happy manner, thanking the officers for their act of hospitality to the Chapter. "It is in this happy co-operation of members and officers that the strength and enthusiasm of our Order exists. It is in this system of organization which not only bind together, but interlinks the separate parts of our Society, that our power and influence lies.

"That Americans are the true backbone of the Nation, the leaders in important movements, is illustrated by the fact that not more than two of the whole number of Presidents of the United States are wanting in the Revolutionary descent required
by our Societies, and I am told that not a single 'first lady of the land,' the wife of a President, lacks such a descent.

"Thus are the words spoken by our Regent proved true, that American women are the peers of queens. We wish to thank you especially for having called us together in this beautiful and historical building, the House of Pansa. The Republic of Rome recalled to our memories by this Roman house, made our own great Nation's Republic possible, so truly do the seeds of the past create the blossoms of the future."

Miss Forsyth, State Regent for New York, who was then introduced, responded to the address of welcome in behalf of the State, adding:

"We have learned by personal experience how much it means to come together as we do to-night, animated by one great purpose, and in the halls, as it has been said, that recall to us a republic long since passed away. By meeting together, from time to time, and as we are now doing, we become welded together in mutual sympathy, friendship and helpfulness. The higher phases of our work are brought forward, we realize it as it is not always possible to do in the routine of daily life or of business meetings, that each one enrolled in a patriotic society is part of one of the great movements of our time."

Supper was served in the art gallery, a circular room lined with panoramic views of ancient Rome, from tables decorated with American Beauty roses and subdued rose-colored shades over lighted candles, at which several of the hostesses of the occasion presided.

It was here that the officers received the adieus of their guests and then the lights went out upon a scene which was unique in its way, having been the first if its kind held within the beautiful House of Pansa, and which promises to be the last amidst its interior decorations, as these, unfortunately for Sarotoga, are soon to be placed in the new National Museum at Washington.

"From gay to grave,
Thus runs the web of life."

It is now our painful duty to chronicle the first loss which has befallen the Chapter in its three busy and growing years of activity, in the death of one of its charter members, Miss Anna D. Proudfit. Her death came with great suddenness, and is
greatly deplored by the Chapter, which attended the funeral service in a body.

At the annual election the officers of the year just closed were, with one or two exceptions, re-elected. At this meeting the membership of the Chapter was reported as numbering seventy-six, that magical number which represents the spirit of the ancestors whose memory and deeds we perpetuate in our Society.—Emma E. Riggs Cairns, Historian.

Oneida Chapter.—Chapter Day of the Oneida Chapter (Utica, New York) was celebrated on the 12th of October at the home of Mrs. W. Stuart Walcott, Regent. It was a fair autumn day, and the country was beautiful with scarlet maple and golden elm, while within the pretty rooms were glowing with our National colors and fragrant flowers. The Regent, who had arranged a most interesting program, presided with her accustomed dignity, and was assisted in receiving by Mrs. J. J. Belden, State Regent of New York, by Mrs. Willis Ford, and Mrs. L. R. Proctor. After the singing of "America," a paper was read by Mrs. L. R. Proctor, giving an account of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the Cubans and for the soldiers of our army. Mrs. Proctor said: "I have been asked to give a short summary of the work done by our organization during our late war with Spain.

"Some of the work recorded here was undertaken before the National Board of Management met to organize aid for the war, some after; some was for the Cubans, some for our soldiers; but the only practicable method of presenting it seems to be to give, first, an outline of the work undertaken by the National Board, and then notes of work done by separate Chapters."

After mentioning the action taken by the National Board at their meeting in May in appointing a War Committee, and a War Fund Committee to communicate with individual Chapters, receive subscriptions and organize a corps of nurses for the Army and Navy, she gives the detailed work of many Chapters, showing a general spirit of liberality and devotion.

Our own Oneida Chapter held a special meeting in the latter part of March for the purpose of sending assistance to the Cuban sufferers. The result was that one thousand three hundred
and forty-three garments, many new and all good, three large boxes of canned goods and groceries, twelve boxes of condensed milk, chocolate, Scott's Emulsion, Armour's Extract of Beef, besides a large quantity of hospital supplies went to the sufferers through the Red Cross Society; we also raised $479.74, which was sent to Cuba through the same hands.

In reply to the call from the National Board, we joined the Hospital Relief Corps and raised our quota of money (besides securing the services of a capable and valuable trained nurse to go to the scene of war and suffering).

Twenty-five dollars was sent to the State Regent; $300 was paid to Mrs. Draper, Treasurer of the Hospital Relief Corps. In response to the demand for pajamas, we sent three consignments, one to Key West, one to Santiago, one to Porto Rico. In all one hundred and seventy-nine, for which $215 were subscribed. With the pajamas were sent eleven shirts and thirty yards of gingham. Also when Miss Florence Wright, our beloved and devoted nurse, went to the front, a dozen aprons valued at $13.80 were placed in her outfit. Afterwards, when she had charge of a large ward of typhoid patients in the Leiter Hospital at Chickamauga, and she let us know their great need, $95 was raised in one day and sent to her for use and distribution; besides a box of delicacies, wines, brandy, etc., mostly contributed by members of the Chapter. She has paid for her devotion by an attack of the same fever, but not until she had closed her ward with the commendation of all, did she break down, when the surgeon in charge finding her temperature 104, sent her to the Presbyterian Hospital, New York. There good nursing, under the blessing of God, has restored her to health. I need not say that our hearts have throbbed in unison with all of our countrymen and women in joy and pride over our victories, and in sorrow and sympathy for our poor, wounded, and fever-stricken soldiers.

After another patriotic song, a very interesting address was delivered by Dr. G. Alder Bluner, entitled "On the Part Played by the Loyalists in the Revolution," being a plea for the solidarity of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon stock.

After a brief resume of the causes which led to the American Revolution, he continued: "You will pardon me, I hope, for
dishing up this rechauffe of ancient history. You know the ingredients well, but, perhaps, a dash of Anglo-American condiment is called for just at present, to season the meal. For the present writer's purpose it seemed well to state the facts in a somewhat different way—a way more in consonance with the actual feeling between America and Great Britain, and, if I may add, more in harmony with the unvarnished facts of history. The sense of perspective suffers not by lapse of time; one hundred and thirty years after one can afford to lay aside prejudice and shift the point of view. The difference was, I submit, a difference of point of view. Father bore arms against son, brother against brother; each was alike a patriot.

"Hardly a Daughter of this honorable Society, I imagine, but would find, if she made the search—and many of them are well aware of the fact from actual knowledge and discovery—that these loyalists, one or more, cross her ancestral lines as the composite pedigree traces itself deviously and remorselessly back to those stirring days of civil discord, and this, one may add, parenthetically, is not the least among the secondary advantages of the numerous patriotic societies to which the past decade has given birth. It has stimulated historical research through the fascinating channel of genealogical detective work. The old human passion to hunt here asserts itself. Far from being an idle pursuit, as many suppose, the eagerness with which it is indulged is a wholesome proof of advancing education as well as of a legitimate family pride. Thus it has come about that the Daughters of the American Revolution has done much as a Society to heal the breach occasioned by the Revolution; by the discovery made by many an exploring Daughter of tributaries of loyalist blood that flow here and there into the main stream of a patriot's pedigree till

"'Noble her blood as the currents that met
In the veins of the proudest Plantagenet.'

"The War of Independence, brought about by the blundering folly of an imbecile king, and the selfish stupidity of his Parliament, humiliated Britain as a mother must feel humiliated in the eyes of a judging world when appearing to treat her children with unmotherly cruelty.
"Among the results of our brilliant war now happily ended, I count the greatest not the liberation of Cuba for which it was undertaken, but the cementing into an insoluble bond of union the two foremost nations of the earth. Why was it that when Mr. Chamberlain made his famous speech at Birmingham pleasure filled every Anglo-Saxon heart, and the message of peace, of good will, of friendship, was echoed and re-echoed wherever the language of Shakespeare, of Milton, of Washington, and the language of our translated Bible is spoken?

"When our war came and found us ill prepared for an encounter, the issue of which could not be foretold, it became plain that English speaking Americans were without real friendship among all the nations of other tongues the world over; out of the fullness of the British heart the mouth spake. There was no mistaking the utterance. Britain's sympathy was instantaneous and spontaneous. The sense of the essential unity of the two peoples or rather of the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon stock, was instinctive. Enough that Dewey and Sampson and Hobson and Wood and Wainwright and Symonds are of the same race as Gordon of Khartoum and Kitchener, his avenger. In Tremont Temple twelve days ago the most eminent Baptist leader in the world, speaking as an Englishman to a spell-bound audience, said, 'England and America are joined by stock, tongue, literature, religion, achievements, liberty and conscience in an alliance that cannot and shall not be broken, but shall strengthen and increase as the years pass by.'"

After singing the "Star Spangled Banner," the Chapter listened to a brief address from our State Regent, congratulating us on our work and that of our sister Chapters in the State. A pleasant hour followed, enlivened by social chat and a refreshing of the inner man.

On exhibition was a photograph of a letter written in 1778 by Captain A. Swartbout to Colonel Peter Gansevoort, and carried to Albany by Jeremiah Van Rensselaer. This photograph was presented to the Chapter by Mrs. Jerome Green, granddaughter of the writer. Mention was made of his blue cloak which had been used in making a flag at Fort Schuyler—an interest-
ing bit of local history especially to the Oneida Chapter.—Car-
oline Gridley, Historian.

ALBEMARLE CHAPTER (Charlottesville, Virginia).—The
Albemarle Chapter is to be congratulated upon the fact that in
every way the year just past into history has been a successful
one. As the Treasurer will report the money received and ex-
pended, and the Secretary give the details of the monthly meet-
ings, it only remains to take note of the work as a whole. The
different social events have been both agreeable and helpful to
the life of the Chapter.

In January the State Conference of the Daughters of the
American Revolution met in Richmond, every Chapter but one
was represented by the Regent and a delegate; that was the
inauguration of the Conference that is to meet annually here-
after. The business meetings were full of interest. Excellent
papers were read. The delegate from the Albemarle Chapter,
Mrs. R. A. Tuttle, was voted to be the medium through which
papers of interest might be exchanged with other Chapters.
Much time was spent in discussing the candidates for President
General and the vote cast in favor of Mrs. Manning. The Old
Dominion Chapter entertained the Daughters royally; the
luncheon at the Jefferson and the reception at the Common-
wealth Club are long to be remembered.

In January also, Miss Elizabeth Porter Gould, of Boston,
gave her address on John and Abigail Adams; it is to be re-
gretted that inclement weather prevented so many from hear-
ing this interesting lecture.

Mrs. A. W. Sampson was the delegate to the National Con-
gress in Washington, and assisted in the presentation of the
gavel made of historic materials and interwoven with revolu-
tionary sentiment; the Albemarle Chapter contributed to this
gavel given to the Children of the American Revolution.

On Jefferson's birthday, Doctor and Mrs. Barringer gave a
beautiful reception to the Chapter. At this time Miss Carrie
Randolph presented three of Jefferson's letters as a gift of the
Albemarle Chapter to the University of Virginia. Doctor
Tuttle presented them for her and Doctor Barringer, the
Chairman of the University, received them; it is earnestly hoped that the Chapter will have them framed, to be hung in the library of the University. Judge Duke made an address on "Jack Jonets," the "Paul Revere" of the South. Mr. Micajah Woods spoke of the intention of the Chapter to mark the birthplace of Jefferson and to invite the other revolutionary organizations in the county to assist. With conversation, music and refreshments the evening passed delightfully.

In May the Chapter invited their friends to hear Doctor Heath Dabney deliver his lecture on "The Huguenot Element in Virginia's Population." Mrs. Frank Massie was the hostess on this occasion.

June 24th, representatives of the Albemarle Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, and Children of the American Revolution, met the honorary member of the Albermarle Chapter and eldest living descendant of Mr. Jefferson, Miss Carrie Randolph, at Shadwell, and she showed them the site of the house in which her distinguished ancestor was born; in the near future the spot is to be marked by a suitable stone.

On October 19th, the Chapter was represented by the Regent and Corresponding Secretary at a meeting in the public school building in honor of Lafayette; Professor W. M. Thornton made an appropriate address and Professor James Harrison, through the Archie Wood Society, Children of the American Revolution, offered a premium to the school children for the best essay on any of the revolutionary events in Albemarle County.

Last week Mrs. Hugh N. Page, State Regent, in making a tour of the State, was the guest of Mrs. Tuttle, who invited the members of the Chapter to meet her informally from 4 to 5 p.m., and all were charmed by her agreeable manners and deep interest in the Daughters of the American Revolution work of this State.

This résumé shows that the Chapter is trying to keep alive an interest in revolutionary history and to cultivate the same spirit of interest in others in the town and county.

The one regret of the year is that, as the Chapter adjourned in May, it could not emulate other Chapters in their work of relieving the sick and wounded soldiers in the war with Spain.
May the Albemarle Chapter strengthen in members, and increasing in usefulness be an influence of good in the community.

The following are the officers of Albemarle Chapter elected for 1898-99 at the October meeting: Mrs. G. M. Wallace, Regent; Mrs. Frank A. Massie, Vice-Regent; Miss Selma Nelson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Paul B. Barringer, Registrar; Miss Mary Long, Treasurer; Miss Mary N. Meade, Historian.—Mrs. G. M. Wallace, Regent.

IRONDEQUOIT CHAPTER.—Throughout this summer of 1898, while our brave soldiers in camp and field have been suffering the necessary—and, alas, in some cases, unnecessary—hardships resultant upon war, the women of Rochester and vicinity under the leadership of the Irondequoit Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, have been working with might and main to do their share in the matter of war relief.

A meeting for the review of the summer's work, open to all who had been interested in it, was held on the 30th of September, and the reports read by our Secretary, by the treasurer of the Relief Corps, and by the chairmen of the committees were most gratifying and interesting. The story of our work, in brief, is this: On the 19th of May the Irondequoit Chapter was called together for a "war meeting." The war circular issued by the National Society was at that time laid before this Chapter, and it was agreed to do something in compliance with the circular's suggestions. One of our members, Miss Sophia Palmer, who is Superintendent of the Rochester City Hospital, was appointed chairman of our Hospital Relief Corps. This committee went to work with a will and found so much to do that they soon summoned us to action by calling a meeting for June 5th. It was a stirring and memorable occasion, for fifteen noble young women who had been found ready to offer their services as nurses were present, and when, at our Regent's request, these rose to their feet, our hearts were stirred to their depths, and we were incited by their example to earnest effort. Money was given by those present to purchase material for
nurses' aprons and surgical night shirts, and our members were requested to come on Mondays and Thursdays to rooms in a central location, which had been offered us for this purpose, to sew on garments or take them away to make. A literature committee was appointed, who should take charge of all books and magazines contributed and forward them to camps and hospitals. Mrs. McMath was made chairman of the Work Committee, and proved herself a most indefatigable worker. She, and another member who acted as her secretary, and some others of the Chapter, soon found it necessary, in order to meet the demands for work, to be at their headquarters every day and all day. This they did from the third week in June to the second week in September through all this hot summer's hottest weather. As a result, 2,680 yards of goods were cut into garments and 3,272 garments were made; 847 of them being suits of pajamas and 869 surgical nightshirts. Over seventy large boxes were sent, containing, beside these garments, every sort of thing that can be imagined for the convenience and comfort of weary or wounded soldiers. In addition to these boxes, twenty large packages of books and magazines were sent by the Literature Committee.

The Irondequoit Chapter does not claim to have done all this alone. Soon after the middle of July the request was made by some other organizations that we take charge of their contributions, and this led the way to our becoming the stewards of most of the work done and the money given by individuals, churches and patriotic societies in Rochester and its neighboring towns.

On the 27th of June a large and most enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held, at which time the work in its enlarged form was fully inaugurated. Various churches and other societies in this city and in adjacent villages appointed chairmen to confer with our committee, and the machinery thus established worked smoothly and to good purpose as the reports read on September 30th showed.

Miss Palmer reported that twenty-five nurses had gone from Rochester to active service at the different camps, and she gave also an interesting account of her recent visit to several of the army hospitals.
One important branch of the work, the care of soldiers' families in our midst, was undertaken by the Colonial Dames, and their committees and ours were in constant and harmonious conference. Some portion of the funds now remaining is to be placed at the disposal of the Colonial Dames for the benefit of soldiers in this city who are ill with typhoid fever contracted in camp.

The treasurer of the Hospital Corps reports receipts to the amount of $1,770.62, which has been expended as follows:

L. & C. Sibley, F. H. Burke & Company, C. H. Carroll Company, Beadle & Mudge, and others, for materials for shirts, pajamas, bands, aprons, etc., $777.09; Mrs. Draper, Treasurer of Hospital Corps, Washington, to expend and forward, $59.75; soldiers' wives, making shirts and aprons, $6.60; including soups, fruit, fine groceries, sent to Montauk and other points, $69.15; Hospital supplies, medicine, rubber sheets, thermometers, etc., to Camp McPherson, $160.59; Chickamauga Camp, $60.00; Rochester nurses at front for hospital supplies and comforts for sick soldiers, $20.03; Howe & Rogers, new rug for Watson House, $2.75; Hyde Drug Company, medicines, $2.88; Miss Smart, expenses connected with care of soldiers at front, $25.00; Colonial Dames, care of soldiers' families, $50.00; Ingmire & Thompson, funeral Frank Kane, $23.00; Hedges & Son, express charges bringing home body of Platt, $39.70; office expenses, including postage, telegrams, stationery, rent machine and other cash items, $63.32; express and freight, boxes sent to camp and hospitals, $223.06; loan repaid to Daughters of the American Revolution, $20.00; William Eastwood & Son, slippers, etc., $22.00; Miss Gould, the janitor, and other assistants at Watson House, $49.50; total expenditures, $1,674.42; balance, $96.20.

BARON STEUBEN CHAPTER.—There have been two delightful receptions tendered this Chapter by its Regent, Mrs. Charles F. Kingsbury. The first was at the time of the annual meeting and election of officers, January 15, 1898. The house was handsomely decorated with the National colors. The dining-room was also decorated with the colors of the National Society. Covers were laid for twenty-five, and elegant refresh-
ments were served. At the conclusion, the guests repaired to the parlors, where the following ladies were elected as officers for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. Charles F. Kingsbury; Vice-Regent, Mrs. John Davenport; Recording Secretary, Miss Charlotte Sedgwick; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Reuben Robie; Treasurer, Mrs. John Beckman; Registrar, Miss Rebecca Leeke; Historian, Mrs. Albertus Larrowe; Managers, Mrs. Harry Hull, Miss Nora Hull, Miss Theodora Howard, Miss Mary Waldo, Mrs. Reuben Lyon; Chaplain, Mrs. Harry Hull; Pianist, Miss Katharine McMaster. Thirty dollars was collected for the Continental Hall Fund. The exercises closed with the singing of "America."

The second reception was given June 21, 1898, in honor of Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, ex-State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Forsyth was accompanied by her sister, Miss Catharine Forsyth. The tables in the spacious dining-room were trimmed with the National colors. Covers were laid for thirty-three guests. On the name cards was "Old Glory" in miniature. On the reverse side quotations were written. An elaborate menu was served. Nearly all the members of the Chapter were present. Among the guests from other Chapters were Mrs. Margaret McConnell, of Kanisteo Chapter, Hornellsville, with several members; Miss Mary Park, of the Chemung Chapter, Elmira, also attended by several members; Mrs. Oscar Craig represented Irondequoit Chapter. After the luncheon the ladies adjourned to the parlors, where they were most eloquently addressed by Miss Forsyth on the all-important subject, "The Cuban War." Opportunities were shown whereby the Daughters might manifest their patriotism by meeting the requirements of the hour. Miss Forsyth was listened to with the most intense interest. The Regents signified their willingness to place the different Chapters under the direction of the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to raise money to be placed at the disposal of the Government for the benefit of the sick and disabled soldiers. Also to provide clothing and supplies as necessity required.

Carriages were provided and the party was driven to the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home to witness the regular Wednesday afternoon parade of the veterans. The Soldiers'
Home Band rendered the National airs in their inimitable manner. Mrs. Kingsbury has been indefatigable in her interest and labors for the benefit of the Chapter. Her enthusiasm has been contagious, and mainly through her efforts the membership has increased to a good round number. There has been a large amount of sewing done for the sick and wounded and over a hundred dollars has been raised to send comforts to them.—Kathrine Morgan Larrowe, Historian.

ANN STORY CHAPTER (Rutland, Vermont).—The Chapter elected the following officers for 1898-99: Mrs. H. H. Dyer, Regent; Mrs. W. H. Baldwin, Registrar; Mrs. Charles P. Harris, Historian; Miss Ellen Barrett, Secretary; Miss Grace Kilburn, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. M. E. Wheeler, Treasurer. The Executive Committee appointed by the Regent were Mrs. O. W. Sterl, Mrs. Charles Caverly and Mrs. Newman Chaffee.

The year opened auspiciously. The work of the Chapter which we had been carrying on for five years was completed, namely, the searching for names of the revolutionary soldiers buried in the town and city of Rutland, their enrollment, and placing the same on a marble tablet; the tablet to be placed upon the walls of the Soldiers' Memorial Hall in Rutland, Vermont, which was accomplished on the first day of the war cry, "On to Cuba!"

Owing to the sadness of heart and the interest called out by the war news in those April days, our former Regent, Mrs. Wallace Clement, under whose reign the plan of work was adopted, and who had spent much time and thought upon it with her Research Committee, considered it best to dispense with all ceremony, and placed the white marble tablet, with its thirty-three names of revolutionary heroes, upon the walls of the Soldiers' Memorial Hall, with this inscription, "Erected to the memory of the soldiers of the Revolutionary War, buried in the town of Rutland, by the Ann Story Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution." A most fitting tribute to the men who fought to found this country in 1776, alongside of the heroes who fought to keep it intact in the Civil War of 1861; and that it should be dedicated just as the Cuban War was an-
nounced, a war for humanity, differing in every respect from the two preceding wars, seemed a strange coincidence.

The work of collecting the money for the Continental Hall Fund was taken up in earnest and the Society voted to have Miss Elizabeth Porter Gould deliver one of her patriotic lectures before the Society and its friends the first week in February. Grand Army Hall was made festive with the red, white and blue of our glorious flag; the stage setting being effective in trimmings of evergreens, the insignia of our order, and two flax wheels with distaff dressed in flax ready for the spinner. Music was rendered by Miss Kilburn, and an address by Mrs. Dyer, Regent of the Society. Then Miss Gould was introduced to an audience that had braved a blizzard to be present to hear her. She delivered her lecture on Abigail and John Adams to the delight of all present, and the sum realized, $53.00, was largely due to the personal effort of our Regent, who was greatly interested to make it a success.

Another object for our interest was presented to our Society, and that was the propriety of our Chapter marking the grave of Ann Story, Thompson’s heroine of the "Green Mountain Boys," for whom our Chapter was named. She lies buried near Middlebury, Vermont, as the wife of Stephen Goodrich, but nothing to indicate that she was a brave woman helping our soldiers during the Revolutionary War, and as a patriotic woman of her time.

A number of the ladies of the Chapter were allowed to suitably inscribe the stone, marking her grave in the name of "Ann Story Chapter," by vote of the Society, and we trust many a pilgrimage will be made to the grave of one who lent so picturesque an element to the dark days of the Revolutionary War as it was carried on in Vermont.

Patriotic research is being encouraged in our public schools by the offer of prizes by our Regent of five dollars each to the boy and girl who will write the best paper on some topic relating to the Revolution, this coming year, from which we shall expect good results, arousing greater interest in our Society and its aims, as well as creating a greater interest in the history of our country.

In November a very pretty entertainment was given at the
rooms of the Society under the direction of Mrs. Francisco and Mrs. Leavenworth; an attractive luncheon was served and the ladies were waited upon by a charming Priscilla and a most picturesque Indian girl, typical of our forefather's day.

We have been honored by invitations to attend various functions. One from the Regent of the New York Chapter, inviting the officers to attend the celebration of George Washington's wedding day, at Sherry's, on January 6th. One from the Historical Society of Ticonderoga, to celebrate the taking of Fort Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen on May 10th, and another from the Regent of Castleton Chapter, when we celebrated the battle of Hubbardton by joining the Castleton Chapter, and with other patriotic societies we drove to Hubbardton and were entertained by a very hospitable people.

Though we have seemed to enjoy these various pleasant affairs, we have not been unmindful of the seriousness of the times and the wants of our soldiers. Our Regent has sent her handsome, stalwart son, an only child, to fight for his country's glory, and our sympathies have been with her, and we have tried to do something for Captain Edward Dyer and his gallant men, who are brave and valiant and ready to fight if needs be.

We sent to them many comforts in the shape of wearing apparel, comfort bags, including useful articles such as stationery, sewing materials, soap, towels, tooth powder and quantities of reading matter in the way of magazines, newspapers and novels, besides giving many friends an opportunity to send packages to their boys. Three large dry goods boxes were fairly crammed with the good things, tobacco and pipes not being forgotten. A sum of money has been forwarded to swell the National War Fund of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society.

A charming mid-summer meeting was planned by our Regent at her home, Dyer Place. The weather interfered with a general attendance, but those who were present pronounced it a most enjoyable occasion. The Secretary and Historian being absent, the State Regent wrote a report of the meeting, sending it to be published in the American Monthly Magazine.
WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

ZINE and the "Spirit of '76."—Charlotte S. Harris, Historian.

Chicago Chapter.—Our Chapter was very busy after the return of delegates to the Congress at Washington attending to its personal affairs. We had first on our program a reception and reports from delegates, then Chapter Day, two literary meetings, and our annual election, followed by an all-day meeting for the revision of our By-Laws.

We were loth to accept the fact that our soldiers already in camp and field, and on the great wide sea, would require a helping hand from us. So while we were ever ready to extend it, we attended to these family matters, and it was not until Flag Day (the 14th of June), that the Chapter became fully aroused to the necessity for action. Directly after that a meeting was called to consider and adopt methods of making ourselves of use to our army by cooperation with the National Society. One of our members (whose only son was in the army) was able to place at our disposal the commodious rooms of a dressmaking establishment for headquarters. Committees were appointed, and the relief work was inaugurated. The sum of $100.00 was appropriated from our treasury for the purchase of material for hospital shirts, pajamas, flannel (for bands), sheets and pillow-cases. This amount being soon exhausted, plans for increasing our revenue were discussed by the Advisory Committee, resulting in a lawn fete held on the beautiful grounds of our Treasurer, Mrs. C. H. Conover, at Evanston. The day was perfect, and the skilled hands of the committee on arrangements enabled us to look upon an exquisite picture. Tables daintily spread dotted the lawn, pretty young girls in their rainbow-hued costumes flitted about, serving frappe and tea to more sombre-hued daughters of middle age, and the dear old ladies (of whom we are fortunate enough to have a few) were made most comfortable on the easy chairs and couches which abounded.

On the broad veranda a fine band of music made the air vocal with strains of our beloved national songs, and many other fine selections; while in the foreground sparkled the deep blue waters of our glorious Lake Michigan, its wavelets almost
bathing the feet of the great old trees which shaded our lawn, and then stretching away and away as far as eye could see—so bright, so deep, so suggestive.

About four o'clock a tally-ho coach laden with guests to the fete drew up to the entrance. The first to alight was our State Regent, who, waving a newspaper, shouted "Santiago has surrendered." The band played "The Star Spangled Banner," handkerchiefs were waved, and joy was in the hearts of the Daughters.

At night, when the electric illumination shone forth in its beauty the scene was transformed into fairy-land. Above the arched gateway in brilliant letters of red, white and blue light, glittered the "D. A. R." we love. An immense flag, whose stars and stripes were all of brightness, a rose garden, loops of tiny colored lights from tree to tree, and Japanese lanterns swaying from every available point, were among the beauties of this illumination.

The result in money from this entertainment was a little over $600.00, which, with other contributions, and the $100.00 given from our treasury, enabled us to have the sum of $825.00 to spend for our relief work.

Just how this money was expended is "another story," and is told elsewhere. I will only say that between the 5th of July (when our first meeting for work was held), and the 20th of September, 2,065 garments were made and sent to various hospitals. The work was done by a very small proportion of our large membership, as the Chapter had practically disbanded for the summer when it began. Our rooms were open every day, and garments were cut and either made there or at home by the members. Often a "Bee" was made, and while puzzling over "gusset and seam and band" (and pocket), qualities of mind and heart have been discovered undreamed of before, and friendships have been formed about the sewing machine this summer which years of intercourse in society would have failed to create.

In no home has the hum of the machine been more constant than in that of our respected State Regent, Mrs. Mary M. Shepard, where, assisted by a little band of equally in earnest Daughters, including her loyal mother, Mrs. Charles Stuart,
garments took shape and completeness like magic, and were returned laundried and ready for packing with incredible rapidity. Some of our members sent contributions of money to pay needy women for doing the work, and in this way many destitute families were assisted.

At the rooms the absence of all formality, the sharing of our luncheons, and exchange of other little courtesies, have drawn us very near to each other. I shall never forget the many kindnesses shown to me during these long summer days. They made the silver lining to the dark cloud of war. The spirit which induced women to forego their anticipated summer's outing in order to devote themselves to this relief work, and the spirit which kept at least one bright school girl from spending these long vacation days under the trees in the sweet out-of-doors, so that her deft little fingers could pin handkerchiefs in the pockets of hospital shirts and pajamas, is the spirit of the women of the revolutionary period.

The work accomplished has proved that the boasted patriotism of the Daughters of the American Revolution is more than an empty name.

And now the war is over! Is it over? The fighting is over (we trust), but alas, for the sorrow that comes in its train. Who could look upon the depleted ranks of our gallant First as they came back to us, without a heartache, and in so many homes of our Daughters, the hands so recently busy working for the comfort of the boys in hospital and camp, are now busy tenderly striving to nurse their own back to health, while, alas! in others even that sad pleasure is denied and there is only the memory of the bright soldier lad to be cherished.

