
MORNING SESSION, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1899.

At 10:54 a.m. the Congress was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.

Mrs. MANNING. The Eighth Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is now in session. We will join in prayer by our Chaplain General, Mrs. Stakely. Will the audience please rise?

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Let us unite in prayer. Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, before whose face generations have arisen and passed away, and ages have followed ages, we come adoring Thee and seeking Thy favor and Thy guidance. Let Thy blessing rest upon our Eighth Continental Congress here assembled. Grant that all we do and say may redound to Thy glory and honor, and the good of our fellow-men. We thank Thee for the wonderful way in which Thou hast led us during the past year; for the patriotism and loyalty of the Daughters of the American Revolution; for the self-sacrifice of our noble women who ministered to the sick, the wounded and the dying, in camp and hospital, and did so much to stir the Nation to nobler purposes. We rejoice in our high and holy mission. Grant, we beseech Thee, to continue to use us, and when we
have served Thee in our day and generation, may we be gathered unto our fathers having the testimony of a good conscience, in favor with Thee, our God, and in perfect charity with the world. We humbly beg it all in the name of Him who hath taught us to say. Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.

Mr. Foster. Turn to the second page of the song leaflet, and rise and sing three stanzas of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee;" first, second and fourth. Every one sing.

The President then delivered her address, as follows:

_Ladies of the Eighth Continental Congress:_ It was the custom in Athens in the time of Pericles, when friends had found congenial comradeship, to part with the breaking of a white stone, called the Tessera. A half was retained by the host and a half by the guest who was departing. In the later time, whether months or years, with the return of the friend, was brought the cleft half of the Tessera, which fitted to the half in the home of the host; became the white seal of communion renewed. So the Continental Congress comes back, after a year's absence, to find in the loyal hands of America's Capital the pledge of a fresh welcome; of a larger and more loving hospitality.

We meet with a vivid consciousness that we have never written so much that was so vital in the volume of a single year. There is the record of our progress and prosperity, but there is far more than that—we have wrought into the history of our souls a chapter shadowed by war and stained with blood. The existence of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been interwoven with the fibres of our Nation's unfolding; beneath the banner of our Nation's glory. The conflict with Spain was not of our choosing. The mighty palms of an over-ruling Providence shaped the epoch and its end, leading our army and navy, as with pillars of fire, to an issue; that was down on His plan for the upbuilding of the world.

_Fourth of July, 1898, was a critical day for our country. When the evening closed we had reason to thank God for a crisis passed. The year has been the most notable in the career of our organization. When the call to arms came on the 21st of April, the Daughters throughout the land began to seriously consired how best they could serve their country, sustain their Government, and prove their right to their inheritance. After thoughtful and interested conference with the highest_
authorities, we were advised to restrain all action for the time being, assured that there would be much for us to do; and when the ripe hour came, to be ready and swift with all our forces. Careful pondering was given to this counsel and as a result, the National Board of Management, at its meeting in April, decided to offer our services as a Society to the President of the United States and the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy, which action was duly recognized, approved and accepted. At that meeting it was determined to form a Hospital Corps for direct work. The Committee was elected and at once entered upon its arduous task, the outcome of which was magnificent. A pure patriotism actuated the members of that Committee in their self-sacrificing devotion and toil through all the weeks of the past summer. We faithfully worked under the orders of the Government, with the result that one thousand thoroughly trained women went out as nurses to the various hospitals within our borders and beyond the sea. Money was sent to the surgeons commanding nine different hospitals, and supplies to every general hospital in this country; to Cuba, Puerto Rico, Manila, and to many field and division hospitals.

That Committee received 45,349 garments, contributed by 197 Chapters. On August 1st the treasurer of the Committee was appointed acting treasurer of the Nurses' Maintenance Fund in which capacity she distributed nearly six thousand dollars.

To the Daughters of the American Revolution the trained nurses of this country owe to-day their standing in relation to the United States Government. A regiment of noble women went out to serve and die if need be for their country. The blessing of these ministering souls cannot be estimated. Theirs was a baptism of patriotism in which we all rejoice. Our war with Spain developed two striking phases; one was its heroism and the other its humanity. The personal valor of the soldier and the sailor has never been surpassed. Whether at Manila or Santiago, with Dewey's fleet or Sampson's squadron, there was a distinguishing fearlessness which thrilled our very souls. Even so with our gallant soldiers at San Juan, El Caney, Guantamana. Humanitarianism took first rank with heroism.

At the May meeting of our Society, it was decided to issue War Fund Resolutions, looking to the raising of a War Fund and the broadening of our lines.

We urged the Chapters and members-at-large "to aid needy families of men who had gone to the front and to furnish comforts for soldiers and sailors, whether regular or volunteer." We also sought to organize "immediate and united action for the accumulation of a large sum to be used in response to emergency and exigency calls, such as are attendant upon the conditions of a nation engaged in warfare." A War Committee was formed, and a Sub-War Committee. The Daughters were awakened throughout the Continent and an army of twenty-seven thousand women met the demands of the hour. Chapters great and
small entered into the field. Hardly a Chapter but responded to the call immediately. Many societies for relief in different sections of the country were started under the general management of the Daughters with the Chapter Regent, as a rule, acting as president. The good results were two-fold. Not only a magnificent work for the soldier, but a redoubling of energies and a deep love for humanity. The poor and the rich wrought side by side with but a single ambition, to serve our country and uphold our flag. Note the arousement that shook the land! Hear our call of the muster roll of States: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio, Illinois, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, North Carolina, Vermont, Hawaii. [Applause.] Not one but within its borders has proved itself worthy of being a star among the constellation of States. The lives which have been saved, the comforts which have been given, the hospitals which have been supplied by the Daughters of the American Revolution can never be estimated. Nearly $300,000 of money and supplies have been provided.

The War Committee or the Sub-War Committee met every week during all the past summer and autumn, and faithfully directed supplies, and the work throughout the country when necessary. The gift of the Hospital Launch "D. A. R." by the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Government hospital ship "Missouri," was of inestimable value in transporting the sick and wounded from shore to ship. Wherever it went it gave comfort and peace and joy, and the Daughters will always feel glad that it was their privilege to succor in that way.

On March 19, 1892, our first President General, Mrs. Harrison, met with the National Board for the last time. Her purpose in attendance on that occasion was to urge the prosecution of the work for the Continental Hall, which had received from the start her most cordial support and approval. We are to this day without a home. Our National character demands it; our organization demands it, for in connection with the great work of that body we should have a place that we can call our own. How is it to be accomplished? Are you willing to devote this year to our Continental Hall, as we have done the past year to our country? We can accomplish it in twelve months; for what cannot be accomplished in twelve months by twenty-seven thousand earnest women? How precious is our own individual home and fireside. Are we as Chapters, as States, less loyal to the parent tree? We urge upon you the necessity of this work, be not unmindful of it.

In naming the Committee on the union of the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution, I considered the
special qualifications necessary for such membership and selected women, of experience and in touch with the work of our Society. The Daughters of the Revolution have done fine work during the past summer, proving that the two organizations have one object, one flag, one patriotism.

We have extended to them the right hand of fellowship, and we have had great pleasure in welcoming many into our Society. Now, we as members of the Daughters of the American Revolution stand shoulder to shoulder with the same loyalty, advantages and ambitions. May the close of the year 1899 find all those who are not with us to-day united with us at that date.

One of the objects of our Society is "to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments." The protection of historical spots is a subject close to my heart, and I feel that we should gird ourselves as a Society, put on our armor, and go forth to battle. New York State has as large an interest in Paul Revere's house in Boston as has Massachusetts. Fort Crailo, New York State, in the garden of which "Yankee Doodle" was written, claims an interest from Maine to Florida, and from Massachusetts to California. Have not the descendants of "Old Dominion" soil as great an interest in the preservation of the records of Virginia as those who live within her borders? Shall not our love for the memory of Washington lead us to unite to give what is necessary to have and to hold his headquarters at Trenton, New Jersey? Within the "old thirteen" States are many historical localities and landmarks for us to save. Let us not delay action.

Never in the history of our country has our flag been so widely honored as in the past year. The best bill yet offered to Congress for the protection of our flag is the bill of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Let us see that that bill has an honored place in history.

The National University has received a great impetus the past year in the deep regard shown throughout the country. The meeting in this city during the month of January gave evidence of sincere earnestness of purpose.

The various committees named during the year, numbering nearly fifty, have been most devoted to the work assigned to them, and we deeply appreciate the value of their services.

Twice during the year the shadow of death has fallen on our circle. Our Vice-President General, Mrs. John M. Thurston, sacrificed her life to the cause of humanity through her desire to go to Cuba and personally see the condition of its suffering people. Out of respect to her memory her place has been unfilled on the Board. Mrs. Thomas M. Brown, the devoted State Regent of Massachusetts, was called from us. She had resigned her office, but we mourned her loss as one closely allied to us. The entire Society has deeply sympathized with our hon-
ored founder, Mrs. Walworth, in her great bereavement in the sacrificed life of her beloved daughter, Reubena Hyde Walworth.

Much of the success of the past year is due to the untiring zeal of State and Chapter Regents. Through our ancestors we have received the high heritage of freedom. Let us continue faithful to our principles and diligent in extending and maintaining our organization. The great strength of our Society depends upon our national character. We urge upon the Congress and our Society at large the importance of strengthening it in every way. Take not one stone from the foundation, but build up and on that it may be a glory to you in its influence and efficiency.

We have come to you to-day to place before you an account of our stewardship and to give up the powers intrusted to us.

In nearing the close of the term of office, I desire to express my deep appreciation of the high honor conferred by my election as President General, and to express my gratitude for the faithfulness and support of the Daughters throughout the land.

Lord Kitchener after his victory at Khartoum and his return to London, in his speech when presented with the freedom of the city, attributed his great success to the noble officers by whom he was surrounded, claiming it not as his victory but his administrative success. Such we assure you is what we claim for our great year passed. Through your Congress of 1898, you chose wisely and well the women to represent you on your National Board, and the States have had noble representatives in their State Regents. Never in the history of our Society has there gathered around one council board a more representative, dignified, intelligent, self-sacrificing body of women; coming as they have, month after month, from the North, the South, the East and the West, with but one thought to fulfill their calling, and to work together for the highest and best interest of our noble Society. To each one we tender our grateful appreciation for her loyalty, good will and unfailing devotion.

The future claims us. Our faces are turned toward the purple isles of the southern and western seas. Our voices cry while the world is silent to hear, "Prepare ye the way of America." Our aims rest not by the tide marks of any shore; for Humanity is the realm of our toil. Our hearts may not be weary in well doing for we follow the gleaming foot-prints of the Son of Man, who gave Himself for our ransom that we might ransom "in His name." Has not the acceptable year of the Lord "come to us," O Daughters of a Nation born of God? Shall not our deeds be the uttered consecration of patient helpfulness and patriotic force until "Life's kisses Immortality?"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I have the honor of presenting to you Mrs. William F. Slocum, the State Regent of Colorado, to whom we shall have the pleasure of listening in response.
Mrs. Slocum:

*Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution:* On behalf of the women here assembled, and that larger body of women scattered throughout our country whom we represent, I thank you for the welcome to this Eighth Congress. We have come to receive large things from you, to listen to your counsels, to hear the story of your work, and to carry back to our own, we trust, a deeper devotion and more intelligent interest, which we shall share with our fellow workers who could not have the privilege of being here.

We thank you especially for the opportunity of saying a word on behalf of the remote Chapters which cannot often be present at the meetings of the Congress. Coming, as we do, from a distance, we realize more fully than you who are near the center of work, how very much this place and occasion have to give. In return for all we receive we pledge you, Madam President, our increased loyalty to the work of the National Society in our distant Chapters.

We are often reminded of the likeness which this Society bears in its organization to that of our beloved Nation, and more and more are we convinced of the strength that lies in this central organization of our Society. It is sometimes difficult for us to define the strength that comes through this union of many individual lives, each with its own distinctive work and its own independence along many lines, but though difficult to define, this union is blessed to experience, and as we come more intimately into the life of the Daughters of the American Revolution, work with and through the National Society, and still are each independent in our own individual Chapters, we realize more and more the value of the greater Union under which we all live.

We have heard much of late of the change in sectional feeling. Thank God, unworthy sectional feeling is passing, but I believe that in this present day, we are coming to have a deeper feeling of true loyalty to our several States and sections which promises much for the future of the country. As we value more our common life as a Nation, so do we better understand and recognize our duties and opportunities as they lie in these various States and sections.

I would gladly emphasize each word our President General has said in the welcome she has just given us in regard to our grateful appreciation of the loyal and devoted work of ministration done by our Daughters the past year throughout the country. With her, we all share the hope that long we may meet together in that much needed home of our own, the Continental Hall. Though those of us who live at a distance from here cannot expect to be often in that home, we shall feel no less that it is ours and we desire to have an active share in making it a reality.

Our western life is different in many ways from this more settled, conservative eastern life of yours, but our various lives are all one in
their purpose. It is sometimes forgotten how very rapidly that western region has opened to the Daughters of the American Revolution as they have travelled westward in the various lines their duties have called them. I have heard my mother say that she remembered hearing prayers offered in church for those who went to Ohio. [Laughter.] And I have come two thousand miles from a State which was not a State twenty-five years ago, and from a city which had no existence thirty years ago, to assure you that the Daughters of my city, my State, my region, and all of that vast country so dear to us who have come to know the western land as our home, are as loyal to the purposes of this Society as if we had remained forever in our dear Continental States. We share with you the satisfaction of marking the historical spots in this eastern land, and I assure you, we receive no word of that work which you are doing without feeling that it is also ours. In my home the Daughters of the American Revolution were organized before the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of our city. I am sure you will think we were acting in the spirit of the Constitution of the National Society when we met together on that anniversary and placed a stone on the spot where the first stake in the town was driven. We did this in grateful recognition of the fact that the people who came there to make a new home for many, proposed to establish the good order of life they had brought from their eastern homes. And the thought which they had is ever with us; while we recognize gladly and gratefully whatever comes to us from lands beyond the sea, we ever hold in most grateful remembrance the fact which we all believe so earnestly, that whatever is of most permanent and abiding value has come from this eastern coast of America. [Applause.]

In our States, we have a peculiar privilege which is a great compensation to us for the loss of many things which are so common to you that sometimes you do not realize their existence. I mean the privilege of making our traditions; or rather, I would say, of striving to strengthen the traditions we have received from our ancestors, from those who founded this country in the fear of God, desiring to plant here above all things, a righteous nation, and we know that we are not true to our inheritance if we fail to plant firmly this teaching of our fathers in that new land of ours. [Applause.]

The story is told of a Harvard professor who tried the experiment of starting a superstition. It is said that in his country home in New England he told some six or eight people of a certain superstition, fabricating it entirely, as he wished to see how long it would require to have it take root in the community. He decided that it took just ten years for this statement of his to pass from mouth to mouth until it was accepted in that community as a veritable, ancient local superstition. Ours is a better experiment. It is to take what we have inherited at every opportunity that opens to us so as to strengthen it in the thought of the young that the blessed traditions of our forefathers
shall be unquestioned as a rule of life in that new country. [Applause.]

We say that this Society is eight years old, but the Daughters of the American Revolution are over a hundred years old. [Laughter.] We have not been organized all these years, but the material was here to organize and we look back with gratitude over the century so near its close and see what has been accomplished by the women who have been conscious of the preciousness of their heritage. We feel very near to that last century with over two hundred "real daughters," and with so much of revolutionary history fresh in the minds of those who heard it from their fathers; and looking down over the century about to close, we naturally ask what is the best thing that the Daughters have wrought in it? We think there is but one answer in all our hearts, and that is, that they have given to the world a more intelligent ministration. It is not new, this fact of women ministering, for the ministrations of women, tender, loving, self-sacrificing, are as old as motherhood; but we have not always known how to do what our hearts dictated. Some of us can remember that at the breaking out of the Civil War, those from our own households went as nurses who had no preparation for their service save the loving, simple ministrations learned in their own homes, and now we have heard of this army of over a thousand women who during the past year went at a moment's notice well equipped with the best medical and surgical training to minister to our suffering sailors and soldiers, and there were hundreds more, equally well prepared, ready to follow them. They had no more love and no more desire to relieve suffering humanity than the women of the generations who preceded them, but they had had the opportunity of receiving the best scientific training for their work.

And now, looking forward as we do into the next century so close at hand, as we are almost upon its threshold, we say, what does that new century ask from us? I think we all shall answer, still better and wider ministrations of every kind; still more devoted offering of the best women can give and can learn how to give.

The next century is what we will make it, and I believe that this body of women has a very much larger part in the shaping of the work of that next century than we now know. [Applause.] Whether we will or not, our brothers, fathers, husbands and friends have taken us into their counsels, and it is most fitting that a large part of our local work should be in preparing the women of our Chapters, through wise suggestion as to the course of study and plans of working, for entering more wisely into the councils of the men of the Nation. For we shall be asked again for counsel in the same spirit that this Society was when the Government honored itself as well as the Society in calling to its councils our members that they might help it in carrying on its ministrations to our soldiers in the war through which we have just passed.

We go out of the century still under the shadow of the war. We look forward, though, to a clear, bright line stretching to the next, and
we are praying that it may be a century of peace—that it shall not ask from us any of those ministrations which war demands.

We hear very often that the incoming of this age of activity, this age of steam, has killed the poetry in life and that poets must pass with the age. I do not believe this, for as long as a human life is behind the direction of the steam, a human hand on the throttle, we must look for that tender human feeling so quick to spring to action to which our President has so well alluded, to blossom into far wider and better expression into the truest poetry.

We hear, too, sometimes, that valor must die when the sword is laid aside, but we do not believe it, and we know, Daughters of the American Revolution, that if we are approaching that long period of peace for which every heart prays, it will call for our valor no less than does war. We may show it in far different ways. We must show it, and our patriotism should be greater in the years that stretch before us than it has been in the past. This powerful body of thinking, earnest, devoted women are to realize more and more how much they may enter into the life of this nation with a power that makes only for righteousness. How much they may teach the children that are to follow them of the true ethics of patriotism, for we have not fully learned that yet. We have a blessed record, a blessed inheritance. It should lead us into larger service.

Madam President, again I thank you on behalf of the women of this Society, and pledge you our loyal support in its work. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Committee named to pass upon the reports of officers is Mrs. McKinney, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Sperry and Mrs. O'Neil. We will listen to the report of the Credential Committee by its Chairman, Mrs. Hatch:

Madam President and Members of the Eighth Continental Congress:
In compliance with instructions of the National Board of Management, your Committee sent a circular letter in October last to each Chapter Regent and Treasurer, asking for a correct list of the members of her Chapter, and stating the basis of representation for the Eighth Continental Congress, and the last day on which elections for delegates and alternates could be held in accordance with Article V, Section 2, of the new Amendments.

"Section 2. Each Chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its Regent or her alternate.

The Chapters shall be entitled to be represented by their Regent and one delegate for the first fifty members; when one hundred members are attained, to still be represented by but one delegate. This to apply to all Chapters.

After the first hundred the representation shall be in the ratio of one delegate to every subsequent one hundred.
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An alternate shall be elected for each Chapter Regent and delegate. Only members who have paid their dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation."

It is with great pleasure, Madam President, your Committee offers its report, we trust without an error. With the exception of three Chapters, every Regent and Treasurer has understood the new amendment.

This year has been one of peace with the Credential Committee, and I wish to thank each Chapter for its valuable assistance.

My Committee has been more than faithful, each member having worked with more ardor and zeal than ever before, and I thank our President General for appointing on this Committee these able women.

We have 27,432 members, 29 active officers, 46 State Regents; 476 organized Chapters, represented by 476 Chapter Regents, and 160 delegates, making a total of 711 members entitled to vote in the Eighth Continental Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH H. HATCH, Chairman,
MRS. H. N. BROCKETT,
MRS. C. A. STAKELY,
MRS. H. N. TAPLIN,
MRS. CHARLES O'NEIL,
MRS. ALBERT AKERS.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Every delegate in the house be seated. The Official Reader will now read the roll call. I have just received a note from one of the delegates under the gallery, asking that each speaker would speak sufficiently loud for them to hear, so I make the request at the start.

(Reader begins the roll call, gets a little way and is interrupted by the President General, who says, I do not know that the National Officers should have precedence over any other Daughter, but it has been the custom to call their names first. Reader proceeds with the roll call.)

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, 1898.

President General.
Mrs. Daniel Manning.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.
Mrs. Albert D. Brockett.
Vice-Presidents General.

Mrs. Russell A. Alger,
Mrs. N. D. Sperry,
Mrs. John M. Thurston,*
Mrs. Horatio N. Taplin,
Mrs. Marcus A. Hanna,
Mrs. William W. Shippen,
Mrs. William P. Frye,
Mrs. John N. Jewett,
Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard,
Mrs. Anita Newcomb McGee, M. D.,

* Died March 14, 1898.

Mrs. Ellen M. Colton,
Miss Mary Boyce Temple,
Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks,
Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth,
Mrs. Abner Hoopes,
Mrs. Charles O'Neil,
Miss Anna C. Benning,
Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe,
Mrs. Charlotte E. Main,
Mrs. Angus Cameron,

Chaplain General.

Mrs. Charles Averette Stakely.

Secretaries General.

Recording Secretary General.
Mrs. Albert Akers.

Corresponding Secretary General.
Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry.

Registrar General.
Miss Susan Rivière Hetzel.

Treasurer General.
Mrs. Mark Burckle Hatch,
(Sarah H. Hatch.)

Historian General.
Mrs. Mary Jane Seymour.

Assistant Historian General.
Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher.

Librarian General.
Mrs. Gertrude Bascom Darwin.

Attorney General.

CHAPTER REGENTS AND DELEGATES.

ALABAMA.

Delegates.
Andrew Jackson Chapter, Talladega.
Regent, Mrs. J. M. Thornton.

Alternates.
Mrs. J. H. Johnson,
Mrs. J. E. Stone.

Frederick William Gray Chapter, Anniston.
Regent, Mrs. John S. Moring.
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General Sumter Chapter, Birmingham.
Regent, Mrs. Edward H. Cabaniss. Mrs. John Tomlinson,
Mrs. Robert Jamesson.

Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, Auburn.
Regent, Mrs. Patrick H. Mell. Mrs. George Petrie,
Miss L. H. Lane,
Miss E. L. Brown,
Miss M. A. Harrison.

Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter, Opelika.
Regent, Mrs. Fanny L. W. Harrison, Miss J. Leonore Smith,
Mrs. A. B. Bennett.

Peter Forney Chapter, Montgomery.
Regent, Mrs. Catherine A. F. Wylie.

ARKANSAS.

Little Rock Chapter, Little Rock.
Regent, Mrs. Helen M. Norton. Miss M. Emily Roots.

CALIFORNIA.

California Chapter, San Francisco.
Eschscholtzia Chapter, Los Angeles.
La Puerta del Oro Chapter, San Francisco.
Regent, Mrs. Henry Krebs,
Oakland Chapter, Oklahoma.
Regent, Mrs. George W. Percy.
Santa Ysabel Chapter, San Jose.
Regent, Mrs. Lida C. G. Lieb. Mrs. Chauncey R. Burr.
Sequoia Chapter, San Francisco.
Regent, Mrs. Ellen M. Wetherbee. Mrs. Helen C. Thornton,
Mrs. Henry McL. Martin. Mrs. Mary H. Jarboe.

COLORADO.

Denver Chapter, Denver.
Regent, Mrs. George W. Baxter. Mrs. Harriet P. Campbell.
Zebulon Pike Chapter, Colorado Springs.
Regent, Mrs. E. H. Eldredge, Mrs. Harriott,
Mrs. W. A. Platt.

CONNECTICUT.

Abigail Phelps Chapter, Simsbury.
Regent, Mrs. Charles B. Wood, Mrs. George C. Eno,
Mrs. Aaron L. Eno,
Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, Windsor.
Regent, Mrs. Lucien B. Loomis. Mrs. W. W. Loomis.

Abi Humaston Chapter, Thomaston.
Regent, Mrs. Mary L. U. Hassard. Mrs. Mary O. Wood.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Here is a request that as each name is called, the lady, in answering to it, will please rise, in order that she may be seen. [Applause.]

Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Groton.
Regent, Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb. Mrs. Christopher L. Avery, Mrs. Frank H. Arms, Miss Elizabeth Browne, Miss Mary E. Benjamin, Miss Clara LeB. Morgan, Mrs. Bryon O’Brien, Mrs. Joseph G. Caverly.

Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter, Jewett City.
Regent, Mrs. Hannah C. Partridge. Mrs. Roberta B. Burleson.

Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, Willimantic.
Regent, Mrs. Sarah P. Bugbee, Mrs. Edith M. Lincoln, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Harries. Mrs. Annie N. Hillhouse.

Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter, Plainfield and Moosup.

Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Southport.

Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter. Ansonia.
Regent, Mrs. Dana Bartholomew, Miss Elsie Schneller, Miss Susie L. Nelson. Mrs. Clarissa Schneller, Mrs. B. R. Warner.

Elizabeth Porter Putnam Chapter, Putnam.
Regent, Mrs. Mary B. Medbury, Mrs. John A. Porteg. Miss Mary Florence Holt, Miss Mary Flynn, Mrs. Moses Leonard.

Emma Hart Willard Chapter, Berlin.
Regent, Miss Alice Norton. Mrs. A. W. Upson.

Esther Stanley Chapter, New Britain.
Regent, Mrs. John B. Talcott, Mrs. Alfred Stanley. Miss Alice G. Stanley.

Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Fairfield.
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Faith Trumbull Chapter, Norwich.
Regent, Mrs. Bela P. Learned,
Mrs. B. W. Hyde.
Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Mystic.
Regent, Mrs. Addie P. Batty,
Mrs. Christopher Morgan.
Free Love Baldwin Stow Chapter, Milford.
Regent, Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith,
Miss Mary M. Tibbals.
Green Woods Chapter, West Winsted.
Regent, Mrs. Sarah Boyd Camp.
Mrs. Charles H. Kenyon,
Mrs. William R. Robertson.
Mrs. S. H. Buckley,
Mrs. Ira C. Hoxie,
Mrs. Phebe E. Grinnell,
Mrs. Simeon G. Fish.
Miss Sarah E. O'Connor,
Miss Charlotte M. Clark,
Mrs. Henry C. Platt,
Miss Marion Buckingham.
Mrs. Mary Eakin,
Mrs. Frederick Smith,
Mrs. Sheffield,
Mrs. Horace Coit.

Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, New Canaan.
Regent, Mrs. Lawrence D. Alexander. Mrs. Eunice Huntington.
Mrs. Roger Sherman. I rise to a question of privilege.
President General. State your question of privilege.
Mrs. Sherman. I wish to request that the Chair will appoint some one to preserve order in the corridors.
President General. I have sent several emissaries in that direction already, and will try to have it as orderly as possible. We cannot proceed until the house is quiet. It is very important indeed. There is a request that no notes be sent through the house until the roll call is finished, and I would ask that the doors be closed while the roll call is being read. [Applause.]

Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Southington.
Regent, Mrs. Julia A. Bradley,
Mrs. M. B. Willcox.
Katherine Gaylord Chapter, Bristol.
Regent, Miss Mary J. Atwood,
Mrs. Emily D. B. Sessions.
Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London.
Regent, Miss Jane R. Perkins,
Mrs. Myron Smith.
Martha Pitkin Wolcott Chapter, East Regent, Miss Anna M. Olmsted. Hartford.
Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, New Regent, Mrs. Henry Champion, Mrs. Wm. H. Moseley, Haven.
Mrs. Frank W. Benedict. Mrs. George F. Newcomb, Mrs. Gardner Morse, Mrs. Benjamin R. English, Mrs. Anna Hyde, Mrs. Frederick B. Street, Mrs. Samuel W. Hurlburt, Miss Mary Law.
Mary Silliman Chapter, Bridgeport. Regent, Mrs. Tracy B. Warren, Miss Louise B. Warren, Mrs. Joseph Torrey, Mrs. W. E. Hallegan, Mrs. Frank Kingsley, Mrs. C. A. Hotchkiss, Miss Mary L. Burritt.
Mrs. H. H. Scribner, Mrs. Charles Mason, Miss Annie Smith, Mrs. Chester H. Brush, Mrs. Fannie P. Slack.
Mrs. T. W. Birdseye. Mrs. Charles Miller, Mrs. E. L. Shannon, Miss Cherry French, Mrs. D. F. Webster, Mrs. Ben. W. H. Hallegan, Mrs. Frank Kingsley, Mrs. C. A. Hotchkiss, Miss Mary L. Burritt.
Mary Wooster Chapter, Danbury. Regent, Mrs. Samuel Bliss, Mrs. Charles Mason, Miss Annie Smith, Mrs. Chester H. Brush, Mrs. Fannie P. Slack.
Mrs. Henry Barroll. Mrs. Charles Miller, Mrs. E. L. Shannon, Miss Cherry French, Mrs. D. F. Webster, Mrs. E. J. Hill.
Norwalk Chapter, Norwalk. Regent, Mrs. Samuel R. Weed, Mrs. Esther B. Noble, Mrs. John H. Ferris, Mrs. Raymond.
Mrs. L. J. Monson. Mrs. C. D. Talcott.
Norwalk Chapter, Norwalk. Regent, Mrs. Samuel R. Weed, Miss Jennie E. Kent, Mrs. Lavinia Thorne.
Mrs. Sarah E. H. Belden. Mrs. Charles Mason, Miss Annie Smith, Mrs. Chester H. Brush, Mrs. Fannie P. Slack.
Orford Parrish Chapter, South Manchester. Regent, Miss Mary Cheney. Mrs. Charles Mason, Miss Annie Smith, Mrs. Chester H. Brush, Mrs. Fannie P. Slack.
Roger Sherman Chapter, New Milford. Regent, Mrs. Charles M. Bach. Mrs. C. D. Talcott.
Ruth Hart Chapter, Meriden. Regent, Mrs. Edwin W. Husted, Mrs. Hiram Yale. Miss Minnie Miner, Mrs. Joel Butler.
Ruth Wylys Chapter, Hartford. Regent, Mrs. John M. Holcombe. Mrs. Jacob Krous,
EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—FIRST DAY.

Mrs. John R. Buck,
Mrs. C. H. Lawrence.
Sabra Trumbull Chapter, Rockville.
Regent, Mrs. Airah N. Belding.

Sarah Ludlow Chapter, Seymour.
Regent, Mrs. Anna Curtiss Dean,
Mrs. Fannie G. Day.
Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, Derby.
Regent, Mrs. Charles H. Pinney,
Mrs. Watson J. Miller.

Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter, Suffield.
Regent, Mrs. Emily W. Schwartz,
Miss Helen King.
Stamford Chapter, Stamford.
Regent, Mrs. Mary C. D. Hart,
Mrs. Spencer C. Devan.

Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, Meriden.
Regent, Mrs. Kate Foote Coe,
Mrs. C. L. Rockwell.

Torrington Chapter, Torrington
Regent, Mrs. Sarah Gray Jones.

Wadsworth Chapter, Middletown.
Regent, Mrs. James H. Bunce,
Mrs. D. W. Northrop.

Miss Mary Francis,
Miss Mary K. Talcott.

Mrs. Cyrus F. Jackson,
Mrs. W. H. Orcutt,
Mrs. B. H. Bill,
Mrs. W. H. Prescott.

Miss H. Maria Barber,
Miss O. E. Hurlburt.

Mrs. Noyes D. Baldwin,
Mrs. Jennie B. Sawyer,
Mrs. Emma D. Radcliffe,
Miss Mary R. Woodruff.

Mrs. H. H. Burr,
Miss Emily Norton.

Mrs. John Davenport,
Mrs. J. A. Fessenden,
Miss Katharine Q. Cabott.

Mrs. Kate Boehner,
Mrs. J. H. Parish,
Mrs. Mary A. A. Cheney,
Miss Emma A. Blakesley.

Mrs. L. A. Carpenter,
Miss Martha J. Stocking,
Mrs. Burr Lyon.

Mrs. J. W. Bailey.
Miss Fanny Hotchkiss.

DELAWARE.

Caesar Rodney Chapter, Wilmington.
Regent, Miss Sophia Waples.

Colonel Haslet Chapter, Dover.
Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth K. Anderson.

Miss Helen Van Trump,
Mrs. J. H. Hoffecker.

Mrs. Miriam R. Fisher,
Mrs. Harriette M. Wright,
Mrs. Anna S. Wharton.
Elizabeth Cook Chapter, Smyrna.
Regent, Mrs. Caroline E. C. Speakman.
Miss Annie Cuningham,
Mrs. Clara Wharton,
Miss Sarah Denney,
Mrs. Mary E. Moore.

John Pettigrew Chapter, Milford.
Regent, Miss Syrena J. Hall.

President General. The Chairman of the House Committee would like to make an announcement.

Mrs. Hatcher. As many of the alternates were not here when I spoke this morning (before the session was opened) I wish to state that the tickets for the alternates are in the Pennsylvania avenue entrance of the theater, and will be given out at close of this session, which will be 12.30. All alternates are requested to tell their delegates where they sit, the number of their seat, and if possible, point that seat out to their delegate, so that when a page is sent to the alternate they will be able to find her.

Mrs. Ballinger. May I ask if the alternates will sit with the body here, or in the gallery above?

President General. Mrs. Hatcher, will the alternates sit in the gallery?

Mrs. Hatcher. The alternates will sit in the first balcony. When a delegate goes away, and sends her badge to the alternate, the alternate comes on the floor and takes her seat. The reason why you have not all your seats now is because we have eight hundred alternates and only five hundred seats, consequently we cannot seat you this morning. If each one will come now, her name will be stricken off the list, and she will get her ticket, and she must keep her ticket, otherwise the usher will not admit her. The Daughters who are not delegates or alternates will be given seats behind the alternates. The general public will con'er a great favor if they will not attempt to take those seats, as the alternates may come in any day, and the seats belong to them in the first balcony. The second gallery is, of course, open for the public, and all the seats back of the alternates.
EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—FIRST DAY.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The roll call will be continued.
(Reader continues reading the roll.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

America Chapter, Washington.
Regent, Mrs. Patty M. Stocking.
Mrs. Charles H. Alden.

Army and Navy Chapter, Washington.
Regent, Mrs. George M. Sternberg.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Columbia Chapter, Washington.
Regent, Miss Mary C. D. Chenoweth,
Mrs. J. D. Croissant.

Constitution Chapter, Washington.
Regent, Mrs. Ellen J. Foster.

Continental Chapter, Washington.
Regent, Mrs. Mary S. Gist,
Mrs. Edward H. Fowler.

Dolly Madison Chapter, Washington.
Regent, Mrs. Henry Gannett,
Mrs. George G. Martin.

Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, Washington.
Regent, Mrs. Mary C. Wysong.

Manor House Chapter, Washington.
Regent, Mrs. Francis F. Ballinger.

Martha Washington Chapter, Washington.
Regent, Miss Lilian Pike,
Mrs. Howard Johnson.

Mary Washington Chapter, Washington.
Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee,
Miss Virginia Miller,
Mrs. Marguerite Dickins.

Mrs. Anna S. Hamilton.

Miss Catherine deN. Miller,
Mrs. Robert Catlin,
Mrs. Cleland N. Offley,
Mrs. Frederick G. McKeen.

Mrs. S. M. Hartsock,
Miss Adelaide Mansur,
Mrs. Lyman B. Swormstedt,
Mrs. Alberta B. W. Vail.

Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey.

Mrs. Lucy Marsh,
Mrs. Mary C. Beach,
Mrs. Florence Solger,
Mrs. Fannie Gresham.

Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson,
Mrs. A. Howard Clarke,
Mrs. James Knox Taylor.

Mrs. Hetty I. Stiles,
Miss Mary Desha,
Miss Helen H. Halsted.

Mrs. Josephine Corey,
Mrs. Catalena H. Lyman.

Mrs. G. M. Husted,
Mrs. T. Frank Morgan.

Miss Mary W. Pearre,
Miss Solomons,
Miss McLain,
Mrs. E. C. Cromwell,
Miss Janet Richards,
Miss McBlair,
Miss Cordelia Clay.
Jacksonville Chapter, Jacksonville.

Maria Jefferson Chapter, St. Augustine.
  Regent, Mrs. Annie S. Woodruff.

GEORGIA.

Atlanta Chapter, Atlanta.
  Regent, Mrs. William G. Raoul, Mrs. John Slaton,
  Mrs. L. G. Sage, Mrs. Lulie McC. Gordon,
  Mrs. T. J. Simmons.

Augusta Chapter, Augusta.
  Regent, Mrs. James W. Moore, Mrs. H. G. Jeffries.

MRS. JEFFRIES. I am a delegate from the Augusta, Georgia,
Chapter—Mrs. Jeffries.

READER. Your name does not appear on this list.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chairman of the Credential
Committee will interrupt the reader for a moment.

Mrs. Hatch. I would like the reader to take this list. The
list of the Credential Committee was not completely filled out,
because a great many of the delegates had not arrived, and a
great many came where they had put their alternates in the
name of the delegates. This list was used at the box office,
and Augusta, Georgia, did not give the name of the alternate.

MRS. JEFFRIES. I am a delegate. I have a letter from Mrs.
Moore, in which she states I am the delegate and Mrs. Robert-
son the alternate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will Mrs. Jeffries please present her
letter to the Chairman of the Credential Committee, and I
think it will be all right. No delegate has the right to the
floor until her credentials have been properly adjusted. I
hope that will be clearly understood.

Francis Marion Chapter, Thomasville.
  Regent, Mrs. Louise A. Tharin.

Macon Chapter, Macon.
  Regent, Mrs. Mary A. Washington.  Mrs. M. Rogers,
  Miss Eugenia Small,
  Mrs. Valeria L. McLaren.
Oglethorpe Chapter, Columbus.
Regent, Mrs. E. Paul Dismukes.

Mrs. William Bullard,
Mrs. Reese Crawford,
Mrs. Mary C. Lary,
Mrs. S. S. Johnson,
Mrs. Samuel Spencer.

Piedmont Continental Chapter, Atlanta.
Regent, Mrs. Heber Reed.

Mrs. Norwood Mitchell,
Mrs. Charles A. Healey,
Miss Estelle Whelan,
Miss Mary Draper.

Mrs. Louis H. Beck.

Pulaski Chapter, Griffin.
Regent, Mrs. R. J. Redding.

Mrs. Fleming Bailey,
Mrs. A. G. Martin.
Mrs. N. B. Drewry,
Mrs. T. R. Mills,
Mrs. R. R. Blakely,
Mrs. J. W. McWilliams,
Mrs. Amelia Johnson.

Mrs. Louis H. Beck.

Savannah Chapter, Savannah.
Regent, Mrs. Edward Karow.

Mrs. P. W. Meldrim.

Sergeant Newton Chapter, Covington.
Regent, Mrs. J. W. Branham.

Susannah Elliott Chapter, La Grange.
Regent, Mrs. Benjamin Swanson.

Mrs. Metta Andrews Green,
Mrs. Sarah Cooper Sanders,
Mrs. Edward Y. Hill.

Thronateeska Chapter, Albany.
Regent, Mrs. L. B. Strother.
(Died enroute to the Congress.)

Wilkes County Chapter, Washington.
Regent, Mrs. Hattie C. Kemmo.

Mrs. Charles D. Wood,
Mrs. Ida Nevin Patton,
Mrs. Marion Gaillard,
Miss Rosa M. Plumb,
Mrs. Flora Eastman.

Xavier Chapter, Rome.
Regent, Mrs. H. U. Nevin.

Mrs. Walter Reeves.

Amor Patriae Chapter, Streator.
Regent, Mrs. Catherine E. Williams.
Chicago Chapter, Chicago.
Regent, Mrs. Frederick Dickinson,
Mrs. Charles H. Conover,
Mrs. Marvin A. Farr,
Mrs. J. Ellsworth Gross,
Mrs. Charles Fitz-Simmons.
Mrs. Abby Farwell Ferry, Mrs. Otis H. Waldo,
Mrs. Madison B. Kennedy, Mrs. Joseph Morris,
Mrs. Bradford Hancock, Mrs. Oliver P. Dickinson,

Decatur Chapter, Decatur.
Regent, Mrs. Laura A. Maris.

Dixon Chapter (will not be represented) Dixon.
Regent, Mrs. Dorothy N. Law.

Dorothy Quincy Chapter, Quincy.
Regent, Miss Cornelia A. Collins. Mrs. Chauncey Castle,
Mrs. Adalaidé Woodall.

Elgin Chapter, Elgin.
Regent, Miss Mary C. Davidson. Miss Abbie L. Bosworth.

Fort Armstrong Chapter, Rock Island.
Regent, Mrs. James M. Buford. Mrs. James R. Kimball.

Fort Dearborn Chapter, Evanston.
Regent, Mrs. Nelson C. Gridley,
Mrs. M. M. Kirkman.

George Rogers Clark Chapter, Oak Park.
Regent, Mrs. George M. Davidson, Mrs. H. B. Richardson.
Mrs. J. M. Baker.

Illini Chapter, Ottawa.
Regent, Mrs. W. P. Parker. Mrs. Mary Palmer.

Illiola Chapter, Alton.
Regent, Mrs. Franklin W. Olin

Kewanee Illinois Chapter, Kewanee.
Regent, Mrs. J. K. Blish.

Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Bloomington.
Regent, Mrs. Harvey C. DeMotte, Mrs. Edgar A. Wallace,
Mrs. M. T. Scott. Miss Carrie Christie.

Lincoln Chapter, Lincoln.
Regent, Mrs. Adaline Bates.
Miss May Latham.

Moline Chapter, Moline.
Regent, Mrs. Charles H. Deere. Mrs. William Butterworth,
Mrs. J. S. Gillmore.

North Shore Chapter, Highland Park.
Regent, Miss Albina R. LaBar. Mrs. Adelaide S. F. Davidson.

Peoria Chapter, Peoria.
Regent, Mrs. Lucile B. Tyng. Miss Alicia Reimer.

Princeton Illinois Chapter, Princeton.
Regent, Mrs. Austin B. Reeve.

Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, Jacksonville.
Regent, Mrs. Miller Weir. Mrs. Gates Strawn.

Rockford Chapter, Rockford.
Regent, Mrs. Fanny S. Woodruff, Mrs. A. T. Emerson,
Mrs. C. E. Thompson. Mrs. C. L. Warren.
EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—FIRST DAY. 515

Shadrack Bond Chapter, Carthage.
Regent, Mrs. Laura M. Noyes. Mrs. Amanda E. Schultz.
Springfield Chapter, Springfield.
Regent, Mrs. Charles Hickox. Miss Amaryllis Gillett.
Warren Chapter, Monmouth.
Regent, Mrs. Ida Carey Burns. Mrs. Effie Louis Besler.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Having finished Illinois, before adjourning for recess, I would like to state that for the names of Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Sperry and Mrs. O'Neil, upon the Committee to report on the reports of officers, I would like to substitute Mrs. Fuller, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Pilcher, of Tennessee; Mrs. White, of Maine; Mrs. Belden, of New York, and Mrs. Shields, of Missouri.

(Reader reads announcements.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I would like the attention of the house for one moment. The announcement of State Regents is to be made in this house Thursday afternoon and it is important that the election of State Regents should be made before that time. If there is no objection, we will now take a recess until 2 o'clock.

(Cries of “No!” “Roll call!” “Object!”)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the delegates please take their seats? The meeting is not adjourned as there is an objection.
A MEMBER. I move a recess until 2 o'clock.
Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we now take a recess. All in favor will please say “aye;” opposed, “no.” The ayes seem to have it. The ayes have it.
(12:40 p.m.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Congress will come to order. It is two o'clock. As there is no quorum present, and the hour has come for opening the meeting, we will be obliged to wait for a quorum.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. (2:20 p.m.) Will every one in the house be seated? Will the house please be in order? I cannot say one word until every lady on the floor is seated. We will finish the roll call and complete our organization.

READER. The roll call is resumed with the delegation from Indiana. (Continues with slight interruptions for corrections.)
PRESIDENT GENERAL. If any name is not on the credential list, will the lady kindly write her name in order that it may be submitted to the Credential Committee and attended to promptly.

INDIANA.

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis.
Regent, Mrs. Albert Baker,
Mrs. C. H. Griffith.  
Mrs. Annie R. Sullivan,
Miss Mary F. Malott,
Mrs. Sallie D. Coleman,
Mrs. Carrie W. Denny,
Mrs. Elise Darlington.

Dorothy Q Chapter, Crawfordsville.
Regent, Mrs. Josephine T. Thomas.
General de Lafayette Chapter, Lafayette.
Regent, Mrs. James Fowler,
Miss Harriet B. Foresman.  
Mrs. W. H. Parker,
Mrs. Blanche Stahl.

General Van Rensselaer Chapter, Rensselaer.
Regent, Mrs. Thomas J. McCoy.
Huntington Chapter, Huntington.
Regent, Mrs. Anna S. Hawley.
—— Chapter, New Albany.
Regent, Miss Mary E. Cardwill.  
Miss Clara K. Bragdon,
Miss Anna M. Bragdon.

Paul Revere Chapter, Muncie.
Regent, Mrs. C. A. Spilker.
Spencer Chapter, Spencer.
Regen, Mrs. Lovinia H. Fowler.
Vanderburgh Chapter, Evansville.
Regent, Mrs. James T. Walker.  
Mrs. Fannie K. Roach.

IOWA.

Abigail Adams Chapter, Des Moines.
Regent, Mrs. E. G. Pratt,
Mrs. W. F. Thummel.  
Mrs. J. A. T. Hull,
Mrs. Isaac L. Hillis,
Mrs. W. R. Warfield.

Clinton Chapter, Clinton.
Regent, Mrs. Ida W. Armstrong,
Mrs. G. M. Curtis.  
Mrs. Maud A. Given,
Mrs. A. R. McCoy.

Council Bluffs Chapter, Council Bluffs.
Regent, Mrs. Charles McChesney.  
Mrs. Margaret D. Maurer,
Miss Helen McC. Baldwin,
Miss May E. Search.

Dubuque Chapter, Dubuque.
Regent, Mrs. Fannie B. Tredway,
Mrs. Mary N. Adams.  
Miss Annette McDoel,
Mrs. Frances L. Gibbs.
EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—FIRST DAY.

Elizabeth Ross Chapter, Ottumwa.
  Regent, Mrs. Annie L. R. Daum.

Hannah Caldwell Chapter, Davenport.
  Regent, Mrs. Maria P. Peck.

Keokuk Chapter, Keokuk.
  Regent, Miss Cora H. K. Pittman.

Martha Jefferson Chapter, Manchester.
  Regent, Mrs. Eliza J. W. Tarrill.

Martha Washington Chapter, Sioux City.
  Regent, Mrs. Genevieve Stevens.

Mayflower Chapter, Red Oak.
  Regent, Mrs. Benjamin B. Clark.

Pilgrim Chapter, Iowa City.
  Regent, Mrs. Ella L. Lyon.

Sarah McCalla Chapter, Chariton.
  Regent, Mrs. Corilla C. Lewis.

Spinning Wheel Chapter, Marshalltown.
  Regent, Mrs. Anna B. Howe.

Stars and Stripes Chapter, Burlington.
  Regent, Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells.

Waterloo Chapter, Waterloo.
  Regent, Mrs. Julian Richards.

Mrs. Sarah E. P. Beckwith,
  Mrs. J. D. Ferree,
  Miss Helen Elliott,
  Mrs. Mary S. Davis,
  Mrs. Catharine C. Taylor.

Mrs. James R. Nutting.

Mrs. James B. Diver.

Mrs. Merritt Green.

Mrs. Lucy R. Hills.

Mrs. T. C. Morrell,
  Miss Nell D. Bishop.

Mrs. Arthur Cox,
  Miss Cora Morrison,
  Mrs. Fanny Startsman.

Mrs. Jessie M. Thayer.

Miss Jennie M. Gross,
  Miss Mabel F. Woodbury.

Mrs. Lilian C. Rand.

Mrs. W. A. Bryant.

KANSAS.

Betty Washington Chapter, Lawrence.
  Regent, Mrs. Mary E. B. Haskell. Miss Belle Ross.

Eunice Sterling Chapter, Wichita.
  Regent, Mrs. Catherine S. Lewis.

Topeka Chapter, Topeka.
  Regent, Mrs. George D. Hale.

KENTUCKY.

Boonesborough Chapter, Richmond.
  Regent, Mrs. Sallie G. H. Chenault.

Bryan Station Chapter, Lexington.
  Regent, Mrs. Cecil McC. Harbison.

Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, Covington.
Regent, Mrs. Sallie B. Wolcott, Mrs. Mary Trimble, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Cassidy, Mrs. Mary Ellen Duncan, Mrs. Alexander H. Klien.

General Evan Shelby Chapter, Owensboro.
Regent, Mrs. Rosa Burwell Todd.

General Samuel Hopkins Chapter, Henderson.
Regent, Mrs. R. H. Cunningham, Mrs. S. W. Price, Miss Susan D. Rankin, Mrs. Jennie Rudy, Miss Nannie Norris.

Isaac Shelby Chapter, Shelbyville.
Regent, Mrs. Anna McC. Harbison.
Mrs. Mary V. Guthrie, Mrs. Mary Phelps Smith.

Jemima Johnson Chapter, Paris.
Regent, Mrs. Charles Stephens.
Mrs. C. M. Clay, Jr., Mrs. Woodford Spears, Mrs. T. H. Clay, Mrs. S. F. Rogers, Miss Lou K. Williams.

John Marshall Chapter, Louisville.
Regent, Mrs. Julia C. Blackburn, Mrs. William L. Lyons. Mrs. J. M. Cabell, Mrs. B. A. Beulh.

Judge Samuel McDowell Chapter, Cynthiana.
Regent, Mrs. Harvey McDowell.

Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter, Newport.
Regent, Mrs. Carson B. Force.
Mrs. Georgian Bailey, Miss May Washington, Mrs. Margaret Barbour.

Lexington Chapter, Lexington.
Regent, Mrs. W. J. Sayre, Mrs. Charles Short.
Miss Dixie Pepper, Miss Lizzie Lyle, Mrs. Charles Bailey, Mrs. Elliott Shanklin.

Madison County Chapter, Richmond.
Regent, Miss Sallie Burnam.

Margaret Taliaferro Chapter, Winchester.
Regent, Mrs. Betsy T. Beckner.

Paducah Chapter, Paducah.
Regent, Mrs. Benjamin E. Reed.

Rebecca Bryan Boone Chapter, Newport.
Regent, Mrs. Bessie D. M. Ellis.
Mrs. Elinore H. T. Arnold, Miss Josephine C. DeMoss, Miss Reba Lockhart.

Susanna Hart Shelby Chapter, Versailles.
Regent, Mrs. R. T. Hart.
Mrs. Edith S. Hunter, Mrs. Edward C. Platt.
EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—FIRST DAY.

Valentine Peers Chapter, Maysville.
   Regent, Mrs. Elinor O. C. Blatterman.

LOUISIANA.

Spirit of '76 Chapter, New Orleans.
   Regent, Mrs. Robert C. Hadden.

MAINE.

Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Portland.
   Regent, Mrs. M. R. Kendall, Mrs. Francis Waterhouse,
   Mrs. A. J. Palmer, Mrs. M. L. O'Donoghue,
   Mrs. M. A. Waldron.

Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, Skowegan.
   Regent, Miss Louise H. Coburn, Mrs. Grace Coburn Smith.

Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, Bangor.
   Regent, Mrs. C. W. Simpson, Mrs. A. Louise Smith.

Koussinoc Chapter, Augusta.
   Regent, Miss Helen W. Fuller, Mrs. Sadie H. Gannett.

Lady Knox Chapter, Rockland.
   Regent, Mrs. Eva A. Butler.

Mary Dillingham Chapter, Lewiston.
   Regent, Mrs. Ida B. Packard, Mrs. Nellie L. Templeton,
   Mrs. Alice Frye Briggs.

General Knox Chapter, Thomaston.
   Regent, Mrs. Josephine P. Walker, Mrs. Lois M. Creighton.

Rebecca Emery Chapter, Biddeford.
   Regent, Mrs. Susie T. Youland, Miss Cora B. Bickford.

Samuel Grant Chapter, Gardiner.
   Regent, Mrs. Nora Grant Rice.

Silence Howard Hayden Chapter, Waterville.
   Regent, Mrs. Georgie K. Bodee, Mrs. Mary Sawyer Thomas,
   Mrs. Evie C. Robinson,
   Mrs. Marion Totman Freeland.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore Chapter, Baltimore.
   Regent, Mrs. J. T. Mason, Mrs. Charles Nicholson,
   Miss Mary S. Hall, Mrs. Thomas Hill.

Frederick Chapter, Frederick.
   Regent, Miss Eleanor M. Johnson, Miss Eleanor Pott.

Maryland Line Chapter, Baltimore.
   Regent, Miss E. L. Pennington, Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams.

Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Annapolis.
   Regent, Miss Alice L. Buchanan, Mrs. James C. Cresap.
   Miss Agnes Walton.
Massachusetts.

Abigail Adams Chapter, Boston.
  Regent, Miss Caroline Ticknor, Miss Remick.
  Miss Fisher.
Anne Adams Tufts Chapter, Somerville.
  Regent, Mrs. Helen E. M. Held.
Betty Allen Chapter, Northampton.
  Regent, Mrs. Louise S. Cable, Mrs. F. W. Bement.
  Mrs. Oliver G. Spellman.
Betsy Ross Chapter, Lawrence.
  Regent, Mrs. Geo. C. Bosson, Jr.
  Mrs. George H. Woodman,
  Mrs. C. W. S. Talbot,
  Mrs. J. E. Shepard,
  Miss Alice L. Bell.

Boston Tea Party Chapter, Boston.
  Regent, Mrs. Lucia Grosvenor Kendall,
  Mrs. Anna D. West,
  Mrs. Lila B. Babb,
  Mrs. Myra C. Snow,
  Mrs. Ella H. Cowles,
  Mrs. A. T. Curtis.

Bunker Hill Chapter, Boston.
  Regent, Mrs. A. Lincoln Bowles, Mrs. E. L. W. Waterman,
  Mrs. George A. Sanderson, Miss Edith R. Sanderson,
  Miss Clara Randall,
  Mrs. E. W. Pendergast.

Captain Samuel Sprague Chapter, Chelsea.
  Regent, Miss Maud L. Brown.

Colonel Thomas Lothrop Chapter, Cohasset.
  Regent, Mrs. Oliver H. Howe.
  Mrs. Charles C. Wheelwright,
  Miss Edith M. Bates,
  Mrs. Charles W. Gammons,
  Miss Ella Bates.

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Worcester.
  Regent, Mrs. Caroline Van D. Chenoweth.

Deborah Sampson Chapter, Brockton.
  Regent, Mrs. Hettie Littlefield, Mrs. Myra B. Hatch,
  Mrs. Rebecca C. Boomer, Mrs. Helen F. Sargent,
  Mrs. Angie Holmes,
  Mrs. Isadore Ripley,
  Mrs. Allie V. Kingman,
  Mrs. Lucy Howland,
  Miss Mabel Richmond.
Dorothy B Brewer Chapter, Waltham.
  Regent, Mrs. Ida L. G. Gibbs,
Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter, Greenfield.
  Regent, Mrs. Louise G. Deane.
  Mrs. Grace L. Lyons,
  Mrs. Pauline Scott,
  Mrs. Harriet I. Cutler.

Faneuil Hall Chapter, Wakefield.
  Regent, Mrs. Ida Farr Miller,
  Mrs. Harriet E. Page.
  Mrs. Nancy W. Carson,
  Mrs. Alice B. Dow,
  Mrs. Grace F. Twombly.

Fort Massachusetts Chapter, North Adams.
  Regent, Mrs. Mary F. Richmond,
  Mrs. Emily N. Walker,
  Mrs. Elizabeth D. Thayer,
  Miss Stella Cady,
  Miss Ethel L. Whipple,
  Mrs. Susan B. Ellis.

Framington Chapter, Framington.
  Regent, Mrs. Sarah E. White.
  Mrs. David Fiske.
  Mrs. Willard Howe,
  Mrs. Helen M. Pease,
  Mrs. John Fiske,
  Mrs. C. U. Fuller.

General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, East Boston.
  Regent, Mrs. Joseph H. Barnes,
  Mrs. Willard S. Allen.
  Mrs. Donald A. Fraser,
  Mrs. Asa H. Josselyn.

General Israel Putnam Chapter, Danvers.
  Regent, Mrs. Evelyn F. Masury,
  Mrs. Isabell B. Stimpson.
  Miss Ellen F. Kimball Morgan,
  Miss Mary Abbie Herrick,
  Miss Margaret Howe,
  Miss Susan W. Eaton.

General Joseph Badger Chapter, Marlborough.
  Regent, Mrs. Hattie M. Manning.
  Mrs. Elizabeth Pratt Ingalls,
  Mrs. Frances W. Furlong,
  Mrs. Abbie Jfts Beede,
  Mrs. Eleanor Brown;
  Mrs. Lavinia Cutling.

Hannah Goddard Chapter, Brookline.
  Regent, Miss Ellen Chase.
Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Cambridge.
  Regent, Mrs. William F. Bradbury.
  Mrs. Alice G. Hawes.
  Miss E. M. Hoppin,
  Mrs. Richard F. Hawes,
  Mrs. Etta R. Bradbury.