This is the first day of the jubilee week; let us rejoice and be glad in it, but let us not forget those to whom the sounds of rejoicing which fill the air are but a funeral knell, and let our hearts be full of sympathy and the charity which consists not in giving alms only, but loving words and kindly deeds.

Let us enter upon this winter's work with a broader outlook than ever before—a greater respect for our organization. Let us hold our membership in it as something sacred and worthy of unfailing loyalty. Let us be ever ready to sustain the object
for which we exist—the extension of true patriotism—and we are sure of a happy and prosperous year.—LULIA BOOTH DICKINSON, Regent.

MERION CHAPTER (Montgomery county, Pennsylvania), has a war record truly unique. From Merion Chapter came the first American flag raised over Porto Rico. It was the gift of Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, of St. Davids, Pennsylvania, who sent it direct to General Miles, receiving from him a courteous letter of acknowledgment. The flag measured 18 by 24 feet. It was placed over General Miles' camp and saluted by eighty-four guns.

Mrs. Thompson resides near Old St. David's Church, Radnor, where are interred the remains of General Anthony Wayne, only a few miles from his family homestead, and the historic battle-ground of Paoli.

As President of the Anthony Wayne Society of Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Thompson encouraged the little ones to make housewives for the soldiers at the outbreak of the recent war. Later, they made bandages for the soldiers' hospitals.

Merion Chapter was among the first to respond to the call to aid the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps. A meeting was held in the hall of the Colonial Dames, Sixth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, in June last, at which representatives from Pennsylvania Chapters were present, and which was presided over by the Pennsylvania State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Roberts, who is also widely known as one of the founders, in this country, of the Girls' Friendly Society. Mrs. J. M. Munyon, Regent of Merion Chapter, acted as Secretary for this meeting. Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, of Washington, District of Columbia, presented the claims of sick and needy soldiers and their families.

Merion Chapter followed this meeting by holding several sewing circles. The first of these was held at the residence of Mrs. J. M. Munyon, Old Lancaster Road, below City Avenue, West Philadelphia, on June 17, 1898. It was an all-day affair, in which garments were cut out, and work planned
for the summer. An elegant luncheon was served at noon, at which twelve members of the Chapter were present.

Twenty sets of pajamas were cut out and basted at this meeting. The basting was done by groups of ladies, who scattered themselves on the wide piazzas or through the spacious grounds. These grounds face on the Old Lancaster Road, out which Cornwallis marched in December, 1777, expecting to attack Washington at Valley Forge, but he was headed off and defeated by the Pennsylvania Militia, under General Potter, at the Old Black Horse Tavern, half a mile above the Munyon residence.

The sewing-circles succeeding this one were small, private affairs, at which, however, a great many stitches were taken. Merion Chapter is still a small Chapter, but still an energetic one. It has the satisfaction of knowing that its first contribution to the Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund, $25, is acknowledged in the first official report of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, as well as the twenty pajamas cut out at the first sewing-circle. Members who aided at the sewing-circles or contributed to the War Fund, were: Mrs. J. M. Munyon, Mrs. E. E. Nack, Mrs. Peter J. Hughes, Mrs. Beulah Harvey Whilldin, Mrs. Florence Heston Jones, Miss Margaret B. Harvey, Miss Ellen J. Heston, Miss Mary Ella Harding, Mrs. Laura Kershaw Harding, Mrs. Marguerite Wynne Maxwell, Mrs. Jennie Leak, Mrs. George J. De Armond, Miss Virginia Vanderslice, Mrs. H. A. Arnold, Mrs. Samuel R. McDowell, Miss Virginia Marshall, Mrs. Deborah M. Cresswell, Mrs. Moses Veale, Mrs. J. G. Walker, Miss Hannah Wynne Compton, Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, Mrs. Julia Harvey Swope. Nearly all the members of this Chapter reside in the Old Welsh Tract, or near its borders, and have within their veins the blood of the "Cambrian sires," or the "Fighting Quakers."

During the summer just past, Philadelphia added another heavy wreath to the laurels with which she is already loaded by throwing open all her hospitals to sick soldiers, and bringing them from the camps a hundred or more at a time on thoroughly equipped hospital trains. All the Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters in Philadelphia and the "old
If any Pennsylvania Chapter seems to have lost interest in the Daughters of the American Revolution work at Washington, it was only because nearer duties claimed her attention. Think of 3,000 or more sick soldiers lying helpless in our hospitals at one time, and more coming all the while!

When volunteer nurses were called for, Miss Alice M. Rothermel, a member of Merion Chapter, offered her services to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital. Here she spent the month of September and part of October, alleviating the sufferings of stricken heroes. Her sister, Mrs. Samuel R. McDowell, also a member of the Chapter, opened her beautiful house in Merion to receive convalescent soldiers. Here they regained their health in sight of Pennsylvania’s oldest church, Merion Friends’ Meeting House, and on the ground occupied by Washington as a camp ground, September 14, 1777, which ground Merion Chapter has already marked with a memorial stone. Another sister, Mrs. E. H. Smith, also a member of the Chapter, received several convalescent soldiers from Porto Rico in her home at Overbrook.

Several members of Merion Chapter have aided in the work of other societies. Mrs. J. G. Walker, Vice-Regent of Merion Chapter, also acted with the Philadelphia Women’s Christian Temperance Union, of which she is a member. Mrs. D. M. Cresswell, Mrs. H. A. Arnold and Mrs. E. H. Smith aided the Merion Red Cross Society. Mrs. Laura K. Harding and Miss Mary E. Harding worked with the Red Cross Society of St. Asaph’s Protestant Episcopal Church, Bala. Mrs. S. R. McDowell, as President of the Chaplain’s Aid Society of St. John’s Protestant Episcopal Church, Lower Merion, superintended the sending of supplies to the rector, Rev. Henry A. F. Hoyt, during his absence as Chaplain of the State Fencibles. Mrs. E. H. Smith is working with the National Relief Association. This is a society organized as an auxiliary to the Quartermaster’s Department at Fifteenth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

Soldiers from all parts of the country came to Philadelphia to get their pay and transportation home. The ladies of the Association have a tent in the back yard of the Quartermaster's
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building and feed the soldiers while they are waiting. The work of this society will continue until the end of January or February.

Merion Chapter’s contributions, in aid of her country’s defenders, as acknowledged in the September number of THE AMERICAN MONTHLY, were as follows: 20 pajamas, 96 handkerchiefs, 6 quarts of lime juice, 12 quarts of raspberry vinegar, 12 glasses of jellies. Also $25 for the War Fund. Since that list was made out the Regent, Mrs. Munyon, has sent to Washington another box of hospital supplies, including 12 pajamas and packets of reading matter. Also, $6 additional for the War Fund.

It is impossible, as yet, to say just what Merion Chapter has done for sick soldiers in Philadelphia, as so many individual contributions have been lost sight of, to say nothing of individual exertions, which do not show in final results. But the following items give an approximate idea of the Chapter’s present record:

Supplies sent to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital: 17 white muslin night-shirts, muslin for bandages, 1 ton of ice, 100 ice bags, 9 boxes of crackers, 6 boxes of breakfast food, 6 jars of jellies, 2 quarts of whiskey, 1 box of Ivory soap.

Presbyterian Hospital: 1 dozen white muslin night-shirts, magazines.

Jefferson Hospital: 1 ton of ice, 100 ice bags, 1 box Ivory soap, 9 boxes of crackers, 6 boxes of breakfast food, 6 jars of jellies, 2 quarts of whiskey, 3 dozen towels, 3 dozen wash cloths.

Hahnemann Hospital: 1 piece of flannel, 35 yards.

National Relief Association: Jellies, jams, etc.

From the Anthony Wayne Society, Children of the American Revolution, came 75 bandages and 1 doz. bottles of raspberry vinegar. These were forwarded to Washington. Two little girls, Gertrude Harvey Whilldin and Dora Harvey Swope, members of the Martha Williams Society, Children of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. J. M. Munyon is President, sent seven yards of muslin for bandages to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital.

When we have heard from all our scattered members, and
when we have collected the individual records of active mem-
bers near at hand, we feel confident that Merion Chapter will
make even a better showing than that outlined above. This
we say not in any vain spirit of boasting, but in joy and grati-
tude that a kind Providence has graciously permitted us to use,
to the best of our humble ability, such opportunities for service
as came in our way.—Beulah Harvey Whildin, Registrar.

Jane Douglass Chapter.—The Daughters of the Ameri-
can Revolution, of Dallas, voice the sentiments of a band of
enthusiastic women, upon whose hearts the fire of patriotism
burned as surely and truly as it did when their fathers gladly
yielded their life blood that their children might forever know
and enjoy liberty as the true factor in the broad sweep of our
matchless citizenship.

So it was with every fiber of their being attuned to patriotic
measures, combined as it were into one grand harmony of
peculiar sweetness that the Jane Douglass Chapter, of the
Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized on Oc-
tober 19, 1895, one hundred and seven years after the famous
leave-taking of Lord Cornwallis from shores whose very sands
were crimsoned with the red tide that flowed from the hearts
of martyred heroes, who gladly welcomed death that America
might rise a triumphant queen from the ashes of her desolation.

In our organization Mrs. Cornelia Jamison Henry was
unanimously chosen as Regent. The wisdom of our selection is
so self-evident that we yet cling to our first love and are glad
to still do honor to her as our presiding officer. Mrs. Henry
is a descendant of William Downs, who was a son of Henry
Downs, one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of
Independence, May 20, 1775, of South Carolina, who com-
manded the Second South Carolina Regiment from January,
1775, until October, 1778. The Government at this juncture
detailed him to the important services of surveying the bend
of the Tennessee River. He was married to Jane Douglass, a
descendant of Sir James Douglass, of Scottish fame. It was
from this Highland lassie, around whose life ever cluster the
immortelles of a loving, unselfish womanhood, that our Chap-
ter received its name.
The study of colonial history is an interesting feature of our internal workings. The questions are prepared and sent out by Prof. Shepardson, of the University of Chicago, and our members will bear witness that they are deep and far-reaching in their completeness.

Our Children's Society is an auxiliary of which we are justly proud. Loving and cherishing it is, indeed, one of our cardinal virtues, if it can be counted a virtue to love that which has entered the very sanctuary, and with baby fingers swept the whole key-board of our hearts' purest love.

The organization was perfected with twenty-seven members, with Mrs. Mattie Caruth McMillan, a descendant of Nancy Hart, of Kentucky, as its first President. The leadership is now in the hands of Mrs. T. L. Westerfield, who by her wise and charming management moulds and directs these young lives into channels that lead to greater and nobler things. It has been christened "The Samuel McDowell, Jr., Society."

The Jane Douglass Chapter has established a happy precedent during this year, one which we know will meet the generous approval of legions of Daughters. Desiring to cultivate and encourage the study of colonial and revolutionary history, our Chapter announced its willingness and pleasure to present a gold medal—a star, the emblem of our matchless State—to the boy or girl who would stand the crucial test of a competitive examination along the suggested lines. Numbers, like the gladiators of ancient Rome, entered the list, fairly bristling with intense interest and eager desire. Several received honorable mention, but to one, and only one—Miss Fannie Van Slyke—fell the star of beauty, the recompense of merited scholarship.

One of the most delightful phases of our Chapter duties lies in the celebration of the days which history pleases to mark with the white stone of honor, days which ever stand out and above the common level, making luminous occasions, in the presence of which every true patriot is ready and willing to doff the cap of unfailing interest and deepest affection. Thus we find that as the wheel which marks the narrow circle in our little world continues its ceaseless turning it is evident that the times and scenes we would seek to honor, after all do but honor and
glorify us with their own effulgence, in our thrice worthy endeavors.—MARY HILL DAVIS, Historian.

KESKESKICK CHAPTER.—It is a long time since any notice has appeared in the AMERICAN MONTHLY of the Keskeskick Chapter of Yonkers-on-the-Hudson. The omission is partly due to modesty, yet the Chapter contains many executive and enthusiastic members, and in spite of obstacles the work is well up to the average. When the Cuban War first broke out a special meeting was called at the residence of the new Vice-Regent, Mrs. Killinger, and very patriotic resolutions were passed sustaining the President of the United States in his action and pledging this Chapter's aid for our soldiers and sailors. This Chapter was invited to join a movement simultaneously started to form a Yonkers Red Cross Auxiliary, and resolved to do so, since two organizations might conflict. Red Cross Auxiliary No. 4 was organized and worked diligently all summer, and contributed five thousand articles to be distributed where most needed. A number of convalescent soldiers were received free of charge in St. Joseph's and St. John's Hospitals, both new and beautiful buildings with spacious grounds. It is expected that the hospital work will continue for some time to come. Keskeskick Chapter, in connection with the Yonkers Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, has entered upon the work of looking after, and where needed, providing for, the families of Yonkers soldiers. On Friday afternoon, October 28th, the fall meeting of Keskeskick Chapter was held at the residence of the Regent, Miss Prime. It was a very enjoyable affair, and graced by the presence of several vistors from sister Chapters. Mrs. Florence, the President of the Yonkers Red Cross Auxiliary, gave a detailed account of the work accomplished in that organization. Mrs. Ten Eyck, a Chapter member, talked most graphically of her personal work during the summer at Camp Wykoff, and Mrs. Van Wagner told her own experience as a nurse at the same camp. Mrs. Wooton, Regent of the Mary Washington Chapter, New York City, read a paper on the work of the National Society, making special reference to the building of the Continental Hall at Washington. In order to call attention to the day, the anniversary of the Battle of White
Plains, a short paper was read by the Vice-Regent referring to that battle, making mention of its unmarked site and the desire of the Chapter that some proper memorial should be placed there.

Delightful singing and the inspiring strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" divided the numbers of the afternoon's program, and a delightful little "tea" drew the Daughters into little groups where wit and wisdom had free play.—FRANCES A. JACKSON, Vice-Regent.

JACKSONVILLE CHAPTER.—As it has been a long time since the Jacksonville Chapter has been heard from, I gratefully respond to the honored invitation for a report of our Chapter work. Before the war we felt that we were doing a great deal by our regular meetings, our large membership, our celebration of patriotic anniversaries, our able papers on American history, our prizes given to the pupils of the public schools for excellence in their historical studies. But when we saw that war between the United States and Spain was inevitable, that we of this generation would have an opportunity to prove ourselves in deed as in word, worthy descendants of the men and women of '76, all our past work seemed but a preparation for nobler effort. A Woman's Auxiliary Association was formed that met once a week to sew and make cordials, wines, etc. When the troops went to Tampa these things were sent weekly to the Florida boys. But later when twenty thousand men were camped within the city limits of Jacksonville, of these many were necessarily ill, the ladies found daily, nay, hourly, work at home. Night shirts, sheets, pillows, pillow cases, nets, glasses, spoons, fans, soups, jellies, broths, fruits, and flowers were daily taken to the hospitals. The sick were visited and cheered by everything known to woman's heart and hands. The Jacksonville Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is now fully recognized as one of the motive powers of the State, its prosperity is assured, a prosperity largely due to the untiring efforts of its charter members, who knew no such word as fail. To the State Regent, Mrs. Christopher, and the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Ambler, the thanks of the ladies are especially due for their zeal and enthusiasm.—MARGARET CONIGLAND FRIES, Secretary.
WARREN CHAPTER.—Warren Chapter has not been idle since its last report. On Decoration Day it decorated the graves of all soldiers of the earlier wars, notably 1812, Black Hawk and Mexican wars. Upon each grave was placed an evergreen wreath fastened with streamers of blue and white ribbon, the emblem of our Order, together with flowers and the flag of our country. This work brought us the commendation of many people and several names of other dead soldiers were sent to us in order that we might decorate their graves on another occasion. It was our privilege to have with us on this occasion the great-grandson of one of the soldiers of the Mexican War, who placed the decorations on the grave of his ancestor.

Through the kindness of a friend who is one of the oldest settlers in the city, we were able to mark the spot on which was located a fort, into which the settlers fled to escape from the Indians during the Black Hawk War. This had almost passed from the memory of the people, and we were glad to be able to preserve this fact in history. Upon this spot was erected a flag, but in the near future a more lasting memorial will be placed there.

Through this the location of another fort has been brought to our knowledge in another section of the country which will be marked in a proper manner. Also many interesting facts have come to us regarding the Black Hawk War.

The fact that a fort once stood within the present corporate limits of the city is probably known to but a few. It was built about 1830 as a protection for the settlers during the trouble with the Black Hawk band of Indians.

The Chapter has not been unmindful of the demands made upon us during the present war. A large part of our energies were devoted to the Army and Navy League, knowing that it mattered not what name we worked under, so the needs were met. The Chapter itself has sent to Miss Desha a supply of nurses' aprons for use in the general hospital.

VALLEY FORGE CHAPTER (Norristown, Pennsylvania).—War being declared between the United States and Spain, the members of Valley Forge Chapter, Daughters of the American
Revolution, deemed it advisable to establish a "war fund" to use as seemed best by the Chapter.

It was therefore resolved to hold a strawberry festival on June 2d, 1898, for the purpose of raising money for this fund.

The members worked with a will and were encouraged and approved by all who were solicited for aid.

The festival was held in a large assembly room of the City Hall. The use of this room was kindly donated for the occasion. The glorious banner of freedom, the American flag, was used as a decoration. A number of these flags were used and were arranged by a skilled decorator, who kindly tendered his services. The large room was comfortably filled with a number of Norristown's best people, all anxious to aid our gallant soldier boys in some way and incidentally to enjoy the luscious berries, delicious cake and fine cream served by the ladies of Valley Forge Chapter. Cakes were donated generously, and the cake table realized a neat sum by its sales. The lovely flowers used to beautify the tables were also sold. Little boys and girls sold small metal American flags to enable all to show their patriotism. A cold supper served earlier in the evening originated in this manner. An energetic member proposed serving coffee and rolls to those persons aiding at the festival. Upon collecting for this purpose she was so generously aided that a cold supper was given and thus more material aid was rendered the "war fund."

A number of interesting relics enclosed in a glass case were exhibited free of charge. These were kindly loaned for the occasion. They were relics of the war with Spain, and consisted of relics from the Maine, autograph letters from noted men, etc. The festival was a decided success, and when we found our total receipts, above all expenses, were $150.00, we felt our work was well done. Norristown contributed its quota of soldier boys. These must be supplied with the "necessary housewife." We of Valley Forge Chapter being descendants of brave soldiers, felt this to be our duty and pleasure. Accordingly with willing hands we went to work and on June 24th sent one hundred and eight housewives completely furnished to Company F of Norristown. The war fund has been expended in various ways during the summer. The needy families of soldiers have been
aided. Hospital supplies have been sent to Camps Bristow and Meade, and later, delicacies have been provided for sick soldiers being cared for at Charity Hospital, Norristown.—ANNIE SCHALL FISHER, Historian.

TUSCARORA CHAPTER (of Binghamton, New York).—Tuscarora Chapter during the summer devoted much time and attention to the comfort of our soldiers in camp and hospital. The Regent, Mrs. Arthur S. Bartlett, has taken the warmest interest in their welfare, and under her wise and skillful direction much has been accomplished by the Chapter. In the latter part of April an all-day meeting was held at her home, at which nearly a hundred necessaries were manufactured for the soldiers of Company H, First Regiment of Volunteers. A number of meetings have since been held at the home of the Regent and as a result a large quantity of pajamas, nurse aprons, hair pillows, sheets, pillow cases, night shirts and bath robes were sent to Chickamauga Chapter of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for distribution. Later a dozen nurse aprons were sent to Fortress Monroe Hospital.

Nearly $70.00 has been contributed by the Chapter to the war relief fund and diet kitchen, and reading matter has been sent to the hospitals. Since the close of the war the Regent and Chapter members have visited the City Hospital, carrying comfort and substantial aid to sick soldiers who were there en route to their homes.

In response to the appeal from the Omaha, Nebraska, Chapter, Tuscarora Chapter have pledged themselves to give $25.00 to the Cuban relief fund.

The Chapter is taking in many new members and is in every way in a flourishing condition. Chapter day was celebrated in October and a Colonial Tea, in November, was another pleasure.—ELLA E. WOODBRIDGE, Historian.

GEORGE CLYMER CHAPTER (Towanda, Pennsylvania).—When the war cloud lowered over our land the George Clymer Chapter passed resolutions of interest in the crisis through which the Nation was passing, and faith in the policy of the President.
When the cloud burst in fury on our shores and war became an established fact, the blood which animated their forefathers in their struggle for freedom, tingled in the veins of the Daughters, and the ardent longing filled their souls to further and abet the cause of freedom.

T theirs not to do or die;
T theirs but to reason why;
T theirs but to say "Good-bye,"
T And to their God on High
T Commend their loved ones.

A special meeting of the Chapter was convened by the Regent, Mrs. Rodney A. Mercur, and it was decided to do the one thing practicable, to sew for the soldiers. Mrs. Parrott, Mrs. Williams, and Miss Tracy were appointed a committee to procure material for the work. It was also decided to ask the cooperation of the patriotic women of the town.

The women responded heartily and the merchants of the place gave the materials gladly. The use of a room and sewing machines were also contributed and five meetings were held for sewing. Boxes containing the following articles were forwarded to the soldiers: Twenty-eight sets of pajamas, twenty-five hospital night shirts, one hundred and twelve towels, twenty-eight handkerchiefs, forty-five filled "housewives," two boxes of soap, and reading matter. The women contributed $20.06 for material, freight and express. The Chapter endorsed two nurses and sent $20.00 from its treasury for the diet kitchen. Whenever throughout the summer it was possible to show any little courtesy to the soldiers passing through the town the Chapter gladly did what it could. When at last our own Company M of the Ninth Regiment came marching home the whole town accorded them their welcome, no one society being conspicuous in the demonstration, but the Daughters joined individually in the general thanksgiving that so many brave men had been called to live, instead of die, for their country. And now, while the world offers homage to our conquering arms, let us pray that peace may abide with us, and let us rest in thankfulness that not only shall Cuba be free, but that the civilization of the world has been raised to a higher plane by
the war between the United States and Spain.—ISABELLA PRATT RENDALL, Historian.

PITTSBURG CHAPTER.—Mrs. Lydia Hackney Masten, daughter of Joseph Hackney, was a Real Daughter of the American Revolution. She was born July 16, 1815; died July 26, 1898. Joseph Hackney, her father, served in Captain Andrew Moodie's company, Colonel Lamb's Artillery, from 1782-1783. He was afterwards colonel of First Regiment in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, and in 1817 Associate Judge in Warren, Pennsylvania.—GRACE A. GORMLY, Historian.

HARRISBURG CHAPTER (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania).—Harrisburg Chapter has entered into the work of another year with renewed interest and energy. This fact was demonstrated on the afternoon of September 27th, when a meeting was held at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Robert A. Lamberton; the historical date honored being the birthday of Samuel Adams.

Besides the regular reports of the officers, Miss McAllister, as chairman of the committee, gave an account of the work done by them for the Daughters of the American Revolution fund. Through the energetic exertions of this committee, a large box full of shirts and pajamas was sent to Santiago, through Mrs. Draper, Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Treasurer; another box was sent by the Regent through Mrs. Dr. Sternberg, of Washington, District of Columbia.

The Treasurer, Miss Margaret Byers, reported the sending of $25.00 to the National Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund, as well as $64.00 collected from the Chapter members for the Harrisburg Association for the Relief of Soldiers' Families. It was decided to continue work as long as the soldiers remained in Harrisburg, and in the hospitals.

The various reports occupied much of the time for the meeting, but some added interest was given by the singing of patriotic songs and the reading of short poems.

The Regent before announcing that Mrs. Valentine Hummel would read Will Carlton's poem, "Mending the Old Flag," noticed one beautiful feature, made prominent by the late war with
Spain, the union of North and South, evinced by the conspicuous flying of flags in all Southern cities on July 4th.

The poem suggested the song "The Red, White and Blue," which was sung by the Chapter. Later "The Star Spangled Banner" fitly emphasized the reading of the poem, "The Flag Goes By."

On Pennsylvania Day, October 28th, the annual presentation of prizes to the girls' graduating class of the High School took place. The subjects for the essays were given to the school by the committee before its close in June. There were four, "The Stamp Act," "Valley Forge," "Revolutionary Heroes of Pennsylvania," and "The Different Forms of Colonial Government." At this time a prize of $10.00 was offered by the Harrisburg Chapter for the best essay on one of these topics. Later, at the time of the examination of the essays, a second prize was offered by the Regent of $5.00 for the second best essay.

The two gold pieces were placed in handsome red leather cases with the monogram D. A. R. in gilt letters on the lids, the gift of James E. Caldwell & Company, Philadelphia. A band of broad blue and white ribbon was drawn through the boxes. The long ends hanging from the red boxes making the combination in colors dear to every American heart.

Of the clever essays submitted to the committee, all were worthy of praise. Each showed industry, discrimination, and a good knowledge of the subject chosen. The committee were surprised to find such logical writing from the pens of very young girls. The first prize was awarded Miss Edna Groff, writing under the anagram of her name "Ande Forg," her subject, "The Different Forms of Colonial Government."

The second prize was given to Miss Elizabeth Gearhart, "Martha Washington," her subject being "Valley Forge."

Two were selected for honorable mention, "Valley Forge," by Miss Eva Johnson, and "The Revolutionary Heroes of Pennsylvania," by Miss Irene Buck. The interest in this event was enhanced by the delightful mystery attached, as the real names of the prize winners were not known until the young girls appeared upon the platform.

The entire program was carried through smoothly and successfully. The large High School hall showed barely a vacant
seat at 2 o’clock, when the exercises commenced. All of the High School students were present and many visitors, as well as the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. These were all admitted by ticket. There were neat programs of the exercises distributed by the ushers. First came the singing of a patriotic song, “Ark of Freedom,” by the school, Miss Groff presiding at the piano and the singing led by the High School choir. The platform was tastefully draped. Seated on it were Professor Baer, who announced the various portions of the program; Dr. Gilbert, Dr. Angell and the Prize Committee, consisting of Mrs. Levi B. Alricks, Mrs. George D. Ramsay and Mrs. Mabel Cronise Jones. Prayer was offered by Rev. D. M. Gilbert, D. D., pastor of Zion Lutheran Church, and the “Red, White and Blue” was then sung with vim and vigor. The two prize essays were next read and were enthusiastically received. Both were read in a very intelligent and very pleasing manner. After the “Star Spangled Banner” had been given in a spirited fashion, all standing, Mrs. Ramsay, who presented the prizes, said that Miss Groff’s essay was considered worthy of the first prize, because of the originality displayed in its mode of treatment, and also because of the accuracy in historical detail, and its smoothness of diction. Mrs. Ramsay spoke of the second essay as showing a great amount of historical research, and as being very graceful and pleasing in its composition.

Judging by the tremendous applause with which the students of the High School greeted the awards, they were in full accord with the decision of the committee. This is the first time that the prizes have been directly awarded by some member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but Mrs. Ramsay performed her pleasant duty so gracefully and delightfully that her good example will doubtless be followed hereafter. “The Flag of the Free” was well rendered and was followed by the address of the afternoon, given by Rev. Thomas B. Angell, D. D., of St. Stephen’s Protestant Episcopal Church. Dr. Angell took as his theme the subjects of the two prize essays, dwelling in a very scholarly manner upon the value and importance of colonial history. Its relation to us of to-day was carefully traced and the importance of history as a study was clearly shown.

The Superintendent of the Harrisburg Public Schools, Mr.
Lemuel O. Foose, spoke briefly along the same line of thought, emphasizing the importance and value of our public school system of education, and bidding the young people while looking back to the honorable deeds of their ancestors, with gratitude and pride, not to forget that with themselves rests the responsibility for the future. The exercises closed with the singing of "America." The occasion was really inspiring. The beauty of the patriotically decorated rooms, the fine rendering of national songs, especially of the "Star Spangled Banner," and the evident interest of the audience, both scholars and guests, filled the souls of the Daughters of the American Revolution who were present with delight, and was a great encouragement towards the continuance of the work which has met with such generous approbation and so full response. The Daughters of the American Revolution, as well as others in the community, cannot but recognize the fact that a good work is being done among our young people in awakening an interest in our national history, and in quickening their national pride and patriotism.—Emilie Shevall Fisher Alricks, Recording Secretary.

RELIEF WORK OF THE CONNECTICUT CHAPTERS, MAY TO OCTOBER, 1898.

General Statement.—On the 9th of May a circular letter was sent by the State Regent to the Connecticut Chapter Regents requesting reports as to the amount of money, or kind of supplies each Chapter would contribute, should an appeal for relief work come from the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, or from other responsible sources. The response was instant, enthusiastic and generous. There was not a break in our ranks—the alignment was perfect—the Connecticut Daughters evidently felt that the time had come and the opportunity was theirs to justify by their deeds the right of our patriotic organization to a continued existence, and to a prominent place among the humanitarian forces of the present day and generation.

Each Chapter reported the kind of work it proposed to undertake, and a large amount of money was at once pledged to the State Regent, to be called for as needed, and expended by her for such relief measures as should be indicated by the chiefs of the medical departments of the army and navy, under whose direction the National Society Daughters
of the American Revolution had placed itself at the outbreak of hostilities between this country and Spain.

The State Regent now takes great pleasure in submitting a report of contributions received and distributed from May the 25th to October the 15th, inclusive. The war is presumably at an end, but it is possible that continued illness among the soldiers and sailors may make necessary a continuance of our relief work through the early winter months. Should this be the case, an appendix to this report will be issued in February, 1899.