Johanna Aspinwall Chapter, Brookline.
  Regent, Mrs. Elaina T. Francis.
  Mrs. Alice Fuller Robinson.
John Adams Chapter, Boston.
  Regent, Miss Floretta Vining,
  Mrs. Ella C. Richards.
  Mrs. A. B. Hosmer,
  Mrs. Harriet F. Simpson.
Lexington Chapter, Lexington.
  Regent, Mrs. Joseph Van Ness.
Lucy Jackson Chapter, West Newton.
  Regent, Miss Fanny B. Allen,
  Miss Elsie W. Bennett.
  Mrs. George Hutchinson,
  Mrs. George P. Bullard,
  Mrs. E. B. Jenks,
  Miss Mabel Wilbur,
  Mrs. Edward A. Ellis.
Lucy Knox Chapter, Gloucester.
  Regent, Mrs. George H. Newell.
Lydia Cobb Chapter, Taunton.
  Regent, Mrs. Sarah J. C. Gibbs.
  Mrs. Mary Paige.
  Mrs. Fannie B. Higgins,
  Mrs. Annie Cole.
Liberty Tree Chapter, Taunton.
  Regent, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.
Martha's Vineyard Chapter, Edgartown.
  Regent, Mrs. Caroline F. Warren,
  Miss Maria T. Pease,
  Mrs. Thomas G. Coffin.
  Mrs. Maria P. Hedden,
  Mrs. Abbie B. Smith,
  Miss Jennie L. Dunham.
Mary Draper Chapter, West Roxbury.
  Regent, Mrs. Martha W. C. Allen.
  Mrs. Alice G. Bliss.
  Mrs. Harriet A. Joslin,
  Mrs. Lizzie S. Irving;
  Mrs. Helen M. Goodnow,
  Mrs. Rebekah J. Wilder.
Mary Mattoon Chapter, Amherst.
  Regent, Mrs. David P. Todd.
Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield.
  Regent, Mrs. A. S. McLean.
  Miss Frances Gaylord,
  Mrs. George H. Hubbard.
  Mrs. A. H. Watson,
  Mrs. W. A. Fuller,
  Mrs. H. F. Clement,
  Mrs. B. I. Nesmith,
  Mrs. E. J. Lazelle,
  Mrs. S. H. Vaille.
Molly Varnum Chapter, Lowell.
  Regent, Mrs. Thomas Nesmith,
  Mrs. H. M. Thompson.
  Mrs. Harry Reade,
  Mrs. Elisha J. Neal.
Old Colony Chapter, Hingham.
  Regent, Mrs. James H. Robbins,
  Miss Mary E. Lincoln.
  Mrs. Miller H. Baldwin.
  Miss S. W. Daggett.
Old Concord Chapter, Concord.
  Regent, Mrs. Harriet A. Osgood,
  Mrs. Ella J. Flanigan,
  Mrs. Daniel Lothrop.
Old Newbury Chapter, Newburyport.
  Regent, Miss Edith Russell Wills.
  Mrs. Lucy A. Snow.
  Miss Mary Anna Toppan,
  Miss Mary E. Shattuck.
EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—FIRST DAY.

Old North Church Chapter, Boston.
Regent, Mrs. L. A. L. Morrison.

Old South Chapter, Boston.
Regent, Miss Laura W. Fowler,
Mrs. Rose E. Harkins.

Paul Jones Chapter, Boston.
Regent, Miss C. Mabel Beaman,

Paul Revere Chapter, Boston.
Regent, Mrs. E. Everett Holbrook,
Mrs. Willis R. Russ.

Peace Party Chapter, Pittsfield.
Regent, Mrs. Mary E. Crane.

Prudence Wright Chapter, Pepperell.
Regent, Miss Mary L. P. Shattuck.

Quequechan Chapter, Fall River.
Regent, Miss Mary L. Holmes,
Mrs. Caroline Mackenzie.

Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, Medford.
Regent, Mrs. Charles H. Loomis,
Mrs. Annie G. Evans.

Sea Coast Defence Chapter, Vineyard Haven.
Regent, Mrs. Howes Norris.

Submit Clark Chapter, Easthampton.
Regent, Mrs. C. H. Johnson.

Susannah Tufts Chapter, Weymouth.
Regent, Miss Susan C. Richards.

Warren and Prescott Chapter, Boston.
Regent, Mrs. Samuel Eliot.
Miss Helen Tinkham.

Watertown Chapter, Watertown.
Regent, Mrs. Alice M. Silsbee.

Mrs. Emma E. C. Dinsmore,
Mrs. A. N. Abbott.
Miss Mary A. Mathews.

Miss Fannie B. Gridley,
Mrs. Marcia E. Parsons,
Mrs. Elizabeth D. Smith,
Mrs. Sarah E. Barrows,
Mrs. Louise B. Morse,
Mrs. B. A. Alexander.

Mrs. Alice L. White,
Mrs. Lillian C. Kirtland.

Mrs. John A. Remick,
Mrs. Eben Howes,
Mrs. Charles H. Bond,
Mrs. Wm. H. Hart,
Mrs. W. G. Benedict.

Miss Annette S. Merrill,
Mrs. Harriet A. S. Phelps.

Mrs. Mary P. Hartley,
Mrs. Cornelia W. Davol,
Miss Susan H. Wixen,
Mrs. Emily J. Coburn,
Miss Mary E. Flint,
Miss Julia A. Jacobs.

Mrs. C. Edith Kidder,
Mrs. Mary E. Buss.

Mrs. Florence M. B. Banks.

Mrs. Chas. C. Grinnell,
Mrs. Henry T. Dobson,
Miss Grace LeBawn Upham,
Miss Sara H. Crocker.

Miss M. Caroline Wilson.
Algonquin Chapter, St. Joseph.
   Regent, Miss Stella L. Winchester.
   Miss Laura B. King.
Ann Arbor Chapter, Ann Arbor.
   Regent, Mrs. Sarah Angell.
   Mrs. Wm. N. Brown,
   Mrs. Harry B. Hutchins.
Genesee Chapter, Flint.
   Regent, Mrs. Harriet P. Thompson.
Lansing Chapter, Lansing.
   Regent, Mrs. Caroline F. Grant.
Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit.
   Regent, Mrs. H. H. H. Cropo-Smith,
   Mrs. B. C. Whiting,
   Mrs. G. W. Moore.
   Mrs. Lyman Baldwin,
   Miss Katharine Weeks.
Muskegon Chapter, Muskegon.
   Regent, Miss Mary A. Wylie.
Sophie de Marsac Campan Chapter, Grand Rapids.
   Regent, Mrs. Harvey J. Hollister,
   Mrs. E. F. Sweet.
   Mrs. C. C. Follmer,
   Mrs. C. E. Perkins.
Ypsilanti Chapter, Ypsilanti.
   Regent, Mrs. Caroline H. Sanders.
   Mrs. Eunice W. Watling,
   Miss L. G. Smith,
   Miss Lucile Watling.

MINNESOTA.

Charter Oak Chapter, Faribault.
   Regent, Miss Stella F. Cole.
   Mrs. Frances R. Ehle.
Colonial Chapter, Minneapolis.
   Regent, Mrs. C. M. Loring,
   Mrs. H. H. Kimball.
   Mrs. D. D. McDonald,
   Miss Margaret A. Cruikshank.
Daughters of Liberty Chapter, Duluth.
   Regent, Mrs. Denison B. Smith, Jr.
Distaff Chapter, St. Paul.
   Regent, Mrs. Charles E. Smith,
   Mrs. W. Mitchell.
   Mrs. Maurice Auerback,
   Mrs. J. W. Bishop.
Fergus Falls Chapter, Fergus Falls.
   Regent, Mrs. Maria M. Brown.
   Miss Kate Shonts.
   Mrs. W. A. McConagh,
   Miss Mary S. Clarke,
   Mrs. W. F. Davey.
G. eyislon du Lhut Chapter, Duluth.
   Regent, Mr. C. C. Ames.
Minneapolis Chapter, Minneapolis.
   Regent, Mrs. Henry A. Norton,
   Mrs. Martha S. Frink,
   Mrs. Helen Guilford.
EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—FIRST DAY.

Nathan Hale Chapter, St. Paul.
Regent, Mrs. Hascal R. Brill, Miss Alice Paull Ray,
Mrs. Joseph E. McWilliams. Mrs. James E. Weirick.

St. Paul Chapter, St. Paul.
Regent, Mrs. Katharine McM. Beals. Mrs. James F. Wade,
Mrs. Wm. P. Jewett. Miss Adelaide G. Murphy

Wenonah Chapter, Winona.
Regent, Mrs. F. A. Rising. Mrs. S. R. Van Sant.

MISSISSIPPI.

Natchez Chapter, Natchez.
Regent, Miss Alice Quintman Lovell.

MISSOURI.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Kansas City.
Regent, Mrs. J. V. C. Karnes,
Mrs. A. M. Dockey.

General John Lacey Chapter, Kirwood.
Regent, Mrs. Mary E. S. MacAdam. Mrs. John C. Johnson.

Hannah Arnett Chapter, St. Louis.
Regent, Miss Josephine Cobb.

Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter, Jefferson City.
Regent, Mrs. Florence Ewing Towles.

Laslede Chapter, St. Louis.
Regent, Mrs. Margaret H. De Wolf. Mrs. John A. Hill.
Mrs. Clara Hancock Scudder.

Osage Chapter, Sedalia.
Regent, Mrs. Mary Tuttle McCluney.
Mrs. Mary Barker White.

St. Joseph Chapter, St. Joseph.
Regent, Mrs. Minnie H. Nave. Mrs. Ellis Pepper.

St. Louis Chapter, St. Louis.
Regent, Mrs. Western Bascome. Miss Elizabeth C. Ball,
Mrs. Diana K. Powell. Miss Martha J. Robinson.

MONTANA.

Silver Bow Chapter, Butte.
Regent, Mrs. Jennie S. Tallant.

NEBRASKA.

Deborah Avery Chapter, Lincoln.
Regent, Mrs. Ella King Morrison. Mrs. Angie Newman,
Miss Carrie Dennis.

Miss Mary Stevens. Mrs. Clara Gustin Harpham.
Omaha Chapter, Omaha. 
Regent, Mrs. A. C. Troup. 
Mrs. L. T. Lindsay, Miss Eleanor Dutcher.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Anna Stickney Chapter, North Conway.
Regent, Mrs. Anna E. Ricker. Mrs. Mary Shed.
Ashuelot Chapter, Keene.
Regent, Mrs. Horatio Colony. Mrs. A. T. Batchelder.
Buntin Chapter, Suncook.
Regent, Mrs. Mary J. Munsey. (None elected.)
Elsa Cilley Chapter, Nottingham.
Regent, Miss Elizabeth W. Cilley. Miss Jenny N. Bartlett, Miss Jenny C. Burley.
Eunice Baldwin Chapter, Hillsboro Bridge.
Regent, Miss Mary Carr Crimes. Mrs. Emma Warne.
Exeter Chapter, Exeter.
Regent, Mrs. Evelyn Martha Mack. Mrs. Myra F. Richards.
Margery Sullivan Chapter, Dover.
Regent, Mrs. William D. Sawyer. Mrs. Eva Gordon Hurd, Mrs. Daniel Hall.
Matthew Thornton Chapter, Nashua.
Regent, Mrs. Sarah W. Perham, Mrs. Abby D. Greene.
Mrs. Mary E. Marsh, Mrs. Louisa I. Drake, Mrs. Mary F. Arnold.
Milford Chapter, Milford.
Regent, Mrs. Hannah E. Foster. Mrs. Susan A. Bartlett, Mrs. Sarah N. Burns.
Molly Reid Chapter, Derry.
Regent, Mrs. Mary U. Bingham. Miss Julia Currier.
Molly Stark Chapter, Manchester.
Regent, Mrs. I. W. Smith, Mrs. I. M. Cox.
Reprisal Chapter, Newport.
Regent, Mrs. Lucy N. Bradley.
Mrs. Person C. Cheney, Miss Hall.
Rumford Chapter, Concord.
Regent, Mrs. Helen Eastman White. Mrs. Maria Sherburne Gove
Mrs. Lillian C. Streeter, Mrs. Jessie B. Harrman.
Samuel Ashley Chapter, Claremont.
Regent, Mrs. Marcia N. Spofford. Mrs. Minnie Glidden.
Mrs. Kate Washburn, Mrs. Fannie Maynard.
EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—FIRST DAY.

NEW JERSEY.

Boudinot Chapter, Elizabeth.  
Regent, Mrs. E. G. Putnam.  Mrs. B. H. Campbell.

Broad Seal Chapter, Trenton.  
Regent, Mrs. Leroy H. Anderson.  Mrs. Richard F. Stevens, 
Mrs. De Witt C. Mather.

Buff and Blue Chapter, Trenton.  
Regent, Mrs. Coleman Xissam.

Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Bound Brook.  
Regent, Mrs. Carrie B. Dunham.  Miss Mary E. S. Herbert.

Captain Jonathan Oliphant Chapter, Trenton.  
Regent, Mrs. Buelah A. Oliphant.  Mrs. Thomas J. Falkinburg, 
Mrs. Hughes Oliphant, 
Mrs. Harry O. Duerr.

Continental Chapter, Plainfield.  
Regent, Mrs. Wilson W. Smith.  Mrs. J. G. Foster, 
Mrs. R. Addison Mann.

Eagle Rock Chapter, Mont Clair.  
Regent, Mrs. Robert Woodward.  Mrs. Franklin Hooper, 
Miss Caroline Hobart, 
Mrs. G. L. Benedict.

General David Foreman Chapter, Trenton.  
Regent, Mrs. Oliver G. Moses.

General Frelinghuysen Chapter, Somerville.  
Regent, Miss E. Ellen Batcheller.  Mrs. Spencer Weart, 
Mrs. H. B. Wright.

General Lafayette Chapter, Atlantic City.  
Regent, Miss Sarah N. Doughty, Mrs. John Glover Shreve, 

Haddonfield Chapter, Haddonfield.  
Regent, Mrs. Henry D. Moore.

Jersey Blue Chapter, New Brunswick.  
Regent, Miss Kate Deshler.  Mrs. E. Livingston Barber.

Morristown Chapter, Morristown.  
Regent, Mrs. Catharine L. H. Burnham.

Nassau Chapter, Camden.  
Regent, Miss Mary McKeen, Mrs. Margaretta Reeve.

Nova Caesarea Chapter, Newark.  
Regent, Mrs. Charles Borcherling, Mrs. A. F. R. Martin, 
Mrs. Joseph D. Bedle, 
Mrs. Austin H. McGregor.

Princeton Chapter, Princeton.  
Regent, Mrs. Josephine W. Swann.  Miss Caroline Paxton, 
Mrs. Helen Chew,
Trent Chapter, Trenton.
   Regent, Mrs. Alexander F. Jamison. Miss Kate A. Mott.
   Miss M. A. Quimby.

NEW MEXICO.

Sunshine Chapter, Sante Fé.
   Regent, Mrs. Frances K. Cross.

NEW YORK.

Astenrogen Chapter, Little Falls.
   Regent, Miss Clara L. H. Rawdon

Baron Steuben Chapter, Bath.
   Regent, Mrs. Charles F. Kingsley. Mrs. Reuben E. Robie,
   Mrs. Eugene F. Robie,
   Mrs. John Beekman,
   Miss Nora Hull.

Benjamin Prescott Chapter, Fredonia.
   Regent, Miss Martha J. Prescott.

Bronx Chapter, Mt. Vernon.
   Regent, Mrs. Roger M. Shearman. Mrs. T. M. Taylor.

Buffalo Chapter, Buffalo.
   Regent, Mrs. Mary N. Thompson, Mrs. Richard J. Sherman.
   Mrs. Robert S. Frye,
   Miss Althea Nicholls,
   Miss Florence S. Barnard,
   Mrs. Wallace Dempsey,
   Mrs. A. J. Mansfield.
   Mrs. Jesse Peterson.
   Mrs. F. N. Trevor.

Camden Chapter, Camden.
   Regent, Mrs. W. I. Frisbie.

Catharine Schuyler Chapter, Belmont.
   Regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward.
   Mrs. George F. Conant,
   Mrs. Frank S. Smith,
   Mrs. Wm. F. Jones,
   Mrs. H. F. Gillett.

Cayuga Chapter, Ithaca.
   Regent, Mrs. Martha S. Grant.

Chemung Chapter, Elmira.
   Regent, Miss Mary Park,
   Mrs. Edwin E. Stancliff.

Cherry Valley Chapter, Cherry Valley.
   Regent, Miss Lucy L. Smith.

Deborah Champion Chapter, Adams.
   Regent, Mrs. Alice G. Hunt.

Deo-on-go-wa Chapter, Batavia.
   Regent, Mrs. Gardner Fuller.
   Mrs. Edward A. Ryon,
   Mrs. Arcalous Wyckoff.

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Nicholson,
   Mrs. Fannie S. Legg.

Mrs. H. F. Tarbox,
   Mrs. D. W. Tomlinson.
   Mrs. Albert C. Olmstead
   Mrs. Hiram G. Clark.
EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—FIRST DAY.

Fort Greene Chapter, Brooklyn.
  Regent, Mrs. Samuel B. Duryea,
    Mrs. Henry Earle,
    Mrs. James H. Williams.

Fort Plain Chapter, Fort Plain.
  Regent, Miss Anna M. Whitwell.

Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome.
  Regent, Mrs. William H. Bright,
    Mrs. Edward Comstock.

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  Regent, Miss Anna M. Whitwell.

Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome.
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    Mrs. Edward Comstock.

Fort Plain Chapter, Fort Plain.
  Regent, Miss Anna M. Whitwell.

Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome.
  Regent, Mrs. William H. Bright,
    Mrs. Edward Comstock.

Gansevoort Chapter, Albany.
  Regent, Mrs. Samuel L. Munson,
    Mrs. Dexter Hunter.

General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, Herkimer.
  Regent, Mrs. Frances M. C. Prescott.

Gouverneur Morris Chapter, Gouverneur.
  Regent, Mrs. Anna B. A. Wolfe.

Hendrick Hudson Chapter, Hudson.
  Regent, Mrs. Frederick J. Collier.

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American Monthly Magazine.

Mrs. John L. Meeker, Mrs. F. Hasbrouck, Mrs. James A. Blanchard, Mrs. Simon Baruch.

Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, Watertown.
Regent, Mrs. Norman C. Stiles, Mrs. A. H. Sawyer, Miss Nora C. Washburn, Miss Alta Ralph.

Mahwenawasigh Chapter, Poughkeepsie.
Regent, Miss Myra Avery, Miss Cleona M. Glass, Mrs. John Thompson, Miss Helen W. Reynolds.

Manhattan Chapter, New York City.
Regent, Mrs Sylvanus Reed, Mrs. William C. Story, Mrs. Norman C. Stiles, Mrs. A. H. Sawyer, Mrs. J. D. Laurence.

Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York City.
Regent, Miss Mary Van B. Vanderpoel, Mrs. John C. Hazen, Mrs. Orange Ferriss, Mrs. Virgil Humason.

Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, Walton.
Regent, Mrs. I.ora M. Bassett, Mrs. J. D. Laurence.

Melzingah Chapter, Fishkill.
Regent, Mrs. Henry E. Allison, Mrs. J. T. Bailey, Mrs. G. H. Gibson.

Mohawk Chapter, Albany.
Regent, Mrs. Abraham H. Baldwin, Miss Mary P. Roberts, Mrs. C. S. Merrill, Mrs. J. T. Bailey.

Mohawk Valley Chapter, Ilion.
Regent, Mrs. Ida D. Whitfield, Mrs. J. T. Bailey, Mrs. Amanda E. Rudd.

Mohegan Chapter, Sing Sing.
Regent, Mrs. Annie Van R. Wells, Miss Clara C. Fuller, Mrs. Mary K. Hanford, Miss Rebecca R. Secor.

Monroe Chapter, Brockport.
Regent, Mrs. Helen S. Sylvester, Miss Edgarda Williams, Mrs. F. C. Alling-Merritt.

New York City Chapter, New York City.
Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean, Miss Myra B. Martin, Miss Emma G. Lathrop, Mrs. Laura P. Swinburne, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Mrs. Wm. H. K. Browne, Mrs. F. Xavier Donohue, Miss Mary F. de Valasco.

Olean Chapter, Olean.
Regent, Mrs. Anna McI. Strong, Mrs. C. Satwell Blakeslee, Mrs. Katharine Higgins, Miss Lila Wheeler.

Ondawa Chapter, Cambridge.
Regent, Mrs. Margaret Moneypenny, Mrs. Mary Green, Mrs. Maria J. Rider.
EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—FIRST DAY.

Oneida Chapter, Utica.
Regent, Mrs. W. S. Walcott,
Mrs. W. H. Watson,
Mrs. S. M. Lindsley.

Oneonta Chapter, Oneonta.
Regent, Mrs. Juliette Toll Blakely.

Onondaga Chapter, Syracuse.
Regent, Mrs. Mary B. McCarthy,
Mrs. Charles E. Crouse.

Owahgena Chapter, Cazenovia.
Regent, Miss Amanda Dows
Owasco Chapter, Auburn.
Regent, Mrs. Julia P. Osborne.

Otsego Chapter, Cooperstown.
Regent, Mrs. Abbie C. Turner,
Mrs. Fanny R. McLaughlen.

Patterson Chapter, Westfield.
Regent, Mrs. Frances D. Patterson.

Philip Schuyler Chapter, Troy.
Regent, Mrs. Edwin Q. Lasell.

Quassick Chapter, Newburgh.
Regent, Mrs. Samuel E. Shipp,
Miss Minnie S. Heard.

Sagoyewatha Chapter, Seneca Falls.
Regent, Mrs. Leonard G. Sanford.

Saranac Chapter, Plattsburg.
Regent, Mrs. M. P. Myers,
Mrs. Clarence Jones.

Saratoga Chapter, Saratoga Springs.
Regent, Miss Elizabeth W. Brown.
Mrs. Geo. P. Lawton.

Sénéca Chapter, Geneva.
Regent, Miss Lillie G. Hopkins.

Swekatsi Chapter, Ogdensburg.
Regent, Mrs. William H. Daniels.

Tuscarora Chapter, Binghampton.
Regent, Mrs. Kate M. Bartlett,
Mrs. Charles A. Wilkinson.

Mrs. J. R. Swan,
Mrs. F. Peckham,
Miss Josephine M. Walcott.

Mrs. Walter S. Whipple,
Miss Vivian Herington.

Mrs. W. K. Pierce,
Mrs. Charles Stone,
Mrs. Alfred Lewis,
Mrs. L. V. L. Lynch.

Mrs. Anna M. Letchworth.
Miss Caroline M. Keese,
Mrs. Saidie L. Conkling.

Mrs. Helen Sutton Moore,
Miss Sara R. Munson,
Miss Catharine L. Crandall,
Miss Frances Todd Faust.

Mrs. R. F. Benson,
Mrs. Joseph Wilkinson.

Mrs. Russell Headley,
Miss Cornelia W. Rankin.

Mrs. D. F. Barker,
Mrs. F. F. Hathaway.

Miss Anna Maxwell Jones,
Mrs. Frank Smith.

Mrs. Lillie C. Backenstose.

Mrs. Frederick Hyde.

Mrs. Elizabeth K. Hoyt,
Mrs. Fannie C. Bates.

Miss Minnie E. Woodbridge,
Miss Lillian A. Gould.
Vassar College Chapter, Poughkeepsie.
Regent, Miss Lucy M. Salmon.

Washington Heights Chapter, New York City.
Regent, Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle. Mrs. Albert E. Scott,
Mrs. J. deT. Blackstone

Williard's Mountain Chapter, Greenwich.
Regent, Mrs. Abbie W. Sherman. Miss Anna Newberry,
Mrs. Job G. Sherman,
Miss Mary Bailey.
Miss Bertha Reynolds.

Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston.
Regent, Mrs. William Lawton,
Mrs. Elizabeth H. Wynkoop. Mrs. Annie E. P. Searing,
Mrs. Julia Hasbrouck.

Chapter, Greenville.
Regent, Mrs. Lucy M. B. Henry.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**

Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter, Salisbury.
Regent, Mrs. Minnie P. Quinn. Miss Annie S. Wiley,
Miss Mary M. Overman.

Mecklenburg Chapter, Charlotte.
Regent, Mrs. T. J. Stonewall Jackson. Mrs. Margaret L. Darringer,
Mrs. Virginia L. Y. Smith,
Miss Cordelia W. Phifer.

Dorcas Bell Love Chapter, Waynesville.
Regent, Miss Mary L. Stringfield. Mrs. Sara T. Avery.

**NORTH DAKOTA.**

William Mason Chapter, Fargo.
Regent, Mrs. Sarah B. Lounsbury. Mrs. J. D. McConnell,
Mrs. S. B. Pinney.

**OHIO.**

Catharine Green Chapter, Xenia.
Regent, Mrs. S. M. Allison. Mrs. Charles Darlington.

Cincinnati Chapter, Cincinnati.
Regent, Miss Annie Laws,
Mrs. Charles Rodgers,
Mrs. T. H. Norton.

Cuyahoga Portage Chapter, Akron.
Regent, Mrs. Miner J. Allen.
Mrs. John A. Murphy,
Mrs. S. C. Ayres,
Mrs. Wm. B. Melish.

Mrs. Harry B. Houghton
Miss Sarah C. Hart.
EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—FIRST DAY.

Dolly Todd Madison Chapter, Tiffin.
Regent, Mrs. Laura S. Sneath
Mrs. Ralph D. Sneath,
Mrs. Harriet Brewer,
Miss Harriet Noble.

Elizabeth Zane Chapter, Zanesville.
Regent, Miss Kate Pinkerton.
Miss Belle Baldwin.

Fort Findlay Chapter, Findlay.
Regent, Mrs. Ada C. Phelps.
Miss Marion Stevenson,
Mrs. Mary K. Hyatt,
Miss Josephine O. Firman.

George Clinton Chapter, Wilmington.
Regent, Mrs. C. C. Nichols.
Mrs. R. C. Stumm,
Mrs. Katharine S. Foos.

Hetuck Chapter, Newark.
Regent, Mrs. Wm. K. Neal.
Mrs. J. M. Graham.

John Reily Chapter, Hamilton.
Regent, Mrs. Constantine Markt.

Jonathan Dayton Chapter, Dayton.
Regent, Mrs. E. R. Stillwell.
Mrs. Bingham.

Joseph Spencer Chapter, Portsmouth.
Regent, Mrs. Mary S. Cotton.
Mrs. L. G. Leete,
Mrs. A. K. Hutchins.

Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown.
Regent, Mrs. James L. Botsford.
Mrs. Emlen Thorne.

Martha Pitkin Chapter, Sandusky.
Regent, Mrs. Frances G. B. Moss.
Mrs. Mary Post Mack.

Mary Washington Chapter, Mansfield.
Regent, Mrs. Mary-T. Avery.

Miami Chapter, Troy.
Regent, Mrs. Nancy J. S. Sullivan.

Muskingum Chapter, Zanesville.
Regent, Mrs. Edmund C. Brush.
Miss Elizabeth V. H. Black

Nathaniel Massie Chapter, Chillicothe.
Regent, Miss Mary P. McClintock.
Mrs. Lucia T. Douglas.

New Connecticut Chapter, Painesville.
Regent, Mrs. Mary A. A. Stockwell.
Mrs. Clarence A. Carpenter.
Mrs. C. C. Vaill,
Miss Mary Emily Wilcox.
Piqua Chapter, Piqua.
Regent, Mrs. Augusta I. Hicks.

Springfield Chapter, Springfield.
Regent, Mrs. Charles Thomas.

Urbana Chapter, Urbana.
Regent, Miss M. Louise Williams.

Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo.
Regent, Mrs. W. H. H. Smith, Miss Suydam.
Mrs. Birchard Hayes.

Wahwilaway Chapter, Hillsboro.
Regent, Mrs. Charles Burrows.

Walter Deane Chapter, Conneaut.
Regent, Mrs. Ednah D. Hayward.

Washington Court House Chapter, Washington Court House.
Regent, Miss Florence Ogle, Mrs. Mary P. Quinn.

Western Reserve Chapter, Cleveland.
Regent, Mrs. Andrew Squires, Mrs. Charles Burrows.
Mrs. O. J. Hodge.

Wyoming Chapter, Wyoming.
Regent, Mrs. George Kinsey.

OREGON.

Multonomah Chapter, Portland.
Regent, Mrs. Mary Montgomery.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bellefonte Chapter, Bellefonte.
Regent, Mrs. D. D. Mitchell.

Berks County Chapter, Reading.
Regent, Mrs. G. A. Nicholls.

Chester County Chapter, West Chester.
Regent, Mrs. John P. Logan, Mrs. Horace Beale.

Colonel Crawford Chapter, Meadville.
Regent, Dr. Susan Fisher Rose.

Colonel William Montgomery Chapter, Danville.
Regent, Mrs. Sarah E. Lightner.

Conrad Weiser Chapter, Selinsgrove.
Regent, Mrs. Laura E. R. Schoch.

Cumberland County Chapter, Carlisle.
Regent, Mrs. M. L. Paulding.

Mrs. Evelyn H. Rogers.
Mrs. Daniel Ermentrout.
Mrs. J. T. Rothrock, Mrs. Pennypacker.
Mrs. Caroline B. McCoy.
Miss Agnes Pursell.
Mrs. Walter Beall.
Delaware County Chapter, Media.
Regent, Mrs. Richard Peters, Mrs. Phillip H. Mowry.