It is due to the Chapters to state that the amount of money sent by them to the State Regent was by no means commensurate with the sum total secured through their efforts. Nor does the accompanying report of articles received include all the Chapter contributions. In addition to what was sent by them to the Daughter of the American Revolution county shipping stations, the Chapters in Bridgeport, Fairfield, Southport, New London, and Norwich made direct contributions of garments, medical supplies, fruit, etc., for the benefit of the sick soldiers who had been transferred from Camp Wykoff to the hospitals in these towns.

The Melicent Porter Chapter of Waterbury sent money and large quantities of supplies to Miss French, a member of the Chapter and a Red Cross nurse. Many of our members gave most generously toward the relief of individual cases of suffering, assuming the payment of physicians’ and nurses’ bills, and doing other legitimate relief work which appealed to them personally. The personal benefactions of one of our Chapter Regents for the sick and wounded soldiers is said to have amounted to at least $5,000.

As a rule, the Chapters pledged to the State Regent a certain part of the entire amount secured by them, which amount she was to use for the purchase of food and medical supplies and other things not contributed, but which in her judgment, or by the direction of the Surgeon General might be deemed necessary. Another portion was retained by the Chapters to enable them to purchase flannels, gingham, cotton, etc., to be made into garments which were eventually sent to the State Regent for distribution. As an example,—the total amount of money raised by the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, of Hartford, was $654. Of this, the sum of $255 was sent to the State Regent, and the balance was used for the purchase of material for the articles—2,472 in number—which were afterward sent by the Chapter to Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters in New Haven. The same plan was followed by all the Chapters. No Chapter encroached upon the amount pledged the State Regent for the broader and more general work which necessarily fell to her share, but each made its purchases of materials from sums quite outside the “pledges.” This admirable method left the State Regent unhampered, and free to do her work under the most favorable circumstances.
Some Chapters contributed much more than had been pledged by them, notably the Roger Sherman Chapter of New Milford, the Dorothy Ripley Chapter of Southport, the Mary Wooster Chapter of Danbury, and the Hannah Woodruff Chapter of Southington. If many Chapters—among them the Mary Clap Wooster of New Haven, the Susan Carrington Clark of Meriden, the Mary Silliman of Bridgeport, and the Lucretia Shaw of New London—have not paid the full amounts pledged, it is simply because the State Regent has not found it necessary to "call in" all that was at her command. Should it be necessary for relief work to continue, she may yet be obliged to ask for these unexpended amounts. But it is a rare pleasure to be able to state that at the present time, of the amount pledged to her at the beginning of the war, $1,090.60 still remains intact, and subject to her disposal, should there be further need of the "sinews of war."

It is gratifying to note the number of organizations, and of individuals other than members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution that have sent their contributions through this organization, and the State Regent desires to express her very sincere appreciation of this mark of confidence in the official character and business methods of the National Daughters of the American Revolution War Committee and the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, through which the work has been so systematically and successfully carried on.

A very important feature of our work has been to furnish trained nurses for department hospitals and for the army and navy hospital ships. Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, Vice-President General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, and Chairman of the Hospital Corps, is the first woman in this, and probably in any country, to receive an appointment as assistant surgeon in the regular army. Her duties are confined solely to the business of selecting nurses for the army and navy. The official orders from the United States medical department made it necessary for any nurse desiring to enlist in the army or navy, to first submit her application to Dr. McGee, by whom, if approved, it was passed on to the Surgeon General for final action. Over 3,000 applications for such positions have been received by Dr. McGee, and Connecticut has provided a gratifying number of these nurses for the service; among them Miss Hasson, representing the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter of New Haven; Miss McCloud for Faith Trumbull of Norwich; Miss Lampe for Elizabeth Porter Putnam of Putnam; Miss French for Melicent Porter of Waterbury; Miss Harris for the Lucretia Shaw Chapter of New London; Mrs. Hearn for the Mary Silliman Chapter of Bridgeport; also, Miss Merritt, Miss Murray, Miss Benson, Miss Coakley, Miss Heaven, Miss Stanford, and Miss Schmidt, all of New Haven, Miss Johnson and Miss Jones, of Hartford, Miss Willard, of Wethersfield, and Miss Bradley, of Deep River.
Our contributions of garments, delicacies, medical supplies, together with donations of money for the purchase of fresh fruit, milk, eggs, etc., have been sent to the following camps and hospitals: To Camp Haven, in Connecticut; to the General Hospital and to Grace Hospital in New Haven; to Chickamauga Park; to the fever hospitals in Tampa and Jacksonville; to Camp Alger; to Fort Knox; to Fort Monroe; Fort Wadsworth; Fort Hamilton; Fort McPherson; to Camp Wykoff; to the hospital ships “Relief” and “Missouri,” and to the United States general hospitals at Santiago and Ponce, Porto Rico—a total of fifty-two consignments, several of them consisting of from six to twelve large packing cases each.

It is gratifying to be able to state that not even one package has miscarried, or been lost while en route to its destination. Every consignment of goods and “goodies” has been received and thankfully acknowledged by the surgeons or nurses to whom it was sent for distribution, and there can be no doubt that lives have been saved, suffering alleviated, and “material aid and comfort” given to hundreds of sick and wounded soldiers in the field and in home hospitals by the Connecticut Daughters, their friends and helpers. The assistance given by the county committees in receiving, packing and shipping contributions has been invaluable, and it is a pleasure to place on record this estimate of their prompt and careful work.

The State Regent takes this opportunity to make special and grateful acknowledgment to the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution for their loyal and enthusiastic support and for the faithful and earnest efforts which have made an unqualified success of our war-relief work.

The following is a summary of the supplies contributed, or purchased, and forwarded from the Daughters of the American Revolution shipping stations in New Haven, Hartford, New London, and Norwalk:

1,799 night and surgical shirts; 1,547 pajamas; 4,435 cholera bands; 552 rolled bandages; 10 slings; 3,833 handkerchiefs; 179 wool underwear; 121 pairs wool drawers; 1,136 pairs hospital slippers; 26 pairs shoes; 261 pairs socks; 40 bed spreads; 25 pairs wool blankets; 856 sheets; 838 pillow cases; 739 towels; 200 beds; 417 hospital pillows; 41 pieces mosquito netting; 38 canopy nettings; 60 wash cloths; 778 cakes of soap; 48 pairs suspenders; 36 leather belts; 52 rubber blankets; 75 yards rubber sheeting; 21 portable rubber bath tubs; 6 hot water bottles; 6 air cushions; 7 ice caps; 175 sponges; 724 fans; 307 combs; 268 brushes; 324 brush and comb bags; 240 pin cushions; 209 comfort bags; 160 Testaments; 117 nurse’s aprons; 31 nurse’s caps; 4 dressing gowns; 1 pair trousers; 1,000 cherry wood pipes; 1,120 packages tobacco; 72 medicine glasses; 12 ice picks; 12 cork-screws; 273 pounds saltine and fancy crackers; 28 quarts ice cream; 120 pounds corn starch; 1,052 cans condensed milk; 576 cans evap-
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orated cream; 24 quarts malted milk; 291 quarts lime juice; 122 pounds cocoa; 44 quarts sherry, port, currant, and grape wines; 16 quarts fruit syrups; 308 cans preserved fruits; 24 quarts calves foot jelly; 30 cans preserved vegetables; 24 bottles beef capsules; 635 glasses jelly, jam, and marmalade; 108 cans boned chicken and ox tongues; 425 quarts clam bouillon; 168 packages gelatine; 651 cans soup; 152 jars extract beef; 1 case pepto mangan; 2 cases beef peptonoid; 10 gallons witch hazel; 100 vaccination shields; alcohol lamps; alcohol, ether, adhesive plasters; vaseline; absorbent cotton; medicated gauze; collars, collar buttons, ties; games, reading matter, spoons, knives, forks and cooking utensils, oranges, lemons, grapes, brandy and blackberry cordial.

The following were the committees to receive, pack and ship supplies.—For New Haven and Middlesex Counties: Mrs. Henry Champion, Mrs. Eugene Miller, Mrs. Benjamin English, Mrs. William W. Farnam, Mrs. William Rodman, Mrs. Cesara S. Frothingham, Miss Helen Merwin. For Hartford and Tolland Counties: Mrs. Frank L. Howard, Mrs. Francis Goodwin, Mrs. C. H. Lawrence, Mrs. P. S. Starr, Mrs. W. N. Pelton, Mrs. W. H. Palmer, Mrs. F. G. Whitmore, Mrs. Jane Tuttle, Miss Charlotte C. Jewell, Mrs. Joseph H. Cone, Mrs. Walter C. Faxon, Miss Mary Francis. For New London and Windham Counties: Mrs. Jane R. Perkins, Mrs. Mary Eakin, Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocombe, Miss Alice Chew, Mrs Grace T. Arms, Mrs Frederick Smith. For Fairfield and Litchfield Counties: Mrs. Samuel R. Weed, Mrs. E. J. Hill, Mrs. Robert Van Buren.

Contributions were received from Connecticut Chapters Daughters of the American Revolution, from societies and individuals, as follows: Wadsworth Chapter, Middletown, 30 pajamas; 256 handkerchiefs; 49 cholera bands; 60 shirts; 37 sheets; 54 pillow cases; 20 towels; 14 emergency packages; 37 glasses jelly; 21 jars marmalade; 3 jars jam; 12 combs; 7 books; 22 religious papers; box of literature; by cash, $105. Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London, 428 cholera bands; 150 hospital pillows; 27 hospital shirts; 51 pajamas; 2 fans; 216 towels; 24 suits wool underwear; 63 handkerchiefs; $25 for nurses outfit; garments and delicacies for soldiers in New London Hospital; by cash, $75. Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford, 1,179 cholera bands; 298 hospital shirts; 153 pajamas; 600 cheese cloth handkerchiefs; 242 surgeon's rolled bandages; 2 boxes literature; 4 rubber bath tubs; by cash, $355. Norwalk Chapter, Norwalk, 100 pajamas; 46 surgical shirts; 225 slippers; 2 barrels apples for Fort Wadsworth; 3 large cases books, games, etc.; 2 rubber bath tubs; by cash, $126.50. Ruth Hart Chapter, Woman's Relief Corps and ladies of Meriden, 243 handkerchiefs; 52 pajamas; 137 flannel bandages; 20 shirts; 26 sheets; 52 pillow cases; 108 pairs slippers; 36 pairs socks; medicine chest to Company L, First Connecticut Regiment; by cash, $50. Melicent Porter Chapter, Waterbury, 100 cholera bands; 20 wool undershirts; 18 pairs wool
drawers; 27 pairs socks; 1 flannel shirt; 1 flannel dressing gown; 2 night shirts; 2 wool dressing gowns; 60 yards surgeons' gauze; 42 surgeons' handkerchiefs; 19 linen handkerchiefs; 22 pajamas; 6 pairs sheets; 6 pairs of pillow cases; 3 pairs slippers; 2 rubber drinking cups; 4 match boxes; 10 quires letter paper; 100 stamped envelopes; 12 pencils and pencil sharpeners; 2 bottles whiskey; 2 bottles blackberry cordial; 10 pounds crackers; 24 papers tobacco; 12 pipes; needles; thread; old linen; cotton; 2 cases literature; $25 for nurse's outfit; by cash, $39. Mary Wooster Chapter, Danbury, 54 pajamas; 32 night shirts; 117 cholera bands; by cash, $115.18. Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven, 92 hospital shirts; 125 pajamas; 457 cholera bands; 200 brush and comb bags; 75 pairs slippers; 801 handkerchiefs; 100 matting beds; 25 nurses' caps; 12 nurses' aprons; 2 rubber bath tubs; $30 towards nurses' outfit; by cash, $310. Roger Sherman Chapter, New Milford, by cash, $254.30. Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Mystic, 71 hospital shirts; 11 night shirts; 67 pin cushions; by cash, $5. Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Groton and Stonington, 175 night shirt; 57 cholera bands; 58 hospital shirts; 67 abdominal bandages; 3 lap writing desks; 3 baskets; 146 towels; 6 shoulder pads; 6 sheets; 6 linen pillow cases; 2 bedspreads; 48 linen handkerchiefs; 29 old cloths, towels, etc.; 4 jars marmalade; biscuits, old linen, literature, stationery, postage stamps, etc. Societies of Children of the American Revolution, 200 towels. Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter, Derby, 100 hospital pillows; by cash, $100.69. Abigail Phelps Chapter, Simsbury, 25 sheets; 27 pillow cases; 72 abdominal bands; 69 pajamas; 100 night shirts; 12 hospital shirts; 6 laundered shirts; 59 linen handkerchiefs; 201 cheese-cloth handkerchiefs; 8 pieces mosquito netting; 45 towels; 48 combs; 12 brushes; 72 sponges; 84 cakes soap; 7 collars; 24 collar buttons; 12 ties; 105 magazines; by cash, $33.40. Faith Trumbull Chapter, Norwich, 182 cholera bands; 9 nurses' aprons; 9 nurses' comfort bags; 6 pajamas; 100 linen and cotton rolled bandages; 4 cases reading matter; $10 to Daughters of the American Revolution nurse; by cash, $10. Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Southport, 39 nurses' aprons; 86 pajamas; 48 cholera bands; 79 handkerchiefs; 12 sheets; 1,000 cherry wood pipes; 1,000 packages tobacco; large bundle old linen; 100 testaments; 89 cards and envelopes of clippings; 8 books; direct contributions of medical supplies, etc., to Fairfield Hospital; by cash, $144. Mary Silliman Chapter, Bridgeport, 73 cholera bands; 2 rubber bath tubs; direct contribution of supplies to Bridgeport Hospital; by cash, $61. Katharine Gaylord Chapter, Bristol, 54 cholera bands; 12 sheets; 36 pillow cases; 41 sets pajamas; 39 handkerchiefs; 75 pairs slippers; 9 hospital shirts; 12 night shirts; 12 pin balls; 38 towels; soap; 3 boxes books and magazines; by cash, $100. Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Fairfield, 100 pillow cases; 120 towels; 54 pairs slippers; 50 rubber blankets; direct contributions of supplies to Fairfield Hospital; by cash, $75. Sarah Ludlow Chapter, Seymour, by cash, $60.
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Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter, Ansonia, 100 matting beds; 379 cholera bands; 54 sets pajamas; 1 dozen nurses' aprons; 2 barrels literature; by cash, $35. Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, New Canaan, 24 pajamas; 6 hospital shirts; 40 night shirts; 35 cholera bands; 57 pairs slippers; 1 box magazines; 19 nurses' aprons; by cash, $10. Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, Willimantic, 100 comfort bags; 1 rubber bath tub; by cash, $85. Esther Stanley Chapter and the Women's Relief Association, New Britain, 66 pajamas; 150 cholera bands; 75 hospital shirts; 6 pieces mosquito netting; 40 yards cheese-cloth made into handkerchiefs; by cash, $150. Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, Windsor, 25 night shirts; by cash, $10. Stamford Chapter and Soldiers' Aid Society, of Stamford, 73 hospital shirts; 2 night shirts; 100 pajamas; 14 wash cloths; 48 handkerchiefs; 8 undershirts; 4 pairs underdrawers; soap; old cotton and literature; by cash, $50. Emma Hart Willard Chapter, Berlin, 20 night shirts; 1 suit pajamas; 16 pairs slippers; box literature. Sabra Trumbull Chapter, Rockville, by cash $32. Orford Parish Chapter, South Manchester, 53 pajamas; 50 handkerchiefs; 100 night shirts; 100 cholera bands; 5 dozen pairs of socks; 1 dozen undervests; 1 dozen drawers; by cash, $10. Susan Carrington Clark Chapter, Meriden, by cash, $40. Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter, Plainfield, 200 pairs slippers; 78 pin cushions. Torrington Chapter, of Torrington, 139 night shirts; by cash, $66. Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, Milford, 48 pajamas; 48 hospital shirts; 61 cholera bands; 1 dozen handkerchiefs; 48 sheets; 70 towels; 60 pillow cases; by cash, $40. Sybil Dwight Kent Chapter, Suffield, 50 pajamas; 49 hospital shirts; 142 towels; 26 sheets; 161 pillow cases; 600 cheese-cloth handkerchiefs, 8 second-hand shirts; box of magazines; by cash, $50. Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam, 12 nurses' aprons; 100 comfort bags (at a cost of $1 each); 131 cholera bands. Annie Brewster Fanning Chapter, Jewett City, 13 night shirts; 27 pairs of slippers; by cash, $5. Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Southington, 62 pajamas; 65 handkerchiefs; 151 pairs slippers; 3 white shirts; 2 pairs pillow cases; 4 bottles grape wine; 1 pair shoes; 1 pair trousers; 1 box books; by cash, $130. Abi Humaston Chapter, Thomaston, 12 hospital shirts; 12 cholera bands; 9 pairs slippers; 40 handkerchiefs; 20 towels; soap; rolled bandages; magazines; 12 wash cloths; by cash, $5. Green Woods Chapter, Winsted, 100 sheets; 50 pillow cases; 14 pajamas; 10 hospital shirts; 24 pairs slippers; 26 handkerchiefs; by cash, $20.47. Putnam Hill Chapter, Greenwich, 26 night shirts; 18 hospital shirts; 120 towels; 96 sheets; 96 pillow cases; $25 worth of delicacies for ship "Relief," donated through the Chapter; 12 bottles beef capsules; 20 books; by cash, $130. Judea Chapter, of Washington and Litchfield, 420 cholera bands; 25 night shirts; 40 pajamas; 420 safety pins; 16 sheets; tobacco. Ladies of East Haven, 81 pajamas; 36 cholera bands; 11 pairs slippers; 11 pin cushions; 8 wash rags with soap; 14 surgical shirts; by cash, $13.11. William Latham Society, Children of the American Revolution, of
Stonington, 4 dozen handkerchiefs; 2 slings. Jonathan Brooks Society, Children of the American Revolution, of New London, 5 dozen hospital pillows; 6 dozen handkerchiefs; 8 slings; 4 dozen rolled bandages; 4 T bandages; by cash, $20. The Belton Allyn Society, Children of the American Revolution, Gales Ferry, $18. Ladies of Saybrook, 27 cholera bands. Young Ladies’ Auxiliary, of Danbury, 91 hospital shirts. Friday Club, of Danbury. 100 handkerchiefs; 20 pairs slippers. Robert O. Tyler Women’s Relief Corps, Hartford, 76 cholera bands. Ladies of Universalist Church, Middleton, 30 sheets; 37 towels; 56 handkerchiefs; 58 pillow cases; 2 outing shirts; 5 under-shirts; 52 rolled bandages; bundle of old linen; 18 magazines. Ladies of Brookfield, 10 pajamas; 18 pairs of slippers; 300 handkerchiefs; 4 cans of peaches; 6 jars of fruit; 2 cans beef tea; 1 pair of sheets. Ladies of Second Congregational Church, of Fair Haven, 120 brush and comb bags. The J. H. Converse Corps and Ladies of Windsor Locks, 42 handkerchiefs; 32 hospital shirts; 48 pillow cases; 16 pajamas; 13 sheets; 3 pieces of mosquito netting; 24 fans; 5 packages and 3 boxes writing paper; 14 cakes of soap; 7 combs; 1 sponge; 2 towels; 4 bottles currant syrup; pencils; pins; pin cushions; books and magazines; by cash, $32, Admiral Foote Post, Grand Army of the Republic, New Haven, $23.43; Mrs. Antoinette Eno Wood, of Simsbury, $250; Citizens of Thomaston, $175.75; Mizpah Circle and Junior Endeavorers of First Church of Christ, New London, $47.35; Hartford Friends, through Frank L. Howard, $32; Mrs. Susan J. Cheney, South Manchester, $10; Soldiers’ Aid Society, Stamford, $12.50; Mrs. F. E. Spencer, New Haven, $5; Mrs. Levi Ives, New Haven, $10; Dr. Robert Ives, New Haven, $5; Miss Baldwin, New Haven, $2; Mr. Benjamin English, New Haven, $5; Mr. E. H. Sperry, New Haven, $2.50; Miss E. A. Holt, New Haven, $5.00; Mrs. Nathan Bronson, New Haven, $5; Rev. J. E. Twitchell, New Haven, $2; Mr. Linus Mead. New Haven, $1; Mr. W. S. Downs, New Haven, $1; Mr. Charles A. Sheldon, New Haven, $2; Mr. D. A. Alden, New Haven, $1; Mr. C. P. Merriman, New Haven, 50c; Mrs. E. B. Durham, New Haven, $2; Miss Marjory Thompson, East Haven, $2.50; Mrs. Charles Brooker, Ansonia, $50; total receipts, $3,513.18.

Individual contributions received by the State Regent from members of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, of New Haven, and credited to the Chapter; Mrs. Seth Moseley, $3; Miss Moseley, $2; Mrs. William Chandler, $2; Mrs. Edward E. Salisbury, $10; the Misses Mary and Julia Booth, $30; Mrs. William W. Farnum, $20; Mrs. Henry L. Hotchkiss, $50; Mrs. William Beebe, $10; Mrs. C. Berry Peets, $10; Miss Marie E. Ives, $5; Mrs. H. P. Hoadley, $5; Mrs. S. S. Thompson, $5; Mrs. J. J. Webb, $5; Mrs. A. McC. Matthewson, $5; Miss A. McAllister, $5; Mrs. Marshall, $3; Mrs. T. W. T. Curtis, $2; Miss M. E. Law, $2; Mrs. Dwight Baldwin, $1; Mrs. S. E. Barney, $1; Mrs. Eli Mix, $1; Mrs. M. A. Knous, $1; Mrs. Walter Allen, $1; Mrs. G. W.
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Allen, $1; Mrs. Clarence Deming, $1; Mrs. Frank Benedict, $25; Mrs. Dr. Winchell, $3; Miss Mary Reynolds, $5; Mrs. Albert Holt, $5; Mrs. David Welch, $5; Mrs. E. H. Jenkins, $2; Miss S. B. Harrison, $3; Mrs. Joseph R. French, $1; Mrs. Henry Champion, $5; total, $235. Credited to Ruth Wyllys Chapter, of Hartford: Mrs. John S. Camp, Hartford, $100; Mrs. William Skinner, Hartford, $100; “E. H.” Hartford, $5; total $205. Credited to Norwalk Chapter of Norwalk: Mrs. Samuel R. Weed, Norwalk, $12; Mrs. Frederick Belden, Norwalk, $8; “Friend,” Norwalk, $1.50; total, $21.50.

Contributions of garments and supplies from New Haven and immediate vicinity, as follows: Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, of Milford, 24 sets pajamas; Miss Alice Cheney, of South Manchester, 250 yards cotton cloth; Mrs. Susan T. Darling, of New Haven, 2 rolls of matting; Mr. Max Adler, of New Haven, 12 gross of tape; Mrs. Henry L. Hotchkiss, New Haven, 2 rolls of matting, 1 case of lime juice; Mrs. George F. Newcomb, of New Haven, 1 pair sheets; Mrs. Roger De Bussy, of New Haven, 1 set pajamas, 1 night shirt; Mrs. Thomas R. Trowbridge, Jr., of New Haven, 4 pieces of mosquito netting; Mrs. E. C. Beecher, of New Haven, 6 sets pajamas; Mr. I. E. Palmer, of Middletown, 20 pieces of mosquito netting; Mrs. H. C. Beers, of New Haven, 6 cholera bands, 1 set pajamas; Mrs. E. M. Jerome, of New Haven, 6 sets pajamas; Mrs. J. Gardiner Clark, of New Haven, 6 sets of pajamas; Mrs. Frederick B. Street, of East Haven, 1 case condensed milk; Mrs. Caroline Bacon, of Danbury, 12 cholera bands; Miss Mary Munson, of Westville, 2 towels, 1 pair pillow cases; Mrs. Samuel C. Morehouse, of New Haven, 8 jars condensed milk; Mrs. F. H. Sperry, of New Haven, 3 sets pajamas; Trinity Church Home, of New Haven, 28 cholera bands; Mrs. E. M. Jerome, of New Haven, 7 cholera bands, 2 pajamas; Mrs. Edward G. Foote, of New Haven, 9 glasses of jelly, 8 jars canned fruit; Mrs. Levi Ives, of New Haven, 2 bolts gingham, 12 bed spreads, 1 rubber bath tub, 52 handkerchiefs; Ewen McIntyre, of New Haven, 1 bolt gingham; Miss Chandler, of New Haven, 25 pin cushions; Miss M. C. Gould, of Fairfield, 60 testaments; Mrs. J. Bernstein, of New Haven, 5 boxes sardines, vaseline and toilet soap; Mrs. Wilbur Smith, of New Haven, paper, envelopes, pens, pencils, soap; Mr. William Chandler, of New Haven, 300 palm leaf fans; Mrs. C. Berry Peets, of New Haven, nurses caps, cheese-cloth handkerchiefs, magazines; Mrs. George L. Dickerman, of New Haven, 6 sets pajamas; Miss McAment, of New Haven, 8 sets pajamas; Mrs. Frank A. Sperry, of New Haven, 9 sheets, 8 pillow cases, 6 towels; Mrs. Franklin Farrell, of Ansonia, 12 sets pajamas; Mrs. Hamilton, of Whitneyville, 7 rolls of bandages; Mrs. Lucius Sperry, of Westville, 2 night shirts and 1 linen coat; Mrs. Smith G. Tuttle, of New Haven, 10 cholera bands and 6 pairs slippers; Mrs. E. K. Hubbard, of Middletown, 4 dozen pairs suspenders; Miss May Mersick, 18 sheets, 6 night shirts; Miss S. S. Daggett, 7 cholera bands.
Expenditures were as follows: By special contributions from Connecticut Chapters to the National Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund, $300; to the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, $25. From the General Fund: To Rev. H. H. Kel- sey, chaplain First Connecticut Volunteers, for benefit of sick soldiers at Camp Haven, Connecticut, and Camp Alger, Virginia, $125; to K. D. Rathbun, treasurer Relief Committee at Chattanooga, for benefit of sick soldiers at Chickamauga Park, $25; to Colonel O. E. Wood, United States Army, for spring fans in fever hospital at Jacksonville, Florida, $20; to Major Calvin DeWitt, Surgeon United States Army, for milk, eggs, etc., for patients in hospital at Fort Monroe, $50; to Miss Henshall, Chief Nurse at Fort Wadsworth, for benefit of sick soldiers, $30; to Mrs. L. M. Quintard, Chief Nurse, and Dr. George M. Buist, both of Camp Wykoff, for fruit, eggs, milk, etc., for patients under their care, $77.32; to the New Haven Hospital, $100; to Grace Hospital, New Haven, $75; for food supplies and delicacies, including soups, bouillons, boned chicken, beef extract, fresh milk, condensed milk, evaporated cream, eggs, cocoa, lime juice, wines, fruit syrups, gelatine, corn-starch, fancy crackers, jellies, jams, marmalade, canned fruits, fresh fruit, ice cream, etc., $861.61; for gingham s, flannels, cotton cloth, sheets, pillow cases, towels, wool underwear, sox, etc., $667.90; for medical supplies, including malted milk, beef peptonoid, pepto mangan, ether, alcohol, witch hazel, sponges, vaccination shields, etc., $191.07; for rubber goods, including sheeting, portable bath tubs, air cushions, hot water bottles, ice caps, etc., $211.50; for canopy nettings for hospitals, slippers, shoes, tobacco, etc., $88.87; for emergency chest for field hospital, $44.45; for bills to organized charities, for lumber, crating goods, etc., $10.41; for freights, expressage and carting, $108.21; for sundries, including telegrams, nails, screws, strap iron, hammer, messenger service, haberdashery, care of rooms, etc., $38.69; total expenditures, $3,050.03.

SUMMARY.—Total receipts, $3,513.18; total expenditures, $3,050.03; balance on hand, $463.15.

SARA T. KINNEY,
State Regent, Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution.
NEW HAVEN, October 25th, 1898.

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing account and the vouchers therefor and find the same correct.

H. C. WARREN,
O. VINCET COFFIN.
It was but ten years since the shriek of the savage echoed and re-echoed through the length and breadth of the Cumberland Valley. Muskets were laid aside and peace in its sublimest tranquility was drawing aside the curtain which hung as a cloud over the picturesque beauty of Pennsylvania when the red-coats

Irish settlers and many were the noble lives willingly laid on the altar, that the galling yoke of slavery might be broken. The sacred dust of scores lie in unmarked graves, their names and landed on our shores and demanded the enforcement of their tyrannical rights.

Although far removed from the danger of war, the love of
The Big Spring Presbyterian Church,
Under the shadows of which William Penn rests.
country and freedom was dear to the hearts of the brave Scotch-deeds of patriotic daring forgotten, and for sixty years the resting place of the maker of the first wrought iron cannon was without a stone.

William Denning resided in Chester County at the outbreak of the war and enlisted in a company of which he was made second lieutenant. He was a gallant soldier, as with courage undaunted he endured the privations of 1776 with Washington, crossing the Delaware with him and fighting at Trenton, Princeton and Brandywine.

Sometime during the year 1777 he left the army and worked in Philadelphia at his trade of blacksmithing, being placed at the head of a band of artificers. On the approach of the British to occupy the city he was appointed overseer of the iron foundries at Carlisle and Mt. Holly, in Cumberland County. Before supplies were obtained from France in 1778, great difficulties arose with regard to the lack of ammunition and arms for the American troops. It was an easy matter to find the loyal soldier ready to die for his country, but not so easy to arm and equip him. Every available place was turned into a workshop where the manufacture of rifles, muskets and cannon was carried on. Bayonets were made and armories established at Carlisle and Shippensburg. Men were busy with brain and muscle to properly equip the Continental Army, that the lover of home and freedom might meet in equal combat the representatives of English tyranny.