Dial Rock Chapter, Pittston.
Regent, Mrs. Elvira A. Fear.

Donegal Chapter, Lancaster.
Regent, Mrs. J. Harold Wickerson, Mrs. Susan C. Frazer.

George Clymer Chapter, Towanda.
Regent, Mrs. Rodney A. Mercur.

George Taylor Chapter, Easton.
Regent, Mrs. William G. Stewart.

Germantown Chapter, Germantown.
Regent, Mrs. Herman Burgin.

Harrisburg Chapter, Harrisburg.
Regent, Mrs. Robert Lambert, Miss Mary Calder.

Hugh White Chapter, Lock Haven.
Regent; Mrs. Margaret S. Scott.

Lebanon Chapter, Lebanon.
Regent, Mrs. Mary G. Gilroy.

Liberty Bell Chapter, Allentown.
Regent, Miss Minnie Mickley.

Lycoming Chapter, Williamsport.
Regent, Mrs. C. Brown, Miss Elizabeth Logan.

Merion Chapter, Bala.
Regent, Mrs. James M. Munyon.

Philadelphia Chapter, Philadelphia.
Regent, Mrs. Charles C. Harrison.
Mrs. Wm. Gray Knowles, Mrs. Charles Williams, Mrs. E. S. Hall.

Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Greensburg.
Regent, Mrs. James Armstrong.

Pittsburg Chapter, Pittsburg.
Regent, Mrs. Park Painter, Mrs. James B. Oliver, Mrs. Albert Childs, Mrs. Cyrus Clarke.

Mrs. James Watts Mercur, Mrs. James A. G. Campbell.

Mrs. Amos Mylon, Miss Martha B. Clark.

Mrs. James H. Coddington.

Mrs. R. B. Dawson.

Mrs. A. J. Herr, Miss Margaret Byers, Miss Mary Jennings.

Miss Elizabeth G. Scott.

Mrs. David S. Stetson.

Miss Margaret De Huff Meily.

Mrs. Robert Iredell, Jr.

Miss Doebler Carlisle, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Doebler.

Miss Margaret Harvey, Mrs. Benjamin Thompson.

Mrs. Edward I. Smith, Miss Anna H. Barnes, Mrs. W. Hindsle Smith, Mrs. S. S. Stryker.

Mrs. George E. Huff.

Miss Julia M. Harding, Mrs. C. I. McKee, Mrs. John S. Dickson, Mrs. George C. Burgwin.
Presque Isle Chapter, Erie.
  Regent, Mrs. L. A. Morrison.
  Miss Sarah A. Reed,
  Mrs. Alice C. Clarke,
  Miss Nina Moore.

Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia.
  Regent, Mrs. Geo. W. Kendrick, Jr.,
  Mrs. Joseph E. Smaltz,
  Mrs. E. D. Purvis,
  Mrs. Mary E. Hodge,
  Miss E. L. Crowell.

Shikelimo Chapter, Lewisburg.
  Regent, Mrs. George G. Groff,
  Miss Margaret Duncan.

Sunbury Chapter, Sunbury.
  Regent, Miss Mary R. Shuman.

Susquehanna Chapter, Clearfield.
  Regent, Mrs. Julia Kerr.

Shelkemo Chapter, Titusville.
  Regent, Mrs. Alma S. Sherman.

Valley Forge Chapter, Norristown.
  Regent, Mrs. Margaret S. Hunsicker.
  Mrs. Joseph C. Nesbit.

Venango Chapter, Franklin.
  Regent, Mrs. James D. Hancock.

Washington County Chapter, Washington.
  Regent, Miss Helen W. Hazlett.

Witness Tree Chapter, Marietta.
  Regent, Miss Lilian S. Evans.

Wyoming Valley Chapter, Wilkesbarre.
  Regent, Katharine S. McCartney,
  Mrs. Hugh M. North,
  Mrs. D. B. Case.

Yeoktown Chapter, York.
  Regent, Mrs. Henry A. Ebert.
  Mrs. Edward W. Spangler.

RHODE ISLAND.

Bristol Chapter, Bristol.
  Regent, Mrs. Sarah P. Hasbrouch.
  Mrs. Annie E. McDougall,
  Mrs. Martha A. Johnson.

Flint Lock and Powder Horn Chapter, Pawtucket.
  Regent, Mrs. Nelly F. Conant.
  Mrs. Martha J. Chase,
  Mrs. Stephen F. Fish.

Gaspee Chapter, Providence.
  Regent, Mrs. Walter A. Peck,
  Miss Julia A. Mauran.
  Mrs. Charles W. Lippitt,
  Mrs. W. R. Tillinghast,
  Mrs. George Buffum.
EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—FIRST DAY.

Mrs. Walter S. Ballou.  Mrs. William Ames,  
Miss Anne W. Stockbridge.  
East Greenwich.  
Mrs. Mary E. Wightman.  
Mrs. John H. Washburn.  

General Nathaniel Green—Chapter,  
Regent, Mrs. Mary A. Brown.  
Narragansett Chapter, Kingston.  
Regent, Mrs. Herbert J. Wells.  
Pawtucket Chapter, Pawtucket.  
Regent, Mrs. William H. Peck,  
Mrs. Charles E. Longley.  

Phebe Greene Ward Chapter, Westerly.  
Regent, Mrs. Edwin R. Allen.  
William Ellery Chapter, Newport and Jamestown.  
Regent, Mrs. Eliza N. Alexander.  

Woonsocket Chapter, Woonsocket.  
Regent, Miss Mary C. Larned,  
Mrs. Laura Edwards.  

SOUTH CAROLINA.  

Andrew Pickens Chapter, Edgefield.  
Regent, Mrs. Kate W. Cheatham.  
Catawba Chapter, Rock Hill.  
Regent, Mrs. Eliza F. W. Buist,  
Cateechee Chapter, Anderson.  
Regent, Mrs. Lulah A. Vandiver.  
Columbia Chapter, Columbia.  
Regent, Mrs. Sarah A. Richardson.  
Cowpens Chapter, Spartanburg.  
Regent, Mrs. Minnie L. Nicholls.  

Esther Marion Chapter, Aiken.  
Regent, Mrs. Lillie R. Henderson.  
Mrs. Harriet Gammell.  
King's Mountain Chapter, Yorkville.  
Regent, Miss Lesslie Witherspoon.  
Mrs. Tillinghast.  
Nathaniel Green Chapter, Greenville.  
Regent, Mrs. E. W. Mayberry.  
Rebecca Motte Chapter, Charleston.  
Regent, Mrs. Frances M. Jones,  
Mrs. Caroline R. Nash.  
Mrs. John F. Robertson.  
Mrs. Elizabeth W. McMaster.
Bonny Kate Chapter, Knoxville.  
Regent, Miss Ella Hunt,  
Mrs. Jonathan Tipton. 

Campbell Chapter, Nashville.  
Regent, Mrs. Eugene C. Lewis,  
Mrs. J. M. Head. 

Chickamauga Chapter, Chattanooga.  
Regent, Mrs. Amelia I. Chamberlain. 

Cumberland Chapter, Nashville.  
Regent, Mrs. George W. Fall,  
Mrs. Charles H. Eastman. 

Hermitage Chapter, Memphis.  
Regent, Mrs. Calvin Perkins. 

Jane Knox Chapter, Columbia.  
Regent, Mrs. William P. Morgan. 

Margaret Gaston Chapter, Lebanon.  
Regent, Mrs. Susan B. Traver. 

Old Glory Chapter, Franklin.  
Regent, Miss Susie Gentry. 

Pulaski Chapter, Pulaski.  
Regent, Mrs. Florence B. Wilkes. 

Shelby Chapter, Shelbyville.  
Regent, Mrs. Abbie W. Scudder. 

Watauga Chapter, Memphis.  
Regent, Mrs. Clarence Selden. 

TEXAS. 

Chapter, Austin.  
Regent, Mrs. Frances A. H. Evans. 

George Washington Chapter, Galveston.  
Regent, Mrs. Thomas J. Groce. 

Jane Douglass Chapter, Dallas.  
Regent, Mrs. Cornelia J. Henry. 

Mary Isham Keith Chapter, Fort Worth.  
Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Bell. 

UTAH. 

Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Salt Lake City.  
Regent, Mrs. Caroline Lee Lewis.
Mrs. Angus Cameron. I move that this list, with the exception of the names still to be considered by the Credential Committee, be adopted as the list of members of this convention, with the members who pass the Credential Committee, to be acted on later by the assembly.

Mrs. Sperry. I second that motion, Madam President.

President General. It has been moved and seconded that this list, with the exception of the names still to be considered by the Credential Committee, be adopted as the list of members of this convention, with the members who pass the Credential Committee, to be acted on later by the assembly. The Reader will read the motion.

Reader. “I move that this list, with exception of the names still to be considered by the Credential Committee, be adopted as the list of members of this convention, with members who pass the Credential Committee, to be acted on later by the assembly. (Signed) Mrs. Angus Cameron.”

President General. You have heard the motion, ladies.

Mrs. McCartney. That rules out many who are in the city who belong on this list that have not answered to their names; that would exclude them, would it not?

President General. That would not. They would have their rights when they appear.

Mrs. Hatch. Ladies, I think this simply refers to one Chapter. Therefore, if the Congress will simply accept the report and allow the explanations to go on later, that is all I think the motion means, it will be all right.

Member from Maine. I would ask, as the Maine delegates were not present at the roll call, that the roll of the Maine delegates be called again.

President General. The Chair regrets very much that that would be quite impossible. I think the Credential Committee can settle that matter most satisfactorily to the State of Maine. I regret to say that Miss Richards has not finished with the list; therefore this motion is out of order.

(Cries of “Roll call.”)

(Reader commences with Vermont delegation.)
Ann Story Chapter, Rutland.  
Regent, Mrs. Horace H. Dyer, Mrs. Charles P. Harris, Mrs. Horace Edward Dyer. Miss Ella M. Ballou.

Ascutney Chapter, Windsor.  
Regent, Mrs. Helen E. J. Davis.

Bellevue Chapter, St. Albans.  
Regent, Mrs. Edward C. Smith.

Bennington Chapter, Bennington.  
Regent, Mrs. L. A. Graves.

Brattleboro Chapter, Brattleboro.  
Regent, Mrs. Florence G. Estey, Mrs. Anna G. Cobb.

Brownson Chapter, Arlington.  
Regent, Mrs. Adelbert Stone.

Ethan Allen Chapter, Middlebury.  
Regent, Miss Katharine E. Wright.

Green Mountain Chapter, Burlington.  
Regent, Miss Mary Roberts.

Heber Allen Chapter, Poultney.  
Regent, Mrs. Frances A. Hewitt Rice.

Lake Dunmore Chapter, Brandon.  
Regent, Mrs. Frances D. Ormsbee.

Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, Montpelier.  

Ormsby Chapter, Manchester.  
Regent, Mrs. Junia B. Thayer.

Ottauquecher Chapter, Woodstock.  
Regent, Mrs. F. H. Gilligham, Mrs. Georgina T. Cushin.

Oxbow Chapter, Newbury.  
Regent, Mrs. Louise F. Wheeler. Mrs. Emma O. Kimball.

St. John de Crevecoeur Chapter, St. Johnsbury.  
Regent, Mrs. Minnie B. Hazen. Mrs. Clarence Lingham.

VIRGINIA.

Albemarle Chapter, Charlottesville.  

Beverly Manor Chapter, Staunton.  
EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—FIRST DAY.

Blue Ridge Chapter, Lynchburg.
Regent, Miss Ella Henry Miller. Mrs. Wm. M. Strother,
Miss Ruth A. Early,
Miss Molly J. Early.

Dorothea Henry Chapter, Danville.
Regent, Mrs. James G. Penn, Mrs. Claude A. Swanson.

Fort Nelson Chapter, Portsmouth.
Regent, Mrs. Charles R. Nash.

Great Bridge Chapter, Norfolk.
Regent, Mrs. Philip E. Yeatman. Mrs. Walter Herron Doyle.

Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, Roanoke.
Regent, Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison. Mrs. M. F. Bragg.

Massanutton Chapter, Harrisonburg.
Regent, Mrs. John Paul.

Montpelier Chapter, Orange.

Mount Vernon Chapter, Alexandria.
Regent, Mrs. Eliza Washington Hunter.

Miss Rebecca Ramsay,
Mrs. Bettie C. McG. Smoot,
Miss Rebecca Powell.

Old Dominion Chapter, Richmond.
Regent, Mrs. Benjamin L. Purcell, Miss Virginia M. Pleasants,
Mrs. Virginia Hall,
Mrs. M. B. Harrison,
Miss Mary Lewis,
Mrs. J. A. Morris,
Mrs. Thomas L. Alfriend.

Mrs. J. T. Patterson.

Stuart Chapter, Wytheville.
Regent, Miss Frances J. Fulton. Mrs. Flora Stewart.

WASHINGTON.

Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma.
Regent, Mrs. James C. Harvey, Mrs. H. M. Thomas.
Mrs. Robert Lehman.

Ranier Chapter, Seattle.
Regent, Mrs. John Leary.

WISCONSIN.

Beloit Chapter, Beloit.
Regent, Mrs. E. F. Hansen.

Fay Robinson Chapter, Reedsburgh.
Regent, Mrs. Helen N. Perry.

Janesville Chapter, Janesville.
Regent, Mrs. Fannie H. Wright.
Kenosha Chapter, Kenosha.
Regent, Mrs. James Cavanagh. Miss Harriet Newell.

La Crosse Chapter, La Crosse.
Regent, Mrs. Gysbert Van Steenwyk. Mrs. Olive Scott,
Mrs. Fannie R. T. Low,
Mrs. M. L. Tourtelooote.

Milwaukee Chapter, Milwaukee.
Regent, Mrs. Thomas H. Brown. Mrs. Walter Kemsted.

Oshkosh Chapter, Oshkosh.
Regent, Mrs. Mary E. J. Sawyer.

Stevens Point Chapter, Stevens Point.
Regent, Mrs. Alice S. McDill.

Waw Bun Chapter, Portage.
Regent, Mrs. Arthur C. Flanders.

HAWAII ISLANDS.

Aloha Chapter, Honolulu.
Regent, Mrs. Agnes H. B. Judd. Mrs. C. D. Jones,
Miss Agnes Judd.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Any member of this Congress who was not present when the roll call of her State was made will please rise and announce herself, so that the correction may be made on the list. Maine will have an opportunity of rising now.

Delegates from Maine, Kentucky, Indiana, Delaware, and other States responded and answered to their names.

Mrs. HATCH. I have just received a note from Mrs. Porter King, of Georgia, asking that the name of Mrs. Strothers, of Albany, Georgia, be taken from the list. She was Regent of the Thronateeska Chapter, and has just died.

Mrs. McLEAN. I move a resolution of sympathy with the Chapter which has just lost its Regent.
Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that a resolution of sympathy be given the Chapter which has lost its Regent.

Mrs. DRAPER. I would move an amendment to that resolution of Mrs. McLean's, that the Congress continue to keep her name on its list of delegates as a token of respect to her memory, for this Congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motions are all out of order in
the midst of this roll. I will have to state to this assembly that we are not in a condition to vote on anything yet. We are not an organization until this roll call is completed. I asked some little while ago that each delegate or alternate that had not been properly placed on the list would kindly send her name in full to the Credential Committee, so that the correction may be made in order. May I repeat that request? Are there any other delegates or alternates present who have not announced themselves to the Reader?

Members from Massachusetts and California responded.

Mrs. Hatch. It would save a great deal of trouble if you would simply write the names of the alternates who have not been called, and send them to me; the list will be changed tonight, and put in proper order. I have gone over the credential papers sent, and a great many Chapters have not sent any alternates at all.

Mrs. Nash. If the list is completed, and the corrections have been made, I now move the acceptance of the report of the Credential Committee with thanks to the committee for the accurate and excellent work.

President General. The list is not quite completed. Are there any other corrections?

Mrs. Nash. Excuse me, I will make the motion when it is.

Mrs. Cameron. If the list is finished, I would like to offer my resolution, if it is in order.

President General. Is it complete? Are there any Regents or alternates present who are not recorded properly?

Mrs. McLean. Our alternates' names were not read; we sent a list of alternates with the other names at the proper time.

President General. Will you send it up?

Mrs. McLean. I have sent it already.

Mrs. Cameron. Madam President, I move that this list, with the exception of the names still to be considered by the Credential Committee, be adopted as the list of members of this convention, with members who pass the Credential Committee, to be acted on later by the assembly.

Seconded by Mrs. Sperry.

Mrs. Nash. May I offer my motion as a substitute, because,
in accepting the report of the committee we accept those names, and does not that simplify matters?

President General. The Chair rules that the list is not completed yet; the corrections have not been made. Will you read the motion again, Miss Richards?

Reader. "I move that this list, with exception of the names still to be considered by the Credential Committee, be adopted as the list of members of this convention, with members who pass the Credential Committee, to be acted on later by the assembly. (Signed) Mrs. Angus Cameron."

President General. All in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no;" the motion is carried. The organization is now complete.

A Member. We have two delegates from Tennessee that will not reach here till Wednesday; are they to have no privileges of the floor?

President General. The Chair announces that this list will be completed when these delegates arrive; their names will be presented and the list will then be complete.

Same Member. That is very satisfactory.

Mrs. McLean. Madam President, I would be very happy to offer a resolution of sympathy to the Chapter which has just lost its Regent. I would call attention to the fact that I offered the resolution before, because one was offered and seconded and carried on the floor this morning. I however offer a resolution of sympathy to the Chapter which has lost its Regent.

President General. A motion to adjourn is always in order, whether the organization is completed or not, so that no resolution was offered this morning that was not acted on properly. Does this motion of Mrs. McLean's receive a second? (Seconded.) All in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no;" the motion is carried.

Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote Thomas. I have a motion which I beg you will allow me to introduce.

President General. The Chair is obliged to recognize Mrs. Roberts first, as she was asked to wait for a moment. She is Chairman of the Program Committee, and will now report.
Mrs. Roberts. Madam President, the Program Committee appointed to prepare the order of business for the Eighth Continental Congress presents the program as approved unanimously by the National Board on January 25, 1899. It is hereby respectfully submitted. Signed, E. H. B. Roberts, Sara T. Kinney, M. I. Forsyth, N. D. Sperry, Jessie Davis Stakely, Mary B. Temple, Anita Newcomb McGee. Ladies, I would like to say that you have probably observed, those of you who have the program, that there has been quite a material change in one way. It was deemed best by the committee, after full consultation with minutes of past congresses and considerable detail, to adopt this plan of a continuous session throughout the day, with a recess for luncheon from half-past 12 to 2 o'clock. The object of that was to avoid relegating some subject upon which the Congress was deliberating to unfinished business and leaving it to the end of the week. You understand that in this way, by simply having this recess, we can pick up the business of the forenoon when we come together at 2 o'clock and go on with it, and the full day's session probably will give enough time to digest all that is upon the program for that morning and afternoon. Then the evening is another session. I would like to say, Madam President, that I can recommend this program in one way as forming about as good a target for the Congress as any that have preceded it. In fact, I shall be very much disappointed if we do not have some good strong balls fired at it. I would only say that the board would be in danger if any bombs were thrown.

President General. You have heard the report of the Chairman of the Program Committee.

Mrs. Fowler, of Massachusetts. I move that as much of the second page of the program as is information be absorbed, and as much as is dictation be left to the Congress to accept or reject, as the occasion may suggest.

President General. I will ask Mrs. Fowler to send up her resolution in writing, so that it can be read here on the stage; and I make that request of every member of this house offering a resolution. We cannot recognize a resolution unless it is sent up in that way.
Mrs. McLean. Madam President, I arise to a question of privilege.

President General. State your question of privilege, Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLean. It has nothing to do with the program. I merely have a patriotic project which I think every Daughter of the American Revolution in this country and in this house will be deeply interested in, and I desire your permission to bring it before the house, in order that it may be the first recorded action of the Continental Congress of 1899.

President General. I am afraid, Mrs. McLean, that the Chair will be obliged to rule you out of order. We have a subject before the house which will have to be considered. No one has more sympathy for a patriotic resolution than has the Chair, and I should be very glad to listen to it, Mrs. McLean, but I think we will first have to wait until the program is finished.

Mrs. McLean. I offered the resolution now, fearing that should the program be accepted or not in its entirety, the place wherein I could offer the project would not then appear; that is the only reason I bring it forward now instead of at a later date. I do believe that it would form such a fitting corollary to your report this morning that it is a fitting thing to be acted on to-day—but of course, whatever the President rules.

President General. Will you please wait until the motion of Mrs. Fowler has been sent up?

Reader. I have the resolution, and am instructed to read it. "I move that as much of the second page of the program as is information be absorbed, and that as much as is dictation be left to the Congress to accept or reject, as the occasion suggests."

Member. I second that motion.

President General. The Chair hardly understands, and would be grateful if you will explain what you consider information and what you consider dictation.

Mrs. Fowler. Madam President, it seems to me that it is a very easy matter for any one who understands grammar to understand what is simply information in regard to mat-
ters, and what states that certain things must be done and shall be done.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair feels that in a motion it must be definite.

Mrs. FOWLER. I notice one word; the second page says that no one shall speak more than three minutes. Suppose a woman wishes to speak five—it should be for the Congress to decide. That matters shall be referred to Saturday if unfinished—it seems to me that the Congress should decide this. I call those things dictation.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the member kindly embody this in her motion, so that it may be adopted?

Mrs. FOWLER. If it is not understood, Madam President, I will withdraw it; if there are any here who cannot understand it I will withdraw it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there are no objections the member with withdraw her motion. (Calls of “Objection.”) The motion is still before the house, there is objection.

Mrs. FOWLER. It is a very long matter to go through the whole program; there are one or two things I think the Congress, when the time came might have a little different from the dictation; but I will withdraw the motion if it is not understood. It is too late to go into details.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The member cannot withdraw the motion, as there has been an objection.

Mrs. NESMITH, of Massachusetts. I would like to amend Mrs. Fowler’s motion by moving that paragraphs 2 and 7 be withdrawn from the page of information.

Mrs. FOWLER. I accept it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you send up your amendment, please? Do you offer this, Mrs. Nesmith, as a substitute motion?

Mrs. NESMITH. Yes, I will offer it as a substitute motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved as a substitute motion that paragraph 2 and paragraph 7 be withdrawn from the page of official information. Will you substitute this for the other motion?

Mrs. NESMITH. I wish to do so.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor will say “aye;” opposed,
"no;" the noes seem to have it. Division is called for; those in favor will rise and remain standing.

(Calls for reading of motion.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a call for the motion; it will be read by the Reader.

READER. "That paragraph 2 and paragraph 7 be withdrawn from the page of official information."

MRS. BALLINGER. Will you read the paragraphs, so that we may know what we are voting for.

READER. "Business remaining unfinished at the close of each session to be taken up under the heading 'Unfinished business' on the last day;" and "Time limit for speeches: three minutes."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are not voting on the substitute—you are voting simply to substitute this motion.

MRS. BALLINGER, of the District of Columbia. I believe we are allowed to speak to the motion, are we not? As I understand it, it is a mere technicality; it is a proposition to give the right to limit debate to this part of the Daughters of the American Revolution instead of that. Instead of that, we, the congressmen, limit the time of the debate and not the board of managers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is not the question. The question is whether this shall be substituted for the other; it is not yet before you. The vote to be taken is whether this substitute is accepted and is, therefore, substituted.

MRS. BALLINGER. I beg pardon.

MRS. EDWARDS, of Michigan. Can it be read again—we did not hear it?

(Reader reads substitute.)

MRS. EDWARDS. As I understand it, the first motion was not clear, and this motion has been made in order that it shall be perfectly clear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is it exactly. Those opposed will please rise and remain standing until counted. The Chair announces that it is largely lost. The question recurs to the motion of Mrs. Fowler, of Massachusetts. Will you read the motion of Mrs. Fowler, please?

READER. "I move that as much of the second page of the
program as is information be absorbed, and that as much as is dictation be left to the Congress to accept or reject, as the occasion suggests."

Mrs. Fowler. I had no reference to any particular sentence in the second page; I made it on general principles, in order that Mrs. Roberts might not be disappointed. [Laughter.]

President General. The Chair feels that it is rather too indefinite for a congress of intelligent women to decide upon, but I must put it to vote. You have heard the motion; all those in favor of the motion of Mrs. Fowler, of Massachusetts will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no;" the motion is lost.

Dr. McGee. I move the adoption of the program.

Seconded.

Mrs. McLean. Madam President, National Officers, and Daughters from all over this country, I rise thus early in the Congress to bring before you a patriotic project because, as I have already said, I believe that every Daughter in this country will be deeply interested in it, and every Daughter here seated will feel with me that it should be the first recorded action, in case you do act upon it of course, of the Continental Congress of 1899. Why? Because, and it may seem a cosmic fact, but you can never again have a Continental Congress of 1899. By which I mean to say that this great body of patriotic women can never again come together for the first time after a declaration of war with a foreign power and after our arms have come home seethed in victory. Thank God! I know that there are no souls here which have not thrilled through these months, and no hearts which have not wept, and no hands which have not worked and worked and worked for the soldiers and sailors of this beloved country. Now let us seal that work with one tangible object; and I know, too, that there are those that have not only given their time and their love and their pledges, but there are members of this Society who have allowed their own best beloved to go straight to the cold and dreadful pass of death for this country. Let us commemorate those members. There is no manner of doubt that this Society has done such a work as we have heard our President General record to us this morning throughout the length and the breadth of the land. Every Chapter, every indi-
individual member of that Chapter, has done such work as should immortalize it, and it will immortalize it; but humanity, after all, wipes away a man. And I therefore wish to bring before you this afternoon this project, that the surplus fund of this Society, accumulated during the past year—and we must have some surplus for we were told this morning that we have the magnificent membership of 27,000 odd, and having that we must have some surplus—now, whether it be small or whether it be large, let us devote it to a memorial for those men who have lost their lives for this country during the late war. I do not propose that we shall gather together and endeavor at any great herculean effort to raise an enormous memorial. Every Chapter in this country has made a peculiar effort; every one has taxed its energies and its financial resources to the utmost, therefore I do not suggest that we should do anything of that kind. But we have something in our national treasury, whatever it be, whether it be a thousand dollars or whether it be ten thousand dollars, let us put it in unchangeable granite and immutable bronze bearing upon it the Star Spangled Banner and the Insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and above all, whether the literal words or not, the spirit that these men died that liberty might live. Therefore, ladies, I bring you the following formal resolution, hoping that it will be acted on affirmatively, hoping that this Society, when its records go forth to the world, shall say, "We are great women, we are big women, we know parliamentary procedure; we like it, but we are too big to be limited by it; and our first act, when we come together as patriots, is to honor the patriots who have given us this country and paid for it."

Therefore, "Resolved that the surplus income of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the year ending February 18, 1899, be devoted to the rearing in Washington of a memorial to all soldiers and sailors, officers and privates, of the United States Army and Navy, who lost their lives during and owing to the Spanish-American war of 1898."

Seconded by several.

Mrs. Roberts. May we have the resolution read again?
I would like to amend by adding the words "the trained nurses who lost their lives."

Mrs. McLean. All who lost their lives.

President General. Will Mrs. Roberts wait until the motion is stated by the Reader.

Reader. "That the surplus income of National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, for the year ending February, 1899, be devoted to the rearing in Washington of a memorial to all soldiers and sailors, officers and privates, of the United States Army and Navy, who lost their lives during and owing to the Spanish-American War of 1898."—Mrs. Donald McLean.

Mrs. Roberts. I would like to withdraw my amendment.

Mrs. Jewett. I move a postponement of this until a later day.

Mrs. Draper. I would simply like to ask for information. I would simply like to say, Madam President, what has become of the report of the Program Committee? We voted upon a motion in regard to it, and as I understand it, the report of the Program Committee is still before the house; it has not been acted upon. It has not been accepted, nor has it been rejected. May I ask for information, whether this house has passed any motion in regard to the report of the Program Committee?

President General. There is no motion.

Mrs. Draper. Is not the report, then, before us?

President General. Yes, but Mrs. McLean asked for a question of privilege. She thought this part of the program.

Mrs. Green, of New York. May I speak a few words on this subject? While I fully appreciate Mrs. McLean's sentiments, it seems to me that the women of this country—(interrupted.)

Mrs. Jewett. I move a postponement of the consideration of this question until a later day, until we know whether we have any surplus.

Numerously seconded.

Mrs. McLean. I offered it at this time in order that it might be the first recorded action of the Congress of 1899; that was my object.
President General. The motion is not yet stated; will the Reader kindly state the motion?

Reader. That the consideration of Mrs. McLean's motion be deferred until Friday, when unfinished business will be considered.

Seconded.

President General. It is debatable.

Mrs. McLean. Why? Madam President?

President General. We do not generally ask the whys; the motion is debatable.

Mrs. Jones. Madam President, one of our beloved founders lost her daughter in this late war, and a motion is to be brought before the Congress with some idea toward this motion which Mrs. McLean has offered, and we would like very much if this could be deferred until that motion can be made; I refer to Miss Reubena Hyde Walworth.

President General. Is there any further debate?

Mrs. Nesmith. I should like to say that it would seem fitting for the Daughters to express their sentiments before the national body does that. It does not seem that it is at all necessary that we should postpone our action to await theirs. Theirs is an entirely different one; it comes from the national government in consideration of services, and out of esteem for the Daughter who lost her life; but why have not we ourselves as Daughters a right to express our admiration, esteem and sympathy for those who died and for those who lost them? It seems to me that it is wise and proper that such a resolution as Mrs. McLean's should be passed.

President General. Will the member kindly confine her debate to the postponement, which is before you?

Mrs. Green. I wanted to say that while the women of this Continental Congress have shown such fine work, and shown such noble deeds, for this cause, I think we should take into consideration also what our President General presented this morning, the matter—(interrupted.)

President General. The question is on the motion to postpone.

Mrs. McLean. I merely brought this before you now for the reason that I gave two or three times. I think it is a
dignified, appropriate, great act for this Society; I believe it will inure to its lasting fame, that it is the first thing upon the records of the Congress of 1899; because as I expect, we can never come together again, directly after an international war such as this—coming years may bring war though heaven forfend the necessity—but we as an organization can never come together again to a first Congress, and the first day, and the first recorded action after this great war. I say, then, immortalize our coming here; bring it before the country, and we will immortalize the men, and the nurses too, who have lost their lives. (Cries of "Time!" "Time!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is on the postponement.

Mrs. McLEAN. I am speaking against the postponement.

Mrs. RICHARDSON, of South Carolina. I would like to say that it is such a very momentous movement that of course every patriotic heart here approves of it; but it is so very momentous that I think the postponement would give us an opportunity to think it over. [Applause.]

Mrs. SHIELDS, of Missouri. I am in full sympathy with the motion of Mrs. McLean, Madam President, but it seems to me that the motion for the postponement is wise just now. We have no idea that we have anything in our treasury; why should we place ourselves in a position that might make us very unhappy ultimately?

Mrs. McLEAN. I wish to state here that I am perfectly happy to have you act on this resolution at exactly what hour seems to you best, whether it is the day that we first come together—and it was a cherished project of mine that it should be on that day—but if it seems wisest and best to this Congress to postpone the consideration of and action upon this question, do so. It is for the sake of the whole National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution that I offer this resolution, therefore it is in their hands to do what seems best.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question? (Cries of "Question!") All in favor of postponement, as offered by Mrs. Jewett, will please say, "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion is carried.

Dr. McGEE. I move the adoption of the program. Seconded.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the program be adopted. All in favor will please "aye;" those opposed, "no." The motion is carried.

MRS. LINDSAY. I arise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think the ladies on that side of the house cannot hear you well. Would you kindly come to the stage?

MRS. LINDSAY. My experience as Chairman of the Editing Committee of 1898 convinces me that it is impossible to keep a satisfactory record of the proceedings of the Congress under the methods which have prevailed in the past. The most earnest efforts of your Recording Secretary General and the stenographic reporters cannot prevent confusion and misplacing of papers. Many things which would be perfectly plain if found in their regular order, become utterly unintelligible when separated. It is impossible for the stenographer to identify by her report papers which do not come into her possession, and equally impossible for the Recording Secretary General to so mark the papers delivered to her as to enable the Editing Committee to decide with absolute certainty the places where they should be inserted in stenographic reports of the proceedings. Under the present rule, the stenographer does not take down the motions. The motions ought all to be delivered to the Recording Secretary General, but in the pressure of business some of them do not reach her hands because it is nobody's particular business to deliver them to her after they are read, and in some instances they are lost or misplaced before she can possibly get them into her possession. There seems to be but one remedy for this, and that is the stenographers report all motions in full, taking down as they are read by the Official Reader and thus making a complete report. Many members of the Congress have not been free from blame as some of the motions were sent up at the last Congress written on both sides of small slips of paper and in some instances were unsigned. Therefore the Editing Committee had to copy all of these motions before they were sent to the printer. If the stenographer takes these down, the signature becomes unimportant, as the Editing Committee will have
the benefit of the stenographic report and also of the original paper for comparison.

It is an absolute necessity for the original motions to be handed over to the Editing Committee that they may be compared with the stenographic report to prevent any possibility of mistake. Under past methods reports of committees as well as written motions were sometimes unavoidably lost. Last year the report of the Continental Hall Committee was lost, and the Editing Committee was compelled to write to Mrs. Shepard in Chicago for a copy, which she was fortunately able to furnish.

Some one person should be appointed as assistant with no other duty to perform except that of receiving and delivering the motions and reports of committees to the proper persons so soon as they are read and accepted.

I shall take the liberty to read a letter I received, which will show how necessary it is for you of the Congress to have and understand a method of delivering reports in the proper way to the proper persons.

MY DEAR MRS. LINDSAY: I am very sorry my report cannot be found. I left it in the office at 902 F street. Having but one copy left, I have sent it directly to be copied by typewriter. You will receive it in a few days. Hoping the delay has not caused you serious inconvenience, &c.

Therefore, I move a member of the National Board be appointed by the President General to take charge of all motions and of all reports of Committees, and deliver them to the proper persons.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there a second to this motion?

Motion seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that a member of the National Board be appointed to receive all motions and communications and place them in the hands of the proper persons.

MRS. MCLEAN. May I amend so that it be the Recording Secretary General, as the natural officer to take charge of all such written matter?

MRS. LINDSAY. I know that the Recording Secretary Gen-
eral should take charge of them, but they are so often lost before she gets them; before they are given into her hands.

Mrs. McLean. As I understood, it was to appoint an officer to take charge of these motions; and I amended that it be the Recording Secretary General; then, of course, the difficulty would be obviated.

President General. You have heard the amendment of Mrs. McLean. Is there a second to it? (Seconded.) All in favor will please say “aye;” opposed, “no.” The motion is lost. The question recurs to the main motion, that the presiding officer appoint a member of the National Board to receive all motions and reports of committees and place them in proper hands. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. Ballinger. May I ask, will we be informed who the officer is, or if not, how else would we know unless we are informed?

President General. When the appointment is made I am very sure the presiding officer will announce it. If this motion is carried you will know who it is. All in favor of this motion will please say “aye;” opposed, “no.” The motion seems to be carried.

Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote Thomas. Madam President, it becomes my sad duty to present the following resolution in regard to the death of one of our most esteemed and gifted members, Mrs. John Ritchie. “Resolved, That whereas the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has met with an irreparable loss in the death of Mrs. John Ritchie by reason of her distinguished and valuable services to this Society as Vice-President General and as the State Regent of Maryland, that this Eighth Continental Congress express its sense of loss in the demise of so beloved and gifted a member, and that it extends its deepest sympathy to her daughter here present and to her family by a rising vote; that this resolution be spread upon the minutes and be published in the American Monthly Magazine.”

Seconded.

Mrs. Roberts. May I say that my earliest recollections in connection with the interests of the Daughters of the American Revolution were connected—(interrupted.)
President General. The motion has not been seconded. Mrs. Roberts. I seconded it at once.

President General. The motion will be read.

Reader. "Resolved, That whereas the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has met with an irreparable loss in the death of Mrs. John Ritchie by reason of her distinguished and valuable services to this Society as Vice-President General and as the State Regent of Maryland, that this Eighth Continental Congress express its sense of loss in the demise of so beloved and gifted a member, and that it extends its deepest sympathy to her daughter here present, and to her family, by a rising vote; that this resolution be spread upon the minutes and be published in the American Monthly Magazine."

Mrs. Roberts. I would like to second that resolution. My earliest associations with the Daughters of the American Revolution were connected with the magnetism of Mrs. Ritchie. Although it was in a neighboring state, at a neighboring city, where I met Mrs. Ritchie through a relative, a mutual friend, I can assure you that there is no one whose memory I value more than that of Mrs. Ritchie in connection with this work.

Miss Forsyth. As former State Regent of New York, associated very closely with Mrs. Ritchie on the Board, it gives me the greatest pleasure to add another second, and I believe the entire Board wishes to join.

Mrs. Edwards. I move that the resolutions be accepted unanimously.

Seconded.

President General. That is out of order. The motion is on the adoption. Before it is adopted I would like to say one word. My earliest recollections of interest and power and love and affection for this great Society were shown by my association with Mrs. Ritchie, and I would like to bear my grateful tribute to her memory. [Applause.] Are you ready for the question?

Miss Desha. I would like to add my tribute. From the very beginning of this Society Mrs. Ritchie was always a help and always a comfort, and always on the right side; and several times when it was thought necessary to write to
State Regents about various things, and they would say "Have you written to Mrs. Ritchie?" I would say "There is no need to write to her; it is a constitutional point and Mrs. Ritchie is always constitutional, always legal, and always takes the right side;" and I consider the loss of Mrs. Ritchie to this Society irreparable, and the greatest loss we have ever sustained.

Mrs. THOM. Maryland would like to add her tribute.

Mrs. SHIELDS. It is hardly necessary to add one word, I simply wanted to pay my last tribute, as the earliest Recording Secretary General. Of all the States in the Union, Maryland was the last one to give trouble to the Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. MASON. I would like to say that Mrs. Ritchie's name was always an inspiration to us.

Miss PERRINE. I would also like to second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor will rise. It is not necessary to put the negative; the motion is carried unanimously.

Dr. McGEE. I move to adjourn.

Mrs. McLEAN. Before you put that motion, I would like to say one word. It is not necessary for me to say that I thank you, because I know how it was with my mother; and further, that I am here to-day, because I endeavored to learn from her the same courage which taught me the honor and integrity that I learned from her.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion to adjourn, but before we adjourn—(interrupted.)

Mrs. CRESAP. I think I am the only representative of Maryland here, and while I feel very unable to meet the occasion, I would like to express the deep appreciation—(interrupted.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is obliged to rule this out of order. The question is on the motion to adjourn, but before we adjourn there are several notices that have been sent up to the chair to-day, and it is desirable to hear them.

(Reader makes announcements.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we now adjourn. All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried. (5.03 p. m.)
EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—FIRST DAY.

Monday evening session, February 20, 1800.

At 8.12 the Congress was called to order.

President General. The report of the Auditing Committee will be read by the Chairman, Mrs. Frye.

Mrs. Frye read the report, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1800.

Mrs. W. P. Frye,
Chairman Auditing Committee, D. A. R.

Dear Madam: I have the honor to report the results of an examination of the accounts of the Treasurer General, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the period ending February 10, 1898, and beg to say that I find the same in good condition and correctly kept and all disbursements made by check on properly approved vouchers. The cash balance on hand of $3,716.55 is deposited with the Washington Loan and Trust Co., $353, and the Metropolitan National Bank, $3,363.55.

As follows you will find a statement of the sundry accounts, as shown by the books of the Treasurer General, showing total receipts and expenditures, on account of each:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accounts</th>
<th>Dr.</th>
<th>Cr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continental Hall</td>
<td>$4,444 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charters and life members</td>
<td>$143 50</td>
<td>1,498 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh Continental Congress</td>
<td>2,375 46</td>
<td>5 05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eighth Continental Congress</td>
<td>204 85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directory</td>
<td>1,667 71</td>
<td>190 05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office expenses</td>
<td>17,273 75</td>
<td>569 11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fees and dues</td>
<td>946 00</td>
<td>30,460 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah H. Hatch</td>
<td>38,090 44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments, current</td>
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<td>Investments, permanent</td>
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<td>400 00</td>
</tr>
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<td>Interest</td>
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</tr>
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<td>525 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Magazine</td>
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<td>2,005 74</td>
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<tr>
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<td>12,677 05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bills payable</td>
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<td>1,200 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rosettes</td>
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<td>76 50</td>
<td>28 86</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spoons</td>
<td>201 00</td>
<td>29 46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statute books</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insignia</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>45 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record shields</td>
<td>10 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
China accounts, ........................................ 20 00
Certificates, ........................................... 143 00 26 00
Cash in bank, .......................................... 3,716 55

I find in the vault of the American Security and Trust Company, securities aggregating $37,000, represented by 35 U. S. bonds of $1,000 each, par value, and 3 bonds of the American Security and Trust Company, one of $1,000 and two of $500 each, par value.

In conclusion, if I may be permitted the expression of an opinion founded upon repeated examinations of the books of your Society, your Committee and the Society are to be congratulated on the care exhibited and efficiency shown in the office of the Treasurer General by the present incumbent, as well as faithfulness of the accountant.
Respectfully submitted,

WM. BROWN.

CAROLINE F. FRYE,
Chairman.

MRS. SIMON NEWCOMB.
MRS. ELLEN M. COLTON.
MRS. L. M. HOOPES.
MRS. ANGUS CAMERON.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the Auditing Committee.

MRS. BALLINGER. I move that we accept the report of the Auditing Committee.

MISS WASHINGTON. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we accept the report of the Auditing Committee. All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is accepted. The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, Mrs. Brockett, will make her report.

* MRS. BROCKETT:

Madam President and Ladies of the Eighth Continental Congress:
It is with great pleasure I present to you this, my second report as Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

While in some respects the work may not be as large as in other years, it is not surprising, when one realizes that every Daughter of the American Revolution in the year ending has had more than organizing Chapter's and soliciting members to think of.

This being the first year my office has had clerical assistance, many details, before arising in this office have been neglected, but it is
gratifying to me to say that I come to you with no recommendations. As far as the office work is concerned everything is nearly perfect; among various things I have done is to card-catalogue the Chapters and Chapter Regents.

Speaking of the catalogues that have been under my charge for the last three years, they are as near perfect as one could expect.

The last Congress gave the issuing of Charters into the hands of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, and this work has progressed very satisfactorily.

As you know the Assistant Historian and I have issued the Directory which was quite a task, but the work was cheerfully done by us both, and while of course errors have crept in, we tried to have it as nearly correct as possible.

In the account following you will notice one item, "Regents resigned," which would seem a good many resignations of Regents, but some of these had been in office since ninety-five and ninety-six, and having accomplished nothing, they resigned; thereby allowing the State Regents to make other appointments.

Through the energies of one of our ablest State Regents, Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut [Great applause], we have appointed Chapter Regents in London, England, and Ottawa, Canada. Letters received from both since their appointments bring very encouraging news.

Following is an itemized account of the work done in my office:

Letters written, ...................................................... 1,107
Chapters organized, ................................................. 476
Chapters unorganized, ............................................. 46
Regents appointed, ................................................. 59
Regents resigned, ................................................... 43
Regencies expired by limitation, ................................. 26
Total increase of Chapters during the year, .................. 56
Charter applications issued, ..................................... 70
Charters issued, .................................................... 63
Charters reissued, .................................................. 4

Respectfully submitted,

HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT.

MEMBER. I move that this report be accepted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this report be accepted. All in favor will say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is accepted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will listen to the report of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Akers.

MRS. AKERS:

President General and Members of the Eighth Continental Congress,
Daughters of the American Revolution: While the action of the Seventh
Continental Congress in transferring the issuing of Charters to the department of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization has to that extent relieved this office of a responsibility, such as might lead to the conclusion that the duties were materially lightened, yet the year just passed has been unprecedented in the history of our Society, eventful, busy, and ever to be remembered by our organization, in the archives of which have been placed records of immortal deeds, patriotism and loyalty in the hour of a nation's peril and a nation's struggle. Since the day of the call to arms against our Spanish foe to the signing of the Protocol of Peace, the Daughters of the American Revolution, have by their untiring effort and energy proven themselves scarcely second in heroism to the soldier at the very front.

So far as has been within the province of my office to observe, the past year has been one of material progress to our Association, and it is with peculiar pride that I have marked and participated as far as possible in this advancement. During the year I have issued 60 Charters for new Chapters, which are distributed as follows:

Alabama, ................................................................. 2
Colorado, ............................................................... 1
Connecticut, ........................................................... 2
Florida, ................................................................. 1
Illinois, ................................................................. 3
Indiana, ................................................................. 4
Iowa, ..................................................................... 2
Kentucky, ............................................................... 4
Maine, ................................................................... 1
Maryland, .............................................................. 1
Massachusetts, ......................................................... 5
Michigan, ............................................................. 2
Minnesota, ............................................................ 4
Missouri, .............................................................. 3
Montana, ............................................................... 1
New York, ............................................................. 9
North Carolina, ....................................................... 3
Ohio, ................................................................... 3
Pennsylvania, ........................................................ 2
South Carolina, ....................................................... 2
Wisconsin, ........................................................... 3

A Chapter is now being formed in England and one in Canada. It is particularly gratifying to recall the last two localities, as it demonstrates the fact that the influence of our Society is fast becoming international. I have signed commissions for 55 Regents. There has been an addition in the membership of 4,471, and to each of the new members I have issued the authorized certificate. Five hundred and sixty-eight letters have been received in my office. A large propor-
tion of these required and have been given careful consideration in the 525 letters written. I have received and filed 250 papers supplemental to original application papers, containing evidence relating to additional ancestors than those named in the original. I beg to offer one suggestion as to the administration of the office. It seems of sufficient importance to present to your honorable body the necessity for carefully filing press copies of all records or letters emanating from the various departments of this office. This would go far towards preserving and perpetuating much of the early history of our Society, valuable to posterity, besides giving to the successive incumbents of the office a guide and opportunity for consistency in its administration. I therefore respectfully recommend that the Congress will act on this suggestion.

In conclusion, I beg indulgence for some expression of my gratitude for the co-operation which has been extended me in the administration of my office as Recording Secretary General.

To the President General, to each and every member of the National Board of Management and to all officers and members of the Society with whom I have come in official contact, I would say I have been inspired by their zeal, encouraged by their promptness and courtesy, aided by their intelligence, until my sometimes arduous duties have been rendered not only possible, but positively pleasant.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have listened to the report of the Recording Secretary General. What will you do w'th it?
MEMBER. I move that it be accepted.
Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of accepting t'is report will please say “aye;” contrary, “no.” It is accepted. The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Henry, will report.

MRS. HENRY:

Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress Assembled: In laying before you the summary of the work done by your Corresponding Secretary General, since our last Congress, I do so with the confidence that you will discern in the dry statistical tabulation evidence of the substantial growth and advancement of our Society. This progress and development is due not alone to the individual efforts of our members, nor to their efforts in organized Chapters, nor yet alone to your National Officers, but each with a unity of interest brought into harmony by the centralizing influence of the National office has contributed equally to this consummation.

At the beginning of my incumbency the duty of distributing appli-
cation papers, Constitutions and Officers lists, which, although properly belonging to the duties of my office, had for want of the necessary clerical assistance been assigned to the Curator. Upon the recommendation of my predecessor, and realizing the necessity for such assistance, the National Board of Management immediately upon the adjournment of the last Congress authorized the employment of an additional clerk to be assigned to the Corresponding Secretary General, and since then all the legitimate work of that office has been given prompt consideration.

The following table shows the work done for the fiscal year ending February 20, 1899:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Letters received</td>
<td>1,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letters written</td>
<td>694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letters otherwise disposed of</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postals</td>
<td>1,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application papers</td>
<td>33,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldwell circulars</td>
<td>3,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitutions</td>
<td>7,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers lists</td>
<td>3,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazine circulars</td>
<td>520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments to Constitution</td>
<td>964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amendments to By-laws</td>
<td>964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad circulars</td>
<td>964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War circulars</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War pledges</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The foregoing table does not include the Ancestral Blanks distributed upon application and of which no record is kept.

Many of the letters received are of such a nature as to require their reference to other officers for answer or to the National Board of Management for action, and of the latter all resulting instructions are formulated and promulgated by this office.

The war with Spain was the signal for the Daughters of our first war to rally to the support of the government their fathers had established. It was my good fortune to be designated as secretary of the War Committee. This brought with it a vast amount of correspondence not strictly within the scope of the constitutional duties of the Corresponding Secretary General, but none the less imperative in the cause to which the Daughters of the American Revolution had pledged their support. In this additional work I wish to speak of the very efficient assistance rendered by Mrs. Charles O'Neil, Vice-President General, who acted as secretary of the Sub-War Committee during the entire summer, and who ably performed the onerous duties assigned her in this capacity. Ten thousand circulars and twenty-five thousand pledges were sent out within a week and a record kept of all supplies consigned to the War Committee.

By order of the National Board of Management the duty of sending
EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—FIRST DAY.

out notices of proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws was transferred from the office of the Recording Secretary General to the Corresponding Secretary General, and in conformity with the provision of the Constitution there were sent to the several Chapters of our organization upwards of two thousand proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from calling the attention of the Congress to a matter which in the conduct of my office has been forcibly and frequently brought to my attention. We have in our Society two hundred and seventy-five daughters of men who fought in the American Revolution, "Real Daughters" we call them, all of them are old, many destitute. I am advised that congress has made no provision for the pensioning of the children of revolutionary soldiers that can be of benefit to these Daughters of our Society, and it would seem meet that we, as an organization, should interest ourself in their behalf and ask appropriate legislation at the hands of the national government.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) KATE KEARNEY HENRY, Corresponding Secretary General.

February 20, 1899.

Miss MILLER. I move that this report be accepted with thanks.

Miss HETZEL. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this report be accepted with thanks. All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is accepted. We will now listen to the report of the Registrar General, Miss Hetzel.

Miss HETZEL:

Madam President, Ladies of the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution: When I was elected Registrar General of this Society one year ago, February 22, 1898, the Daughters numbered 23,309; on February 22, 1899, the number of Daughters is 27,432. I have presented to the Society 4,122 names. I have also signed 250 additional papers, I have issued 4,471 certificates and 1,722 badge permits. New York is now the banner State; Connecticut, which has held that position so many years, has now to take the second place.

The speaker is interrupted at this point. The Connecticut delegation rises and cheers New York, whereupon New York returns the salute; one member says, "We are much pleased at the attitude of Connecticut towards us, she having been so long the banner state."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We of New York have reason to be proud of the very friendly greeting we have received from Connecticut.
(Miss Hetzel continues:)

After my election, as I was the first Registrar General to take full charge of the work, the Seventh Continental Congress decided by vote that an expert genealogist might be employed to assist me. I found, however, that the organization and management of my office was so complete and my clerks so efficient that a genealogist was not needed at that time. Subsequent experience has proved to me that I was correct. Three of the applicants for genealogist: Miss Ball, Mrs. Dorsey and Miss Mickley very kindly volunteered me their aid gratuitously, should I need it, but I have not yet to call upon any one of them for genealogical assistance. Published genealogies can be verified in this office, or in the Congressional Library, as well as revolutionary service, but the unpublished genealogies should be verified by the applicants, either through the Chapter Registrar or a State or town genealogist employed for that purpose. We are too far from the applicants to examine their family Bibles, their old letters, or the old town records. Dr. McGee offered a resolution last year intended to meet this want. It was, that there should be thirteen Registrar Generals in the thirteen Colonial States, but that the States of Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio are also full of revolutionary records, and it is hard to discriminate. I think that it would be well for every State to have a consulting genealogist. Many papers come to me with attested genealogies. The Cincinnati Chapter, the Philadelphia, the Sequoia and other California Chapters, the Delaware Chapter, the Old Colony Chapter in Massachusetts, and many other Chapters, always send papers so admirably attested that it is a pleasure to receive them. I may add that any genealogical errors are always speedily discovered by the young lady in charge of the card catalogue, who has become an expert at that work.

Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, I cannot but rejoice in having contributed so much to the increase of this great Society. The slur cast upon this Nation ten years ago, that we were a mongrel tribe, the descendants of the outcasts of Europe, has been abundantly and entirely disproved by the records of this Society. The descendants of the heroes of the American Revolution can prove their true Americanism in spite of one hundred years of foreign immigration. Not only the records in books, but the records of the past summer prove that the Deweys, the Hobsons, the Taylors, the Wainwrights inherit not only the blood but the courage and heroism of the Deweys, Moreheads and Piersons, of General Daniel Morgan, of dear old Benjamin Franklin. I hope that this Society may grow until every nook and corner of this great Republic may have its Daughters to fulfill the objects of this Society and prepare their children, our future citizens, for the great work before them.

Respectfully submitted,

Miss Hetzel.
Miss Washington. I move that the report of Miss Hetzel be accepted with thanks.

Seconded.

President General. It is moved that this report be accepted with thanks. All in favor will say "aye," opposed,"no." Carried. We will have the pleasure of listening to the report of the Treasurer General, Mrs. Hatch.

Mrs. Hatch:

Madam President and Members of the Eighth Continental Congress:
Since my detailed report of the receipts and expenditures of the Society will soon be in the hands of each member of the Congress, I will confine myself to a few statements and recommendations.

As shown in the report of the Credential Committee, the membership of the Society is 27,432, an increase of 4,335 within the year. This increase in membership and consequent increase in the receipts and expenditures of the Society has greatly enlarged the work done in the office of the Treasurer General.

That you may judge of the volume of work transacted, I need only state that in addition to the regular work of keeping the various accounts of so large and ever-growing an organization, and the sending of circulars and receipts to members at large and Chapter Regents and Treasurers, 11,675 letters have been written.

I have nothing but praise for the expert accountant, having found him as faithful and efficient as the auditor in his report has stated him to be accurate; to my record clerk, I cannot say too much of her faithfulness and devotion, and yet from the volume of work, I have found it necessary to devote my entire time and personal attention to the office. In the past two years, only twenty-eight days have I been absent, and almost my entire time from nine until four o'clock has been given to my duties.

I again recommend, that when members are dropped from Chapters for non-payment of dues, that it be so stated, and that they be not recorded as having "resigned."

In transmitting this report, I desire to thank the Chapters for the valuable assistance they have given me during my two years as Treasurer General.

Respectfully submitted,

Sarah H. Hatch,
Treasurer General.

Washington, D. C., February 20th.

Miss Washington. I move that this report be accepted with thanks.

Mrs. Waring. I second that motion.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this report be accepted with thanks. All in favor will say "aye;" opposed "no." It is accepted. We will now listen to the report of the Historian General, Mrs. Seymour.

Mrs. SEYMOUR:

Madam President and Ladies of the Congress: I am happy to present to you my report as Historian of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the year 1898.

The editing of the Lineage Books is a specialty of this department. The work of the Seventh Volume was co-temporary with the Spanish War, and we realized anew how precious are the memories of the revolutionary patriots with every baptism of war and blood shed through which this Nation passes—maintaining the principles which they defended with their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor.

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 founder of our Nation and a new impetus is given to perpetuate their heroic deeds as is done in the Lineage Books of this Society.

We are now editing the Ninth Volume, which includes some of the records of 1895. During the past two years six of these volumes have been published and I find that three volumes a year are all that can be edited with the care that is necessary to make them valuable as books of reference in our own Chapters and to genealogists and librarians throughout the country.

There is nothing that the Daughters are doing which should be of such interest to every member as these Lineage Books, for they are an epitomized history of the Society.

What a mine of historical facts has come into our possession in the application papers of the more than twenty-seven thousand members which have been received since its organization, and when the expressed essence of this data has been culled out and returned to the Chapters in the Lineage Books they possess treasures of genealogical and historical lore which they will realize more and more as they become familiarized with these volumes.

Gathering the facts together is most commendable, but to publish them is our duty as a patriotic Society and the outlay now required will bring valuable results and rich returns—for wherever these books are read it creates a desire to become a member.

It would be impossible for me to give you the letters of approbation and encouragement received from high authorities about the Lineage Books, but I quote from one historian, who writes: "It is a general opinion that a mass of data is all that is necessary to make history, but to take this data, arrange and dove-tail it so that each shall fit in chronological order, as well as in relevance, and make a continuity of
the whole and not weaken the subject with verbosity in the ending, this is genius. I deem this the grand feature of the Daughters' work."

Our historical Society presents many interesting features, the most unique of which is that of its Real Daughters, those members whose fathers were revolutionary soldiers. Since the organization of this Society there have been 339 of these Real Daughters, 276 of whom are now living. Of these, six have been Regents of Chapters. Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus was appointed first Regent of New York City Chapter. She graces this Congress with her presence, and we delight to pay our tribute to her noble life of charities and benevolence which has culminated in her most earnest efforts to develop the patriotic and historic objects of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

Her activity in the Sanitary Fair in New York in 1863, in the French Fair for the disabled soldiers in the Franco-Prussian war, also for the Mt. Vernon Association, were preparatory to her untiring efforts in our Society. The father of Mrs. Doremus was Hubbard Skidmore. When a boy of nine years he fed his father's cannon with powder, and at the age of thirteen he delivered valuable papers to his general, passing through the camp of the enemy during the cover of the night.

Another Real Daughter, Mrs. Mary Anne Washington, was the first Regent of the Macon Chapter, Macon, Georgia. She was present at the first council of the Regents appointed by the first President General, Mrs. Harrison, in Washington, October 6, 1891. Her father, Samuel Hammond, was a colonel of cavalry for Virginia during the Revolution and he fought at King's Mountain, Cowpens, Ninety-Six and Eutaw.