At that time the mountain which skirts the valley on the south, towering as the background of a beautiful picture, was rich in iron ore, and, under the direction of William Denning, was transformed into weapons of defense. To weld the heavy bars of iron into bands and hoops required such intense heat that it was with the greatest difficulty workmen were procured. In spite of overwhelming adversities, Mr. Denning toiled faithfully, and having developed the inventive genius of childhood, constructed during the year 1777 cannon of such uniform size, quality and calibre as to have done successful service in the bloody contests which followed. They were four and six pounders; the twelve pounders he began never being completed. History tells us one was taken by the British at the
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The Churchyard in which William Denning is buried.
battle of Brandywine, and now stands in the Tower of London as a trophy; another was for years exhibited at the barracks in Carlisle.

The Pennsylvania Committee of Safety were desirous of securing the secret of the manufacture of wrought iron cannon and waited on Mr. Denning. He allowed drafts to be made of different parts as they were in course of completion, but never divulged the secret of their manufacture.

At the close of the war he moved to the Green Spring, afterwards living in a small log house in Mifflin township, near Newville, where he died December 19, 1830, at the age of ninety-five years. Until late in life he worked at his trade, and for years after the dear old flag waved its peaceful fold o'er "the land of the free and the home of the brave," young and old lingered about his shop, drinking in the record of noble deeds and gallant service. He loved to dwell on his hardships endured with Washington, and tears came to his eyes as he told over and over again the story of that never to be forgotten
to the mind of man had hitherto lain in the misty envelopments of the future as an unrealized dream. In the following year a massive granite marker was erected over the spot where he sleeps.

night when they surprised the Hessians at Trenton. His words were these: "Such a night as Christmas '76 was enough to cause our hearts to fail us, as we went forward in the midst of storm and sleet, in boats which any moment might be crushed. Thus the Delaware was crossed, one thousand Hessians captured and we slew their leader." Jubilant with the victory, they crushed the crystals of ice beneath their bleeding feet and marched to Princeton. His love of country was a beautiful characteristic of his declining days, and as the shadows lengthened about him and the shaded valley grew nearer, he spake in the deepest tones of tenderness of his commander, paying loyal homage to a loyal leader.

He, with his son and daughter, walked each Sabbath from their house of rough hewn logs to the Big Spring Presbyterian church at Newville, and 'neath the shade of the old stone walls he was laid to rest, a cannon of his own construction being fired as his body was lowered in the grave.

Well nigh forgotten was this hero of the Revolution until in 1889 the State of Pennsylvania appropriated a thousand dollars for a monument, to perpetuate the memory of one who by reason of his genius and mechanical ability accomplished what

The waters of the Big Spring wind along the grassy slope of the old burial ground, the forest trees and pines bend low their branches as though to shelter from life's turmoil the hallowed spot, and William Denning slumbers on, his name and deeds engraved on the immortal roll of fame.
The names of four "Real Daughters" grace the books of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter. The first is that of Mrs. Harriet Bishop Felton, daughter of Joel Bishop, one of Washington's young soldiers, who was born in Guilford, Connecticut, October 2, 1759; entered the Revolutionary Army in 1776, having been previously rejected on account of his youth. Fourteen grandsons of Joel Bishop were in the War of the Rebellion. Mrs. Felton was born in the township of Rose, Wayne County, New York, eighty-five years ago. The photograph accompanying this was taken in 1897. Mrs. Felton attended our last banquet, January 8th of this year (1898), and was received with great cordiality. She endeared herself to every woman present by her gentle manner and words. And when she left the room,
not feeling strong enough to remain throughout the evening, her sweet smile as she bid us good-bye, and her pathetic little figure, drew tears from many eyes. She attended two other meetings during the year, and passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. O. Bennett, Eloise, Michigan.

The second name on our list is that of Mrs. Nancy DeGraff Toll, daughter of Judge Isaac DeGraff, of Schenectady, New York, who was well known in the early political history of New York State. Mrs. Toll came to Michigan in 1834, and, with her husband, settled in Monroe. The accompanying photograph was taken on her one hundredth birthday, September 13, 1897. She died March 27, 1898, at her beautiful home in Monroe.

The name of Mrs. Marion Thatcher Holly is the third. She was the daughter of Asa Thatcher, who was born in 1754, and who enlisted into the army in the winter of 1776, under Captain
MRS. NANCY DEGRAFF TOLL,
Taken on her one hundredth birthday.

MRS. MARION T. HOLLEY,
A Real Daughter of Louisa St. Clair Chapter.
Dyer, Twentieth Regiment, of Connecticut. Soon after the evacuation of Boston, when the army was concentrated in and near New York, he was in the forces under Washington. Mrs. Holly was born April 25, 1823. The accompanying photograph is her latest one. She is still living, in Pontiac, Michigan.

The fourth is Mrs. Helen Von Dolson Barrett, daughter of John Von Dolson, who was born in New York, June 16, 1752; died at Battle Creek, Michigan, in 1838. He was in many battles of the Revolution in the capacity of soldier and minute man. Mrs. Barrett was born in Campbell, Steuben County, New Both these ladies expect to attend our October meeting.

MRS. EMORY WENDELL,

Historian.
A VENERABLE DESCENDANT OF MASSASOIT.

On a Wednesday of last March an event occurred at the little Baptist Church at North Abington, Massachusetts, in which pathos and historical interest were strikingly blended. The occasion was the funeral of Mrs. Zeoviah Gould Mitchell, a descendant of the great Sachem, Massasoit. The church was crowded.

Mrs. Mitchell lived at Lakeville, Massachusetts, and her death occurred early in March. She was the great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Massasoit, through his daughter Amie, the wife of Tuspaquin, the Black Sachem. In July, 1897, she attained the venerable age of ninety years; for many years she had been a widow. She was a lady of interesting lineage and marked character.

So it happened in the last year (save one) of the last decade of the nineteenth century that a remarkable and venerable descendant of the great Massasoit passed away in the same State where he met and made a treaty with the pale faces almost two hundred and four score years ago.

McDonalD Furman.

Ramsey, South Carolina, May, 1898.
CURRENT TOPICS.

[ARTICLES for publication in the Magazine should be written in ink and on only one side of the paper. Special care should be taken in writing names of persons and places and dates, as the Editor cannot be responsible for mistakes when copy is illegible.]

With Thanksgiving Day approaching, the people with grateful hearts can combine in universal song that the war is ended in our beloved land. Not only can we rejoice that peace hovers over our country, but that the war clouds which have been settling over Great Britain and France, nations in which we have a deep interest, are passing by. The atmosphere began to clear when Major Marchand, the commander of the French force at Fashoda on the Nile, left for Khartoum, enroute, by way of Cairo, for Paris. Whatever was the intent, it had the effect of quieting both countries. A semi-official note was issued November 4th stating that the French Government had resolved not to sustain the Marchand mission at Fashoda, adding that this decision was arrived at after a prolonged session of the Cabinet.

An official note issued in London on the evening of November 3d said: “There is good reason to hope that the political situation is ameliorating. It can be confidently stated that when the cause of the irritation which unfortunately recently existed in France and Great Britain on the subject of the Upper Nile is removed, which is expected soon to be the case, the door will again be open for a resumption of those friendly negotiations which happily characterize the normal state of the relations between the two countries.”

We would feel very sorry if the Spanish-American War had innoculated the world with a war-like spirit, and we are quite ready to give thanks that the dove of peace hovers over the world. Let the universal voice at the Christmas-tide be “Peace on earth, good will toward men.”
STATISTICS in which every American is interested are found in the annual report of the Commissioner of Navigation. He says, at the end of the present fiscal year, June 30, 1899, New York will probably be the first seaport of the world—a distinction which has been held by London for centuries.

It is shown by the report of the British Board of Trade that the clearances of vessels at the port of London in the foreign trade, including the British colonies, aggregated for the year 1897, 15,797,659 tons, which was a gain of 215,000 tons for the twelve months. The Commissioner of Navigation shows that the combined entries and clearances in the foreign trade at the port of New York for the year ended June, 1898, were 15,343,242 tons, an increase of 1,131,727 tons over the previous year. With the average gain added to this total the aggregate of the port of New York at the end of the current fiscal year, or on June 30, 1899, should place New York ahead of London.
One of the gratifying conditions is that London is not losing, but making great strides onward, even if her athlete daughter by virtue of her strength is outdistancing her respected mother.

We have seen several attempts made of late to relate the favorite toast of Franklin; most of them quite lost the point. We give it as in the original:

Ben. Franklin was dining with a small party of distinguished gentlemen when one of them said: "Here are three nationalities represented; I am French, and my friend there is English, and Mr. Franklin is an American. Let each propose a toast."

It was agreed to, and the Englishman's turn came first. He arose and in the tone of a Briton bold, said: "Here's to Great Britain, the sun that gives light to all nations of the earth."

The Frenchman was rather taken aback at this, but he proposed: "Here's to France, the moon whose magic rays moves the tides of the world."

Ben then arose, with an air of quaint modesty, and said: "Here's to George Washington, the Joshua of America, who commanded the sun and moon to stand still—and they stood still."

MRS. ELIZA E. NEWPORT, Honorary State Regent of Minnesota, sends us the following editorial for publication, which appeared in one of the St. Paul papers:

THE DAUGHTERS AND THE HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

During the last Congress of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution a motion was put by Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee for the appointment or election in each of the thirteen original States of Registrars whose duty it should be to aid the Registrar General in the verifying of records. The motion was made, as explained by Dr. McGee, for the benefit, mainly, of making it easier for Western applicants for admission to the Society to have their personal papers verified. With a very pardonable pride in the unusual resources of Minnesota, the Honorary State Regent, Mrs. R. M. Newport, made the statement that we had, in St. Paul, the third finest genealogical and historical library in the country, and that we possessed the records of the thirteen original States. This statement, obviously meant to do away with the impression that the Western States were so lacking in facilities
as might be expected, seems to have excited some discussion as to the facts. Of course no sane person could possibly suppose that possession of the original documentary records was implied, especially as the point to be made was regarding the facilities possessed by Western women for looking up their own Revolutionary pedigrees. But the possession by a Western State of a library more complete than most Eastern libraries might easily have seemed to smack of provincial pride.

In order to be perfectly within the limits of authority, the following facts have been obtained from Mr. Kingsbury, of the Historical Society, an officer especially interested in the genealogical department of the library. Mr. Kingsbury says that the library has in its possession the records of the thirteen original States, with the exception of Virginia and a part of Massachusetts, which have not yet been published; one hundred and thirty-seven volumes of colonial records; over one thousand volumes of genealogies and four hundred pamphlets on the same subjects; while of township and strictly local histories, not including State and County histories, there are upwards of seven hundred volumes, most of which contain references and facts bearing on genealogical matters. But in addition to these records and of vast importance in making use of them, is a card catalogue giving three thousand cross references, by which a member of any family, in looking up its records, is referred not only to the volume of volumes which are devoted exclusively to his family, but to matter in other volumes often of great value in tracing a connection and otherwise unavailable excepting by laborious and impractical steps. It will be seen from this that the claim made on behalf of Minnesota's historical library has been entirely substantiated by a simple inquiry as to its resources.

As to the rank of the library with relation to others of its kind, that is, or ought to be, too well known to need confirmation in Minneapolis. Mrs. Newport named it as the third in rank. By some Eastern experts it is placed second only to the library of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, located in Boston. Others place it, as did Mrs. Newport, third in the list. Mr. Upham and Mr. Kingsbury rate it modestly as fourth, putting the New York State library at Albany, second, and the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, at Madison, third. They admit, however, that Eastern people, looking up facts of pedigree and State history, frequently send to Minnesota as having not only an ample but a well ordered library; that Minnesota people who, with a timorousness which they would do well to outgrow, send East for information, are repeatedly referred back to their own State Historical Society as possessing better resources than the one to which they have sent. It is a little humiliating to be obliged to assure the people of our own State of what is well known by librarians in the East concerning our State Historical Library, but some misapprehension on the subject has appeared to exist and we feel that it is but just to them that this misapprehension should be corrected.
CORRESPONDENCE.

The Mail and Empire, of Toronto, on the page edited by "The Flaneur," furnishes the following. We take pleasure in introducing "The Flaneur" to our readers:

There is in the United States an association of advanced females—advanced in years as well as advanced in ideas, I believe most of them are—called the Daughters of the American Revolution, whatever that may mean. As in kindred associations, the Daughters of the American Revolution are ladies unknown to fame, largely "social failures, anxious to become public successes;" they have not yet attained the dignity of public nuisances, as some of their more persistent sisters have. Their pursuit so far seems fairly innocent; they are a hard-working mutual admiration society. There appear to be three offices to which a sister can aspire—Historian, Secretary and Regent—the highest honor is to be a recipient of "the Golden Spoon." Is it a pap-spoon, or a consolatory memento of the spooning days which have passed? Well, the members of this fussy female coterie publish a paper called The American Monthly Magazine, and it is in these pages that much of the mutual adoration comes in.

Having attained a certain amount of proficiency in the society, a sister dons her Sunday frock, frizzles her hair, and "has her picture took;" this is published, with a laudatory notice. Sister Sallie writes up Sister Sue, and the ball is kept rolling by Sisters Sophonisba, et al. Of course each sister buys several copies of the magazine, and so they keep the little thing a-going, somehow after the manner of the people in the Scilly Isles, who earn a precarious living by taking in each other's washing. But even the Daughters of the American Revolution can have a plethora of mutual praise, and then they fill up with a side dish of politics, and this is where my grumble comes in. Concluding some remarks on the mismanagement of the late war, Mary S. Lockwood (I presume, as the editor) adds: "We hear the same cry, the same discontent, from her Majesty's troops on the Nile—suffering and illness, and scarcity of food and supplies of all kinds. The headlines of our papers need not have changed type to have repeated the conditions." Indeed! Where did you hear all this, Mary S. Lockwood? The case was exactly the reverse; there has never been a military operation carried to an expeditious and successful issue with more all-round perfection, more completeness in every detail, than that brilliant one recently conducted by Sir Herbert Kitchener, and "her Majesty's troops on the Nile." Daughters of the American Revolution, where did you get your information? Oh, Sister Mary Lockwood, tell me, where?
Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Washington, District of Columbia, writes as follows:

Dear Flaneur.—Friday, October 21st, I was a visitor in your city, and paid my respects to the office of "The Mail and Empire;" in fact, was a looker on while the page of "The Woman's Kingdom" was made up, all that time quite innocent of the masked battery you had prepared for me, which must have been lying dangerously near.

It was not until I left your fair city, and was on my way to Washington that I paid my respects to "The Flaneur," which I had hoped to do while in your city. What an escape! And yet, had we met I might have made some things intelligent of which you now plead ignorance. Is it possible that you really do not know what a Daughter of the American Revolution is? You see, Flaneur, we have never had but one American Revolution, and you are the first Englishman I have ever met who did not know all about it. I must assure you that you are clear off in your reasons for our being. You say "The 'Daughters' are ladies unknown to fame, largely social failures, anxious to become public successes." Our first President was Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, wife of the President of the United States. The second President was Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, wife of the Vice-President of the United States. The third President was Mrs. John W. Foster, wife of the Secretary of State and diplomat. Our present president is Mrs. Daniel Manning, whose husband was Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland. I could go on through the rolls of officers and laymen, and give you the names of those who did not have to sit up nights to think of some organization in which they could be enrolled that would make them "public successes." These names are household words in the States; they may not have been heard of in Canada, but are well known in Europe, and "so they have fared." Yes; this "fussy female coterie" publishes a magazine. We have really been quite successful in "taking in each other's washing." We always pay our bills promptly, and never overdraw our bank account. It seems that you did not see, besides the laudatory notices of "Sister Sallie on Sister Sue," that we give certain space each month to history—the deeds of our ancestors, the battles they fought, the victories they won—like Burgoyne at Saratoga and Cornwallis at Yorktown. If you are not familiar with these, just go to The American Monthly Magazine, not so much to read the barren letter of the deed, but to catch the spirit of the act, and to cherish and transmit it to the future. We study history, as the guide and educator of the present, the prophecy, the warning, the illuminator, of the future. We do rejoice in the knowledge that in our veins flows the blood of heroes—that our forefathers were the makers of this liberty-loving nation. Dear Flaneur, I did not write on the "mismanagement" of our war; neither did I quote from English telegrams to prove that mismanagement had been the order on the Nile, but to show that, notwithstanding the successful military operation,
there was suffering; and we find, from Associated Press reports of the 23rd, that the “all-round perfection” of the expedition did not save Kitchener’s troops, for these reports say: “That the after-effects of war are more terrible than the actual fighting is shown in the case of the Grenadier Guards, who recently returned from the Soudan. Almost a third of their number are on the sick list. There are two hundred of the Guards in hospital, and the officers of the Guards in no wise escaped.” It all goes to prove the words of General Sherman that “war is hell” at its best. To emphasize this assertion was my article written. You see, the “successful” issue of the military operation on the Nile did not protect her Majesty’s troops from sickness, suffering, death. We, the Daughters of America, are the daughters of Mother England. When the English go to India, they do not become fakirs; when they go to Africa they do not become Hottentots; and when they come to America they are Englishmen still, not Indians! When the United States Government called for the services of the Daughters of the American Revolution during the American-Spanish war, it was because they were known as a thoroughly organized, patriotic society, ready for any emergency when their country needed them. From this call seventeen hundred nurses were sent by them into the hospitals. Fifty thousand garments were made by their hands and forwarded to the sick and suffering; and three hundred thousand dollars in money raised to help the poor families of soldiers, and to send delicacies to the sick. You see, Flaneur, there has been some “adoration” from our boys to these women. When they entered this work, not heeding fatigue, weariness, or danger, it was because of the innate humanitarianism in the Anglo-Saxon breast. Now, you are at liberty to appeal to me as a “Daughter of the American Revolution” when you want to ask “Where did you get your information?” but I draw the line at “Oh, Sister Mary Lockwood, where?” Dear Flaneur, I cannot be your sister. Make it cousin—if anything—but do you not think it better to leave personalities out altogether, in consideration of the high plane upon which “The Mail and Empire” is based?

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, October 30, 1898.

My Dear Mrs. Lockwood: I could not refrain from writing to you on a subject that a week or so since came under my observation, and not knowing what to do in regard to it, A week or so since I was in Saratoga Springs, and was invited by a lady to attend a meeting of the Daughters of the Revolution which was to be held a few miles out of the town of Schuykill to commemorate the Battle of Saratoga in 1777 that was without doubt the most momentous battle of the Revolution. The monument is fine and imposing, standing on an eminence, but, of course, you know all about it, as you do everything I think pertaining to the Revolution, as well as all other things. In it
are set a large number of tablets; of course, all are historical, but there is one that mars it, and is, I think, uncalled for. It is this: In large letters in bronze under what is styled “Women of the English court” at that time, these words, “Idle,” “Effeminate,” “Sensuous,” “Extravagant,” are placed under the bas-relief. I was shocked, surprised, and indignant that such words should be allowed especially in such a place and on a national monument. Now, dear Mrs. Lockwood, will you tell me what you think in regard to it? I am certain that you will feel as though these words should be effaced, and not left to posterity to point the finger at us in allowing such an inscription. You must pardon my writing to such a busy woman as you are, but I wanted the opinion from the fountain head. Your article on the policy of the United States was excellent. With kindest regards I am most cordially yours,

D. E. A. T.

[It certainly would look to foreigners that we have gone somewhat out of the way to bring “The Women of the English Court” into prominence for the sake of putting a stigma upon them in bronze. I am sure it could not have occurred to those who had the matters in charge that they were placing ignominy upon the names of their own ancestors a little removed. It seems to me a good work for the Daughters of the American Revolution in Saratoga would be to see that some other tablet took the place of the one that now blemishes that beautiful monument.—Ed.]

There is a work in course of preparation, “Patriots of the Revolution and their Descendants,” by Messrs. Devoy & Co., of New York. It will contain matter of Revolutionary interest never before published. It is the purpose of the historian in charge not merely to narrate the story of the sacrifices made by the builders of the Republic, but also to devote his best attention to the lives of their descendants, who, by the exhibition of their patriotic spirit in every crisis of the Nation’s history, have nobly preserved the traditions of their forefathers. The publishers believe that never before in the history of the country have its citizens so earnestly striven to give a practical interpretation of their patriotic faith. The unanimity with which all political parties threw aside their prejudices and upheld the President of the United States when war was declared against Spain is but a projection into modern times of that superb spirit of unity which secured the triumph of the patriots in 1776.
Messrs. Devoy & Co. in dedicating their work to the patriots of the Revolution and their descendants intend it to be a permanent expression of the faith in Americanism which has brought about the establishment of the many patriotic societies.

The volume will be characterized by the same perfection of letter press and art that distinguishes the other publications of John Devoy & Co.

The pages are open to those eligible to representation therein by the payment of certain fixed rates.

The publishers have requested the Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution to furnish a correct history of the beginning and organization of this Society to incorporate into the pages of the book.

Those who have looked into the merits of this publication heartily recommend it to all patriotic people.

The following poem, familiar to us all, was recently read at a meeting of the Harrisburg Chapter:

**THE FLAG GOES BY.**

Hats off!
Along the streets there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky;
Hats off!
The flag is passing by.

Blue and crimson and white it shines,
Over the steel-tipped ordered lines.
Hats off!
The colors before us fly;
But more than the flag is passing by.

Sea fights and land fights, grim and great,
Fought to make and to save the State;
Weary marches and sinking ships;
Cheers of victory on dying lips.

Days of plenty and days of peace;
March of a strong land's swift increase:
Equal justice, right and law,
Stately honor and reverend awe.
CURRENT TOPICS.

Sign of a Nation, great and strong,
To ward her people from foreign wrong;
Pride and glory and honor, all
Live in the colors to stand or fall.

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums;
And loyal hearts are beating high;
Hats off!
The flag is passing by.

H. H. BENNETT.

MISS LAWSON’S NEW WORK.

One of the most unique and instructive art productions which has been recently offered to the public is the work of Miss Margaret Herbert Stella Lawson, of Baltimore, and is the crowning result of exhaustive research and patient labor.

It takes the form of a large and handsome calendar, entitled “Calendar of the United States of America,” each page of which is decorated with flags and seals of the States and Territories, most tastefully disposed.

Seldom, if ever, has a work been published that is equally fitted for parlor, library, office, or school-room. It is an original conception, as nowhere else can the flags of the States be found collectively illustrated with the seals, and a proper study of it will discover a combination of both history and geography, beautiful to the eye and most instructive to the mind.

In the class-room it could not fail to excite a greater knowledge and love of country in the hearts of our youth, impressing them with an idea of strength in unity and making them familiar with the seals of the different States. Every teacher, therefore, anxious to instill such a knowledge into the minds of her pupils would do well to choose such an easy and entertaining method of doing so. The calendar should also prove an object of interest in the halls of the Legislature and other Government buildings.

Being published with a key, and as the English of the same is translated into other languages, we predict for it a ready demand among the foreign friends of our Nation. Many copies
of the work have already been forwarded to various offices of the service.

The scene of the New York harbor, drawn in connection with the seal and flag of that State, shows the Bartholdi statue, which was presented to the American Republic through the publication of the following card to the people of France:

“We desire to erect in the unequalled harbor of New York a gigantic statue on the threshold of New York, to rise from the bosom of the waves, and to represent Liberty enlightening the world.”

As this gift served to commemorate the century of Independence in America, its picture is very appropriately placed among our country’s insignia.

The last page of the calendar consists of the seals of the Territories and the representation of an Indian presenting a flag of truce to the entire United States.

Filled as it is with valuable information, the calendar is a work which gives charming expression to the copyrightist’s own great love of country, and voices the sentiment of the immortal Webster: “Let our object be our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country!”

Miss Lawson is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the National Society of the War of 1812, having had both grandfathers as captains in the latter. She was elected Honorary Vice-President General because of her present patriotic work.

Miss Lawson takes pride in the fact of being a member of the Mount de Sales Alumnae, having been graduated from that famous institution, whose pupils grace so many homes, both in America and abroad. It was at that Academy that Miss Lawson’s early love of country displayed itself, when as a little girl she won first prize for an essay on the Declaration of Independence.

The National Calendar is to be found at the office of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Washington, and a generous portion of all profits will be reserved for the Continental Hall funds. In addition to this, arrangements have been made to afford the Society an opportunity of reaping additional benefits.
CURRENT TOPICS.

It is hoped that the State Regents will compliment the decision of the National Board and further the knowledge of the seals and flags, and to create for them a popularity in this country like that enjoyed by the three feathers of the Prince of Wales throughout the world. Why should it not be so?

To the publisher, Mr. Howard A. Read, who directed and encouraged the work, much praise is due for the care and intelligent attention given to details. He has chosen an auspicious time to bring conspicuously before the public a work of this particular character, when patriotic feeling has stirred so deeply the hearts of young and old, and sent from peaceful firesides in every State her bravest and her strongest to fight for the “flag we love.”—LYDIA STERLING FLINTHAM.
Young People's Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

HAY WHITNEY SHEBBY, ARTIST

(629)
YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT NOTICES.

The National President desires as speedily as possible all information from each local Society as to the kind of War Relief Service performed, also if any members volunteered, and if so, their record while at the front, or in camp.

The committees on getting new members in each local Society, are busy as bees. We expect to have a grand enrolling of our fresh army by December. Every Society that has not started a committee to get new members, should do so at once.

The National President presents as her gift a recognition token suitable for framing, to every member of the Society who in any way helped forward the War Relief Service. All Societies are requested to send in at once the list of such members, also the names of all non-members who helped them, that the tokens may be filled out as rapidly as possible and presented.

WAR RELIEF SERVICE—CONTINUED.

These two letters are so interesting as showing one of the methods by which the War Relief Service of the Children of the American Revolution have rendered aid to the soldiers and sailors during the war, that they are printed entire. They are written by the State Director of New York, Mrs Daisy Allen Story.

Hatfield Hall, L. I., Nov. 6, 1898.

Dear Mrs. Lothrop: In accordance with your instructions to use the money raised for the War Relief Service by the Mohegan Society according to my best judgment, I decided to give the money direct to a soldier or sailor who had served and suffered in the war. I accordingly visited Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, and after careful inquiry among the officials and nurses found a young man twenty years old, whose home was in the Indian Territory, and who enlisted from Muscogee in May and joined the Rough Riders. He was terribly wounded in the thigh at San Juan Hill July 1st, started north on July 19th, and landed July 27th, since which time he has lain all these weary months on his back in the hospitals, suffering untold agony. I had a long talk with him in which he told me "it would have been so much easier to have died on the field" than to have endured all he had since suffered. I am sure if you could have talked with him, you would have felt as I did, that he was a fitting subject for
sympathy and help from our dear Children of the American Revolution. He seemed to be deeply touched by the thought of help coming from the efforts of children. I made a special trip to Sing Sing to tell the Mohegan Society just where their money had been placed, and the Children seemed fully satisfied with the object selected for their war fund.

As I wrote you October 24th, I have received from the Bemis Heights Society a check for five dollars as a contribution to the War Relief Service; this in addition to the $201.41 already reported. As you had approved of my suggestion to use the money for some of the wounded or sick soldiers or sailors now in the hospitals, I called at Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, and found a man twenty years of age, who had enlisted at the Brooklyn Navy Yard April 5th as landsman. He was seriously injured early in August by being struck in the chest by a box of six-inch shells while on the Destroyer "Hornet." He has been many months in the hospitals, and his condition is still critical. While he has been separated from his family, giving his services to his country, his family have met with serious losses, and his father has failed in business. I told him all about the dear children through whose efforts a War Relief fund had been raised, and he spoke with enthusiasm of their patriotic feeling and work, and he has promised, if he recovers, to send them an account of some of his experiences while in the service of his country. With the hope that the disposal of the funds received from the Bemis Heights Society meets with your approval, I am, dear Mrs. Lothrop,

Cordially yours,

DAISY ALLEN STOREY,
State Director.

GALES FERRY, CONN., November 1, 1898.

MRS. HARRIETT M. LOTHROP.

My dear Madam: I noticed in the November number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE that the Recognition Tokens were ready for the Children of the American Revolution boys and girls that did work for the War Relief Service, and as members of the Belton Allyn Society of this place gave instant and hearty support in the way of a garden party on the lawn of a patriotic citizen here, at which cake, ice cream, and pond lilies were sold, the proceeds sent to the hospital ship "Relief" through the State Regent, Mrs. Kinney, and further by contributing jellies sent to Camp Wykoff for the sick soldiers, I thought it would be pleasing for them to receive these tokens from you. I therefore enclose the list of names of these patriotic children.

Yours very sincerely,

FANNIE ADAMS NORTHROP,
President.
RESOLUTIONS OF THE BEMIS HEIGHTS SOCIETY, C. A. R.

In the death of Miss Reubena Hyde Walworth, which occurred at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, October 18th, the Bemis Heights Society, Children of the American Revolution, have lost a most loving and earnest friend. Since the organization of the local Society on June 18, 1896, Miss Walworth has been deeply interested in our work. Full of patriotism herself, she realized the necessity of instilling a true love of country into the hearts and minds of our boys and girls at the earliest possible age.

We have lost many of our brave young men in this late terrible war, and now we mourn the death of a lovely young girl, who just as truly has given her bright young life for the country she loved so well. Surely, "God's ways are not our ways," but we know that "He doeth all things well."

We extend to the bereaved mother and family our heartfelt sympathy. It is the wish of the Society that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes; also that a copy of the same be sent to the mourning mother.

FLORENCE S. B. MENGES,
JEANIE LATHROP LAWTON, President.

ASA POLLARD SOCIETY, C. A. R.

The Asa Pollard Society, Children of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Daniel Lothrop is the National President, comprises in its membership young people of Billerica, Massachusetts, who have proven ancestry of eligibility. Their work has been in harmony with the aims and purposes of the older historic and patriotic organizations, and as such is worthy of notice. That the importance of creating a fund for printing Book IV of the Town Records, covering the epoch of the Revolution, appeals to them, the steady increasing principal evidences. Of Billerica's population during the revolutionary period at least 350 are supposed to have shouldered their guns and gone forth to battle for freedom, and of this number 260 are said to have been buried in the town. The Asa Pollard Society, recognizing the sacred duty of perpetuating the memory of these dead heroes, have begun the work of identifying their graves with flags and the official emblem designed by the Sons of the American Revolution. The letters S. A. R. on the arms of the marker stand for Soldier or Sailor of the American Revolution, and are not intended to indicate by whom placed.

There have been two separate occasions when the Children of the American Revolution, with the assistance of patriotic citizens, have held appropriate exercises in the several cemeteries. Salutes have been given and taps sounded and impressions of lasting importance made on the hearts of the young.

On Memorial Day 65 flags were placed, the Children of the Amer-
ican Revolution boys marched with the Grand Army of the Republic to the North Cemetery, attended the exercises in the Town Hall, and were at the banquet, gladly welcomed, as many of them were the sons of old soldiers. Graves to the number of 55 have been marked with emblem and flag, leaving 10 to have markers later. It is also proposed to erect tablets in the three graveyards to the “unknown dead” so soon as the condition of the treasury permits. This is a laudable undertaking and should be aided by the descendants of the soldiers of ’76. We give the official list of the names and the cemeteries where the graves may be found:


Old North Cemetery.—Capt. Solomon Pollard, Oliver Farmer, Edward Farmer, John Shed.


Martha A. Dodge, President.

The following report was read by Miss Louise Fitts at the State Convention of the Children of the American Revolution held in Providence, October 29th:

“The Lucretia Allen Society of the Children of the American Revolution of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, to the Rhode Island Children of the American Revolution, Greeting: This Society was organized March 12, 1898, with the usual number of officers, namely: Mrs. George E. Bailey, President; Miss M. A. Knowles, Mrs. Joseph Gilbert, Vice-Presidents; Louise F. Fitts, Secretary; Louise Madison, Registrar; Anna Matthewson, Historian; George Browning, Treasurer; Fred Browning, Standard Bearer. We have eighteen charter members.

A committee of five of the members was appointed to search for a name for the Society, and after much search and discussion the name of Lucretia Allen was brought forward. At first it seemed that a
person to whom might be ascribed more heroic acts could be found after whom the Society could be christened, but when the fact was made known that Lucretia Allen, even at the age of nine years, had courage enough to return to her father's house which was being plundered by the red-coats after her father had been taken prisoner and her mother with an infant child had been driven away, to request the British soldiers to allow her to have a blanket to wrap the baby in, we decided that she possessed a great amount of patriotism. The house was burned but another was soon built near the old site. Lucretia Allen was known to have been a devoted patriot all of her life, and no one in that vicinity did more to further any good cause than did she. Therefore it was decided to honor her by giving the name of Lucretia Allen to our Society, many of the members of which are her lineal descendants.

When the process of naming had been completed we celebrated by going on a picnic to Allen's Harbor, on the west shore of Narragansett Bay, the birth place of Lucretia Allen.

We have the meetings only every other month. An effort has been made to have the meetings so interesting that new members shall be added, and we have endeavored to have the routine business of the Society carried on in a parliamentary manner. Some of the time has been devoted to the study of the history of the revolutionary period, thus trying to carry out the prime object of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, to promote patriotism and love of country.

The third annual meeting of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution of the State of Rhode Island was held in the parlor of the "Trocadero," October 29th, and despite the inclement weather the several branches of the Society were well represented. The interest of the occasion was greatly augmented by the presence of Mrs. Lothrop, President of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, more widely known as the author of "The Little Peppers," who gave a comprehensive and interesting account of the part taken by the children in the late war.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Hezekiah Conana, of Pawtucket, State Director of the organization, and after the reading of the reports of the branches she presented Mrs. Lothrop with a few appropriate remarks.

Mrs. Lothrop spoke eloquently of the great work accomplished by the children of the various Societies with which she had come in contact, and congratulated them all on their patriotism and on the noble work they had done in aid of the soldiers and sailors in the late war. "This Spanish-American war," she said, "touched us very closely, and helped us to realize as never before the principles which our ancestors fought for. In many ways we have all helped in the war, with money
and with time, some for the soldiers in their own State, and others through the National Woman's War Relief Association. The Little Men and Women of '76 of New York organized a society and raised over $250, which they contributed to the National Woman's War Relief Association, of which Mrs. Walworth is President. The New York Societies have given gladly and grandly, and the Western States have also done noble work. All my Massachusetts girls and boys gave to the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, which bought and fitted up a hospital ship with every possible comfort and convenience for the sick soldiers. The war is practically over, but the sick soldiers are still coming home, and the families of some are still to be provided for, and your help is still needed. I have thought much of the children of '76, but I think more of the boys and girls here. There is no grander stock than the boys and girls of this day. I am not glad of war, but if war had to come, I am glad that we were alive to help."

Mrs. Lothrop then spoke in regard to the recognition tokens, which she presented as her gift to each member who had helped the soldiers and sailors during the war. These tokens were then distributed to the members of the branches, the number in each being reported to the Recording Secretary. The branches in the organization are as follows: L'Esperance, Bristol, 26 members; Commodore Silas Talbot, Providence, 26; Joseph Bucklin, Providence, 27; Commodore Abram Whipple, Pawtucket, 34; Lucretia Allen, East Greenwich, 18; General James Varnum, 11. The Samuel Ward was the first branch to be organized, but the Secretary was not present, and the number of members was not reported.

Mrs. Conant called on Miss Amelia S. Knight to make a few remarks, and Miss Knight responded pleasantly, speaking of the pleasure it gave her to see the great increase in the membership of the Society, and congratulating the organization on possessing such an able State Director, who had done so much to make the Society what it is.

The report of the first meeting of the organization, which was called October 12, 1866, by Miss Knight, and of the second meeting at Mrs. Conant's in Pawtucket were read, and then followed the ceremony of saluting the flag, which was stationed at the end of the room on a handsome standard. With the right hand lifted, palm downward, close to the forehead, the children repeated in unison the "Pledge of Allegiance." "I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the Republic for which it stands. One nation indivisible with liberty and justice for all." Then they recited the poem "Our Flag of Liberty," composed for the National Society by Mrs. Lothrop. The exercises closed with the singing of "America," and refreshments were served.
IN MEMORIAM.

**Betty Harrison Maulsby Ritchie.**—It is an experience common to almost all organizations, whatever their purpose and however composed, that although its members be ever so earnest, active and able, there is some one to whose public spirit and energy the association owes its beginning, on whose wise and intelligent conduct its existence largely depends, and to whose diplomacy and tact much of its success is due.

The loss of such a one must be always deeply felt, but how much the more when their personal qualities have served but to endear them to those whose admiration and respect have already been won.

The Frederick Chapter, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is just now lamenting the loss of such a leader, and its members sorrowing over the death of our beloved Regent, Mrs. Betty H. M. Ritchie.

For truly it is due to her, and to her alone; that a Chapter was organized here, September 28, 1892. We cannot be too grateful to her public spirit, patriotism and untiring energy, which added Frederick's Daughters to America's other Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Ritchie was appointed our Regent by the National Board, and continued to hold that office except the years she was Regent of the State of Maryland and Vice-President General of the National Society.

Her patriotism was always reaching out a helping hand. She was one of the organizers of the Francis Scott Key Monument Association, and lived to see that beautiful memorial to our patriot poet. She was also a member of the Colonial Dames.

Our Regent was born in Carroll County, June 24, 1839, of an ancestry that gave her as a birthright an inherent patriotism, force of character and vigorous intellectual powers. She was a daughter of the late Judge William Pinkney Maulsby, and granddaughter of General Roger Nelson, of revolutionary fame. Educated at the Frederick Seminary, and at the St.
IN MEMORIAM.

Mary's School in Burlington, New Jersey, she in her school days but laid the foundation for the higher education and brighter polish, which she through life derived from attrition with the finest and most cultured minds. In her father's beautiful home at Prospect Hall she assisted her parents in dispensing the charming hospitality for which they were always noted, and which she continued in her own home as the wife of John Ritchie, who in later years took such a prominent position in the history of Maryland, first as Congressman, and later as judge. Mrs. Ritchie's charming manners, gracious welcome and hospitality make her loss one we shall feel more and more. Her home life, with her daughters and sons about her, was most beautiful, and in her gifted daughter, Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of New York City Chapter, the spirit of this brilliant and patriotic woman still lives. Mrs. Ritchie's sister, Mrs. J. H. Kimball, is Regent of the Chapter in Kenosha, Wisconsin.

So the love of country, taught by their grandsires, speaks in their children.

It is not only our Regent's brilliant qualities that makes us mourn her loss, but we have lost a friend, a wise counsellor. For a year she has been missing from our social life, and though suffering untold agony, she never forgot the friends outside. One of her last thoughts was of our Chapter. She bore these long months of pain, like one of the heroes she loved so well, and we, who heard from day to day, month after month, "a little easier to-day," or more often that suffering had her in its cruel grasp again, and yet no complaint from her, who loved to be up and doing, but was now confined to her bed for weary, weary months; we, who had honored her before, now felt inspired to do great deeds by her brave battle with pain.

On Thursday, the 20th of October, a hush fell over all our city, as the news spread that our sufferer had been released from her pain forever. We laid her away, covered with flowers, the blue and white ribbons of the Daughters she loved twined among them.

We have been studying history and giving much honor to our heroes of the Revolution. Now we have a heroine, whose beautiful life we have all known. May we follow her example
in her earnest endeavor to accomplish all she could for her country. Few are so gifted as she, but we can keep in the path which she has marked out for us, and there is much left for us to do. She was a devout Christian, a true Daughter to her State and country, a devoted wife and mother, and in her death a heroine we may all well honor. "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die." She was our beloved Regent, and to-day we offer this slight but loving tribute to her dear memory.—Miriam Gray Eichelberger.

TO REUBENA HYDE WALWORTH.

No greater love than this, oh brave and loyal soul,
No nobler loosing of the golden cord,
Thy life was given to duty and thy country,
And in God's peace thou hast thy rich reward.

Mrs. Morris P. Ferris.

Reubena Hyde Walworth, No. 47, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in 1893, became a member of the New York City Chapter, and in 1895 was transferred to the Saratoga Chapter, of which she continued to be a member until her death. There are few Daughters of the American Revolution who had the opportunity to work as much and as long for the best interests of the Society as Reubena Hyde Walworth. The constant sympathetic companion of her mother in every kind of work, this effort to assist in organizing and bringing to a successful issue a great national society of American women, appealed to her patriotism with special force. Yet she cared little for genealogy in itself, and deprecated any allusion to the claim she had to various lines of ancestry; she was also averse to office in any society or association, and persistently declined such honors, saying to those at home that she appreciated the kindness of the offer, but it would necessarily be a diversion from the pursuits to which her spare time must be devoted. This fixedness of principle and rigid adherence to certain limitations of effort were the keystone to her character. A devotion to literature and art, and a supreme humanitarianism were the ideals ever before her, and these of the highest type. Only classic or high class literature, only the higher art in painting, and only self-sacrifice in benevolence
REUBENA WALWORTH.
were to be considered from her standpoint—she might fail lamentably in every effort to reach these standards, and, in fact, her own estimate of her ability was humble in the extreme, but still she never wavered in the path she had chosen.

And so it was as the unrecognized assistant of her mother that she devoted unceasing hours of labor, day and night, to the work of organizing the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the American Monthly Magazine, during the first three years of the existence of that Society. As a resident of Saratoga, with its full associations of home, she was warmly interested in the Chapter there. Her careful and systematic studies in history gave her additional interest in its welfare, and led her to take an active part in the Historical Society of Vassar College, of which Professor Lucy Salmon, also a "Daughter," is the leader. Thus it was the historical and educational phase of the Society to which she was especially devoted.—E. H. W.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed by the Saratoga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution:

For the second time the Angel Death has claimed one of our members for his own, and one most dear, whose noble and attractive qualities of heart and mind will forever make her memory sacred.

At the Nation's call to war, our lamented associate, Reubena Hyde Walworth, freely offered her services and her life in woman's greatest and best activity, that of a ministering angel amid sickness and suffering. Nor did the danger appal her, for her young heart and veins were filled with the blood of warrior-heroes, and so could know no fear. No soldier dying on the field of battle ever won a brighter crown.

Sometimes we question and wonder why the wormwood is so freely mingled with life's wine. But be content:

"God's plans like lillies pure and white unfold,
We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart,
Time will reveal the calyxes of gold."

Rest, sister-daughter, rest from all bitter thoughts and things.

How many a poor man's blessing went,
With thee beneath the low green tent,
Whose curtain never outward swings."

Resolved, That the tenderest sympathy of the Saratoga Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution be extended to Mrs. Ellen Har-
din Walworth, and family, in this hour of their great affliction; and that a copy of these resolutions be sent them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to The American Monthly Magazine, and to the “Spirit of ’76,” for publication; also that they be spread in full upon the minutes of this Society.

Florence S. B. Menges,
Louise Hill Mingay,
Loenza L. Putnam,
Committee.

Resolutions passed by the Fort Stanwix Chapter, of Rome, Daughters of the American Revolution, October 19, 1898:

At a meeting of the Fort Stanwix Chapter of Rome, Daughters of the American Revolution, held yesterday afternoon, October 19th, I was asked to convey to you the sympathy of the Chapter in the unspeakable sorrow that has come to you.

We have followed with interest and pride your work and that of your daughter, these weeks and months past, and we have hoped that this supreme sacrifice might not be required. Our hearts go out to you in deepest sympathy while we shall always cherish the memory of your daughter’s unselfish devotion and thank God that such a woman has lived.

Yours most sincerely,
Miss Elizabeth R. H. Bright,
Regent.

Resolutions passed by Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Friday, October 23d:

1413 Twentieth Street, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth: At a meeting of the Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, October 23d, resolutions of condolence were passed, and I was deputed to express the sympathy of the Chapter, for your great loss, in the death of your noble daughter. I hope you may find consolation that she yielded her own young life in saving others. By her noble deeds she emblazoned her name high on the scroll of fame, and deep in the hearts of many loving friends; but alas! you are desolate, and no words can give you comfort. May a loving God give you peace and comfort, is the earnest prayer of
Yours sincerely,
Mary G. Wysong,
Regent.

October 26, 1898.

The following resolutions on the death of Miss Reubena Hyde Walworth from Massachusetts Daughters were received:
WHEREAS, It is a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of the love, patriotism, and respect of the Nation, and who sacrificed her life nursing the sick soldiers of our country, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution tender their heartfelt and sincere sympathy to the family of the deceased in their great bereavement,

Resolved, That a transcript of these resolutions be spread upon our records and a copy forwarded to the family.

LILLIAN RICH GILLIGAN,
Secretary.

October 27, 1898.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Bunker Hill Chapter desires to extend to Mrs. Walworth the hearty sympathy of each member on her recent sad loss.

Sincerely yours,

MARION H. BRAZIER,
Regent.

October 30, 1898.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Paul Jones Chapter extends sincere sympathy to Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth in the great loss sustained by her.

Cordially yours,

MARION H. BRAZIER,
Founder.

October 30, 1898.

Resolutions of respect passed on the death of Miss Reubena Hyde Walworth, by the Bemis Heights Society, Children of the American Revolution, of Saratoga Springs, New York, October 20, 1898:

In the death of Miss Reubena Hyde Walworth, which occurred at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York on Tuesday morning, October 18, 1898, the "Bemis Heights Society, Children of the American Revolution" have lost a most earnest and loving friend.

Since the organization of the local Society on June 1, 1896, Miss Walworth has been deeply interested in our work. Full of patriotism herself, she realized the necessity of instilling a true love of country into the hearts and minds of our boys and girls, at the earliest possible age.

We have lost many of our brave young men in this late terrible war, and now we mourn the death of a lovely young girl, who just as truly
has given her bright young life for the country she loved so well. Surely "God's ways are not our ways" but we know that "He doeth all things well."

We extend to the bereaved mother and family our heartfelt sympathy. It is the wish of the Society that these resolutions be placed upon the minutes, also that a copy of the same be sent the mourning mother.

Florence S. B. Menges,
Committee.

Resolutions adopted by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at its first meeting for the season at the Buckingham, New York, October 8, 1898:

Whereas: The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter has noted with great interest and pride Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth's able and untiring zeal in behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers of the Cuban War.

Resolved, That this Chapter tender Mrs Walworth a vote of thanks and appreciation for her noble and valuable work as organizer and sustainer of the Women's National War Relief Association, and also for her own personal devotion to the same cause.

Resolved, That the Chapter express to Mrs. Walworth its deep sympathy with her at this time of sorrow when her daughter lies dangerously ill, a victim to her own self-sacrifice in the same patriotic work.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Walworth.

Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel,
Regent.

Julia Hubbell Treat,
Historian.

Resolutions passed by the Keskeskick Chapter, of Yonkers, Daughters of the American Revolution:

Whereas, During the war with Spain, Miss Walworth, a worthy descendant of revolutionary sires, impelled by her intense patriotism, volunteered her services as a nurse at Camp Wykoff, and

Whereas, She fell at her post of duty, yielding her life for her country's sake, a sacrifice equally heroic with that of the patriot soldier stricken down upon the battlefield, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Keskeskick Chapter of Yonkers, Daughters of the American Revolution, express our admiration for our sister's patriotic devotion, and

Resolved, That while grieving over her loss, we cherish the assurance that the spirit of her revolutionary ancestors were so gloriously exemplified in her life, and in her death, and
IN MEMORIAM. 643

Resolved, That we offer our loving sympathy to her mother, Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth, the founder of our Chapter, and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to her mother.

For the Chapter: Katharine Prime.
Mary Goodrich Fitch.

From William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution:

A Vassar graduate, a gifted art student died (October 18th) of fever contracted while nursing in the Detention Hospital at Camp Wykoff, Montauk Point.

"Why this elaborate equipment of a young life which was to find its acme of service in the drudgery (for she shunned nothing) of a pestilential camp?"

It is the same blind impulse which asks "Why this costly decking of cathedrals for God's worship?" "Why this wasting of precious ointment on the feet of the Master?"

This child, "Ruby," as her nearest called her, seemed to me always waiting for something. Full of art yearnings, with quiet persistence preparing in technique for the grand inspiration which might, some day come to her. Making, as it were, with humble patience, her moulds to be ready when the molten gold should be poured out, yet contenting herself, meanwhile, to use the resources of her college training to win a modest home and living.

Such her life might have continued, always waiting, but there came the trumpet call of "war," and, with it, that other cry of poor humanity which, after all, is so helpless and dependent, "Relief!" and lo! it was for that she was waiting, and she recognized her destiny.

I saw her sitting at the table of the War Relief Association at the Windsor Hotel, and the look in her eyes as she answered my question beams upon me now. It was the last I ever saw, the one which will always be associated with her memory, for its brightness has dimmed all others.

Of course I did not understand it, I thought it was the joy of seeing success crown the efforts of her mother, to whose executive ability that Association owed its existence and efficiency. I did not even dream that she would be called to tend in person on the sufferers for whom she was working then, as the college graduate was so well fitted to work, with her pen. Now I know that it was the gleam of a white soul, kindled and transfigured for martyrdom. A soul satisfied at last.

Her face and coloring were no: unlike those chosen by Paul de la Roche for his "Christian Martyr" and the little circle of light quivering above the water where that martyr's face is floating marks the passing of no sweeter soul than "Ruby's."
“Ruby” whose very name seems to have been prophetic of the glowing gem of martyrdom to be set in the crown which she has now cast before the Throne of her God.

A completed life! She had the joy of finding and accomplishing her destined work, and in it every thrill of her young art dreams. Every strengthened fibre of her trained intelligence went for its full value.

She was a better nurse because she might have been so much that ambition usually points to as more distinguished.

Her equipment was none too lavish, and it was like the scaffolding, in her character building, not to be counted wasted because discarded when its work was done. It helped make her what she was, like one of “the polished corners of the Temple.” The feverish patients must have felt in her presence as did the weary wayfarer whose privilege it used to be to pause for rest in the cool shadow of those Temple-Corners.

October 25, 1898.

ELIZA NEWCOMB ALEXANDER,
Regent.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Authors’ Guild, held October 27, 1898, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the American Authors’ Guild extend to Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, its sincere sympathy upon the death of her daughter, a noble woman, a true patriot, whose life has been laid down a willing sacrifice upon the altar of her country.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Board, and a copy transmitted to Mrs. Walworth.

MORRIS P. FERRIS,
Acting Secretary.

The following is a list of Associations sending resolutions: Women’s National War Relief Association, Woman’s Association of Greater Saratoga, New York State Federation of Women’s Clubs, Women’s Christian Temperance Union, American Authors’ Guild, Society for Political Study, Mt. Vernon Branch Women’s National War Relief Association, Poughkeepsie Auxiliary Women’s National War Relief Association, and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.
Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Churchman desire to express their deepest gratitude for the tender sympathy embodied in the resolutions of condolence which were adopted, beautifully engrossed and sent to them by the Board of Management of the National Society, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in memory of their only child, Lieutenant Clarke Churchman, who fell while leading his platoon in battle at El Caney, Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898.

"Himself hath done it—all—
Oh! how those words should
Silence every murmuring thought—
Himself hath done it!
Then we fain would say
Thy will in all things evermore be done,
E'en tho' that will remove whom best we love!

Mrs. Nettie Comstock Lomas, wife of George H. Lomas, died May 30, 1898. Death has again visited us, and Pawtucket Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has to record the loss of a member dear to the hearts of all.

In full sympathy with everything noble and uplifting, Mrs. Lomas entered into the Chapter work with characteristic interest, ready to do her part and offer her hospitality.

Gifted with a beautiful nature and charming personality, her sincerity and sweetness were contagious, and every one was happier for her presence.

The beautiful memory she has left us clearly demonstrates how deep an impression may be made by one whose life is guided by love.

Anna H. Park, Regent.
Ida E. Beebe, Secretary.
Lydia Lavinia Hill, Treasurer.

Mrs. Samuel Burrough died at Merchantville, New Jersey, December 15, 1897:

Whereas, Death has removed from this life Marianna Smith Burrough, a charter member of Haddonfield Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on the fifteenth day of December, 1897; therefore be it
Resolved, That as a Chapter we mourn this first death in our membership of one who rendered valuable aid as the author of the paper "Reminiscences of Haddonfield," and also as a member of the Committee which framed our By-Laws. Her never failing interest in our aims and work, we duly appreciate.

Resolved, That this Chapter extend its sincere sympathy to the members of her bereaved family in their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, be entered upon the records of this Chapter, and published in the The American Monthly Magazine.

Mrs. Emeline E. Grinnell.—At a Board meeting of the Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Mystic, Connecticut, held with the Regent, Mrs. Addie P. Batty, on September 30, 1898, a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of Mrs. Emeline E. Grinnell.

Whereas, It has pleased God to call home our sister; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as a Chapter we express our sorrow at the removal from our ranks of one, who was in sympathy with the Daughters of the American Revolution, and interested in work of our local Chapter.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her sister, Mrs. John Forsythe, and spread on our records, also to The American Monthly Magazine, and our local paper.

Mrs. Addie P. Batty,
Regent.

Mrs. Sarah J. B. Buckley,
Recording Secretary.

Mrs. Eliza A. M. Denison,
Registrar.

Mrs. Martie Moore.—The Haddonfield Chapter, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has again to record a loss by death of one of its youngest and most active members. Mrs. Mattie Moore, nee Doughty (1873-1898), was called into her eternal rest May 21st. She was the daughter of John S. Doughty and Emma L. Smith, and was married two years ago to William G. Moore. She was a niece of Mrs. Marianna Smith Burrough, whose death occurred five months before, and both were charter members of our Society, and descended from New Jersey and Pennsylvania revolutionary sires, William Stockton, of New Jersey, and William Naghe, of Pennsylvania. Mrs.
Moore adding Absalom Doughty and Joseph Risley to her ancestral heroes. This young wife and mother, whose loss we so much feel, was reared in our midst, and her life was known to us all as an earnest, Christian one. As a member of the Episcopal Church her influence was felt in Sunday-school and church in advancing every movement for the good of the work in which she was most zealous. As an only child she was much idolized, but was so thoughtful for others, so kind to every one who came within her reach, that her girlhood seemed full of little acts of kindness that endeared her to all who knew her—school companions, friends, neighbors and acquaintances were to her objects of interest and attention, and many things suggested themselves to her to do for others that were very gracious, and showed her gentle, unselfish nature. To her living was loving; doing was religion.

"An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread;
He bears our best loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate;
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;
Transported into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

And where he sees a smile too bright,
Or heart too pure for taint or vice,
He bears it to that world of light
To dwell in Paradise.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is Life—there are no dead."

[Several obituary notices must necessarily be left over for the next issue.—Ed.]
OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL SOCIETY
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

OF THE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

MRS. MARY SMITH LOCKWOOD, Miss Lilian Lockwood,
Editor. Business Manager.

National Officers
1898

President General
MRS. DANIEL MANNING,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.
MRS. ALBERT D. BROCKETT,
318 N. Washington St., Alexandria, Virginia.

Vice-Presidents General.

MRS. RUSSELL A. ALGER, MRS. WILLIAM W. SHIPPEN,
Detroit, Michigan; 1601 K St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. N. D. SPERRY, MRS. WILLIAM P. FRYE,
466 Orange St., New Haven, Connecticut; Lewiston, Maine; "The Hamilton;"
"The Buckingham," Washington, D. C.

MRS. JOHN M. THURSTON, MRS. JOHN N. JEWETT,
Omaha, Nebraska; Washington, D. C. 412 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

MRS. HORATIO N. TAPLIN, MRS. ELIZABEHT W. HOWARD,

MRS. MARCUS A. HANNA, MRS. ANITA NEWCOMB McGEE, M.D.,

*Died March 14, 1898.
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.

Applications 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.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Tuesday, September 27th, the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning, in the chair.

Members present: Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Howard, Dr. McGee, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. O'Neil, Miss Benning, Mrs. Goodloe, Mrs. Hatch, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Akers, and of the State Regents, Mrs. Porter King, of Georgia; Mrs. Page, of Virginia; Mrs. Roberts, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Thom, of Maryland.

The meeting was called to order at 10:15 a.m.

After the recitation of the Lord's Prayer the President General said: "I am sure it is a great pleasure for every one of us to gather around this Board, without any break in our number since we last met. We are very glad to welcome the State Regents who are here to-day, and, according to our custom, we will give them the right of way, and shall be pleased to defer the regular business of the meeting to afford them an opportunity to speak about any matters they may desire to bring before the Board."

Mrs. Page, of Virginia, requested assistance from the National Society in alleviating the needs of our soldiers at Jacksonville, whose condition had been reported through a nurse sent from Virginia.

This was referred to the War Committee.
Mrs. Porter King, of Georgia, stated that she had no report to make
of the Chapter work in that State, but that the work of the Committee
on Meadow Garden would be taken up within the next few weeks.
The reports of officers followed.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Madam Presi-
dent: I have but a brief report to make for the summer months. The
number of letters and postals written since the last meeting of the
Board is 225. The work of my desk is up to date.
Respectfully submitted,

Alice Pickett Akers,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Blanks is-
sued from May 24 to September 26, 1898, 6,427; Constitutions, 1,324;
Caldwell's circulars, 585; officers' lists, 651; letters received, 241; let-
ters written, 164; postals, 1,639.
Respectfully submitted,

Kate Kearney Henry,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

Report of the amount received and expended by the Curator from
May 24th to September 24th:

Office Expenses.
Amount received, ............................................... $105 00
Amount expended, ............................................ 109 97

Postage on Application Blanks.
Amount received, ............................................... $30 00
Amount expended, ............................................ 29 15

Amount Received for Articles Sold.
Rosettes, .......................................................... $56 40
Ribbon, ............................................................ 4 35
Lineage Book, Vol. I, .......................................... 2 20
Lineage Book, Vol. II, ........................................ 3 00
Lineage Book, Vol. III, ....................................... 6 00
Lineage Book, Vol. IV, ....................................... 8 00
Lineage Book, Vol. V, ........................................ 11 00
Lineage Book, Vol. VI, ....................................... 50 00

Total, ............................................................. $140 95

Presented through the Corresponding Secretary General.
Report accepted.
The Treasurer General made a statement and presented a report,
which will be submitted at the next meeting of the Board.
REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.—Applications presented, 555; applications verified awaiting dues, 552; applications unverified, 40; badge permits issued, 319.

The resignations and deaths were announced.

Respectfully submitted,

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
Registrar General.

It was moved and carried that the names of the applicants presented be accepted; also that the resignations be accepted and the announcement of the deaths be received with regret.

President General said: “I regret to hear of so many deaths among our members. I would also like to state to the Board that the Registrar’s work is evidently up to date, as I have signed during the summer nearly two thousand five hundred certificates of membership, which includes all members admitted at the Board meeting last May.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.—Madam President: The following Chapter Regents have been appointed by the respective State Regents: Mrs. Mary Moulton Olin, Alton, Ill.; Mrs. Blanche O. D. Cole, Chester, Ill.; Miss Emma P. Howard, Knoxville, Ill.; Miss Elizabeth W. Cilley, Nottingham, N. H.; Miss Hattie E. Briggs, Pen Yan, N. Y.; Mrs. Frances F. Van Vliet, Johnstown, N. Y.; Miss Mary Love Stringfield, Wayneville, N. C.; Mrs. Caroline Van Deusen Chenoweth, Worcester, Mass.