Another Real Daughter, Mrs. Sophia Van Dolson Andrews, was the first Regent of the Abigail Adams Chapter at Des Moines, Iowa. She was a native of Elmira, New York, and was educated at the University of Michigan. She has been the president of several women's clubs and was the first woman admitted to the Iowa Legislature as a press correspondent. Mrs. Andrews is still in the prime of life, an accomplished and useful woman.

Mrs. Susan E. Polk Rayner was a native of Raleigh, North Carolina, and was the first Regent of a Chapter in Stephensville, Texas. Her father was Lieutenant Colonel William Polk, of North Carolina. He commanded the regiment which removed the Liberty Bell from Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, at the approach of the British, to Allentown, Pennsylvania, where it was concealed beneath the floor of Zion Reformed Church, being returned to Philadelphia in the autumn of 1778.

Another Real Daughter, Mrs. Harriet Wetmore Sells, is Regent of the Chapter at Salt Lake City, Utah.

A sixth Real Daughter, Mrs. Anna Morse, was Regent of a
Chapter at Cherry Valley, New York. She passed away January 10, 1898.

Pennsylvania has both the oldest and youngest Real Daughters—Mrs. Sarah Doran Terry is one hundred and six years of age. She resides in Philadelphia and is a member of the Quaker City Chapter. She attends its meetings and recites at its entertainments. She spent much of her early life abroad. She entertains her callers with her recollections of Frederick the Sixth of Denmark, at whose court she resided. She also remembers Queen Victoria as a child at play in Kensington Gardens. She reads the papers thoroughly, for her eyesight is wonderful. She enjoys life and her especial pride and delight is in being a Daughter of the American Revolution.

The youngest Real Daughter in the Society is Mrs. Annie Knight Gregory. She is fifty-five years of age and is a member of Conrad Weiser Chapter, Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania.

Connecticut is the banner State, for her total number of Real Daughters has been seventy-nine, sixty-nine of whom are now living. That State also has the honor of possessing the second Real Daughter in point of age, Miss Mary Spooner, of Ruth Hart Chapter, Meriden, a resident of New Bedford, Massachusetts. Her age at this time is one hundred and five years and twelve days. She attributes her longevity to her frugal, quiet life and to having never risked herself upon steam or electric cars. A peculiar feature of her history is that she has lived in three towns and one city without ever having moved. The Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter is the banner Chapter of the Society, it having numbered seventeen Real Daughters. Nancy Ray, her senior Real Daughter, passed away upon Christmas day, 1898, being in her one hundred and third year.

Miss Anna M. Benton, of Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, Connecticut, is in her one hundred and second year. Mrs. Abigail Foote Loomis celebrated her one hundredth birthday in June, 1898. A photograph represents her as seated in her parlor, a vase of one hundred roses by her side, the gift of her Chapter upon her birthday.

At an early day Connecticut had a centenarian who knitted stockings for the soldiers of '76 and the soldiers of '61.

Massachusetts ranks second in her number of Real Daughters. Her total number has been fifty-nine, of whom forty-seven are now living. Mercy Warren Chapter, of Springfield, has the largest number in the State and is second in the Society, it having had eleven Real Daughters. The Old South Chapter, Boston, has a distinguished Real Daughter, Miss Sophronia Fletcher, M. D., who was the first resident physician at Mt. Holyoke College, Massachusetts.

New Jersey has a Real Daughter one hundred and three years of age, Mrs. Hannah S. Davis, of Absecon; also, Mrs. Hedges, of Nova Cesarea Chapter, who has passed her one hundredth birthday.

Michigan has had a Real Daughter, a centenarian, who passed away
in 1898. She was Mrs. Nancy de Graff Tolle. Among Mrs. Tolle's reminiscences was the visit of Lafayette to Schenectady, New York, where she resided in her youth. She was one of the young girls who strewed flowers in the path of the gallant Marquis. She also saw and remembered General Washington on his visit to that city.

Leaving our centenarians and coming down to our more youthful Real Daughters, of whom we have nearly one hundred in the nineties, we notice Mrs. Burnett, of Watertown, New York, who in her one hundredth year is the capable housekeeper for her son, a youth of seventy-seven.

During the year 1898, Mrs. Annie Morehead Hobson has been added as a Real Daughter to Columbia Chapter, South Carolina. Mrs. Hobson is the grandmother of Lieutenant Richmond Pierson Hobson, the hero of the "Merrimac" [applause], whose recent visit to her was most touching. She is totally blind and wept as she passed her hands over his face because she could not see him. Mrs. Hobson's father was John Morehead, of Virginia. He fought at Cowpens and King's Mountain. The love of liberty which animated the revolutionary patriot was the same which impelled his descendant of this day to his deed of daring in the Spanish-American War.

I take pleasure in referring to a Trans-Mississippi Chapter. The Elizabeth Benton, of Kansas City, Missouri, which has enrolled six Real Daughters. Their photographs are in the alcove belonging to the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Public Library of Kansas City. These Real Daughters are the golden links which connect us with those patriots who gained for us the priceless liberty which we enjoy. They are fast passing away. As a historical Society should we not esteem it a privilege and a duty to preserve the personal autograph sketches and the photographs of these Real Daughters in a permanent form, that we may transmit to those who shall come after us these precious souvenirs of this most unique class of our members, when they all shall have passed away?

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MARY JANE SEYMOUR.

Historian General N. S. D. A. R.

[Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I have the pleasure of presenting to you Mrs. Ogden Doremus, of New York.

MRS. DOREMUS. Daughters of the American Revolution, and granddaughters, I have heard it whispered that they did not think Mrs. Doremus was a hundred years old, and I have gratified our Historian on the subject by agreeing to appear before you to prove the fact. I would accept being two hundred years old for the title of being a "Real Daughter," that title of being real, in this age of unrealism, I think
a great honor. [Applause.] I must explain to you: My father was a boy hero; at the opening of the Revolution he was nine years old and served at his father's cannon; thirty years older than my mother, he was, and he went through the entire war; at thirteen he crossed the enemy’s country, under cover of the night, took valuable papers to the colonel and delivered them safely, because he would have been shot if he had been caught. His whole life was a series of triumphs. In the War of 1812 he captured a French privateer, and took her a prize to New Orleans; and so throughout his life. I have the honor to appear before you to-night, ladies, as the first “Real Daughter,” and am very happy to greet you, but I would like one moment, Madam President. You can hardly think, when you reflect, that I could be a “Real Daughter,” and when you think of all this glorious and great country has achieved in the short space of time since my father, a boy, fought in the Revolution. I would like, but it is not the place, to give you some notes I had prepared, giving a list of the wonderful inventions in this country—telegraph, telephone, photograph; every kind of advance in science. It is wonderful when you realize, when you think of the X-rays, the anaesthetics, and the anaesthesia, and what has been done for the civilization of the world; and in gunpowder also, and the wonderful machinery of warfare; and it has all been done within this short space of time. I do not know that any of you remember the little poem of Saxe, of “Brother Jonathan.” I would advise you all to read the poem of John G. Saxe, of “Brother Jonathan.” Thanking you for your courtesy in calling me, I will withdraw. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of the Historian General is before the house.

A MEMBER. I move that it be accepted with thanks. Seconded.

Mrs. Edwards, of Michigan. I should like to make one correction, that Michigan is very proud of having six “Real Daughters” instead of one.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Michigan has the honor of stating to the Historian General that it has six “Real Daughters” instead of one.
Mrs. Seymour. I stated that they had one centenarian, not one "Real Daughter."

President General. It is moved that this report be accepted. All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried.

Mrs. Fowler. The Old South Chapter, of Boston, has six "Real Daughters" instead of one.

President General. The Chair congratulates the Old South Chapter, of Boston. We will listen to the report of the Assistant Historian General, Mrs. Hatcher.

Mrs. Hatcher:

Madam President and Ladies of the Eighth Continental Congress:
The office of Assistant Historian General was created in 1895, but as no permanent duties were specified, each successive incumbent has taken up such work as seemed best during her term of office.

The first Assistant Historian General elected assumed as her duty the compilation of the current history of the Society from its organization up to the Congress of 1896. The two succeeding officers followed other lines of work.

Upon being elected Assistant Historian General in 1898, it was my intention and desire to continue the record of the current history of the Society from 1896 to the present date, but this project seemed to duplicate the work of the Committee on Report to the Smithsonian Institution. (This report is obligatory under the provisions of the National Act of our incorporation, and, being the first report of the Society to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, necessarily included the history of our Society from its inception.) In lieu of this work, my time has been largely occupied by the duties devolving upon me as Chairman of the Printing Committee, Chairman of the Franco-American Memorial Committee, the work of assisting in the editing of the Directory, and as a member of the Committee on Report to the Smithsonian Institution. The last-named committee was greatly hampered by the lack of data at the National Headquarters, concerning the work of Chapters, which, after all, forms the greater part of the history of this Society.

The Chapters send statements of their historical work, and social and patriotic entertainments, to the American Monthly Magazine, and they should continue to do so, as this matter forms one of the most interesting features of our official publication. Notwithstanding the desire of the Editor to publish everything regarding Chapter work which is sent her, much of it is crowded out for the lack of space, as the size of the Magazine is restricted, and frequently valuable and interesting information thus fails to go on record.
In view of these facts, I most earnestly recommend that hereafter the work assigned to the Assistant Historian General be the compilation of the current history of this Society, and that Chapter Historians be requested to send to this officer the reports of Chapter work. By the adoption of this suggestion, accurate data for the preparation of the annual report to the Smithsonian Institution could be obtained from the records kept by the Assistant Historian General, and valuable work done by each and every Chapter would be properly preserved in the archives of the National Society.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER, Assistant Historian General.

[Applause.]

Mrs. Nash. I move that the report of the Assistant Historian General be accepted, and that her recommendation be adopted.

Seconded.

President General. It is moved and seconded, that the report of the Assistant Historian General be adopted, with its recommendation.

Mrs. Lockwood. I think before that is accepted, you want to thoroughly understand what it means. Certainly you would not take away all Chapter work and put it into the archives of our work; the Chapter work, going from Chapter to Chapter, is what keeps your Society alive. You don't want to lock it up in the archives of your office, if that is what it means.

Mrs. Hatcher. That is not my intention.

Mrs. Lockwood. Will the mover come forward and let us know before we vote what she did mean?

Mrs. Hatcher. I said that the Chapter sent statements of their work to the Magazine, but for lack of space, because the size of the Magazine is restricted, many times these things are left out of the Magazine and are never published. For instance, in compiling this report for the Smithsonian Institution, the member of the committee who had this work to do found great difficulty in putting her hand on the pamphlet, or paper, or letter, or whatever it might be, which contained very valuable information about an entertainment which had been given by a Chapter in the south, or north, or east, or west, as the case might be, and consequently it did not go into the Smithsonian report. For instance, the State of Massachu
setts found very little had been said about her Chapter work, and as we had a little more time before the report, Massachusetts was able to send in that work, and I think in many cases many things are crowded out of the Magazine, and in my report recommended that the Chapter Historian send every month, or every three months, or once a year, to this National Officer, a little history of what her Chapter had done that month or that quarter or that year, then when it comes to the compilation of this annual report, for it must be done every year, the member of the committee can turn to the record of the Assistant Historian General and find everything in file, instead of hunting through all the Magazines. It would be of great assistance to this committee, which, as you perhaps know, has not submitted a full report heretofore, this being the first one; in fact, it is the first one accepted by the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and it has occurred to me, being a member of the committee and knowing the difficulties under which it labored that such a little report of facts would be of great value, not only to the committee, but it would keep on file there the records of that part of the work, just as the Registrar’s books have on file other records of work, and the Historian of other certain records which are of interest to all of us, and so on and so on. I do not mean to conflict in any way whatsoever with the Magazine; and as I had not the pleasure of seeing you, Mrs. Lockwood, because of your illness, I submitted this to the Business Manager before I had it published, and she said it did not conflict in any way with the Magazine. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A request has been made that the recommendation be read.

Dr. McGee. I rise to a point of order. These recommendations have been referred to a committee, and I don’t think we can act on them until that committee has reported.

Mrs. Nash. That being the case, with the permission of the house I withdraw the second part of the motion and merely move the adoption of the report. I amend by eliminating the words “adopt the recommendation.”

Dr. McGee. I second it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded to amend
the motion by eliminating the words "adopt the recommendation." All in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no;" it is so amended. The question recurs to the motion that the report of the Assistant Historian General be accepted. All in favor will say "aye;" those opposed, "no;" the motion is carried. The Recording Secretary General would like to make a correction in her report.

Mrs. Akers. I wish merely to correct an error, which I found in my report. It makes me say I had issued 50 or 60 charters; I should have said "signed"—it is just a misprint.

President General. If there are no objections this correction will be made. I hear none. You will listen to the report of the Librarian General, Mrs. Darwin. [Applause.]

Mrs. Darwin:

Madam President and Ladies of the Eighth Continental Congress:

When my report was made to your honorable body in 1898 the library contained 996 volumes, including pamphlets and bound books. It has increased quite appreciably since that time and has outgrown its shelves. All the volumes are entered by author, subject and title in a cross-reference dictionary catalogue of about 8,000 cards. At the date of writing this report there were 1,241 volumes in the library, and the number will probably be increased to 1,250 during the Congress, as several books are known to be on their way here. The value of this collection is, however, not fully represented by a statement of its increase in numbers. The books have been selected with close attention to their usefulness for our work and not gathered at random. There are, I believe, but four books of fiction among them. As there is no fund at the disposal of the Librarian or the National Board for purchasing books, it has been necessary for the Librarian to beg for them where she could, and to secure some by exchange. It has been her pleasant experience to find that the American public is very responsive when a worthy object is presented to its notice, and the correspondence started with those whose faces she never saw has been most inspiring. But there must soon be a limit to the additions which can be secured for the library in this way. The most valuable books for our purpose are town and county histories long out of print, and fast growing almost priceless by reason of their scarcity. To secure such books it is recommended that the small appropriation of fifty dollars yearly be at the disposal of the Librarian for their purchase when the rare opportunity occurs.

We do not want general literature, but we do want local American histories, biographies, and genealogies. Many of our members possess collections of just such books as we need, and no better disposition of them could be made than to bequeath them to this
library when the owners no longer need them. We especially want books that deal with the history of Maine, Pennsylvania, and New York towns and counties. We need the published records of Middlesex and Bristol parishes in Virginia, and our information about Delaware is an absolute blank. Will not some of the larger State delegations take up this matter and help the smaller? Every such book added to the library of the Society adds just so much ability to the Registrar to verify the applications of desirable prospective members from States whose official records have been lost or destroyed. And by so much is the strength of the Society increased.

After a few months of work in your library, it becomes evident that both officers and clerks were daily compelled to lose time invaluable to the Society by the necessity for prolonged searches for facts which ought to be made accessible. It was plain that something more exhaustive than an ordinary catalogue was needed if the library was to fulfill its purpose and promote the object of our Society. It is the business of a librarian to furnish information for other people's use. Efforts were therefore begun at once to remedy the difficulties under which the offices of the Registrar and Historian were laboring. To do this with intelligence and dispatch, it was necessary to adopt a system of indexing which would bring the information contained in all the books into one alphabetical arrangement, to which reference could be made, as readily as to a dictionary. This has involved the writing of thousands of index cards, as many as the Librarian's hand could execute, in addition to the other duties of her office. The index is, however, still far from complete. Such an index cannot be made in a day. It is therefore recommended, as a matter of real economy for the Society, that a permanent trained library clerk be engaged to assist the Librarian General. That officer can then give the time now spent in indexing to the writing of many more appeals, which will surely bring much-needed books to the library.

For the last four months the Librarian has been working as Chairman of the Committee on the Report of our Society to the Smithsonian Institution required by our charter. In order to do this work, it was necessary that a temporary trained clerk should partly take her place in the library. The benefit to the Society derived from the uninterrupted presence of a woman ready to help inquirers has been manifest to all. The Librarian General should not be without such faithful help hereafter.

In closing my report, my heartiest thanks are tendered to my fellow-members of the Board for their unfailing kindness, and to you whose support has made my work possible.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GERTRUDE BASCOM DARWIN.

February 20, 1899.
Dr. McGee. I wish to move, Madam President, the adoption of this report, and I cannot let it pass without saying one word regarding the very remarkable work which has been done by our Librarian Geenral. She has given unlimited time and labor to the work, and not only that, but she has given expert knowledge and work. It is not merely the time she has given, but the expert knowledge she has given in doing this work.

President General. I regret to say the motion has not been stated, and it is not debatable until it is stated.

Member. I move that the report be accepted without the recommendation.

Numerously seconded.

President General. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is carried. We will now listen to the report of the Editor of the American Monthly Magazine. [Great Applause.]

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam President and Friends: That means so much I feel sometimes like the little girl that was taken to Sunday-school by her mother, and very soon the mother saw her walking up the aisle singing the processional with all her might. When it was over her mother said, "Child, I did not know that you knew that hymn; when did you learn it?" "Oh, mamma, I did not know it, but you know I had to sing, and so I sang, 'A hot time in the old town to-night.'" [Laughter.] My friends, I have got to sing; that is, I should if I had any voice; but you see this is the great city of conventions, and I think the most thrilling congress that we have had the last week was the congress of the snow flakes. When they came together down in the Gulf of Mexico and organized, we in Washington very soon learned what organization means, for they all centered straight here, just the same as every congress does and every convention nowadays that is in the United States almost; and there was a halt put upon almost everything. Even the cars were told to stand still, and they stood still. The milk man was told to not ring his bell, and there was silence in the land for 48 hours. And so it went on from bad to worse; but thank fortune, the Daughters of the American Revolution
were not snowed under; all the other councils and congresses almost were. But what it did to me I am not going to tell, but if the snow flakes had not had a congress I would have had, perhaps, a different report. I will read you what I have, and leave the singing out.

(Mrs. Lockwood reads report, as follows:)

Madam President, Delegates, Members and Friends of the Daughters of the American Revolution: Every thoughtful student of history must sooner or later arrive at the fixed conviction that some divinity is at work in this world shaping the ends of national as well as international life. Nothing stands alone. Everything is related to what has gone before and to that which follows after. Out of disasters and tumults, out of wars and strivings flow beautiful and beneficent results. We may call it chance, we may call it opportunity, but when chance and opportunity come laden with such divine consequences to the world, we must believe "Eternal God that chance did guide."

The chance guidance of this Nation has made us what we are as a Nation. The chance guidance of this Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has made us what we are!

The same guardianship that has led this Nation to meet the questions of the day and settle them, one at a time, as necessity required; guided, guarded and watched over this grand, patriotic organization, foreseeing the time was coming when she would be wanted as the right hand maiden of this Government. That time came; the great cry of suffering was heard over the land like the wail of the Israelites—then walked forth the hand-maiden clad in the beautiful garments of her profession, with hands laden with supplies, with hospital stores, with delicacies for the suffering, with nurses for the sick, representing the States and the Chapters of this Society over the Union.

"When a deed is done for freedom
Through this broad earth's aching breast
Runs a thrill of joy prophetic,
Trembling on from East to West."

From that hour the details of all this magnificent work from Chapters and States has been sown broadcast throughout this Society through the pages of the American Monthly Magazine.

What other resource have you, my friends, through which you could so thoroughly give the detailed knowledge of such superb service. A service of which I speak advisedly when I say it has never been surpassed in the annals of history. This Society is not only a hand-maiden to this Government in time of calamity, but also in time of
peace. Her progress will be for the benefit of the Nation. It will be a help to American scholars and to all Americans who desire that their children shall understand aright the history and principles that govern their country.

What we would like for this Magazine is to be able to give the differences of opinions that sway the actions of men. When selfishness, strife and demagogism have passed away, then we will find who were the first builders in the superstructure; that is what we want to know. That we have been fortunate in securing some valuable manuscripts for our Magazine all careful readers must admit.

It is with pleasure and some pride that I call attention to the paper by Prof. Thompson on the early colonial boundaries of Virginia and Maryland, and the map which the Board very wisely authorized be purchased from the United States Government. This is the first time this map was ever published, the meets, bounds, deeds, etc., having recently been authorized by the Government, and our American Monthly Magazine had the honor of conveying it for the first time to the world. To Dr. Benjamin are we greatly indebted for his interest in this matter.

It is sometimes a little discouraging when we have had words of commendation from bankers, statesmen and men and women of affairs on the policy of our Magazine and the manner in which certain subjects have been handled in which they have made no mean comparison with the best reviews of the day, to have some letter creep into the mail complaining of the whole business and "the printer especially not knowing his business," because the wrong name appeared as author of an article—the article not being signed, and Editor or printer must needs sign the name of sender, knowing no other, but that name was the fly in the precious ointment.

What does the correct history of colonial boundaries amount to with such a mistake on the pages of the Magazine?

What do parallels in history amount to with such a typographical error facing you?

Of what consequence are the great expansion questions, however well handled and have had their hearing—or the story of Mary, mother of Washington, no matter how fascinatingly told—or of Lafayette—or the many papers that have been so ably written—when with one stroke of the pen it is all turned to ashes, because "Arabella's" name was usurped?

But we have taken up the work with courage and gone on—for we have had hosts of friends to help by their encouragement and contributions.

The Chapters have told their stories—always interestingly and helpful. Many times regular reports had to give way for the record of the relief work for the war, but it was all for the same glorious end.

The Magazine Committee have been most encouraging and helpful
in their work. I have never turned to them and come away empty-handed. They, with the Board, have been our strong allies, and I wish you all to know how faithfully they watched for every vantage point of good for the Magazine and the Society.

I wish to bring a matter to your attention; that is, the printing of the *verbatim* reports of the Congress. I want to read just a few extracts from the last report:

"The Chairman said: The minutes of yesterday will be read by the Recording Secretary General. (Interrupted by noise of people in the balcony coming down in the lower rows of seats)."

Now, that was printed four thousand five hundred times, and what a matter to go before the public!

"The Chairman. Why was this question not brought up when the nomination was made?"

(Cries of 'Order of the day!')

A Member. I would like to ask that the delegates under the gallery be allowed to take the vacant seats in front, after the session is opened; we can't hear under the galleries.

All in favor of the order of the day will say 'aye;' contrary 'no.'"

That is another thing that has been printed four thousand five hundred times, and that woman spoke without any recognition. What right has that in this book? And yet you say that those Editors who edit this matter shall not cut out one extraneous word; and I have heard this taken up and laughed at. I say, what do we publish such stuff as that for?

"I was just going out of the house, and I was told that my name had been called. [Laughter.] Another explained."

This might interest the woman, but how interest the public?

Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician here that will put an end to this? I beg you, for the sake of this Society, for the good of the Magazine, and for your records, that somebody who has authority will say to this Committee that you are going to appoint for this thing, what you mean when you want your records printed. [Applause.]

**President General.** The report of the Editor of the Magazine is before you.

**Member.** I move that it be accepted.

Seconded.

**President General.** All in favor of accepting the report will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is accepted. The report of the Business Manager will be read by Miss Richards in the absence of the Manager herself.

**Miss Richards.** Miss Lockwood is too ill to be with us
to-night, so the report has been handed to me to read. Reads report as follows:

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER, AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Madam President and Ladies of the Eighth Continental Congress:
There is little that is really very new or especially interesting in this year's work of the Business Manager to distinguish it from former years—other than comparative statements of figures. There has been the usual routine that means little to you in detail.

First, under authority of the Board and approval of the Magazine Committee, I prepared and sent out specifications for printing the Magazine for the year beginning with July, as our contracts are made for one year only.

Bids were solicited from numerous publishers in and out of Washington. The Harrisburg Publishing Company again made the lowest bid and was again awarded the contract by the Board. Many letters were written at the request of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, soliciting advertisements for the proposed large edition of the Magazine, which edition was to be issued at the discretion of the Committee and the Board, after having thoroughly looked into the advisability of such a step, as ordered by the Continental Congress of last year. But the report on this matter more properly comes under that of the Magazine Committee.

The net increase in the subscribers this year has been about three hundred; but I regret to say that the receipts for subscriptions have fallen below that of last year about five hundred dollars, showing a deplorable number of overdue subscriptions.

This is more often the result of carelessness than anything else—as shown by the receipt of numerous delinquent subscriptions since the closing of the books, which therefore cannot figure in this year's income.

Some may ask: "Why do you continue a subscription when it has expired?" Because many of our subscribers have their Magazines bound and the loss of one or more numbers would mean a serious break in their files, which we might not be able to fill—as if often the case now when numbers are wanted. Some of our subscribers' names have been on our lists for years and we know they mean to continue.

I have heard it suggested that the war has so taken every one's attention and money, too, this year that other things have been forgotten. I hope this may prove to be the case and the reaction may now set in.

One lady said to me, laughingly: "I want to come and pay my subscription and go to the Congress with a clear conscience, for I am tired of being dunned from the platform."

I hope that none of the ladies will feel that I have meant this in the sense of a dun. I make the statement as an explanation rather, that you may see that in the financial statement to follow, while the actual
cost of this year exceeds that of last only $126.34, the net cost is $671.15 greater. This would have been more than covered had these conditions been different.

It has been my earnest desire to send postals notifying subscribers of the approaching expiration of a subscription, but it is sometimes quite impossible to do this and keep up with the current work of my office, as I alone take care of all of the correspondence, bookkeeping, and all work incident to the business department of the Magazine.

And it would hardly seem necessary when the address slip each month gives the date of expiration of the subscription, and the subscriber's attention is frequently called to this through the Magazine.

The Congressional numbers for this year cost $1,365.91—and the printing of the long reports of the Hospital Corps and State War reports, as ordered by the Board, while very valuable, was expensive.

Some may question what seems to be a disagreement between the Treasurer General's report and mine in the point of the expense of the Magazine. My reports run for twelve months, from February to February, the books closing January 31st, to be ready for the Auditor.

The Treasurer General's report includes all bills paid from the last Congress to the closing of her books in February. Our accounts have been checked up at intervals during the year and have always agreed.

It is said that every man has his hobby; I believe mine is getting to be: "A New Magazine Cover." Really, do you not think our present one an abomination in this age of the artistic in everything?

When there is so much of inspiration in the spirit of our organization to offer a designer as a basis to work upon, it seems to me that we should make use of it. I have several times brought this matter before the Board, but no action was ever taken. My idea is that it is essential to please the eye as well as the mind—and that this is considered true by the makers of the leading magazines is evidenced by their continuous efforts to produce something beautiful in a cover as well as a magazine worthy in literary merit.

A gentleman conversant in such matters, has advised our offering a prize, of say $25.00 or $50.00, to schools of design and others. In this way we create large competition and at the same time it serves as an advertisement of the Magazine.

The Magazine Committee might be empowered to draw up the conditions of the offer, give suggestions as to the Insignia, mottoes, etc., to be used as a basis for the designer to work upon. I offer this as a recommendation.

There is one more thing I want to speak of. I sometimes receive letters saying (yes, and I have heard it in this Congress, too) that there are members of the Society who never heard of the Magazine—did not know there was such a thing. I can hardly understand how this can be—even if they never heard it spoken of in the Chapter, for there is never a notification of election goes to a new member that is not
accompanied by a Magazine circular—and this has been so for at least four years. I know this because I put them in the envelopes myself and with the exception of about two hundred, after the last meeting which were inadvertently mailed before this was done, none have been missed.

The following is the financial statement:

Receipts—February 1, 1898, to January 31, 1899.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To subscriptions as per vouchers and cash register</td>
<td>$1,627.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To sale of extra copies</td>
<td>60.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To advertisements</td>
<td>311.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To cuts, paid for</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total (amount delivered to Treasurer General), $2,005.74

Office Expenditures—February 1, 1898, to January 31, 1899.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To mailing extra copies from office, second class matter, as per vouchers</td>
<td>$19.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To postage</td>
<td>20.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To postage, Editor</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To freight and cartage, extra numbers, from Harrisburg, twelve months</td>
<td>16.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To expressage</td>
<td>5.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To telegrams</td>
<td>2.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To messenger service</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To one box of pens</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To incidentals, as per cash book and itemized account rendered</td>
<td>2.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total, $73.10

Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Printer’s bill, including postage, February number, 1898</td>
<td>$281.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer’s bill, including postage, March number, 1898</td>
<td>283.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer’s bill, including postage, April number, 1898</td>
<td>288.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer’s bill, including postage, May number, 1898</td>
<td>1,077.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer’s bill, including postage, June number, 1898</td>
<td>353.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer’s bill, including postage, July number, 1898</td>
<td>257.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer’s bill, including postage, August number, 1898</td>
<td>244.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer’s bill, including postage, September number, 1898</td>
<td>265.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer’s bill, including postage, October number, 1898</td>
<td>212.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer’s bill, including postage, November number, 1898</td>
<td>257.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer’s bill, including postage, December number, 1898</td>
<td>395.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printer’s bill, including postage, January number, 1899</td>
<td>350.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total, $4,268.82
EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—FIRST DAY. 585

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maurice Joyce, plates, twelve months</td>
<td>$96.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary of Editor</td>
<td>$999.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary of Business Manager</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing 4,000 magazine folders</td>
<td>$14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright fees, 1898</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four Falcon files</td>
<td>$1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hodges, binding Vol. XI</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total cost</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,719.70</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office expenses, as per itemized bills rendered and attached</td>
<td><strong>73.10</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total cost</strong></td>
<td><strong>$6,061.62</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Receipt</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,005.74</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cost</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,055.88</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Respectfully submitted,

LILIAN LOCKWOOD,
Business Manager.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have listened to the report of the business manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE—what is your pleasure?