The formation of the following Chapters: At Elgin, Ill., with twelve members, to be known as the “Elgin” Chapter; at Denver, Col., with eighteen members, to be known as the “Denver” Chapter, with Mrs. Margaret McG. Baxter as Regent; at Germantown, Pa., on June 10, 1898, to be known as the “Germantown” Chapter, with Mrs. Elizabeth W. J. Burgin as Regent; at New York City, on June 15, 1898, to be known as the “Manhattan” Chapter, with Mrs. Caroline G. Reed as Regent; also, a Chapter formed with twelve members by uniting members at Cedar Falls and Waterloo, Iowa, with Mrs. Julian Richards as Regent, to be known as “Waterloo” Chapter.

The resignations of two Chapter Regents, Mrs. Zella K. Mix, of Mishawaka, Indiana, August 22d, and Mrs. Julia N. Robinson, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, July, 1898.


Respectfully submitted,

HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT,
V. P. G. in C. of O.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—Madam President: The following bound volumes have been received since the May meeting: 1. Colonial and Revolutionary History of Upper South Carolina, from the author, J. B. O. Landrum; 2. History and Genealogy of the Family of Ballie of Dumain, from the author, Dr. Joseph, Gaston Baillie Bullock; 3-18. Maryland Archives, the magnificent gift of the State Regent of Maryland, Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom; 19. Appendix to the 1896 Year Book of the Illinois Sons of the American Revolution, from the Secretary, John D. Vandercook, in exchange; 20. Register for 1897 of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, from W. O. H. Shepard, Secretary of the Florida Sons of the American Revolution, in exchange; 21. Year Book of the Hawaiian Sons of the American Revolution, from the Secretary, William O. Atwater, in exchange; 22. Massachusetts Archives, Vol. IV, purchased; 23. Manual, Constitution and Membership of the Rhode Island Sons of the American Revolution, from the Secretary, Christopher Rhodes, at my request, in exchange; 24. Year Book for 1899-95 of the Minnesota Sons of the American Revolution, from the Secretary, Henry S. Sibley, in exchange.


Current periodicals have also been received as follows: 1. Avery Notes and Queries, for May and August; 2. AMERICAN MONTHLY
REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—Madam President and Members of the Board: For my report I present the Seventh Volume of the Lineage Book, the first issued during my term of office as Historian of the National Society. The volume speaks for itself. In it will be welcomed the faces of eleven State Regents and one of the Vice-Presidents General of the earlier years of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The preface expresses the deep interest I have taken in the compilation of this book, and, with your permission, Madam President, and that of the Board, I will proceed to read the same:

"This volume of the Lineage Book, including the numbers from 6001 to 7000, is the seventh of the series, and we trust that it will meet with as cordial a welcome as has been accorded its predecessors.

Every publication brings forth new treasures. The names of those patriots which have appeared in former volumes, are perpetuated with additional honors, and the new ancestors are gladly recorded with the goodly number of those already chronicled. How much more precious are the memories of the revolutionary patriots, with every baptism of war and bloodshed through which this nation passes, maintaining the principles for which they fought and defended with their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor.

In the present war with Spain we bear the blessings of liberty which we enjoy to the oppressed.

The mother bids her son go forth, and the wife her husband, to the contest, the same as the noble women of the revolution who bade their loved ones to fight and die, if need be, in the cause of freedom.

Our patriotic songs link the revolution with every successive war
for liberty, and every struggle to maintain the honor of our flag demonstrates anew the wisdom and foresight of the founders of our nation and the stability of our government. Surely, our forefathers 'builded better than they knew,' and the familiar names in these books become more and more endearing to us.

Our thanks are due to the patience of the "Daughters" in complying with our importunate requests to supply missing links in their ancestral lines, or a clearer version of the patriotic service. Our work is a wheel within a wheel. Every part has its complement, and when we find the clue which unravels the discrepancies in the different papers, thus making the combination perfect, we experience an inexpressible satisfaction.

Our desire is that these volumes may find a place in the home of every Daughter and that the 'Roll of Honor' may become familiar as household words."

Respectfully submitted.

M. J. Seymour,
Historian General.

It was moved and carried that the report of the Historian General be accepted with thanks.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.—Madam President and Ladies: I have the pleasure of reporting that the Printing Committee met on June 1st, 1898. Members present: Mrs. O'Neil and Mrs. Henry.

Ordered printed from W. H. Cooper, 10,000 Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund Resolutions and 2,500 slips to be enclosed with circulars; 2,000 long and 2,000 short stamped envelopes, to be used in Society office's regular business; 500 expiration postals, for Editor of Magazine; 500 postals for Registrar General; 2,000 blanks; 2,000 receipt papers; 12 books of 300 checks-at-large; 12 books of 300 Chapters' bills, and two Record books for Treasurer General, all regular business.

At a meeting on June 24th, 1898, members present, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Henry and Mrs. O'Neil, bids were opened from W. H. Cooper and F. B. Nichols, giving cost of printing 100 charters and making change in charter plate; cutting letters "V. P. G. in Charge of Organization," and printing 1,000 application papers for Corresponding Secretary General. Order given to F. B. Nichols.

On July 22nd, 1898, the War Committee, through the Printing Committee, ordered 1,500 circulars on postals printed, relating to purchase of a launch, to be presented to the hospital ship "Missouri." Postals to be sent to State Regents and distributed by them to the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the country.

On July 27th, 1898, a meeting was held. Members present, Mrs. Taplin and Mrs. O'Neil. Ordered 2,000 long and 2,000 short stamped envelopes for regular business in office.
August 26th, 1898, the Acting Chairman ordered of McGill and Wallace 2,000 cards for Registrar General and 2,000 certificates from Caldwell & Co.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY C. O'NEIL, Acting Chairman.
LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN,
KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORY.—Mrs. Brockett, the compiler of the Directory said: "This work is progressing very rapidly. We are handling 25,000 names and the time required for getting out this Directory from the time of commencing the work will be four months. I am also endeavoring to conduct this work as economically as possible in every way. The cover, which is to be different from the former Directory, has been submitted, and will, I think, prove satisfactory."

This report was accepted with thanks for the labor involved in the preparation of the Directory.

Mrs. Hatch moved: "That when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 1.45 this afternoon." Carried.

Miss Forsyth moved that the Hospital Corps be asked to report at 4.15 this afternoon. Carried.

At 12.15 it was moved and carried to adjourn until 1.45 p.m.

Tuesday Afternoon, September 27, 1898.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 1.45 p.m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the Chair.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Miss Desha, addressed to the Board, requesting, on the part of the Hospital Corps, that the report of the Corps be deferred until to-morrow.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That to meet the convenience of the Hospital Corps, it be asked to report at 12 o'clock to-morrow." Carried.

The Treasurer General stated that a Chapter in Ohio had asked for a rebate, which through some inadvertence had been overlooked at the usual time of making rebates, though the Chapter was entitled to the same.

Mrs. Brockett moved that the Chapter be given this rebate. Carried.

The Treasurer General also spoke of the bill of Mr. Pottle for the group of photographs of State Regents and National Officers, requesting that the artist be paid for this picture.

Mrs. Taplin moved: "That the picture of the National Officers and State Regents of 1897 be paid for, the bill being $10.00." Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Sheldon, of New York City, requesting to place on exhibition in the rooms
of the National Society specimens of her work in minature portraits, and offering a commission on the same, to be applied to the Continental Hall Fund.

Mrs. Akers moved: "That Mrs. Sheldon be granted permission to place on exhibition in the Daughters of the American Revolution rooms a specimen of her minature work, the Society accepting the commission offered, provided Mrs. Sheldon be responsible for all expenses thereby incurred." Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from an Illinois Chapter, asking a decision of the Board in the adjustment of certain complications which had arisen there.

The opinion of a number of the members present was expressed on the subject, when Mrs. Roberts moved, at 3 p. m., to go into a Committee of the Whole. This was unanimously carried.

At 4 o'clock it was moved and carried: "That the Committee now arise and report that the subject was discussed without action."

Dr. McGee, chairman of committee, reported to the Board, on behalf of the Committee of the Whole, that it has discussed the question before it without action.

Mrs. Roberts moved that this matter of the Illinois Chapter be deferred until the next meeting of the Board, in October, to give an opportunity to confer with the necessary officers, the State Regent and Vice-President General of Illinois.

The vive voce vote on this being very close, a rising vote was called by the President General. Motion lost.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That the President General appoint a committee of three or five to investigate this matter and report to the Board." Carried.

The President General appointed to this committee: Mrs. Roberts, Chairman; Miss Forsyth, Mrs. King, Miss Page and Miss Benning.

Mrs. Roberts requested that the committee meet immediately after the adjournment of this meeting.

Miss Benning desiring to be excused from acting on this committee, owing to sickness, Mrs. Darwin was appointed in her place.

At 4.30 p. m., Mrs. Page moved to adjourn. Motion lost.

Mrs. O'Neil moved that the date of organization of the Warren and Prescott Chapter be discussed to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Carried.

At 5 o'clock p. m., it was moved and carried to adjourn until to-morrow at 10 a. m.

Wednesday Morning, September 28, 1898.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 10.20 a. m., President General, Mrs. Manning, in the Chair.

After the recitation of the Lord's Prayer the motions of the previous day were read by the Recording Secretary General.
The Treasurer General stated that a new flag was required for the rooms of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Hatcher moved: "That a new flag pole be purchased for the office of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; price not to exceed $15.00." Carried.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the Lafayette Memorial Association, soliciting the co-operation of the National Society in the erection of the proposed monument to Lafayette in Paris, France, in 1900.

The President General said: "We would be very glad to assist in this, if possible, but we must remember that we are pledged to another project of this kind, the erection of a statue of Washington in France, on which there was some action taken at the last Continental Congress; and I believe it is necessary to raise $10,000 to complete the work of the Washington statue. Therefore, the only feature in the present case which disturbs me is the fact that having pledged ourselves to a similar project, we may be unable to aid both. Circulars have been sent out in regard to the erection of the Washington statue, and I think there would be more individuality about our work in that direction. It was expected, that much interest would be taken in this the coming year by the Daughters, and I have received a number of letters on the subject. However, it is for the Board to decide what they are willing to do in the matter.

I do not think it would be wise to issue circulars now after we have solicited so much in the way of contributions to the War Fund. The point I desire to ascertain is, what is expected of us in this matter; for we are pledged to one, and must stand by our pledge, though of course it would be delightful if we could assist in the Lafayette monument also, and we will gladly do this, if possible."

Mrs. O'Neil moved: "That Mrs. Hatcher be appointed to confer with the Secretary of the Lafayette Memorial Association and report at the next meeting of the Board." Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Grace Le Baron Upham, of Massachusetts, requesting information in regard to the office of a Vice State Regent, recommending the creation of this office in the National Society.

The State Regents present were asked by the President General to express their views on this subject. The consensus of opinion was that the office of Vice State Regent was by no means essential to the promotion of the Daughters of the American Revolution work in the different States, and that it was not within the province of the Board to take any action on this subject, the Board being simply an administrative body.

The order of the day being called by Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. O'Neil presented the following: "I move that the date of organization of the
Warren and Prescott Chapter, Massachusetts, remain as it stands on the Charter."

Mrs. Seymour asked if this date would be set down in the Directory as the date of organization of this Chapter.

Mrs. Brockett, compiler of the new Directory, said: "I would like to state that this date is causing us much trouble. I can readily see why the Chapter is holding its charter; but when the Directory comes out and the national numbers are given, and it is seen that the members of this Chapter did not enter the Chapter until after its formation, I think it will be a very glaring defect in the Directory."

Mrs. Roberts: "I desire to second the motion of Mrs. O'Neil simply for the purpose of getting the subject before the Board for discussion."

Miss Forsyth: "We may allow them to retain their charter, but we cannot say what is not true—namely, that the Chapter was formed at that date. This will conflict with the records of the office, and the Directory will show this inaccuracy."

Mrs. Seymour: "The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization has made an exhaustive study of this matter and she understands the situation. Now, I wish to ask if a Chapter which did not obey the laws of the National Society in its formation, but disregarded the Constitution and By-Laws, is to be given the place of a Chapter which was regularly formed and complied with all the By-Laws and requirements of the National Society."

Mrs. O'Neil: "I acknowledge that the Mercy Warren Chapter was properly organized. But the Warren and Prescott Chapter stands entirely upon its Charter as issued by the National Society, whether right or wrong. This is the position taken according to legal advice, as will be seen by the lawyer's letters, which I have read, namely: that nothing prior to the charter date is acknowledged. The Chapter consider that if there were any mistakes made by this Chapter, they should have been rectified by the National Society."

Mrs. Seymour: "But the date they give cannot possibly be correct, because that Chapter did not have twelve members until February 2, 1892, and the date of organization is given as December, 1891. They could not have possibly organized then, because there was not the requisite number of members until February, 1892."

Mrs. O'Neil explained very minutely to the Board the methods of organizing in the early days of the Society, which frequently prevailed and when it was supposed that the Chapter was formed in a thoroughly proper manner, the members having met and voted to organize, though all may not have then been accepted members of the Society.

Mrs. Brockett: "I would like to state that the entire correspondence regarding the formation of the Warren and Prescott Chapter is in this office, and the Chapter officer writing about this admits that it was not formed until November, 1892. Yet this charter is deliberately is-
issued by the National Society and dated December, 1891. Of course in the early days of the organization some irregularities necessarily crept in. Among others, mistakes in the formation of Chapters, and this made mistakes and blunders in dates and other things."

Mrs. Seymour: "A clerical blunder which is shown to be such would not, in any other Society, be allowed to stand."

Mrs. Roberts: "Of course we cannot correct the mistakes of that Board which decided on the date of that charter, but I think we may in some way meet the difficulty."

Mrs. O'Neil: "You see this Chapter adheres to just one thing—that is the charter date as issued by the National Society and in this they are sustained by legal authority."

Mrs. Roberts: "Another organization to which I belong has made the ruling that their Constitution and By-Laws being accepted as legal documents in proper form, the opinion of lawyers or others outside of that Board, is not recognized."

Miss Forsyth: "I am surprised to find the opinion from the lawyers in regard to the charter. I thought a charter was simply an outward sign and seal of what must have existed before. I have told Chapters that the holding of a charter was not essential to their existence. And it seems to me that the legal opinion given is somewhat in conflict with that statute. I am sorry to disagree with the Historian General, but I can not think that the By-Laws have anything to do with the organization. There are Chapters which have no By-Laws whatever. I understand the matter of organizing Chapters. What is necessary is that there shall be twelve members and they vote to organize. Whether they make their By-Laws at that time or not, they usually elect their officers at that time. Should the office be left vacant they are still an organized body. I presume the trouble in this case has arisen from the fact that these ladies in Massachusetts met and voted to organize as a Chapter before they were all accepted members of the National Society. I can understand this, because I have had the same experience myself. So it was done in good faith, as they felt that this coming together was all that was required for the organization of the Chapter."

Mrs. O'Neil read a letter from one of the officers of the Warren and Prescott Chapter, also called attention to the fact that the charter of this Chapter contained some of the most prominent names in New England.

Mrs. Seymour read a statement in regard to the respective dates of organization of the two Chapters under discussion.

The President General stated that the motion of Mrs. O'Neil was before the house.

Mrs. Darwin, after the reading of the motion, desired to offer the following as a substitute motion: "I move that no change be made in the charter of the Warren and Prescott Chapter, but that the date of its organization be not printed in the Directory."
President General: "Are you ready for the question?"
The substitute motion was voted on and lost.
President General: "The question now recurs to the motion of Mrs. O'Neil. The Recording Secretary General will please read this motion before it is voted on."
A vote being taken on this, the motion was lost.
Mrs. Hatch moved: "That the date of organization of the Warren and Prescott Chapter be referred to the next Continental Congress."
Miss Forsyth: "I wish to speak to this motion. The question of the Directory has to be decided before the next Continental Congress; therefore, I think that some decision should be taken by the Board today in regard to this date."
After some discussion it was decided that the date in the Directory remain unchanged for the present, a footnote being printed to this effect, embodying Mrs. Hatch's motion.
President General: "A motion is before the house. Are you ready for the question? The Recording Secretary will please read Mrs. Hatch's motion."
This was again read and voted on. The vive voce vote being close, a rising vote was called, which resulted as follows:
Voting in the affirmative: Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Akers, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. King, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Goodloe.
Voting in the negative: Mrs. O'Neil and Mrs. Brockett.
Motion carried twelve to two.
It was moved and carried that the Board adjourn immediately after hearing the report of the Hospital Corps.
Mrs. King moved: "That the Hospital Corps be not dissolved until so ordered by the presiding officer." Carried.
In the absence of the Registrar General, Mrs. Hatch read some additional names of applicants for admission in the National Society.
It was moved and carried, that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for these applicants.
The Recording Secretary General read portions of a letter from Miss Temple, of Tennessee, relative to the war work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in that State.
The report of the Hospital Corps was read:

REPORT OF DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION HOSPITAL CORPS.

September 25, 1898.

The Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps has the honor to report that after the last meeting of the National Board, in May, its work has grown and multiplied to an extent far beyond what was then considered probable. The first nurses sent to Army Hospitals were viewed in the light of an experiment, and much depended on the record which they should make. To the lasting gratification, not only of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but also of womankind
in general, we are proud to record that the nurses whom we first selected proved themselves full worthy of the trust imposed in them, and fit co-workers with the brave men whose names are entered on the Roll of Honor of the Army. The inevitable result of their noble work was the ever increasing demand from Army Hospitals for trained women nurses, and the decision which has now been reached on every hand, that satisfactory hospital work without these nurses is almost an impossibility. Some fifty times has the Surgeon General of the Army called on the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps to designate suitable nurses for a specified duty, and these calls, originally for about half a dozen persons each time, increased to as many as 150 nurses in a single order. The total number thus appointed is in the neighborhood of 1,000 nurses—a regiment of women!

The amount of brave, hard work accomplished by these women is beyond calculation, and cannot be overestimated. Not a few, alas, fell themselves victims to the fevers they were nursing, but happily so far, there is no fatality to record.

As is already known to you, all applications from women addressed or referred to the War Department were forwarded to us for examination, and all but the earliest received at the Navy Department, were likewise forwarded. In addition to these, hosts of applicants wrote directly to us, until the total number which we examined rose to about 4,600. Realizing, as we fully did, that there was a great principle at stake, we exercised the greatest care in the preparation of our list of eligible women. First of all, the candidate must be of irreproachable character and suitable age. Second, she must possess good health. Third, she must have the training which is all-essential to the successful prosecution of her work. This last requisite is one that recent progress has made not only possible, but absolutely necessary to secure the best results, and we have felt that the one safe policy—safe above all to the sick soldiers—was to demand actual graduation from a training school.

The work of separating the fit from the unfit was, however, not so simple an accomplishment as this statement would make it appear, and the correspondence entailed was enormous. The visitors who made inquiries in person were also very numerous. The officers were at their posts daily from 8 a. m. till 11 p. m.; but after all, it must be evident that we alone could have accomplished all that has been done. To begin with, there were the Washington Daughters, who worked daily with us until the heat of late summer drove even the most self-sacrificing of our helpers away from the city. It is by reason of their devotion that it is only within the last month that any paid clerical assistance has been necessary. We must not fail, however, to add to this note that we received help from a number of ladies not members of our Society, yet whose patriotic impulses led them in the direction of our office. To these we feel doubly indebted.
Then our Daughters' committees! To begin geographically, in Boston we had a never failing source of strength in Miss Daggett, of the Old Colony Chapter. She had her Boston nurses so well in hand, that if we were in need we had only to telegraph her, and half a dozen excellent ones would be available within a few hours. In New York, Miss Vanderpoel, Regent of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, and Mrs. Alexander, Regent of the William Ellery Chapter of Rhode Island, were of the greatest assistance, and the same is true of Mrs. Roberts, State Regent of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Harrison, Regent of the Philadelphia Chapter. In Cincinnati, Miss Laws, Chapter Regent, and in Cleveland, Mrs. Stevens—may their names ever be blessed!—were chairmen of committees that, like the one in Buffalo, headed by Mrs. Mynter and Mrs. Williams, did work that can only be described as ideal. Mrs. Dickinson, Regent of the Chicago Chapter, after working for some time alone, also formed a fine committee, with Mrs. Frederick Smith as chairman. In St. Louis we could always depend on Mrs. Shields, State Regent, and Mrs. Bascome, Chapter Regent, while in Detroit, Mrs. Chittenden, Regent of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, never failed us. After gratefully naming Mrs. Haddon, of New Orleans, we must return to Miss Palmer, of the Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester, New York, and Superintendent of Nurses of the Rochester City Hospital. Fortunate, indeed, were the Daughters to have so uniquely competent a representative; and admirable in all respects has been her work.

Other Daughters to whom we are especially indebted are Mrs. McCartney, Regent of Wyoming Valley Chapter; Dr. Rose, Regent of Colonel Crawford Chapter, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Carrier, of Elmira, New York; Mrs. Munyon, Regent of the Merion Chapter of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Thom, State Regent of Maryland. It is unfortunately impossible to name all the Daughters who have co-operated with us.

Immediately after the commencement of our work, the Association Alumnae of Trained Nurses of the United States and Canada, representing twenty training schools, offered its services to the Surgeon General of the Army and we have found the assistance not only of these twenty superintendents, but of all the superintendents of Training Schools throughout the country, to be of the utmost value. We have, therefore, required in all cases that the nurse should be endorsed by the superintendent of her training school, or, in the few cases where that was not possible, by the nearest substitute therefor. The correspondence with superintendents was a heavy one and it resulted in the addition of hundreds of suitable applicants to our rolls. We have found these superintendents uniformly courteous in supplying us with the information asked, whether it were favorable or unfavorable to the nurse concerned, and we have relied to an unlimited extent upon their judgment. It is impossible to say too much in praise of the good work of these eminent nurses who have materially helped the cause and who
have in many cases added to the debt we owe them by serving themselves in the Army Hospitals. An unexpectedly large proportion have resigned or obtained leaves in order to undertake this work; notably, Miss Maxwell, of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, who organized the nursing at Sternberg Hospital, Chickamauga Park; and Miss Patterson, of the Protestant Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, who has gone to Porto Rico.

Many nurses' registries have cooperated with us, including especially Mrs. Willard's registry and The Graduate Nurses Protective Association, both of New York; Mrs. Kerrigan's registry, of New Haven, and those located in Washington City.

In accordance with the authority under which we acted as an examining board of women nurses for the Government, all other organizations which desired to recommend such nurses cooperated with us. Chief among these is the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses, which is an Auxiliary of the Relief Committee of New York. Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin is its acting president, and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid its secretary. This society has not only furnished a large number of nurses, but has been of incalculable benefit in providing nurses with board at certain posts where it was not convenient for the Government to do so, in supplying luxuries at many places, and in paying for the transportation of nurses in order that they might reach the sick at the earliest possible moment.

For the latter purpose, that society made the Treasurer of the Hospital Corps its agent and deposited with her a sum of money, which has been augmented from time to time until now $5,500 have been received and spent as directed by Mrs. Cowdin in paying transportation expenses of 205 women nurses, at Fort Myer, Fortress Monroe, Camp Wykoff, Fort Thomas, Fort McPherson, and at the hospitals at Jacksonville, Chickamauga Park, Tampa, and Fernandina. This was not, however, a part of the fund of the Corps, or subject to its orders.

The Women's National War Relief Association, of which Mrs. Walworth is Director General, and Miss Helen Gould, Acting Director (both of them Daughters), has paid for the maintenance of nine nurses at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and it also sent us a check for $1,000 for transportation of nurses. The Red Cross Auxiliary above mentioned, however, having provided everything necessary for this purpose the check was returned, but we feel none the less grateful for this most tangible expression of their cordial feeling.

The National Emergency Association of Chicago, Dr. Gertrude G. Wellington, President, has been of great assistance in furnishing a large number of nurses, and we have been constantly in communication with it since the beginning of the work.

Other societies that have assisted in the same way are the Red Cross Society of Minnesota, Dr. J. W. Macdonald, President, and Dr. Bessie
Park Haines, Secretary; and the St. Paul Red Cross Aid Society, A. S., Tallmadge.

Of religious organizations, the greatest assistance has been given by the Sisters of Charity. Their Superior, Mother Mariana, of Emmettsburg, Maryland, selected for Army service no less than 200 of her best hospital Sisters who applied individually on the Hospital Corps blanks, using their family names, and became Army contract nurses subject to the same rules as the other trained nurses. Their work has been in the highest degree satisfactory, like that of their co-workers—the Sisters of Mercy and the Sisters of the Holy Cross. The protestant order of St. Margaret, have also sent nurses in the same way, and the St. Barnabas Guild is ably and largely represented. Too much cannot be said in praise of Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey, ex-Vice-President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, for her valuable assistance in all matters relating to the Roman Catholic Sisters, as well as for her constant and unvarying interest in other matters pertaining to the “Corps” and her earnest cooperation in every project which had for its object help for the soldiers and honor for the Daughters.

Each nurse sent out to the hospital was followed with anxious interest by her friends at home, who were eager to have her provided with every facility for aiding the sick. Consequently the work of the Hospital Corps in forwarding supplies increased in proportion to the number of nurses appointed.

When in May we were told that 500 hospital shirts would be accepted if presented to the different hospitals, we felt that we had undertaken a large order and letters were sent to the different Chapters throughout the country. Before the summer was over, 1,178 shirts were contributed by the War Emergency Relief Board of Cleveland, and 1,031 from the War Relief Corps of Rochester, New York, to say nothing of pajamas, bands, towels, and food supplies. During the five months of our existence 6,715 sets of pajamas, 11,608 shirts, 2,305 sheets, 3,923 pillow cases, 4,788 towels, 7,768 handkerchiefs, 12,735 bands, 491 sets of underwear, 1,989 pairs of slippers, and 1,051 pairs of hose; in all 53,373 garments have been contributed, together with tons of food supplies of various sorts, medical supplies, clinical thermometers, bath sponges, etc., etc., ad infinitum, from 236 Chapters and Societies in the United States. The total number of contributions has been estimated to be worth between $55,000 and $60,000.

As the demand for nurses increased in August, the supply of aprons became exhausted and we turned to Cincinnati for help. They cheerfully complied with our request and within two weeks seventy-four dozen were ready for shipment to the different hospitals. This supply, however, lasted only a few days, and knowing how much the Daughters had already given, the question was raised in the Corps, “Shall we furnish these later nurses with aprons or must the project be abandoned?”
With fear and trembling we submitted the question to the chairmen of the different committees throughout the country. Within two hours came the first response, "Let us keep our word, Rochester ready in one week with twenty dozen." Chicago and Elmira, New York, were close seconds, each contributing twenty and twenty-five dozen respectively, but the climax was reached when we were informed that the women of Louisville, Kentucky, had 200 dozen awaiting our orders.

The 226 Sisters appointed through the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, as well as many of those endorsed by the Red Cross Auxiliary of New York, contributed their own aprons, and we are now able to say that within two days every nurse who went out under our auspices will be furnished with one dozen.

By arrangement with the different Chapters, many poor women, dependent upon relatives who were serving their country received employment during the summer by making pajamas, shirts, and aprons. We furnished the material and the Chapters or individuals paid for the making, the garments being sent to the various hospitals. The Washington women helped us in this work also very materially, cutting garments for the women to make, and also cutting patterns to be sent to the different Chapters and organizations throughout the country. One Daughter cut 314 patterns and nearly 100 garments.

Where so many have done admirably, it is not easy to discriminate, especially as we have no doubt, that in many cases the smaller gifts were accompanied with as much self-sacrifice and actuated by as pure patriotism as the larger ones. It has been an inestimable privilege to be the medium through which the patriotism of the women of our land responded to the call for help, and to receive the letters of appreciation of their work, which have been sent from every hospital.

Contributions were not confined, however, solely to the women in the different States. The District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at a special meeting of their Board of Managers, held Monday, July 25th, to consider what action the Society should take for the comfort of our wounded soldiers, resolved, That the members of the Society be urged individually to contribute, such contributions to be sent to the rooms of the "Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps." "The Society finds in the hands of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in its 'Hospital Corps' an organization with smoothly running machinery, receiving contributions from its multitude of local Chapters, scattered all over the land, and forwarding them to the front as needed, and thinks it better to take these facilities, rather than to attempt a distribution of its own."

The Sons of the American Revolution of Utah, through the Spirit of Liberty Chapter in Salt Lake City, contributed $25 for supplies at Fort Myer; Lansburgh & Brother sent an unsolicited contribution of ten
dozen pairs of socks; the Washington Loan and Trust Company gave the use of a room, rent free, valued at $76; the Tolman Steam Laundry laundried free of charge all shirts and aprons sent by us to the hospitals; Norris, Peters & Co. furnishing maps showing the geographical distribution of nurses throughout the United States; no merchant failed to give to the Hospital Corps a liberal discount; Mr. Atkins volunteered his services as stenographer during the most heated season to assist the Treasurer in answering her mass of correspondence; and many others testified to their appreciation of the work in various ways.

As we endeavored as far as possible to forward all contributions according to the wish of the donors, money has been sent to the surgeons commanding nine different hospitals and supplies to every general hospital in this country, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Manila, and to many of the field and division hospitals. One of the most interesting features of our work was the diet kitchen at Fort McPherson, established by the Hospital Corps under the leadership of Mrs. Porter King, State Regent of Georgia. While lack of funds compelled us to discontinue the work, the fact that it has been continued at Government expense under the same leadership as before, testifies to its value and efficiency.

Preserved fruit, jellies, and other food which could not well be forwarded have been given to the ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for use in their soldiers' lunch room, and sheets, pillow cases, towels, and various kitchen utensils have been sent to the "Soldiers' Rest." Members of these organizations and also of the Pension Office Association have been in constant communication with the Corps, have called its attention to the needs of various hospitals about the city and have received from the Corps the means of supplying them.