MEMBER. I move that it be accepted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we accept the report of the Business Manager. All in favor will please say “aye;” opposed, “no.” It is carried.

Mrs. RAOUl, of Georgia. I would like to move that the Magazine be stopped immediately if subscriptions are not paid. I cannot see why we should continue to send the Magazine to people if they don’t pay their subscriptions.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you make a motion?

Mrs. RAOUl. Yes, I say I make a motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you send the motion to the Chair? The Chair announces that Mrs. Taplin, one of the Vice-Presidents General, has been asked to receive the motions this evening.

READER. Motion of Mrs. Raoul, of Georgia: “I move that the Magazine be discontinued—at once when the subscription is not paid.”

Mrs. BALLINGER. May I ask that the reading clerk read that motion without a pause in the middle of it?

READER. “I move that the Magazine be discontinued at once when the subscription is not paid.”
Miss Pike. I think that would be a very inadvisable measure. We who are Chapter Regents know that often we must exercise a little clemency. If we draw the line so tight when any one is in arrears of dues, we drive many meritorious members out of our Chapters, and it is the same way with subscriptions to our Magazine. There is no member of this Society who may not some time be in financial straits and might not be able to pay her subscription promptly, and it would be a very hard thing if she could not be allowed a little time to meet that obligation; and to discontinue her subscription at once would prevent her from ever reading it. When a reliable woman is appealed to and says, "I cannot pay now, but I will as soon as I am able to," I think the Magazine should be continued for at least a reasonable time.

Mrs. Raoul. I want to say that all first-class magazines in our country are stopped as soon as we fail to pay our subscription. We do not want a magazine unless it can be a first-class magazine, and we want to be governed by the rules of all first-class magazines.

Mrs. Frye. I certainly hope it won't be done, for I think my own subscription has about expired, or very nearly; if Miss Lockwood would notify me, I would certainly pay with pleasure.

Mrs. Ballinger. I think the matter can be simplified. Is there not a time in which the subscriber can pay before the Magazine is stopped? Ought there not be some limit, two months in arrears, three months in arrears, and then let the Magazine stop?

President General. Is it Mrs. Ballinger's desire to amend the motion? If so, will you kindly send it up?

Mrs. Newcomb. I would like to ask how many in this audience find that they can do their work intelligently without reading the Magazine?

Mrs. Cameron. Cannot all these details be safely left to the management of the Magazine?

Miss Miller. I would like very much to endorse what Mrs. Newcomb has said with regard to the impossibility of our understanding the working of this Society or keeping in touch with our fellow-members, without our Magazine; and it
does seem to me that we all ought to subscribe to it, and if it is better known we simply will; and I don’t think we ought to rob those persons of the Magazine.

Miss Pike. I move an amendment to Mrs. Ballinger’s amendment. I move that the time be longer, not so short as three months, at least six months.

(Cries of “Oh!” “Oh!”)

Mrs. Roberts. I was only going to suggest that this discussion would probably be more potent and broader after hearing the report of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee.

Mrs. Jewett. I move that the consideration of this question be held in abeyance until after the reading of the report of the Magazine Committee.

Seconded by Miss Temple.

President General. It is moved and seconded that this matter be postponed until after the report of the Magazine Committee has been read and submitted. All those in favor say “aye;” opposed, “no;” the motion is carried. We will listen to the report of the Magazine Committee, by its Chairman, Miss Forsyth.

(Miss Forsyth reads report, as follows:)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Madam President and Members of the Eighth Continental Congress:
The Committee on the American Monthly Magazine report that the breaking out of the war made it absolutely impossible to carry out the plan laid before the last Congress, viz: that advertisements might be obtained in sufficient numbers to meet, or largely reduce, the cost of publication. Indeed, persistent efforts to secure advertisements on the basis of an issue of twenty-five thousand copies, with inquiries in many directions, have shown conclusively that a much larger circulation is requisite for this, except as individual influence may secure subscriptions. If the Society generally should take the Magazine and work for it, much could be accomplished.

Your Committee has made careful investigation regarding the whole matter. It has received the cordial co-operation of those engaged in literary work, of advertising agents, the business manager of a prominent magazine, and of others competent to advise.

The facts regarding our own publication are these: The Society, as a whole, does not sustain it. Its circulation does, indeed, steadily increase; but not in proportion to the rapid growth of our membership. Some of those who do not subscribe for it have never even heard
that we issue at so comparatively trifling a cost so valuable an aid to our work as a National Society. As our official organ, it keeps us in touch, all through the year, throughout one great and widespread organization.

A well known editress said to the Chairman of this Committee when asked for help and suggestions—"Oh you must have your Magazine!"

Your Committee feel that our AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE can be of great service not only to this Society, but far beyond our membership, if we as an organization will make it such. It will take time, effort and means to establish our Magazine as a recognized power for good throughout the land—an influence that will blend historic facts and the highest principles of patriotism. But the time seems ripe for this. Your Committee therefore suggest:

First. That the members of the Eighth Continental Congress, with the alternates and visiting members of our Society present, be asked to state how many of them will take the Magazine for the ensuing year.

Second. That they be also asked what part of the Magazine they prefer. How many read with most interest the historical articles? How many the reports of Chapter work? How many the minutes of the Congress and National Board meetings.

Third. That club rules be given to a number of subscribers sending in subscriptions through any one Chapter.

Fourth. That each report of Chapter work shall be allowed a stated amount of space in the Magazine in order to give the same opportunity to all Chapters, and avoid delay in publishing such reports.

Fifth. That the number of pages of each issue and all details be left to the discretion of the Editress, Business Manager and a Magazine Committee.

Sixth. That this Congress, in view of the importance of the effort to make our Magazine of greater interest and value, one that shall tell upon the future of our land shall vote the same five thousand dollars for carrying it on during the coming year. This sum, as will be noticed, is not greatly in excess of the present net cost of publication, with the salaries of the Editress and Business Manager. What may remain after meeting such expenses should be used to advance the interests of the Magazine, at the discretion of a competent Magazine Committee.

Your Committee believe, after careful consideration, that these methods would place the whole matter upon a broader and more business-like basis than heretofore, and tend to success.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH,
ELLEN R. JEWETT,
MARY C. O'NEIL,
E. H. B. ROBERTS,
ANITA NEWCOMB McGEE.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is on the motion that was before the house, that was postponed until after the reading of this report. The motion will be read first.

READER. The original motion from Mrs. Raoul, of Georgia, was, "I move that the Magazine be discontinued at once when the subscription is not paid." Mrs. Ballinger's amendment, "I move to amend by inserting the words "All subscribers who are three months in arrears shall be discontinued."

Miss PIKE. I moved an amendment that it be six months instead of three.

(Cries of "Oh!" "Oh!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is on the motion to amend the original motion; will you read the substitute?

READER. "I move to amend by inserting the words 'All subscribers who are three months in arrears shall be discontinued.'"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is really a substitute amendment.

Miss PIKE. I move that the time be six months instead of three.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I heard no second.

Numerously seconded.

Mrs. FOWLER. We don't wish to discontinue the subscribers; or they would not be present at any future Congress.

A MEMBER. Is it possible that any Daughter of the American Revolution cannot in three months get one dollar for subscription?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded to amend the amendment by inserting the word "six" for "three"—that the time be six months instead of three. All those in favor please say "āye;" opposed, "no;" the motion seems to be lost. The question recurs—(interrupted.)

Mrs. BALLINGER. May I ask if it would be more agreeable to say subscriptions instead of subscribers? [Laughter]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is on the amendment.

READER. "I move to amend the motion by inserting the words 'All subscribers who are three months in arrears shall be discontinued.'"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there are no objections, the word
"subscriptions" will be substituted for the word "subscriber."
As I hear no objection, it will be carried out.

READER. It therefore reads "All subscriptions three months in arrears shall be discontinued."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question?
(Cries of "Question!") Those in favor say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion seems to be lost.

MRS. BALLINGER. I think that was carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Division is called for. All in favor rise and remain standing until counted. All those opposed rise and remain standing until counted.

READER. The original motion is that the Magazine be discontinued at once when the subscription is not paid. Amended it reads "All subscriptions three months in arrears shall be discontinued."

MRS. BALLINGER. We have voted on that Madam President, and we had an overwhelming vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your amendment was a substitute for the main motion.

MEMBER. It must be customary for all such questions to be decided by the business manager of every magazine or newspaper. I therefore move it to be left to the Business Manager.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. We did not hear that motion.

MRS. TERRY. Is not there an original motion before the house?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The substitute motion is before the house. Mrs. Ballinger questions the decision of the Chair in regard to it.

MRS. BALLINGER. I have been informed that I am wrong. I am told now it is the amendment to my amendment we voted on. This is a substitute for the original motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has not yet been carried. It has been substituted and now it is before the house to be acted upon.

MEMBER. Is the substitute open to amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion now before the house to refer it to a committee.

SAME MEMBER. Is that open to amendment?
PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is of higher rank than an amendment.

SAME MEMBER. Because I would like to suggest that subscribers be notified one month in advance if possible.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is on the motion to refer to a committee.

Miss Pike. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is before the house; are you ready for the question? All those in favor say "aye;" opposed, "no;" the motion seems to be lost. The question recurs to the substitute to the main motion.

READER. "I move that all subscriptions three months in arrears shall be discontinued."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question? (Cries of "Question!") All in favor will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." It seems to be carried. The report of the Magazine Committee is before the house.

Mrs. RAOUL. Would it be in order to offer another motion? I would like to move that we raise the sum from $1 to $2 a year, and render no assistance from the treasury, so that our Magazine will stand on its own merit.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that a motion, Mrs. Raoul?

Mrs. RAOUL. That is a motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you send it up, please?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded—READER. Mrs. Raoul: "I move that the subscription to the Magazine be raised from one to two dollars, and no assistance be given from the treasury."

Mrs. GREEN. Has that been seconded?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That was seconded.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I don't think that the lady quite knows what that means. You are going to make a debt for the Society, and fix it so that nobody else will pay it. It is a very nice thing to do if you could carry it out, but you could not ask such a thing as that, when more than half the expense comes from the official work. Who is going to pay for that? You can never do it in that way.

Mrs. GREEN. It seems to me that that raise of $1 a year is
a good thing, and I believe that the majority of the women here who take the Magazine at $1 a year would increase their subscription to $2 a year willingly; and if those who are in arrears at $1 a year are dropped out, I believe that the Magazine could be built up on $2 a year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is before the house; are you ready for the question?

Mrs. TORRANCE, of Minnesota. “There is that withholdeth more that is meet but it tendeth to poverty.” I think it would be a great mistake to kill our Magazine at this period of our history, and I think any such action as this would completely kill it. With all the good magazines we have in the country at the present time, and with the funds which we have for the furtherance of our Society, I think we could not use them to better advantage than to furthering our Magazine. [Applause.] I should very much deprecate such action on the part of this Congress, and from the expressions I hear about me I know that there are others who feel as I do.

Mrs. LYONS. I move to lay this motion on the table.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we lay this motion on the table. All in favor will say “aye;” opposed, “no.” It is carried.

Mrs. DRAPER. I move that we adjourn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Before we adjourn, I would like to ask that the audience will listen to some notices by the Reader. Miss Forsyth’s report is before the house—what is the pleasure of the house?

Mrs. GIST. I move its acceptance.

Mrs. DRAPER. Was not my motion prior? I thought a motion to adjourn was in order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is in order.

Mrs. DRAPER. It seemed to me that the report was valuable, and it is now half past ten.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to adjourn is not debatable. It is moved and seconded to adjourn, but you are asked to wait until you listen to the notices the Reader has in her hand.
(Reader reads notices.)

Mrs. Jewett. I rise to a question of privilege. I give
notice that to-morrow morning I intend to introduce a reso-
lution to the effect that while the By-Laws are being con-
sidered, only Daughters of the American Revolution shall be
allowed in this Opera House.

President General. It is moved and seconded that we
adjourn. All in favor will please say “aye;” opposed, “no.”
The motion is carried. (10.15 p. m.)
TUESDAY MORNING SESSION, FEBRUARY 21, 1899.

At 10 o'clock the President General called the house to order and said: Ladies, as there is not a quorum present, we will be obliged to wait a few moments.

At 10.12. PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the ladies kindly be seated? This is the second time we have called to order. Will the delegates in the rear of the hall kindly take their seats? This is the second time we tried to commence the business of the morning; the first time there was not a quorum present. We will open our session with prayer by the Chaplain General.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Let us unite in prayer. Oh Thou who art worthy of the best love of our hearts, of the best praise of our lips, and the best service of our lives, most humbly do we approach Thy throne to-day. We recognize Thy hand in the affairs of our Nation and thank Thee for the wonderful way in which Thou hast led us as a people. Kindle in our hearts and lives the purest patriotism as well as the purest Christianity, and grant that we may ever be found ready and willing to do our full part for our country and our God. Remember in great mercy Thy servant, the President of the United States, and all who are associated with him in executive trust. God guide and protect those who represent us in the diplomatic service of the world. Our Army and Navy remember to bless; and to Thy name shall be the praise, both now and evermore. We humbly beg it all in the name of Him who hath taught us to say, Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed by Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, forever. Amen.

Mr. Foster. Will you kindly turn to the song leaflets and sing the first and second stanzas of "Hail Columbia."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the delegates kindly listen to the reading of the minutes? The Official Reader will now read the minutes.
Reader reads them, and adds: The Recording Secretary General has not handed me a typewritten record of last evening's session. She has merely handed me the motions which were acted upon. We had a meeting, hearing the reports of the National Officers, and these are the motions that were submitted during the evening. (Reads them.) Then, I am informed by the Recording Secretary General that it has not been possible to have the minutes of last evening prepared yet as a typewritten report, so that this informal report is given with the motions, if the Chair so rules.

Mrs. Ballinger. May we not have the minutes in full read at a later date?

President General. The suggestion is most acceptable to the Chair; it seems very much wiser.

Mrs. Ballinger. I move that the minutes be read at a later date, when they come from the typewriter.

Seconded.

President General. You have heard the motion. All in favor will say “aye;” opposed, “no.” Carried.

Mrs. McLean. Have we accepted the minutes for the day?

President General. We are waiting for that; there are some corrections to be made.

Mrs. McLean. I merely wished to ask the favor of having incorporated in the minutes the fact that I said before the Congress that I would yield most gladly and willingly to the will of this Congress as to the postponement of the consideration of the resolution which I presented as a question of privilege.

Reader. I am instructed by the Chair to say, in answer to Mrs. McLean, that the minutes are merely a brief outline record of the proceedings of the Congress; that the full debate and all other matter will be included in the stenographic report of the Congress. They attempt to make the minutes as brief as possible.

Miss Forsyth. Is it in order now to correct the minutes?

President General. It is in order.

Miss Forsyth. I would suggest that in the opening of the afternoon session it should be stated that it was promptly called to order, but in consequence of the passing out and in,
the opening was slightly delayed. Also, Madam President, if it be in order, I would desire that those who seconded the resolution of sympathy should be mentioned, adding the fact that it included the entire Board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other corrections to be made in the minutes as they have been read?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I rise to a question of privilege. In the distribution of the reports last evening, the Magazine Committee's, the Editor's, and the Business Manager's reports were forgotten. May I ask that they be handed to us now? May we have them?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Ballinger, the reports that you have named have not been printed.

Mrs. BALLINGER. May we ask why they were not printed and given to us with the other National Officers' reports?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think the National Officers' reports are all the Congress ordered printed.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I think there is a mistake about that. I think we require the Magazine Editor and the Business Manager and the Committee's reports to be handed to us to pass upon. It would be impossible for us to vote upon them without knowledge. It must have been inadvertence or an error. May we have it corrected?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you kindly wait a few moments until we pass on the minutes?

Mrs. BALLINGER. Yes; certainly.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other corrections to be made in the minutes? If not, the minutes will stand approved. I hear none.

Mrs. JEWETT. I move that during the session, when amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws are under consideration, Daughters of the American Revolution and the press only shall be present.

Seconded.

READER. "I move that during to-day's session, when amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws are under consideration, Daughters of the American Revolution and the press only shall be present."
EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—SECOND DAY. 597

Mrs. Jewett. I should like to speak for a moment. I have made this motion with the hope that those who sit in the rear may have an opportunity to know what is going on to-day. Consideration of the Constitution and its provisions, and consideration of By-Laws, are the most important things with which this Congress has to deal, and it is for that reason only that I have offered this motion.

Seconded by Mrs. McCartney.

Mrs. Ballinger. I would like to suggest that we do not adopt that resolution, because it is the interest excited in the proceedings of this Congress that brings us many new members every year. I would dislike very much to shut out the public on that account, when it is one way of getting new members.

President General. Is there any further discussion?

Mrs. Thallon, of New York. I approve of the resolution of Mrs. Jewett for this reason, that we have visitors here; how can we tell, if we have a rising vote, who are members and who are not? There also will be less noise, and I think it is fair that there should only be the Daughters and the press.

Mrs. Sherman. I would like to say, in behalf of the outsiders, that so far as this part of the house is concerned, it is the Daughters who have been making the noise and not the outsiders. [Applause.]

Mrs. Maxwell. I concur with the last member. I think the Daughters make equally as much noise; and I believe that the visitors are particularly careful to keep quiet. A great many of our friends are interested in this question closely, and I think it would be a pity to exclude them.

Mrs. Lathrop, of Massachusetts. I want to speak in favor of Mrs. Jewett's motion. If noise is inevitable, as it seems to be, it will decrease it somewhat if the friends are not present, if the Daughters have to make noise; and, not that we would want to be ungracious and have the friends excluded, but I do think it is most important that those members who are to vote should vote intelligently, and we should then hear every word. I therefore speak in approval of Mrs. Jewett's motion.

Reader. "I move that during to-day's session, when amend-
ments to the Constitution and By-Laws are under discussion, Daughters of the American Revolution and the press only shall be present,” amended by adding “in the Opera House.” I am instructed by the Chair to state that Mrs. Jewett has amended her motion by the addition of the words “in the Opera House.”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection it will stand amended.

MRS. BALLINGER. I object to the amendment. The noise is on this floor.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question was asked whether there was any one present who objected to the amendment. MRS. BALLINGER. I don’t see wherein it differs from the original one. Will she read both?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It simply specifies the place, that is all.

MRS. BALLINGER. Wasn’t she talking about the whole Opera House?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you mean the whole Opera House? [Laughter.]

MRS. JEWETT. Certainly, I meant the whole Opera House.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection the amendment will stand.

MRS. BALLINGER. I object to the words “Opera House.”

MRS. JEWETT. I move to amend the motion by the addition of “the entire Opera House.”

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded to amend the motion by adding the words “the entire Opera House.”

MRS. BALLINGER. I object.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question?

MRS. BALLINGER. No, Madam President, we want a little time for debate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been stated; and has to go to the vote of the assembly.

MRS. MAXWELL. I rise to a question of privilege; may the motion and the amendment be read?

READER. “I move that during to-day’s session, when amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws are under discussion,
Daughters of the American Revolution and the press only shall be present,” amended “in the entire Opera House.”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question?

MRS. LOCKWOOD. We all understand that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than it is for anybody who is not a Daughter to get on this floor. You take the next gallery, and you have the same thing. If there are any strangers here they must go into the dome, and they are so far removed from this body that I cannot see where they are going to interfere with our work. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Debate is not on the main question; it is on the amendment, adding the words “the entire Opera House.”

MRS. LOCKWOOD. That is what I am talking about, from the dome down here.

READER. Whether or not these words shall be added to it is the question.

MRS. BALLINGER. Madam President, we are not ready for it.

READER. It is just adding these words “in the entire Opera House.”

MRS. BALLINGER. I object to the amendment.

MRS. LOTHROP. Wouldn’t it be better to say the audience room of the Opera House; as we cannot keep them out of the entire Opera House wouldn’t it be better to say from the audience room?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of adding these words to the main motion will please say “aye;” opposed, “no;” the motion is lost. The question recurs to the main motion.

MRS. WALKER, of Illinois. It seems to me, after the public has been courteous enough and interested enough to come here and take seats provided for them to listen to us in our deliberations, that it would be very discourteous to send them down two flights of stairs and out home before they are ready to go. [Applause.]

MRS. McLEAN. May I simply say that I echo the sentiments of Mrs. Walker, of Illinois? [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question?

READER. The main motion: “I move that during to-day’s session, when amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws
are under discussion, Daughters of the American Revolution and the press only shall be present."

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** You have heard the motion. All in favor will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is lost.

**Mrs. Nash.** I rise to a question of privilege affecting the whole body.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** State your question of privilege.

**Mrs. Nash.** I move that if practicable, a blank book be kept in the foyer or lobby of the theater, in which delegates may register their names, number of their seats, and hotel addresses, and that the House Committee be requested to attend to this matter at their earliest convenience.

Seconded.

**Mrs. Nash.** May I speak to that motion.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** Is there a second to this?

Seconded.

**Reader.** "I move that a blank book be kept in the foyer or lobby of the theater in which delegates may register their names, number of their seats, and hotel addresses, and that the House Committee be requested to attend to this matter at their earliest convenience."

**Mrs. Nash.** This will be to avoid confusion. Now, it has been the experience of all delegates, as it has been mine, that we are constantly stopped to know "Where is Mrs. Jones, of Arkansas?" If the Daughters would register their names, the friends inquiring for them could come to the book and find the number of their seats or hotel addresses, and send a page to them. I would like to amend my motion by adding the word "alphabetically."

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** If there are no objections it can be considered so amended.

**Mrs. Walker.** The seats of part of our delegation are underneath this gallery; we can just hear, or hardly hear; we can't hear very well; and after Congress is in full session it would seem to me that we might have the privilege of coming into vacant seats. We are occupying them this morning, near here.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** It would be very gratifying to the
Chair to have the unfilled seats in the front part of the house filled by the delegates that are in the rear. If it is acceptable to the delegates it will be done. Is there any objection? I hear none. Mrs. Nash's motion is before the house. Are you ready for the question? All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is carried. I beg the indulgence of the house for a few moments while I have the pleasure of presenting three distinguished women, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, whom many of you have listened to during the past week, Miss Susan B. Anthony, and Mrs. Howland. I am sure the house will be very glad to rise and greet them.

Mrs. Anthony. Quite likely you see on this platform now the very oldest daughter of the American Revolution, and granddaughter, in your Society. Mrs. President, my grandfather Reed, on my mother's side, was of good fighting stock; on the Anthony and Lapham's side, Quakers. And though they were Quakers, it is reported that when the word came after the battle of Lexington, every boy of them that was over twenty-one, Quaker and all, put on his sword and went out, but nevertheless it was against the rules of the church. But on the other side it was all right. My grandfather Reed was at the Heights at Quebec, was at Ticonderoga in the old thin line, was at Bennington, etc., during the American Revolution. So I feel, my dear friends, that in making me—the Iron-dequoit Chapter of my city of Rochester—in making me an honorary member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I have a right to claim a place among you, and I am glad to be one of you. [Applause.] And I know that all of you feel that I have been fighting for the last fifty years to secure genuine patriotism amongst the women of this Nation. So I hope you will gather up all the relics of our ancestors, and of our revolutionary mothers as well as fathers, and that we shall do all in our power to make worthy ourselves as the descendants of those glorious old mothers who threw their tea overboard into Boston Harbor rather than to submit to taxation without representation.

President General. I introduce Mrs. May Wright Sewall.

Mrs. Sewall. Madam President, Daughters of the American Revolution. In the interests of a revolution that shall carry
still greater reforms to the uttermost corners of the globe, I salute you. It was at your request that the National Council of Women sent to you Miss Susan B. Anthony as a fraternal delegate from the National Council; therefore, I have no claim upon your attention. But it seems that one must in some way justify her presence, so I will say that my ancestors were as miscellaneous in opinion as their descendant is versatile in hers. By three lines, the Bracketts, the Cottons, and the Clarks, the blood left to flow in my veins was consecrated on revolutionary battlefields. By one, the Tory who returned to the old home, his descendant is also able to justify her place, if she wished to do so, in the Loyal Imperialist Legion of Great Britain. She does not wish to do so, but now that the duties of the presidency of the National Council of Women are lifted from her shoulders, she hopes to have time to put before the representatives of this distinguished body her modest historical claims to one day coming among you as a Daughter, peer of peers. [Applause.] This is a high ambition. In uttering it I wish to say that I have followed with gratitude the work of this body of women, for I believe that the one thing lacking to our national patriotism is an intelligent alliance of family history with national history, a consciousness of the fact that our Nation is an aggregate of individuals, of families, and that the history of families must be known by their descendants, that the institution of the Nation may be cherished by their descendants. I thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have the pleasure of having with us also Mrs. Howland, but she prefers to be the power behind the throne and not be heard.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts. I received a circular last evening on the floor of this house; it was handed to me by a member of the National Board; it is unsigned. I would like to know if it is authorized by the Board? It is a circular relating to part of the Treasurer General's account, and on the end of it it says, "Do the Daughters wish to incur annually a debt of $10,000?" I would like to know if this is authorized by the Board?

Dr. McGEE. I would like to say in answer to that question that it was not authorized.
Mrs. Thompson. Is it authorized by the person who gave it to me?

Dr. McGee. Yes, it is.

Mrs. Thompson. Why was not her name attached?

Dr. McGee. It was suggested to me that it be not signed.

Mrs. Thompson. I therefore move that any further circulars distributed in this house be signed by the person responsible for them. In the East we consider it the last resort of an unscrupulous politician to distribute any circulars unsigned.

Seconded.

President General. The motion is made and seconded, but it is not debatable until presented from the platform.

Mrs. Stakely. We notice with a great deal of pleasure that General Joseph Wheeler is a guest this morning, occupying a seat in the gallery; and I would like very much, indeed, to have him invited to a reserved seat in the President's box.

[Applause.]

Numerously seconded.

President General. The President General, I think, would voice this whole audience when she would request General Wheeler to come on to the stage. [Applause.] Is it the pleasure of the house that a committee of two from the National Board shall ask General Wheeler to be present with us?

(Cries of "Yes, by all means.")

President General. I will name Mrs. Stakely and Mrs. Fairbanks.

Reader. Mrs. Thompson's motion, "I move that any circular distributed on the floor of this house be signed by the author."

Seconded.

Mrs. Fowler. I would amend that any circular distributed on the floor of this house be approved by the President General and the National Board.

Mrs. Adams. Our By-Laws forbid the distribution of circulars without the approval of the National Board, and this circular has been handed abroad over the land, and thrown into my hand here. I find it is an anonymous communication.
President General. We are waiting for the amendment.

Mrs. McLean. Pending the arrival of Mrs. Fowler's amendment, I would like to say that it is hardly a proper thing, so it appears to me, to circulate printed matter referring, whether directly or indirectly, to the members of this Congress, whether officer or delegate, during the sessions of the house. It has been done before, and I trust it will not be done again.

President General. Debate on the main question is not in order; we are waiting for the amendment.

Mrs. Walker. It seems to me that an unsigned motion is something like an anonymous letter—take no notice of it.

President General. It is in the nature of a substitute that has been sent up. Do you wish to make it a substitute?

Mrs. Thompson. I do not know whether it is in order for me to change that, but I might fix my motion differently.

President General. You cannot be heard just yet while the amendment is pending; do you care to make it a substitute, Mrs. Fowler?

Mrs. Fowler. I offer it as an amendment; I said I would amend by saying that.

A Member. I rise to a question of privilege. I wish the order of the day resumed.

President General. The order of the day is called.

Mrs. Thompson. Is my motion before the house?

President General. Order of the day has the precedence; it is a privileged motion. Shall the order of the day now be taken up? All in favor say "aye;" opposed, "no;" we will proceed with the order of the day; consideration of amendments to the Constitution.

Miss Desha. There is one amendment that has been offered three years in succession; for various reasons it has not been presented. The last one on the list of amendments when it was first offered, has been offered three years. I gave my word to Mrs. Fowler that I would move in this Congress that the questions of fees and dues be taken up, fairly presented, thoroughly considered, honestly voted for, and finally settled; and I would like to make that motion now.

President General. Will you send up your motion, Miss Desha? While this motion is being written I would like to
make one request. We want to get through the business as promptly and well as it is possible. When a lady on this floor is ready with a motion, she knows what she is about to say, and I earnestly ask that that motion may be ready when she is ready to present it, in writing, and sent to the platform. Of course, I mean it should be signed.