While the Hospital Corps has not called upon the National Society for even the stationery, etc., usually allowed to Committees of the National Board, it takes this opportunity to thank each and every member of the Board for her interest and appreciation, especially the Recording Secretary General, Historian General, and Librarian General, who kindly gave the use of their rooms and the employees who many a hot day worked during lunch time or at the close of their regular labors, and thereby rendered valuable assistance.

As September approached, the work of supplying new nurses seemed to be almost at an end, while the transferring of those already in service, from one point to another, became, of necessity, prominent. On the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps had had no official association with the nurses after their appointments, and as it was not as a part of the Government, it was impossible for it to undertake matters relating to nurses after they made their contracts. On August 29th the Surgeon General made the Director an Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army, and ordered her temporarily to New York on official business. This being done as a recognition of the work of the Hospital Corps, and the other officers feeling
that it was for the good of the service that the whole work in regard to
the nurses should be in the future conducted at the War Department
they signified to the Surgeon General their willingness to accept, if he
so desired, an honorable discharge. On September 7th he addressed
to us a letter expressing his high appreciation of the assistance rendered
him by the Hospital Corps and relieving us from further duty.

On September 10th the Surgeon General of the Navy, who had dur-
ing the war needed the services of only six female nurses supplied by
us, addressed to us a similar letter. Since the Supervising General of
the Marine Hospital Service had had no occasion to call for women
nurses, these communications and the transfer of all papers relating to
nurses to the War Department severed the relations of the Daughters
of the American Revolution Hospital Corps with the United States
Government. The work of receiving and distributing supplies, furn-
nishing the nurses with aprons, and attending to the filing of all papers
of the Corps preparatory to giving them into the custody of the Na-
tional Board, has been continued to the present time.

In the work of closing up the affairs of the Hospital Corps little re-
mains to be done excepting the completion of its report. Official in-
formation regarding the assignments of nurses and the distribution of
supplies, is still lacking to some extent, so that the preparation of a
complete report is at this time impossible. We, therefore, ask that, al-
though you dissolve us so far as other duties are concerned, you will
authorize the addition to this report of such documents and detailed
statements as are necessary for the records of the National Society of
the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In emulation of our ancestors who counted personal ease of little
worth when weighed in the balance with their country's need, we, the
officers of the Hospital Corps, accepted the work given us by the Na-
tional Board of Management.

Since April, every thought, every energy, has been consecrated to this
cause.

If at any time, we were almost overcome with fatigue and the burden
of responsibility, or felt regret for the lost pleasures of our summer out-
ing, fresh inspiration and renewed energy were given for our work of
mercy by the memory of the glorious charge at Santiago, the dead
white faces of our boys who gave even their lives for the honor of the
flag and fell on those Cuban hills, of her, a well beloved member of our
Board who is now sitting in the darkness of the shadow of death, hav-
ing given her all—her only son; of the suffering and dying in the hos-
pitals; of the brave nurses standing at their posts of duty, not only not
complaining, but thanking us for the opportunity of service; of the
trust and confidence of the Daughters all over this broad land who
were looking to the Corps for a judicious expenditure of their money
and a wise distribution of supplies. With such memories in our hearts,
all thoughts of ease or personal comfort were crowded out.
And now in loyalty to the National Society, the National Board, and the President General, our report of work faithfully done is submitted.

Anita Newcomb McGee,
Director.

Mary Desha,
Assistant Director.

Caroline R. Nash,
Assistant Director.

Bell Merrill Draper,
Treasurer.

CASH RECEIPTS.

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<tr>
<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
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<td>Surgeon General, U. S. A., transportation of immunes</td>
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$3,520.79

DISBURSEMENTS.

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<td>Surgeon General, U. S. Navy</td>
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<td>Hospital Ship “Missouri,”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospital Ship “Relief,” filter, $134.16; surgical stands, $30</td>
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<td>Diet kitchen at Fort McPherson, Ga.</td>
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Lt. Col. Maus, Jacksonville, Fla. .......... 100 00
Lt. Col. Huff, Chickamauga Park, Ga. ...... 95 00
Camp Black, N. Y. .................. 25 00
Manila .................................. 25 00
Santiago, collapsible rubber bath tubs ... 101 00
Food supplies (soups, fruits, etc.) for Camp Alger, Chickamauga, Fort Monroe, Fort Myer, Washington Barracks, Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va. ...... 149 10
Vichy, oil stove and kettles, hot water bags, listerine, clinical thermometers, sponges, medicine glasses and tubes for Camp Alger, Chickamauga and Fort Myer .... 72 05
Underwear, socks, tooth-brushes and tobacco for Washington Barracks .......... 27 55
Material for making pajamas, shirts and aprons .... 779 30
War Committee, by request of donors ...... 552 50

Telegrams .................................. $103 79
Stationery, mimeographing, printing, type-printing, postage, express and incidentals ........ 553 55
Clerical service .......................... 173 78

Advance for nurses' clothing ................ 31 60
Advance for immune nurses' transportation ...... 154 82

CASH RECEIPTS.

Alabama.

Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter, D. A. R., .................. $2 00

Connecticut.

State Regent, .......................... $8 00
Abigail Phelps Chapter, D. A. R., Simsbury, .... 5 00
Dorothy Ripley Chapter, D. A. R., Southport, .... 2 00
Lucretia Shaw Chapter, D. A. R., New London, .... 5 00
Putnam Hill Chapter, D. A. R., Greenwich, .... 5 00
Ruth Hart Chapter, D. A. R., Meriden, ........ 5 00
Wadsworth Chapter, D. A. R., Middletown, .... 5 00
Mrs. Frothingham, ........................ 1 30
Mrs. Sperry, ................................ 1 00

District of Columbia.

Columbia Chapter, D. A. R., .................. $5 00
Members of Continental Chapter, through Mrs. Gist, .................. 9 20
<table>
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<th>Name and Chapter</th>
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<tr>
<td>Members of Continental Chapter, through Mrs. Beach</td>
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<td>Dolly Madison Chapter, D. A. R.</td>
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<td>Mary Washington Chapter, through the War Committee</td>
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<td>Martha Washington Chapter, D. A. R.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Purcell</td>
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<td>Mrs. M. A. Ballinger</td>
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<td>Mrs. Patterson</td>
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<td>Mrs. Thomas Tullock</td>
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<td>Mrs. Scribner</td>
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<td>Mrs. Mark B. Hatch</td>
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<td>J. C., through Miss Dorsey</td>
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<td>Through Miss Desha</td>
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<td>Rev. John N. Whitney, S. A. R.</td>
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<td>A friend, through Mr. Gurley</td>
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<tr>
<td>A friend</td>
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**Total:** $132.65

**Georgia.**

Mrs. Porter King, refund of nurses' clothing | $31.40

**Illinois.**

Lincoln Chapter, D. A. R., Lincoln | $89.00

**Indiana.**

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, D. A. R., Indianapolis | $5.00

Huntington Chapter, D. A. R., Huntington | $5.00

LaGrange, through Mrs. Machan | $55.36

Paul Revere Chapter, Muncie | $95.00

Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks | $5.00

**Total:** $165.36

**Iowa.**

Council Bluffs Chapter, D. A. R., Council Bluffs | $5.00

Martha Washington Chapter, D. A. R., Sioux City | $1.00

Mrs. Thummell | $10.00

**Total:** $16.00
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<th>State</th>
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<td>Maine</td>
<td>Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Portland</td>
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<td>Silence Howard Hayden Chapter, Waterville</td>
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<td>Baltimore Chapter, Baltimore</td>
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<td>Mercy Warren Chapter, D. A. R., Springfield</td>
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<td>Mrs. R. A. Alger</td>
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OFFICIAL.

Baron Steuben Chapter, D. A. R., Bath, .......... 90 00
Buffalo Chapter, D. A. R., Buffalo, ............. 5 00
Catherine Schuyler Chapter, D. A. R., Belmont, . 5 00
Irondequoit Chapter, D. A. R., Rochester, ....... 5 00
Rochester War Committee, ........................ 59 75
Oneida Chapter, D. A. R., Utica, ................. 300 00
Wiltwyck Chapter, D. A. R., Kingston .......... 5 00
War Relief Society, East Schuyler, ............... 7 16
Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, .......................... 1 00
Miss M. I. Forsyth, ................................ 3 00
Miss Helen Miler Gould, .......................... 205 00
Miss Palmer, ...................................... 2 00

Ohio.

Catherine Greene Chapter, D. A. R., Xenia, ...... $5 00
Piqua Chapter, D. A. R., .......................... 127 00
Through Mrs. Hicks, of Piqua, .................... 167 00
War Emergency Relief Board, organized by Western Reserve Chapter, D. A. R., Cleveland, 1,025 00

Pennsylvania.

Cumberland Co. Chapter, D. A. R., Carlisle, ...... $10 00
Phoebe Bayard Chapter, D. A. R., Greensburgh, .... 10 00
Pittsburg Chapter, D. A. R., Pittsburg, .......... 4 00
Valley Forge Society, Children Am. Rev., Easton, . 5 00
War Emergency Relief Board, Saegertown, ....... 12 60
Mrs. Roberts, ..................................... 8 00
Miss Shaffer, .................................... 1 00
Miss Simpson, .................................... 1 00

Rhode Island.

Gaspee Chapter, D. A. R., Providence, .......... $10 00
Mrs. Alexander, ................................... 25

South Carolina.

Mrs. J. C. Butler, ................................ $3 00
Mrs. Francis S. Nash, .............................. 90

Tennessee.

Campbell Chapter, D. A. R., Nashville, through War Committee, ...................................... $7 50
Bonnie Kate Chapter, D. A. R., Knoxville, through War Committee, .................................. 15 00
Margaret Gaston Chapter, D. A. R., Lebanon, ...... 3 25

TO TOLL.
Texas.
Albert Sydney Johnston Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, Austin, .................. 50 00

Utah.
S. A. R., through Spirit of Liberty Chapter, D. A. R., Salt Lake City, .......................... 25 00

Vermont.
Mrs. Horatio N. Taplin, ........................................ 2 00
Mrs. A. G. Draper, ............................................. 60

Virginia.
Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, D. A. R., Roanoke, $4 00
Montpelier Chapter, D. A. R., Orange, ................. 5 00
Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, ......................... 5 00
Miss S. R. Hetzel, ........................................... 25

Surgeon General of the Army.
Transportation of immunes, .................................. 154 82

Supplies Received.

Alabama.
Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, D. A. R., Auburn.—Sheets, pillow slips and towels valued at $6.00; 200 pounds of old sheets, towels and linen, also books and magazines. General Sumpter Chapter, D. A. R., Birmingham.—26 night shirts, 1 comfort, 96 sheets, 96 pillow cases, 46 towels. Peter Forney Chapter, D. A. R., Montgomery.—12 nurses’ aprons.

Connecticut.
Chapter, D. A. R., Bristol; Lucretia Shaw Chapter, D. A. R., New London; Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, D. A. R., New Haven; Mary Silliman Chapter, D. A. R., Bridgeport; Mary Wooster Chapter, D. A. R., Danbury; Melicent Porter Chapter, D. A. R., Waterbury; Norwalk Chapter, D. A. K., Norwalk; Orford Parish Chapter, D. A. R., South Manchester; Putnam Hill Chapter, D. A. R., Greenwich; Roger Sherman Chapter D. A. R., New Milford; Ruth Hart Chapter, D. A. R., Meriden; Ruth Wyliss Chapter, D. A. R., Hartford; Sabra Trumbull Chapter, D. A. R., Brockville; Sarah Ludlow Chapter, D. A. R., Seymour; Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter, D. A. R., Derby; Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter, D. A. R., Suffield; Stamford Chapter, D. A. R., Stamford; Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, D. A. R., Meriden; Torrington Chapter, D. A. R., Torrington; Wadsworth Chapter, D. A. R., Middletown; Belton Allyn, Jonathan Brooks and William Latham Societies, Children of the American Revolution; Robert O. Tyler Women's Relief Corps, Hartford; Young Ladies' Auxiliary and Friday Club, Danbury; Woman's Relief Corps, Meriden; Women's Relief Association, New Britain; Admiral Foote Post, G. A. R., New Haven; Mizpah Circle and Junior Endeavorers of First Church of Christ, New London; Soldiers' Aid Society, Stamford; and individual contributors in Ansonia, Brookfield, East Haven, Fair Haven, Hartford, Meriden, Middletown, New Haven, Saybrook, Simsbury, South Manchester, Torrington and Windsor Locks.—1,323 hospital shirts, 904 pajamas, 2,641 abdominal bands, 50 sets underwear, 1,806 handkerchiefs, 552 pairs hospital slippers, 50 pairs hose, 800 palm leaf fans, 153 sheets, 873 pillow cases, 230 towels, 172 hospital pillows, 183 matting beds, 21 rubber bath tubs, 150 bath sponges, 29 pieces mosquito netting, 358 rolled bandages, 160 pin cushions, 75 Testaments, 117 nurses’ aprons, 31 nurses’ caps, 110 comfort bags, 1 case wine, 168 packages gelatine, 275 pounds saltine crackers, 24 quarts calf’s foot jelly, 84 glasses jelly, 144 jars preserves, 10 gallons witch hazel, 120 pounds corn starch, 120 cans cocoa, 48 cans boned chicken, 796 cans soup and bouillon, 291 quarts lime juice, 144 jars beef extract, 1,032 condensed milk, 376 cans evaporated cream, other food supplies, books, magazines, pencils, vaseline, soap in large quantities, sundries and old linen.

Delaware.

Caesar Rodney Chapter, D. A. R., Wilmington; Colonel Hazlett Chapter, D. A. R., Dover; Elizabeth Cook Chapter, D. A. R., Smyrna; John Pettigrew Chapter, D. A. R.,* Milford.—79 hospital shirts, 131 pajamas, 30 sheets, 24 pillow cases, 300 towels, 10 down pillows, 12 cans condensed cream, 12 jars beef extract, 36 cans soup, 12 bottles wine, 12 bottles grape and lime juice, lemons, jellys and other food supplies, soap, stationery, 50 pocket pin cushions, 100 wash cloths, books, magazines, sundries and old linen.
District of Columbia.

Army and Navy, Columbia, Continental, Dolly Madison, Elizabeth Jackson, Martha Washington and Mary Washington Chapters, D. A. R., Mrs. Altemus, Mrs. Ashton, Miss Mabel Brown, Mrs. and Miss Campbell, Mrs. Gallaudet, Mrs. and Miss Gaston, Mrs. Stilson Hutchins, Rev. T. C. Childs, Mr. Marschalk, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Coquelette, Mrs. and Miss Millar, Miss Bartholow, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Halstead, Mrs. Humarsh, Mrs. Leidy, Miss Lipscomb, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. Rheeis, Mrs. Pierce, Miss Stacey, Mrs. Tittman, Mrs. Walsh, Miss Yoder and Y. W. Guild, N. Y. Avenue Presbyterian Church.—139 nurses’ aprons, 81 pajamas, 16 hospital shirts, 143 negligee shirts (made), 120 pairs socks, 46 bottles grape juice, 330 envelopes of clippings, books, magazines, games, old linen, food supplies, sponges, soap, thermometers, vaseline and sundries. Clerical work, cutting patterns and garments have also been gratuitously rendered by the persons and individual members of the Chapters above mentioned, and by many others.

Georgia.

Through State Regent D. A. R., Mrs. Barnes and Miss McKinley; Atlanta Chapter, D. A. R., Atlanta; Thronatuska Chapter, D. A. R., Auburn; Pulaski Chapter, D. A. R., Griffin; Piedmont Continental Chapter, D. A. R., Piedmont; Xavier Chapter, D. A. R., Rome; S. A. R. of Georgia; Ladies’ Aid Society, G. A. R., Elyria; Calhoun.—532 hospital shirts, 77 negligee shirts, 313 pajamas, 55 suits underclothing, 51 pairs shoes and slippers, 71 pairs hose, 300 sheets, 117 pillows, 449 pillow cases, 757 towels, 519 handkerchiefs, 250 cans milk, 159 jars beef extract, 107 cans soup bouillon, mosquito nettings bandages, fans, food supplies, books, magazines, sundries, old linen.

Illinois.

Alton Hospital Relief Corps, Alton.—24 night shirts, 12 suits underwear, 26 flannel bands, 12 sponges, 5 boxes vaseline, 2 bolts mosquito netting, 24 nurses’ aprons, 50 cakes soap, 48 fans, 3 cans beef extract, 19 cans soup, 1 box biscuit, lint, safety and common pins. Chicago Chapter, D. A. R., Chicago.—269 hospital shirts, 198 pajamas, 322 abdominal bands, 369 handkerchiefs, 152 sheets, 82 pillow cases, 36 towels, 264 nurses’ aprons, 42 rubber air pillows, 12 rubber air cushions, 60 hot water bags, 12 ice caps, 274 boxes of beef tablets and capsules, 52 pounds arrow root, 53 bottles grape juice and raspberry vinegar, Jamaica ginger, corn starch, blackberry cordial, and other food supplies, books, magazines, sundries and old linen. Warren Chapter, D. A. R., and Army and Navy League, Monmouth.—36 nurses’ aprons. George Rogers Clarke Chapter, D. A. R., Oak Park.—10 hospital shirts, 36 pajamas, 238 handkerchiefs, 7 abdominal bands. Illini Chapter, D. A. R., Ottawa.—28 nurses’ aprons. Rockford Chapter, D. A. R., Ragazza Club and Faithful Workers, Rockton Soldiers’ Sewing Society, Politi-
equal Equality Club, Rockford.—178 hospital shirts, 37 negligee shirts, 21 pajamas and 7 handkerchiefs.

**Indiana.**

Dorothy Q. Chapter, D. A. R., Crawfordsville.—24 nurses' aprons. Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, D. A. R., Indianapolis.—12 nurses' aprons. Auxiliary to Battery A, 27th Ind. Vol., Indianapolis.—17 sets pajamas. LaGrange.—129 hospital shirts, 68 sheets, 97 pillow cases, 13 towels, 44 flannel bands, 15 pairs socks, 5 sets underwear, 78 pillows, 7 bed spreads, food supplies, soap, books, magazines, sundries and old linen. Lima.—24 night shirts, 24 flannel bands, 28 handkerchiefs, 47 pillow cases, 15 sheets, 9 feather pillows, 16 negligee shirts. Paul Revere Chapter, D. A. R., Muncie.—31 surgical shirts, 100 negligee shirts, 26 pajamas, 100 suits of underwear, 108 pipes, $40.50 worth of chewing and smoking tobacco, 11 nurses' aprons, books and magazines.

**Kansas.**

Army Relief Society, Galena.—12 negligee shirts, 6 night shirts, 11 sets pajamas, 24 pairs hose, 12 sets underwear, 2 dozen handkerchiefs, 24 towels, 35 combs, housewives, pins, thread, tape, etc.

**Kentucky.**

Maine.

Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, D. A. R., Bangor.—144 handkerchiefs, 4 shirts, 3 nurses' aprons, 15 fans, magazines. Mary Dillingham Chapter, D. A. R., Lewiston.—53 hospital shirts, 8 pajamas, 21 abdominal bands, 12 hair pillows.

Maryland.

Baltimore Chapter, D. A. R., Baltimore.—113 hospital shirts, 60 pajamas. Miss Murdock, Baltimore.—12 aprons (made).

Massachusetts.


Michigan


Minnesota.

Distaff Chapter, D. A. R., St. Paul.—12 nurses' aprons.

Missouri.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter, D. A. R., Kansas City.—12 nurses' aprons. St. Louis Chapter, D. A. R., St. Louis.—24 nurses' aprons.

Nebraska.

Sanitary Aid Society and George Crook Relief Corps, No. 88. Omaha.—153 hospital shirts, 43 sets pajamas, 12 pillow slips, 17 night caps, 111 handkerchiefs, 18 arm-slings, old linen, etc., etc.
New Hampshire:

Margery Sullivan Chapter, D. A. R., Dover.—23 hospital shirts, 24 sets pajamas, 4 blouses, 25 pairs slippers, 7 sheets, 10 bands, absorbent cotton, 6 envelopes of clippings, soap, old linen and stationery. Miss Merrill, Exeter.—Envelopes of clippings.

New Jersey.

Women’s War Relief Association, Flemington.—1 box, 1 barrel, shirts, pajamas, food supplies. Haddonfield.—800 bandages, 84 glasses jelly, 14 bottles grape juice, other food supplies, 2 barrels literature, ivory soap, 10 abdominal bands, sundries, and old linen. Eagle Rock Chapter, D. A. R., Montclair.—24 pajamas, 72 pair socks, 6 pieces mosquito netting. Oliphant Chapter, D. A. R., and Jersey City Auxiliary, Trenton.—61 hospital shirts. Jersey Blue Chapter, D. A. R., New Brunswick.—17 nurses’ aprons, 5 bottles vaseline, 4 bags tobacco, 12 cakes soap, 2 boxes absorbent cotton, 20 yards Red Cross gauze, mosquito netting, 2 Testaments, old linen, books, magazines, sundries. Broad Seal Chapter, Trenton.—16 hospital shirts, 13 flannel bands, 24 towels, 25 fans, 12 comfort bags, 18 packs playing cards, books, magazines, stationery, pencils, soap, old linen. Princeton Chapter, D. A. R., Princeton.—111 hospital shirts, 42 negligee shirts, 8 pajamas, 12 pairs hose, 6 abdominal bands, 36 handkerchiefs, 72 comfort bags, 5 nurses’ aprons, 24 pillow cases, 71 towels, 59 wash-cloths, 24 fans, 6 wash basins, 84 cakes soap, 18 sponges, 240 bags tobacco, 102 pipes, mosquito netting. stationery, vaseline, medical supplies, books, magazines, sundries and old linen. Riverton Aid Association, Riverton.—14 hospital shirts, 12 bolts mosquito netting.

New York.

Camden.—36 hospital shirts. Owahgena Chapter, D. A. R., G. A. R. and individual contributors, Cazenovia.—110 hospital shirts, 122 pairs slippers, 76 wash-cloths, envelopes of clippings. Otsego Chapter, D. A. R., Cooperstown.—182 hospital shirts, 38 pajamas, 2 negligence shirts, 5 sheets, 82 pillow cases, 6 pillows, 1 bundle old linen. Dansville, through Margaret Pascal Guild.—25 envelopes clippings. War Relief Society, East Schuyler.—9 pajamas, 26 handkerchiefs, 18 rolled bandages, 8 pillow cases, 3 towels, stationery, food supplies, books, magazines, sundries, old linen. Chemung Chapter, D. A. R., and individual contributors, Elmira.—42 hospital shirts, 249 nurses' aprons, 12 pajamas, 36 pairs slippers, 1 outing shirt, 3 sheets, 18 cakes soap, 12 packages tobacco, 12 pipes, absorbent cotton, Mellin's food, envelopes of clippings, books, magazines, sundries and old linen. Fort Edward.—53 shirts, 24 pajamas, 148 abdominal bands, 3 nurses' aprons, 11 sheets, 48 handkerchiefs, vaseline, mosquito netting, jelly, condensed milk, soap, food supplies, books, magazines, sundries and old linen. Fort Plain Chapter, D. A. R., Fort Plain.—36 hospital shirts, 1 case condensed milk, hospital slippers, envelopes of clippings, sundries. Seneca Chapter, D. A. R., Geneva.—6 night shirts, 6 aprons. General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, D. A. R., Herkimer.—31 pajamas, 56 hospital shirts. Soldiers' Aid Society, D. A. R., Herkimer.—53 negligence shirts. Hendrick Hudson Chapter, D. A. R., Hudson.—60 hospital shirts, 150 envelopes clippings. Wiltwyck Chapter, D. A. R., and individual contributors, Kingston.—26 night shirts, 36 pajamas, 74 sheets, 94 pillow cases, 176 towels, 51 pillows, 43 comfort bags, 71 abdominal bands, 3 sponges, 1 piece cheese cloth, 90 handkerchiefs, 12 nurses' aprons, 13 cans condensed milk, soup, beef extract, calf's foot jelly, vaseline, 116 packages tobacco, stationery and stamps, books, magazines, envelopes of clippings, food supplies, sundries and old linen. Astenrogen Chapter, D. A. R., Little Falls.—18 hospital shirts, 16 pajamas, 12 nurses' aprons, 40 pairs hospital slippers, 30 towels, envelopes of clippings and food supplies. King's Daughters, Mendon.—13 hospital shirts, 13 pillow slips, 13 pairs hose, 18 sheets, 13 towels, 18 yards cheese cloth, 15 bars soap, 14 fans, 12 sponges, 2 pounds absorbent cotton, 12 handkerchiefs, 6 wash basins, books, magazines, food supplies, sundries, old linen. Quassaic Chapter, D. A. R., Newburgh.—14 hospital shirts, 41 pajamas, 4 negligence shirts, 11 sheets, 90 towels, 36 pillow cases, 235 handkerchiefs, 6 tooth brushes, 21 blankets, 28 fans, 13 pairs socks, 13 nurses' aprons, 18 spoons, 18 tin cups, 1 medicine cup, 12 feeding cups, 8 pillows, 4 basins, 6 air cushions, 2 hot water bags, food supplies, vaseline, books, magazines, old linen and sundries. Margaret Pascal Guild, New York City.—24 abdominal bands. Swekatsi Chapter, D. A. R., Ogdensburg.—32 nurses' aprons. Olean Chapter, D. A. R., Olean.—13 hospital shirts. King's Daughters, Pavilion.—13 shirts, 18 pairs slippers, 14 wash cloths, 3 pieces mosquito netting, 18 jars beef extract, 12 boxes gelatine, 1 bottle listerine, 3 bars castile soap, 1 bag tobacco and old linen.

Ohio.

Cincinnati Chapter, D. A. R., Cincinnati.—962 hospital shirts, 564 pajamas, 217 handkerchiefs, 128 comfort bags, 46 sheets, 18 pillow cases, 206 towels, 197 fans, 20 sponges, 36 wash-cloths, 41 cans fruit, 18 cans soup, 140 dozen lemons, 1 case of Apolinaris water, 935 nurses' aprons (made), 1 case Poland water, vaseline, clinical thermometers, soap, food supplies, books, magazines sundries, and old linen. War Emergency Relief Board, organized by the Western Reserve Chapter, D. A. R., Cleveland.—1,060 hospital shirts, 689 pajamas, 118 negligee shirts, 5,197 bands, 1,176 handkerchiefs, 145 sets underwear, 274 pairs hose, 1,001 pillow cases, 629 sheets, 1,191 towels, 3 nurses' aprons, 2 comforts, 330 boxes soap, 57 crash suits, 18 coats, 8 bed tucks, 10 blankets, 82 bed pads, 88 pairs slippers, 10 sponges, 50 tea spoons, medicines, cordials, hospital supplies, 44 pieces mosquito netting, 268 finger-stalls, 159 rolls flannel, very large quantities of food supplies, and old linen, sundries,
books and magazines. John Reily Chapter, D. A. R., Hamilton.—
70 hospital shirts, 59 pajamas, 62 handkerchiefs, 71 sheets, 26 pillow
cases, 42 towels, 3 bolts mosquito netting, 12 nurses’ aprons, 100 bars
soap, 2 hair pillows, sundries and old linen. Mary Washington Chapter,
D. A. R., Mansfield.—2 hospital shirts, 11 pajamas, 13 sheets, 17 pillow
cases, 48 towels, 115 handkerchiefs, 38 abd Omnial bands, stationery and
magazines. Piqua Chapter, D. A. R., Piqua.—3 hospital shirts. Wy-
oming Relief Corps, Wyoming.—237 pajamas, 12 hospital shirts, 96
nurses’ aprons, 257 head nets. George Clinton Chapter, D. A. R.,
Wilmington.—35 hospital shirts, 15 pajamas, 4 pajama shirts, cheese
cloth, flannel, 6 handkerchiefs, 12 towels, 48 jars fruit, 30 glasses jelly,
29 cans pears, 12 cans tomatoes, 25 cans soup, 5 cans corn, 24 packages
cornstarch, gelatine, cocoa, breakfast food, 1 pound tea, 6 pounds sugar,
1 package butter wafers, 1 can corned beef, 2 cans roast beef, 3 cans
condensed milk, 1 can extract beef, 4 bottles flavoring extract, 1 bottle
malted milk, 4 bottles wine, 3 bottles malt, 2 packages dried herbs, 1 box
magazines and books. Catherine Greene Chapter, D. A. R., Xenia.—
92 hospital shirts, 20 sets pajamas, 51 handkerchiefs, 13 pairs socks, 13
sheets, 38 pillow cases, 65 towels, underwear, 23 bottles grape juice, 87
jars fruit and jelly, food supplies, 1 hair pillow, 25 Testaments, 3 Bibles,
books, magazines, fans, sundries, several dollars in cash, old linen.
Mahoning Chapter, D. A. R., Youngstown.—100 nurses’ aprons.

Oregon.

Multmonah Chapter, D. A. R., Portland.—23 hospital shirts, 23 pa-
jamas.

Pennsylvania.

Bridgewater, Bristol and Eddington, through Mrs. Campbell.—52 pil-
lows, 37 shirts, 21 pajamas, 9 pairs slippers, 46 towels, 216 handker-
chiefs, 122 wash-cloths, 290 abdominal bands. Witness Tree Chapter,
D. A. R., Columbia.—21 pajamas, 1 hospital shirt, 22 abdominal bands.
Delaware County Chapter, D. A. R., Chester.—46 sets pajamas, 60
handkerchiefs. War Emergency Relief Board, Conneautville.—52 hos-
pital shirts, 1 negligee shirt, 21 pajamas, 127 abdominal bands, 6 sheets,
43 towels, 2 wash-cloths, 8 pairs carpet slippers, 66 handkerchiefs, 40
yards mosquito netting, 263 bandages, 90 bars soap, large quantities
food supplies, books, magazines, sundries and old linen. George Tay-
lor Chapter, D. A. R., Easton.—52 pajamas, 2 coats. Presque Isle
Chapter, D. A. R., Erie.—51 pajamas, 46 towels, sundries, old linen.
Phoebe Bayard Chapter, D. A. R., Greensburg.—12 nurses’ aprons.
Harrsburg Chapter, D. A. R., Harrisburg.—21 hospital shirts, 16 negli-
gee shirts, 29 pajamas, tobacco. Soldiers’ Relief Corps, Huntingdon.—
79 hospital shirts, 48 negligee shirts, 115 sets pajamas, 132 pairs hose, 22
sheets, 58 towels, 5 pillow cases, 200 bandages, underwear, soap, food
supplies, wine, books, magazines, sundries, old linen. Donegal Chap-
ter, D. A. R., Lancaster.—9 boxes hospital supplies. Shikelimo Chap-
OFFICIAL. 683


Rhode Island.


South Carolina.

Columbia Chapter, D. A. R., Columbia.—229 hospital shirts and pajamas, 250 pillows.

Tennessee.

Bonnie Kate Chapter, D. A. R., Knoxville.—12 nurses’ aprons. Mrs. Bates.—1 pajama (made).

Texas.


Utah.

Spirit of Liberty Chapter, D. A. R., Salt Lake City.—26 pajamas, 5 hospital shirts, 76 nurses’ aprons, 34 abdominal bands, 2 pounds vaseline, 4 pieces mosquito netting, castile soap, envelopes clippings, sundries, old linen.
Vermont.

Lake Dunmore Chapter, D. A. R., Brandon.—12 nurses' aprons. Ethan Allen Chapter, D. A. R., Middlebury.—18 nurses' aprons.

VirginiA.

Daughters of the Confederacy, Mrs Brockett, Mrs Herndon, Mrs. Howard.—23 pajamas, 49 hospital shirts, 15 negligee shirts, 20 nurses' aprons, 100 wash cloths (made), 5 Testaments. Blue Ridge Chapter, D. A. R., Lynchburg.—13 hospital shirts (made); Miss May Thornton, Marshall, 36 nurses' aprons (made).

Washington.

Mary Ball Chapter, D. A. R., Tacoma.—100 glasses jelly, spiced blackberry cordial, other food supplies.

Wisconsin.

Milwaukee Chapter, D. A. R., Milwaukee.—60 hospital shirts, 60 pajamas, 48 handkerchiefs, 36 pairs slippers, 126 comfort bags, 112 towels, 110 pillow cases, 74 sheets, 12 nurses' aprons, 72 cakes soap, 48 bottles malted milk, books, magazines, sundries, old linen.

DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES.

Washington Barracks, D. C.—186 hospital shirts, 12 negligee shirts, 85 pajamas, 80 sets underwear, 176 handkerchiefs, 43 pairs socks, 77 pairs slippers, 132 abdominal bands, 18 sheets, 14 towels, 2 table cloths, 36 napkins, 11 hot water bags, 6 sponges, 48 tooth brushes, tobacco, food supplies, jellies, canned fruits, grape juice, books, magazines, and old linen.

Fernandina, Fla.—55 hospital shirts, 6 negligee shirts, 72 pajamas, 46 pairs slippers, 87 pairs hose, 42 abdominal bands, 102 handkerchiefs, 51 sheets, 16 pillow cases, 106 towels, 54 pillows, 4 table cloths, 12 comfort bags, hot water bags, vaseline, absorbent cotton, mosquito netting, soap, tobacco, pipes, canned soups and other food supplies, books, magazines, envelopes of clippings, sundries, and old linen.

Jacksonville, Fla.—549 hospital shirts, 80 negligee shirts, 94 surgical shirts, 478 pajamas, 131 pairs slippers, 145 pairs hose, 177 sets underwear, 214 abdominal bands, 796 handkerchiefs, 90 sheets, 150 pillow cases, 145 towels, 1 pillow, 11 rubber air pillows, 4 air cushions, 7 rubber bath tubs, 135 bath sponges, 6 ice caps, 15 hot water bags, 114 tooth brushes, 6 wash basins, 10 gallons witch hazel, bandages, mouth swabs, absorbent cotton, vaseline, soap, tobacco, pipes, canned soups and other food supplies, books, magazines, games, lead pencils, stationery, sundries, and old linen.

Key West, Fla.—259 pajamas, 10 hospital shirts, books, magazines, sundries, and old linen.

Tampa, Fla.—92 hospital shirts, 12 pajamas, 7 abdominal bands.

Chickamauga Park, Ga. (Leiter General Hospital.)—962 hospital
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chickamauga Park, Ga.</td>
<td>161 hospital shirts, 27 negligee shirts, 180 pajamas, 141 pairs slippers,</td>
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<td>156 pairs hose, 148 sets underwear, 122 abdominal bands, 358 handkerchiefs,</td>
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<td>114 sheets, 96 pillow slips, 79 towels, 24 pillows, 102 bath sponges, 118</td>
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<td>wash cloths, 24 clinical thermometers, 12 ice cups, 12 tin basins, 6</td>
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<td>wooden buckets, surgical gauze, absorbent cotton, mouth swabs, 1 case</td>
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<td>lemons, mosquito netting, tobacco, pipes, 1 gallon bay rum, canned goods</td>
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<td>and other food supplies, books, magazines, sundries, and old linen.</td>
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<td>Hospitals in charge of Colonel Clary, Department of the Gulf.</td>
<td>338 hospital shirts, 69 negligee shirts, 173 pajamas, 8 hospital gowns, 101</td>
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<td>abdominal bands, 17 sets underwear, 38 undershirts, 11 pairs slippers, 77</td>
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<td>pairs hose, 84 sheets, 214 pillow cases, 227 towels, 50 pillows, 49 napkins,</td>
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<td>47 handkerchiefs, 71 bandages, 13 bed pads, 2 comforts, 5 mosquito nets, 6</td>
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<td>wringers, soap, wine, grape juice, whiskey, lemons, canned goods and other</td>
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<td>food supplies, books, magazines, sundries, and old linen.</td>
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<td>Fort McPherson, Ga.</td>
<td>416 hospital shirts, 46 negligee shirts, 257 pajamas, 4 coats, 7 trousers,</td>
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<td>11 pairs slippers, 5 pairs shoes, 18 abdominal bands, 215 bandages, 38</td>
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<td>pillows, 166 handkerchiefs, 174 pillow cases, 153 sheets, 23 rubber sheets,</td>
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<td>88 pairs hose, 70 napkins, 825 towels, 64 sponges, 8 hot water bags, 150</td>
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<td>cuspidors, 50 yards cheese cloth, 18 medicine tubes, 169 fans, absorbent</td>
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<td>cotton, 14 thermometers, tobacco, pipes, lemon squeezers, medicine, canned</td>
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<td>goods, wine, large quantities fresh food supplies, books, magazines,</td>
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<td>sundries, and old linen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fort Thomas, Newport, Ky.</td>
<td>240 hospital shirts, 368 pajamas, 242 abdominal bands, 249 handkerchiefs,</td>
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<td>263 sheets, 309 pillow cases, 257 towels, 12 sets underwear, 1 case Poland</td>
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<td>water, 1 case Apolinaris water, 60 tooth brushes, 12 wash basins, 12 bath</td>
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<td>sponges, pillows, tobacco, vaseline, pencils, stationery, large quantities</td>
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<td>food supplies, soap, books, magazines, sundries, and old linen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lexington, Ky.</td>
<td>20 sets pajamas, 18 hospital shirts, 16 sheets, 43 towels, sundries.</td>
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| Camp Wykoff, N. Y.                  | 417 hospital shirts, 47 negligee shirts, 100 sur-
gical shirts, 196 pajamas, 82 pairs slippers, 287 pairs socks, 57 abdominal bands, 27 fans, 147 handkerchiefs, 23 pillows, 20 sheets, 12 blankets, 83 pillow cases, 161 towels, 100 sets underwear, 28 cups, 18 spoons, 1 hot water bag, 4 air cushions, 48 cans soup, other food supplies, mosquito netting, tobacco, pipes, vaseline, comfort bag, lamps, wash-cloths, pencils, stationery, books, magazines, and old linen.

Camp Black, Hempstead, L. L.—46 hospital shirts, 18 pajamas, 18 pairs slippers, 244 abdominal bands. 14 wash-cloths, mosquito netting, 12 towels, jellies, food supplies, listerine, soap, plates, tobacco, books, magazines, sundries, and old linen.

Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.—24 cans soup.

Home for Convalescents, Cornwall, N. Y.—9 blankets, 24 handkerchiefs, 1 hot water bag, 3 fans, 6 pillow cases, food supplies.

Knoxville, Tenn.—53 negligee shirts, 2 hospital shirts, 2 pajamas, 17 pairs hose, 11 pairs slippers, 12 night shirts, 7 suits underwear, 2 abdominal bands, 18 sheets, 41 towels, 84 pillow cases, 58 comfort bags, 17 napkins, 9 tray cloths, 19 wash cloths, mosquito netting, 10 husk pillows, vaseline, 14 dozen lemons, canned goods and other food supplies, books, magazines, stationery, sundries, and old linen.

Division Hospital, near Bristow, Va.—274 hospital shirts, 16 negligee shirts, 7 surgical shirts, 46 pajamas, 23 abdominal bands, 2 sheets, 26 pillow cases, 2 towels, 18 pillows, 375 bandages, books, magazines, canned goods and other food supplies, sundries, and old linen.

Camp Alger, Va.—318 hospital shirts, 47 negligee shirts, 128 sets pajamas, 537 handkerchiefs, 134 abdominal bands, 100 pairs slippers, 75 pin cushions, 88 pillow cases, 64 towels, 34 sheets, 1 spread, 16 pillows, 12 wash basins, 6 sponges, 100 rolled bandages, 24 fans, 75 Testaments, 48 cans soup, 20 bottles grape juice, 20 raspberry vinegar, 20 lime juice, 1 case wine, canned goods and other food supplies, 24 wash tubs, 24 wash boards, 12 ice caps, books, magazines, sundries, and old linen.

Camp Thoroughfare, Va.—15 pajamas, 4 outing shirts, 12 pairs socks, 12 sets underwear, 12 tooth brushes, white flannel suit, 6 sponges, 40 abdominal bands, 24 towels, 12 haverlocks, 1 quilt, 61 wash-cloths, 4 Testaments, tobacco, pipes, pencils, stationery, books, magazines, sundries, and old linen.

Fortress Monroe, Va.—392 hospital shirts, 154 pajamas, 181 handkerchiefs, 6 abdominal bands, 168 pairs slippers, 122 surgical shirts, 17 sheets, 45 pillow cases, 28 towels, 1 quilt, 3 napkins, 24 bath sponges, mosquito netting, comfort bags, vaseline, soap, tobacco, pipes, syringes, mouth swabs, lemons, oranges, and other food supplies, books, magazines, stationery, sundries, and old linen.

Fort Myer, Va.—432 hospital shirts, 37 negligee shirts, 191 sets pajamas, 114 abdominal bands, 56 pairs slippers, 6 pairs socks, 6 sheets, 6 pillow cases, 54 towels. 100 wash-cloths, 2 pillows. 12 sponges, oil stove and tea kettles, 24 hot water bags, 72 Vichy siphons, 12 medicine droppers, spongopileine, pencils, stationery, absorbent cotton, to-
bacco, soap, vaseline, 100 quinine pills, 168 cans soup, and other food supplies, books, magazines, games, sundries, and old linen.

Santiago, de Cuba.—1,266 hospital shirts, 166 negligee shirts, 943 pajamas, 12 sets underwear, 62 pairs slippers, 370 handkerchiefs, 816 abdominal bands, 104 bath sponges, 209 sheets, 330 pillow cases, 656 towels, 54 pillows, 18 rubber bath tubs, 71 straw matting beds, comfort bags, bands, cheese cloth, mosquito netting, soap, $600 canned soup, and large quantities of other food supplies, vaseline, tobacco, pipes, absorbent cotton, stationery, pencils, books, magazines, sundries, and old linen.

Porto Rico.—522 hospital shirts, 49 negligee shirts, 773 pajamas, 366 handkerchiefs, 333 abdominal bands, 42 comfort bags, 90 pairs slippers, 162 sheets, 2 rubber sheets, 44 hair pillows, 133 pillow cases, 98 towels, 6 rubber bath tubs, 262 fans, tobacco, chewing gum, pipes, soap, tooth brushes, vaseline, cheese cloth, large quantities of canned goods and other food supplies, stationery, books, magazines, and old linen.

Hospital Ship “Missouri.”—30 pajamas, 15 surgical shirts, 15 outing shirts, 10 sets underwear, 33 towels, 24 sponges, 12 pairs socks, pillow cases, handkerchiefs, tooth brushes, vaseline, soap, tobacco, pipes, books, magazines, sundries, and old linen.

Hospital Ship “Relief.”—149 hospital shirts, 48 pajamas, 772 abdominal bands, 101 pillow cases, 140 straw matting beds, sheets, handkerchiefs, bandages, pillows, 300 fans, slings, 312 cans soup, and large quantities of other food supplies, a filter, 4 surgical bath stands, 3 dinner wagons, bottle rack for anti-septic solutions.

Hospital Train.—140 hospital shirts, 58 pajamas, 55 fans, sandwiches, beaten biscuit, and lemons.

Manila.—221 hospital shirts, 30 negligee shirts, 107 pajamas, 54 abdominal bands, 180 handkerchiefs, 12 pillow slips, towels, sponges, night caps, arm sling, mosquito netting, jellies, cordial, other food supplies, vaseline, soap, books, magazines, sundries, and old linen.

Huntsville, Ala.—12 negligee shirts, 6 hospital shirts, 5 pairs pajamas, 12 pillows, 6 suits, oil stove, tinware, lime juice, canned soup, evaporated cream, comfort bag, magazines, sundries, and old linen.

New Haven Hospital, Conn.—150 hospital shirts, 50 pajamas, 50 sets underwear, 50 pairs slippers, 50 pairs hose, 50 towels, 28 sheets, 50 pillow cases, 100 flannel bands, 250 handkerchiefs, 4 bottles wine, old linen.

Sheridan’s Point, Va.—17 hospital shirts, 3 negligee shirts, 4 pajamas, 33 towels, 5 wash-cloths, soap, books, magazines, food supplies.


New Jersey Signal Corps.—65 abdominal bands.

Engineer Corps, D. C. Volunteers.—21 abdominal bands.

War Committee, D. A. R., for Distribution.—302 abdominal bands, 8 glasses jelly, 3 bottles blackberry cordial, and other food supplies.

Soldier’s Rest, W. C. T. U., Mrs. Hatch, and Mrs. Dickens.—29 hos-
pital shirts, 39 pajamas, 5 abdominal bands, jellies, jams, grape juice, food supplies, books, magazines, games, sundries, old linen.

Admiral Dewey's Fleet.—440 hospital shirts, housewives, and bandages.

Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.—348 hospital shirts, 36 glasses jelly, housewives, and bandages.

Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.—60 hospital shirts, housewives, and bandages.


Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.—48 hospital shirts, 24 pajamas, oranges, lemons, tobacco, and old linen.

In addition to the above disbursements, one dozen aprons have been given to each nurse (with the exceptions before mentioned.)

Respectfully submitted.

ANITA NEWCOMB McGEE,
   Director.

BELL MERRILL DRAPER,
   Treasurer.

MARY DESHA,
   Assistant-Director.

CAROLINE R. NASH,
   Assistant Director.

(In accordance with the action of the National Board of Management, the supplementary report of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps is here incorporated as a part of the original report of the Hospital Corps.)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
   Recording Secretary General.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That we rise to express our thanks and appreciation of this report." Unanimously carried.

The President General requested Miss Benney to take the chair, and said: "In April when the call to arms came the men throughout this country arose to the emergency and the responsibility imposed by the call of their Government in that grave national crisis. I feel that the Daughters throughout the land have been quite as noble as the men, and I think the record we have just heard and the record which the War Committee will present to us will be a report worthy to stand alongside of all patriots of our land. The women of this Society have proved themselves noble descendants of their noble ancestors—worthy of their inheritance, purchased in the cause of freedom. The great work achieved by this National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the struggle through which our country has just passed will forever stand to their honor and glory. We therefore thank the Hospital Corps for this record of their labors."
It having been resolved to adjourn immediately after the reading of
the report of the Hospital Corps, Mrs. Roberts moved, at 1.30 p. m., to
adjourn until 2.30 p. m. Carried.

Wednesday Afternoon, September 28, 1898.

The adjourned meeting was convened at 2.30 p. m., the President
General, Mrs. Manning, in the Chair.

Dr. McGee inquired if the report of the Hospital Corps had been
accepted.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the report of the Hospital Corps be ac-
cepted as it stands and that any additional items or corrections for this
report be given hereafter to the National Board." Carried.

The Hospital Corps was then dissolved by order of the President
General, with the concurrence of the Board.

Miss Forsyth submitted to the Board a sample design for marker of
graves of revolutionary soldiers, prepared by Miss Wright, of New
York.

The matter being fully discussed, Mrs Hatcher moved: "That
the National Board request Miss Forsyth to inform Miss Wright, de-
signer of the marker for graves of revolutionary soldiers, that before
sending the design out for inspection, an alteration be made to ac-
commodate the words "Erected by the N. S. D. A. R." and a small place
be reserved for the name of a Chapter to facilitate its use in cases where
Chapters desire to erect such marker." Carried.

Mrs. Darwin called attention to the fact that the recommendation
contained in her report given yesterday to the effect that she be
granted permission for the purchase of a new case for the card cata-
logue had not been acted upon, and desired to know if she had au-
thority from the Board to procure this case, which was very much
needed.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the purchase by the Librarian General
of an additional catalogue case be authorized." Carried.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the question of
the Monmouth Chapter was next presented:

Your committee begs to report as follows in regard to the internal
difficulties existing in the Warren Chapter, Monmouth, Illinois:

1. In the judgment of the committee, the call issued for the meeting,
the purpose of which was that of disbanding the Warren Chapter, was
irregular, because the specific purpose of said meeting was not stated
in the call.

2. As the Chapters of the National Society of the Daughters of the
American Revolution can only come into being by the formal author-
ization of the National Board of Management, your committee is of the
opinion that no Chapter has the power to dissolve itself. This view is
emphasized by the fact that the charter is signed by the President Gen-
eral, Recording Secretary General, and attested by the National seal of the Society, all of which give the charter its national character. Therefore, the committee is of the unanimous opinion that the Warren Chapter is still in existence.

3. No “Daughter” can be a member of two Chapters at the same time. Therefore, as the Warren Chapter has not been dissolved by the power which authorized its existence, viz: the National Board, its membership is still intact.

4. The committee recommends that, failing the dissolution of the Chapter by a formal application to the National Board, signed by every member of the Chapter, each member desiring to withdraw from the Warren Chapter should present her resignation to the proper officers of the local Chapter. Should such resignation not be received, or acted upon within a reasonable time by the Chapter officers empowered to act, then the resignation should be sent to the National Board direct by the member wishing to sever her connection with the Chapter.

5. Therefore, in pursuance of the conclusions herein stated, your committee would recommend that the charter, now in the hands of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, be returned to its original custodian in the Warren Chapter, before it was sent to the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

E. H. B. ROBERTS.
MRS. PORTER KING.
MRS. HUGH NELSON PAGE.
MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH.
GERTRUDE B. DARWIN.

Report accepted, with acclamation.

Mrs. Seymour moved: “That the President General be authorized to appoint a committee to draft resolutions of condolence for Mrs. Churchman, State Regent of Delaware, on the death of her son and only child, Lieutenant Clarke Churchman, who was killed on July 1, 1898, on the battlefield of El Caney.” Carried.

Mrs. O’Neil moved: “That similar resolutions be presented to Mrs. Samuel Eliot, Regent of the Warren and Prescott Chapter, upon the death of her husband, Dr. Samuel Eliot.” Carried.

Committee appointed as follows: Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. O’Neil and Akers.

Mrs. Lockwood, Editor of the Magazine, presented the following report on behalf of the Business Manager of the Magazine:

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager:
### RECEIPTS.
*April 1st to September 20th, 1898.*

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<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions, as per voucher and Cash Register</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sale of extra copies</td>
<td>18.46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advertisements</td>
<td>113.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cuts (paid for)</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total receipts (amount delivered to Treasurer General)</strong></td>
<td><strong>$570.26</strong></td>
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**Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment:**

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Printer’s bill May number</td>
<td>$1,077.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer’s bill June number</td>
<td>353.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer’s bill July number</td>
<td>257.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer’s bill August number</td>
<td>244.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer’s bill September number</td>
<td>265.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor, salary, five months</td>
<td>416.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Manager, salary, five months</td>
<td>250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maurice Joyce—plates, five months</td>
<td>51.62</td>
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<tr>
<td>McAlarney, printing 2,000 magazine folders</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office expenses, five months, as per itemized account rendered and attached</td>
<td>30.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,954.21</strong></td>
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### OFFICE EXPENSES.
*April 21st to September 20th, 1898.*

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mailing extra copies, second-class matter, as per vouchers</td>
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**May**

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<tr>
<td>Mailing extra copies, second-class matter, as per vouchers</td>
<td><strong>$97</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage for Editor</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expressage</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegram</td>
<td>25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rubber eraser</td>
<td>0.05</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.41</strong></td>
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**June**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mailing extra copies, second-class, etc.,</td>
<td><strong>$82</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Expressage</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freight and cartage, May numbers,</td>
<td>3.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal cards</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photograph, General Sternberg</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharpening eraser</td>
<td>0.10</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.15</strong></td>
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</table>
July.—
Mailing extra copies, second-class, etc., $1.78
Postage, 2.00
Postage for Editor, 1.00
Expressage, 80
Freight and cartage, June numbers, 1.33

August.—
Mailing extra copies, second-class, etc., $1.43
Expressage, 1.16
Postage, 2.53
Freight and cartage, July numbers, 1.11
Freight and cartage, August numbers, 1.02
Telegrams, 81

September to 20th.—
Mailing extra copies, second-class, etc, $0.59
Freight and cartage, September numbers, 1.10
Postage, 1.22
Postage for Editor, 1.00

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) LILIAN LOCKWOOD.
Report accepted.

Mrs. Lockwood said: “I have no written report, but I desire to state that I have been much encouraged by the many letters I have received from over the country as to what the Magazine is to the people outside. I was in Western New York last month and I attended three or four meetings of the Sons and of the Daughters, and it was quite remarkable how many who did not belong to either of these societies had become interested on account of the work for the war the Daughters were doing, and the Magazines were being borrowed far and near for this reading. This was in the city of Oneida, and they had a large and enthusiastic meeting. I think that the National Society has never stood before the country as it stands to-day, because the country at large knows now what we can do in the hour of our country’s need.

“Now, there is a word of apology I must offer. I have appeared in most of the numbers this summer, in the editorials, because our Daughters have been so very busy that they could not contribute to the Magazine; consequently, I found myself often unsupplied with articles for publication when I came to make up the Magazine and there was nothing to do but for the Editor to supply this need and fill the spaces. Of course I have always been careful never to write anything that was not in perfect accord with the general tone of the Society. One gentleman
said to me that he had enjoyed the American Monthly more than any magazine he had read during the summer; this was because there had been such magnificent work done by the Daughters to help in the great struggle through which the nation was passing."

Report accepted.

Mrs. O'Neil asked permission to have the record of the Daughters of the American Revolution war work of Massachusetts printed in the next number of the Magazine. This was granted.

Miss Forsyth moved that the Board adjourn until the close of the War Committee meeting, and then resume its session. Carried.

The War Committee meeting being called, Mrs O'Neil, who had acted as Secretary of the War Committee during the summer, read the report of that committee.

Dr. McGee read a communication from Miss Desha, bearing upon a statement in the report of the War Committee, connected with Miss Desha's appearance before that Committee. It was decided to correct the statement in accordance with Miss Desha's communication.

It was moved and carried that the session of the Board be resumed.

The President General asked Mrs. Henry to take the Chair, and said: "The Chairman of the War Committee presents herself to this Board and desires to say that owing to the incompleteness of the report of the War Committee, it is not entirely satisfactory to the committee. Therefore, we desire to defer the report until the next meeting of the Board."

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the War Committee ask permission of the Board to defer the report until the next meeting of the Board." Carried.

It was decided that the sub-committee should continue to meet, its next meeting to be held on Friday of the following week.

Some details in regard to the furnishings of the office being presented, Mrs Hatch moved: "That Miss Lockwood be given the use of the revolving chair now in the office." Carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That Mrs. Hatcher be allowed the use of the desk, as well as other privileges requested." Carried.

Mrs King moved: "That the Hospital Corps having been dissolved and their papers and letters having thus become the property of the Board, be it

Resolved, That the State Regent of Georgia be allowed copies of any letters containing complaints of the management of the diet kitchen at Fort McPherson." Carried. (Rescinded because passed through misapprehension).

Dr. McGee moved: "That all supplies addressed to the Hospital Corps be received and receipted for in future by Mrs. Hatch for the War Committee." Carried.

Mrs. Darwin moved: "That any money which may hereafter be addressed to the Treasurer of the Hospital Corps, be transferred by her to the Treasurer of the War Fund, who shall ascertain if such transfer
would be acceptable to the donors." Seconded by Mrs. King. Carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the books and reports of the former Treasurer of the Hospital Corps be placed in a private drawer in the safe of the Treasurer General and the key thereof given to the Recording Secretary General for safe keeping; and that these be furnished the Auditing Committee when called for." Carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That if Mrs. Porter King finds, on reaching her home, that there is still need there of aid for convalescents she shall be authorized to draw upon the War Committee to meet that need, to an amount not exceeding $200." Carried.

The President General stated that a request had been made for the appointment of the Credential Committee for the Congress of 1899, and announced as that committee: Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Taplin and Mrs. Akers.

Dr. McGee inquired if this was the usual method of appointing the Credential Committee.

The President General stated that the committee was submitted to the Board.

Miss Forsyth: "I heartily endorse the action of the President General in forming this committee."

Mrs. King moved: "That the Credential Committee stand as appointed by the President General."

Mrs. Brockett, on the part of the Recording Secretary General, read a letter from Mrs. Bell M. Draper, addressed to the President General, declining, with thanks, the appointment to the Committee on By-Laws.

At 5.45 p.m. it was moved and carried to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

:ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.
REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1898, TO OCTOBER 20, 1898.

RECEIPTS.

<table>
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<td>Balance, September 23d</td>
<td>$2,084.17</td>
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<td>Certificates</td>
<td>2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rosettes</td>
<td>31.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>290.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charters and Life Members</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineage</td>
<td>61.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazine</td>
<td>370.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribbon</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statute books</td>
<td>60.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fees and dues</td>
<td>786.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanks</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,707.13</strong></td>
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DISBURSEMENTS.

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dues refunded</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lineage, Vol. VII, 1,000</td>
<td>550.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ribbon</td>
<td>27.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charters and Life Members</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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Magazine.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office expense</td>
<td>$30.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright fees, 1898</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor, salary, October,</td>
<td>83.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Manager’s salary, October</td>
<td>50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expressage</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing, September issue</td>
<td>211.63</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engraving half-tones,</td>
<td>13.95</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Disbursements</strong></td>
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Registrar General.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries, clerk, October</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engrossing</td>
<td>43.00</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>193.00</strong></td>
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General Office.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office rent to November, 1898</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>23.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographs, Officers and Regents</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desk and chair, Dr. McGee</td>
<td>18.25</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>193.00</td>
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</table>
Postage, application blanks, .................. 15 00
Office expense, October, ....................... 30 00
amped envelopes, ............................... 90 00
ribbons, typewriter, ............................ 9 00
State Regents' postage (Rhode Island), ...... 2 00
Curator, salary, October, ...................... 75 00
2,000 certificates, .............................. 130 00
Stationery, .................................. 9 58
Postage on Lineage Books, ................. 10 00
Binding, ................................... 9 75
2,000 cards, ................................ 7 00
Postage on certificates, ..................... 30 00

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>619 47</td>
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**Recording Secretary General.**

Stenographer, salary, October, .................. 75 00

**Corresponding Secretary General.**

Clerk, salary, October, ........................ 50 00

**Historian General.**

Relaying matting, ................................ $2 10
Clerk, salary, October, ....................... 70 00
Clerk, salary, October, ....................... 50 00

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**Card Catalogue.**

Clerk, salary, October, ....................... 50 00

**Librarian General.**

Binding, ................................... $13 60
Revolutionary War, Vol. IV, .................. 3 25
Oak case, .................................. 8 00
Binding, .................................. 1 25

<table>
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<tbody>
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**Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.**

Clerks, September salaries, Directory, ...... $47 00
Clerk, Miss Stone, October salary, .......... 50 00
Clerk, Miss Brewer, October salary, ........ 50 00

<table>
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<tbody>
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**Permanent Fund.**

Continental Hall, ................................ $42 00
Charters and Life Members, ..................... 239 00
Interest, .................................... 364 91
Insignia, ..................................... 254 00
Stationery, ................................... 12 91

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Amount</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
OFFICIAL.

Record shields, .................................. 6 50
Statute books, ................................... 3 55
China, ............................................... 20 00

.................................................. 942 87

Treasurer General.

Bookkeeper's salary, October, .............. $100 00
Record clerk's salary, October, .............. 50 00
Clerk, salary, October, ...................... 30 00

.................................................. 180 00

By balance, .................................... 268 75

.................................................. $3,707 13

ASSETS.

Permanent investment, ...................... $36,703 00
Current, ........................................ 4,465 00
Current Fund—Bank deposit—Loan and Interest,
$110.28; National Metropolitan, $158.47, .......... 268 75
Permanent fund, .............................. 1,689 51

.................................................. $43,096 26

SARAH H. HATCH,
Treasurer General.