Mrs. Fairbanks. Your committee wishes to report, Madam President, that General Wheeler will accept our invitation for this evening; and I wish to announce, as Chairman of the Peace Jubilee Committee, this evening, that General Joseph Wheeler will make a few remarks to us.

Mrs. Raoul. I have a resolution all prepared, that I have been waiting for a favorable opportunity to offer; and this occasion of having General Wheeler with us seems to me the most favorable. It is something that concerns both North and South, and after all the talk yesterday about the good feeling between the sections, this resolution will come in beautifully; and I ask that our Southern Daughters who are here will wait a little while before seconding it. I am sure of a second from the Southern Daughters, and I beg that the Northern Daughters, if they can feel it in their hearts to do it, will second this resolution. I want to offer it right now.

President General. This is not in order. The regular order of the day has been called. Miss Desha's motion is here now.

Reader. "I move that the question of fees and dues be first considered, which is Mrs. Fowler's proposed amendment to the Constitution."—Mary Desha.

President General. Are you ready for the question? All in favor will say "aye;" opposed, "no;" the motion is carried.

Mrs. Fowler. Madam President, and Daughters of the American Revolution, please give me the credit of your attention to the few words I have to say in speaking to my amendment. This is Massachusetts' amendment, although it was also presented at the Seventh Congress by Ohio and New York—not insignificant States. I have written what I have to say, in order that I may speak more rapidly.

Is Massachusetts a factor of the Daughters of the American Revolution worthy of recognition? Are not its more
than three thousand members patriotic women and loyal to
the organization? Are the historic buildings already rescued
from the hands of the spoiler, repaired and marked by tablets,
worth the saving? Does not almost every dwelling contain
a veritable Daughter of the American Revolution, and has
not every town and nearly every street a spot or building
linked emphatically and inseparably with the War of the Revo-
lation? Is it to be wondered at that, with the present revival
of patriotism there is a growing thirst and longing in the
hearts of the Daughters of the American Revolution to save
the landmarks, which are almost weekly being razed to the
ground?

Loyal to the National Society, New England Daughters
have sent to it the prescribed dues, which on the part of many,
as I can easily prove, represent unmeasurable self-denial, until
the National Society has waxed strong, and from its full
coffers, invested beyond its expenses in bonds and various
funds nearly $50,000. For some years it has been thrown
also into the Continental Hall fund, to which Massachusetts
Chapters and the State have willingly and generously con-
tributed, from its surplus fund, many thousands of dollars.
For four years Massachusetts has asked for a reduction of the
annual dues, that is, to retain more of its funds for the limit-
less work seen on every hand, and which the Daughters of
the American Revolution are called upon by the general pub-
lic in the name of their avowed patriotism to perform. Four
years ago I came to the Congress instructed to learn the fate
of a resolution offered by the State Regent the previous year.
I ventured to do so only to be called to order. The next
year another State Regent offered an amendment for reduc-
tion. At the last Congress, although the President General
ruled it was debatable, it was interrupted by a motion to ad-
journ. At the following session it was ruled out of order,
not having been approved by the Board of Management.
Again it was offered at the Seventh Congress, the power hav-
ing been taken from the Board to reject. Are these repeated
refusals to allow its consideration justice to Massachusetts,
the seat of the American Revolution, in the name of which
we exist as an organization?
Massachusetts has taken measures to ascertain the sentiment of the States in regard to it. Twenty-four of the thirty-two States heard from emphatically endorse the amendment. Far western States with nothing to preserve, take their pride in the National Society alone. (Cries of "Time!" and Mrs. Draper asks that she be allowed to proceed.) States approximate to the District of Columbia, which absorb the revenue, and which are benefited almost equally with it with business like action, do not favor it. The only objections made have been that the American Monthly would need to be abolished, and that the glorious war record of the past year might not be shadowed by any change of base. These coming from the District of Columbia, whose opinion needed no emphasis, are both fallacious. If more individual work were done by Chapters and recorded in the Magazine the subscriptions would be doubled.

With its war record of the past year, in purchasing and fitting out an Hospital ship, and with the unremitting work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in collecting and contributing funds for its constant supply, Massachusetts would be the last State to cast a shadow upon the glorious work of which it is so proud. Our President General announced yesterday that there are 27,500 members—2,500 more than a year ago, which means a revenue of $30,000 this year, not including that from life membership fees, Lineage Books and Directory. Yet an official and unsigned type-written document issued in secret violation of the Constitution, has been circulated this week, from which one is led to believe that this and more is necessary to the life of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. When one's income is reduced it is the part of prudence to reduce expenses and there are many ways in which in this instance that can be done. It is injustice and not according to the methods of business men to cripple the work of the present generation in a city or corporation and in this instance the aspirants of individual Chapters should be fostered rather than discouraged and the Continental Hall built by bond, future generations bearing the taxes.
Mrs. THOMPSON. Would my question of privilege be in order now, in reference to a printed circular?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, certainly not. The Chair is required to rule it out of order; there is a motion before the house.

A MEMBER. As a resident of a western State which has nothing particular to preserve, I would like to say that the Iowa delegation is heartily in sympathy with this motion of Mrs. Fowler, of Massachusetts.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I would like to have this proposed amendment read, so that you may understand it.

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to read to you this proposed amendment of Mrs. Fowler, which is now under discussion. "Amendment offered by Mrs. Laura W. Fowler, of Boston, Mass.: In Article VIII, Section 3, strike out the first sentence and substitute: 'The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues, and three-fourths of the life membership fees paid to them, respectively, for their own use.'"

Mrs. KEMPSTER, of Wisconsin. Daughters of the American Revolution, I simply ask to say a few words for our northwestern State of Wisconsin, which hardly likes to be set aside as being disposed to any certain plan which Massachusetts has decided it favors. We of the West have no landmarks to preserve, or at least very few of them. We are therefore, by natural circumstances, somewhat led to the wider work of the National Society [applause] by our interest in the government of the Nation under which we live, and also in the flag which covers us. We are led to see wherein we are related to the United States as a Nation, and our work is perhaps broadened in this respect. We have a number of branches in our own State interested in the preservation of the flag, which is not a narrow work perhaps, and in which we wish you all to be interested. It depends—our ability to carry on this work—somewhat upon the amount of funds which a Chapter or a State can control, consequently we have been led to feel that we need a little larger portion of the money which the Daughters could contribute to it as a patriotic work—our share in this work which we feel very dear to our hearts. [Applause.]
EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—SECOND DAY.

Mrs. Holbrook, of Massachusetts. Madam President and Daughters of the Eighth Continental Congress: This question has been approached with so much deliberation, and the way to it has been so laboriously paved, that I think it will assuredly be treated with calmness and without the heat of impulsive and unpremeditated debate. It is unfortunately true that the question concerned in this amendment has aroused more dissension than any other in the world; for nations, and corporations, and even families, have been roused to aggressive and opposing relations when they were called to confront the division of property. But surely this is not our mental attitude; this is no division of property, it is the discussion of a great and united family as to the wise and advantageous disposition of the income. Let us clear away all misunderstanding at the very outset. This is not an attempt on the part of those who favor this amendment to cripple the National Board in its usefulness. I for one believe in a generous provision for the work of this magnificent organization. [Applause.] I believe in a provision commensurate with its magnitude and its importance. But the article to which this amendment refers was framed before any one could have had a full comprehension of the phenomenal growth. The provisions which were made for a small society, the proportion of dues that was considered requisite for the work of a small society, become excessive when that society has grown to such dimensions; for no one will assert that the expense of administration increases proportionately with the membership. After a size of 10, 15 or 20,000 is reached, will any one say that every 1,000 members requires the payment of $1,000? The dues paid over to the National Board have for some years exceeded the expenses of administration by several thousand dollars; this has been passed over to the Continental Hall Fund.

(Cries of "Time! Time!")

Mrs. McCartney. I beg that she be allowed to proceed.

President General. If there is no objection she may be allowed to proceed. I hear none.

Mrs. Holbrook. I am very sorry to be taking so much time. The sum passed over to the Continental Hall Fund
is for a noble project. I wish it well, but I do think it should be provided for in some other way than by this taxation. I ask, in speaking of my loyalty to the Board, I do ask that they recognize the other side of the question. Would the heart have its faithful and normal beat if the life current were simply sent to it and not despatched again to the tips of the hands, thus making them strong and quick to execute? I am told that the National Board in its use of the surplus can use it more wisely than the Chapters.

President General. The National Board has no use of the surplus.

Mrs. Holbrook. That is what I have been informed; but if they were to have the use of the surplus, I believe that the Congress would find that the Chapters have a high idea of their work and the use of this surplus. What our Chapters are doing means not alone social festivities and real glory. Our own Paul Revere Chapter is now giving heed to a scheme for stimulating patriotism through the boys and girls, through the sentiments of a noble work in the public schools of Boston. I am told that Massachusetts should refrain from defending this amendment because it will give her the appearance of being penurious and grasping. To this I scorn to reply. Massachusetts—if her magnificent outpouring of generosity in the recent war, if her unquestionable beneficences and philanthropy do not speak for themselves, no words of mine can for them. [Applause.] Massachusetts never asks for charity, she always asks justice. [Applause.] Ladies of the National Board, I am proud of our organization. I am profoundly loyal to the National Society. May we not ask, have we not a right to expect, that on the other hand you will give careful heed, that you will give full recognition, to our desire? To our needs? To our responsibilities? Members of the Eighth Continental Congress, this question is at last fairly before you. If you will give it your full consideration, if you will come to a free and unbiased judgment, I for one will gladly and cheerfully acquiesce in the will of the majority.

Mrs. Maxwell, of Kentucky. I wish, as I am speaking for myself personally—I do not know if all the representatives of
my State agree with me—to say that I think $1.00 is very small for a large organization of this kind to pay annual dues. It did seem to me, when I saw the amount expended for the year, that it was large, but we must remember that when the membership of our Society increases, our expenses would naturally increase. Ther are a great many things it would seem we cannot possibly consider. Of course, the State Regents can realize the amount of work that is done in the States, which is very large, and of course these National Officers have to attend to all these expenses, printing and everything of that kind, and it seems to me that our first consideration should be for the National Society, to make it one that we should be proud to belong to. [Applause.] Then again, I think that we have pledged ourselves at the beginning of our organization to build one great grand monument to our ancestors. It seems to me that a body of women nearly 30,000 strong should proceed to do that; and I think that if we decrease the annual dues we are getting off this opportunity. I agree with the member from Massachusetts that that is a very grand State and has a great many historical spots and many heroes to remember. We have a few in Kentucky. [Laughter and applause.] We have a few heroes whose memories we are striving to perpetuate, but we never dreamed of taking the $1 dues that we know the National Society needs. We do this by extra work; and it seems to me that if the members are patriotic—of course they are—that they might increase their patriotic spirit by giving little extra contributions toward those particular spots. Then, very likely we may in this Congress have a little money to put aside to give to special States, and probably those States can send in their bids for this money, and we can all get a little part of it.

Mrs. Waring, of South Carolina. I propose to amend the amendment by striking out the words “three-fourths” and substituting “one-half.” Seconded.

Reader. Mrs. Waring, of South Carolina, submits the following amendment to the proposed amendment: “I propose to amend the amendment by striking out the words ‘three-fourths’ and substituting ‘one-half.’”
Mrs. Thompson. Doesn't that go back to the original Constitution?

Mrs. Waring. The amendment as it stands reads this way: "The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues and three-fourths of the life membership dues paid to them, respectively, for their own use." My amendment is that it shall read that they shall be entitled to retain three-fourths the annual dues and one-half the life membership dues paid to them.

Mrs. Whitney, of Michigan. I am not speaking personally, I am representing the sentiment of Michigan. We have in Michigan a few relics, a few heroes to commemorate; but we also have a rising generation to educate and instill in them a spirit of patriotism. I wish to speak for this amendment by giving an illustration of why Michigan would like to retain more than one-half. We have started a series of lectures there; our first has been by Mr. William Ellsworth, his subject being "From Lexington to Yorktown," illustrated by over 175 fine views. It was given in an auditorium of 2,000 seating capacity, and we had every child in Detroit who was studying American history at that lecture free. [Applause.] And to give you a little idea of what that lecture did for those children, I will quote a remark of a ten-year old child coming out of that building. She said, "Now I will be able to pass my examination in American history next week;" and we feel that we are doing something there with our money to assist our children. We do not in any sense wish to cripple the work here; we do not begrudge a cent; but we feel that self-preservation is the first law of nature, and Michigan wishes to raise a generation of well-educated patriots.

Mrs. Green. Madam President, and ladies of the Eighth Continental Congress, I have listened very attentively to all that has been said. I came here with my own ideas on this subject. I studied the four amendments very carefully, and I think there is a great deal in each one that is very good. But it seems to me that one amendment can embody and cover the entire ground. I have always been loyal to the National Society. I feel that they consider every point for the Chapters, and feel very greatly for them. On my con-
consideration of these amendments I was half inclined when I came here to take more money into the Chapters, because I feel that every Chapter Regent has at times felt herself crippled in her Chapter; when the appeals have come from the National Society we have felt that we would like to send a good contribution to them. But I think a great many Chapter Regents will agree with me that it is a very difficult matter to get the contributions, and we are not allowed to tax our Chapters; therefore in my own Chapter we instituted what we call a special Chapter fee, which leaves our dues to the National Society just the same; and when the Chapter was formed—I had the honor of forming my own Chapter, and I studied the points well—it seemed best to start with the same fees and dues as for the National Society. Many of my members, after being members for some little time and getting the routine of the Chapter work, thought with some of our ladies who have spoken that it was very little money to send to Washington. We had discussion about raising the annual dues. I never favored the raising of the dues, but instead we have our special Chapter fee. We commenced with our fee of $5; we have now raised it to $10. That has given us $9 into our Chapter that goes directly there, and we do very well with it. I have never thought it best to increase the annual dues. A great many came in knowing what their obligation was, and they do not like to give more. I am now entirely converted. I believe that our National Society needs all the money we send them. [Applause.] I think with the increase of membership, with the National Society the increase of printed matter, and postage, and all the expenses that come with the increased membership, I believe that they need every bit of money we can send to them, and I favor most strongly keeping it as it stands, and also keeping the life-membership one half in our Society. I favor keeping life membership one half. Now I would like to make an amendment. I have an amendment which introduces the word as it was given—an amendment to the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As it was given in the Constitution?

MRS. GREEN. No amendment making a change in the amendment and my amendment embodies the entire four
amendments with the change which has been given. May I ask please how the amendment reads?

READER. The amendment is one-half instead of three-fourths.

MRS. GREEN. And my amendment reads one-half instead of three-fourths.

MRS. WARING. My amendment covered the same ground, Madam President. Won't the Reader read it again?

READER. "I propose to amend the amendment by striking out the words three-fourths and substituting the words one-half."

MRS. WARING. Of the life membership fees.

READER. I have read all that is on this paper; it does not say life memberships.

MRS. WARING. Then I will add the words life membership fees.

MRS. MCCARTNEY. I call attention to the fact that Amendment 15 entirely covers the amendment now offered; if you turn to the amendments you will see that it has been entirely covered by Amendment 15.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then the motion is out of order.

MRS. MCCARTNEY. It seems useless discussion to bring before the house.

MRS. NEWCOMB. Ladies, it has been my privilege this year to be on the National Board for the first and probably the last time. The one thing which has surprised me more than all was the money that was necessary that our Board should spend in order to carry out the wishes of this Congress. I wish that every one opposed to leaving the money in the hands of the National Board had to go on it for one year, and all I beg of you is that if you take this money from the National Board you do not expect them to publish expensive things—a lineage book, directory, and so on.

MRS. BALLINGER. Madam President, Daughters of the Congress, I often wonder if you all consider the character of the work we are doing. We cannot afford to localize in the work we undertake. Our strength is in remaining a national organization. Suppose the Chapters do retain the majority of the fees, and you erect a monument in Georgia,
or in New York. Your work is local, your Chapter is interested. Suppose we, the National Society, put a monument up anywhere in the country, and it is known from one end of the land, to another as the work of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.] When we stand united we are a power; when we break up into State organizations we are of no particular interest to anybody. Keep your money in your treasury. Suppose the United States' Government turned over the majority of its funds to the State Treasuries, what a pitiful object our Government would have been in the late war. Keep your money, the majority of it, in the national treasury; it is a reserve fund. The only thing that we need to change is that all expenditures of our money should be made by order of this Congress. We should have these appropriations made from year to year. We should give amply to our Board of Management in order to carry on the work, but limit it. Give them plenty, but place a limit and if they report to us that we have not come to that point, then we can change it. It is no effort on our part to be niggardly in the expenditure of our money, but to concentrate and then manage the spending of it. I understand the work of the Chapters. I myself am a Chapter Regent; and I have not a very large Chapter, nor have I a wealthy Chapter, consequently we are often hampered for the need of funds; but if we are as patriotic as we claim to be, let us go outside and work and make this money as has been suggested this morning, and give all we can earn, and never touch the funds in the national treasury. [Applause.]

Mrs. Kennedy, of Illinois. How can you expect a parent to properly, in a dignified manner; take care of the children, unless there is money enough with which to do it?

Mrs. Marsh. I rise to a question of personal privilege. I want to ask how much money was left in the treasury this year, according to the report of the treasurer?

President General. It is out of order, but is there any one here who can answer this?

Miss Desha. I wanted to make a suggestion, Madam President, that this amendment touches both funds. We have two funds in the National Society, a current fund and a permanent
fund; and as this amendment touches both funds, and some of us would be willing to see the annual dues reduced who are not willing to see the permanent fund reduced, I would suggest that it would be well to divide the discussion in these two parts, about retaining half the annual dues and half the life memberships. It is simply a suggestion, because I don't believe that the Society understands that we have two distinct funds, current and permanent, to one of which the life memberships go. I do not believe that really we want to touch that permanent fund at all; but a great many people would like to reduce the dues.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think this matter can be discussed in any way possible, but I do not think you can well divide the motion.

MRS. MCLEAN. There has been so much said, and so ably said, it hardly seems necessary that another word should be given you on this subject. On the other hand, having been the chairman of the committee on revision of this Constitution which presented a report to you two years ago containing the clause which calls for such an amendment as Massachusetts has presented this morning and had presented before that revision was given you, it seemed to me only fair that as the chairman of that committee I should rise to second Massachusetts' amendment. There has been but one or two things said this morning which seem to me controversy. Perhaps that is not the right word. We do give a dollar apiece, and that is a small sum, but that is not the principle; we are giving one-half, no matter what the amount, whether a quarter or ten dollars. It would seem now that this Society has become very great, that it should be giving one-fourth to the national center and three-fourths to the Chapters for their use. [Applause.] There is nobody in this Society that is more loyal to the National Society as a National Society, than myself. I have been in it from the beginning, and I am loyal to it as ever. I know that every individual member of the Society is very glad to support it. We come together every year at this Congress, which upholds the hands of the National Society. Now, it is not only when this National Society rears a monument that they become known by it; when we do
the work it is the National Society as well. Now, ladies, we are the National Society, and the National Society is the Chapters. We are one. [Applause.]

Mrs. Jewett. There is no reason why the National Board should suppress the privileged question which was asked. The question was asked how much the surplus was, and I announce that it was $3,716.56.

Mrs. Thompson. Is it out of order to ask how much of that went to the permanent fund?

President General. The Congress votes it.

Mrs. Thompson. $3,000 is all we have left.

Mrs. Hatch. Ladies, there is $3,716.56 that is now in the treasury. Last year there was $5,000 which was turned over to the permanent fund by order of the Continental Congress.

President General. But nothing has been done this year.

Mrs. Hatch. Nothing has been done with the permanent fund. It is now at the will of the Congress whether they shall turn over this $3,000 or keep it.

Mrs. Jones. We all know the need of an emergency fund. We come here as Daughters year by year, and the Board of Management is here all the year, and they have the records and know what money is needed. Let us leave to the Board of Management this matter, and let us go their advice. I would have liked to speak as an officer of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, to which most of you belong in your different States. Those of you who were in Denver last year saw in what straits we were for money. We sent very little to the national treasury, and it is for this reason that the officers of the General Federation have been obliged to pay out of their own pockets. Some of you have paid thousands of dollars towards the General Federation in years past, and a noble national body should have ample money and should not be handicapped. Let the Chapters work as they have in the past and always will, and our body will grow still larger than it is now.

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam Chairman and ladies, if there is one thing more than another that has made us great and broad, it is the national character of this Society. [Applause.] Now, I like old Massachusetts; it is my ancestors'
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home; and she is pretty nearly always right, and I believe she hopes to be now. And when she says she does not intend to hurt the National Society, I believe her, but she is going to do it just the same. [Applause.] Now, I take this ground, that no State, no colonial State, has the right to usurp that privilege of doing all the work on the battlefields and on the monuments. We all have a right in that. Massachusetts did not fight the battles of the Revolution alone. [Applause.] The troops from Virginia, the troops from Maryland, the troops from New Jersey, had their right in it. I might reply to Massachusetts, I have a right to put a little of my pittance into Paul Revere's home; I have a right that some of my money should go back to Massachusetts, and you take care of it. I will tell you how that can be done, and Massachusetts will be better off than it is to-day. This fund should never go to the Continental Hall fund. I will tell you why not; because we have no right to do it in the first place. Of course you have a sort of moral right to do what you have a mind to with your own money, but you have no legal right. Therefore that fund should be set aside for the purposes of this National Society, then have your committee appointed from the States to disburse that fund. You are not going to say to the great Northwest, to the great West, that as you have not these places to commemorate you shall have no part in this matter. What are they going to do with the money there? They certainly do not want to spend it in junketing, and if they have no battlefields or historic spots, what are they going to do? Now, most of those people have come from the East; are you going to take away from them the privilege of helping them take care of these spots? Now, let this committee come together and say this year we are going to give Massachusetts so much of this fund to do her work; we are going to give Virginia so much to do her work, and so on through the States, pro rata, and the whole United States, the whole National Society, then has the same part and lot in this matter, and you make it a national idea. But just so sure as you cripple the fountain head you will dry up the river. You have got to let this National Society take this money, put it back into your hands to di-
vide, and settle that forever. You ought to pass a resolution before you leave here that this fund shall be used for these purposes, and then appoint your committee to see that this fund is properly divided, and Massachusetts certainly will get more than she will from the half of the pittance that she wants to take away from the National Society. I beg you, do not enter the wedge that is going to break up the national idea of this Society. If you do, you are no more than any other integral part scattered over the country, and this organization, from the day you do, will begin to wane.

Mrs. McLean: We cannot have the national quality of our Society taken from us.

Mrs. Earle. Is it in order to act on the amendment that was offered—the amendment to this amendment?

President General. I am sorry to state to the lady who sent up this resolution that it is out of order at present.

Miss Pike. It has been said by some of the States that the District should not raise its voice in this matter, the District having full representation on this floor with any State, and we are more catholic than any State, we are more national than any State, because the District represents all the States. It has members in its Chapters from every State in the Union, and when we speak on any subject, we do not speak in a sectional spirit, but I believe, at least I hope, always in a national spirit. The District—I am not sure that it is unanimous on this subject, but it is almost unanimous—we think that it will cripple the National Society to reserve to the Chapters more than one-half of the dues. And why? When this Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution orders that a certain thing shall be done, they must, as the Congress of the United States must, appropriate the money for that purpose; and where is it to come from if not from the national treasury? If you give to the national treasury only enough to pay half of the expenses, or two-thirds of the expenses which you order to be done, you do an unjust and cruel thing, because your National officers are then obliged to go over the whole list of everything, and nothing can be done thoroughly. Now this very Opera House that is used now for our purposes is paid for out of these funds. Where
would we get them from if not from those funds? Suppose the rivers and the streams should say, we will not send our waters into the oceans, they shall go into the States, the valleys, and the hills, and not go to the ocean any more. Where would the ocean receive its waters from? It would have none; it would dry up; that would be the consequence. What other method could we use to raise funds for the National Society? If any one can suggest any better method than this, we would gladly receive it, but nobody heretofore has suggested any better method. And do not the Chapters receive all the benefits from this fund that they are entitled to? They get all the benefit of all the expenditures. There is nothing expended by the National Board for its own self. The National Board does not receive the benefit of the expenditure any more than the Chapter does, nor as much. Everything that is expended by the Board is for the benefit of the members of the National Society, the Chapters especially. I wish to say, in the line of what Mrs. Lockwood has said, that if the Chapters all without exception reserve these dues to their own use, the East will get but little benefit whatever, while the great Northwest, having no historic spots, or very few, will not have any use for that money except to use for merely local purposes, not national. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Roberts. Madam President and ladies, my delegation has asked me, or a number who were around me have asked me, to come forward and state that Pennsylvania, at the State conference held in the city of Philadelphia, December 6, 1898, in full conference, and after very careful and patient and thorough discussion, decided unanimously in favor of leaving the dues to remain as they are now. [Applause.] I would like to say that, as chairman of that conference, the State Regent never discussed the subject with any one before or after, feeling herself to be a member of the National Board, in very close touch with it throughout the year by being present at the deliberations, the Board meetings, and seeing a great deal of the inner workings of the Board, she felt herself too much of an ex parte interested person to take any part in the discussion or to give Pennsylvania any opportunity to be handicapped, perhaps, by the opinion of the State Regent.
This morning some of my delegation have said to me that they voted in favor of that because they felt that this Society is not yet ready to take any more money from the National center, but that they do believe that, as we grow, the time may come when this subject will come supremely and pertinently before us. I thank you for your attention.

Dr. McGee. I want to ask what the motion before the house is?

Reader. I am instructed by the Chair to read the main motion and its amendment. The main motion is, "The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues and three-fourths of the life membership fees paid to them, respectively, for their own use." The amendment to the amendment is, "Strike out the words three-fourths, and substitute one-half of the life membership fees."

Dr. McGee. Then the discussion which has so far taken place relates to the motion before the house, and not to the actual motion?

President General. The Chair is obliged to rule that when an amendment proposes to substitute words for those in the main motion, the debate involves both the motion and the amendment.

Dr. McGee. Oh, then it was wrongly stated. I am corrected. Madam President, the motion actually before the house now is an amendment relative to the life membership fees, and not to the current fund at all; and I simply rise to call attention to that fact, hoping that the members will discuss the life membership and vote on that, so that we may then have the continued discussion of the current fund. The life membership receipts go to the Continental Hall, and that is what we are discussing now; but the question before the house is whether the portion of the life memberships over one-fourth, which is the matter in debate, shall go to the Continental Hall fund, or be retained in the Chapters. This is not in any sense touching on the current fund, or the money of the National Society per se; it is for the Continental Hall versus the Chapters. If we could vote on that amendment which is before the house, and settle that, we could then more freely discuss the main motion. Do you
understand that this relates only to the Continental Hall fund and not to the current funds at all? It is a question whether this portion of the life membership dues shall be retained in the Chapters or to go to the Continental Hall.

(Cries of "Question.")

Mrs. McLEAN. I move that one-half of the life membership fees remain to go to the Continental Hall. I will send it up in writing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is obliged to rule this motion out of order, as there is an amendment before the house. The amendment is to strike out three-fourths and substitute one-half of the life membership fees.

Miss Desha. I rise to a point of parliamentary inquiry concerning the amendment. The Constitution stands "one-half." An amendment was offered to make it "three-fourths." Is it in order to amend it again, to put it back just as it was?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I asked that question when the amendment was offered; they said it was not as it was originally in the Constitution.

Miss Desha. Mrs. Fowler's motion is three-fourths of the annual dues and three-fourths of the life memberships; the amendment from South Carolina is to strike out three-fourths and make it one-half the life memberships.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair considers the point well taken.

Mrs. Ballinger. Will you state the motion as it ought to be?

Mrs. Green. Is it in order to vote on this amendment that we have before us? We have come here to vote on this amendment. It was originally one-half; we come here to vote on three-fourths; may we not vote on that now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There was an amendment to that, but we find that it is out of order.

Mrs. Nash. As there seems to be so much confusion, I would move to lay the discussion of this amendment on the table and then proceed to the fifteenth amendment, where it is very clearly stated. I have been told by my State Regent that that is what she means, to retain three-fourths of the annual dues and one-half of the life memberships. There
seems to be some confusion, and this fifteenth amendment seems to embody it all. Therefore I move to lay the present motion on the table and then proceed to discuss the fifteenth amendment.

Mrs. Green. I came to the front and was recognized. My question of privilege is that I be allowed to offer my substitute amendment that I ask the privilege of giving, which has the word one-half in it, which has been brought before the house; and my amendment embodies the entire four amendments here. I ask the privilege now of offering the substitute amendment which covers the ground.

President General. Will you let us hear it, so that we may know whether it is out of order or not?

Mrs. Green. In Article VIII—the discussion is on what shall be retained by the Chapters, what portion of the dues and what portion of the life memberships; my substitute amendment reads thus: "Article VIII, Section 3, strike out the first sentence and substitute: 'The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain for their own use one-half of the annual dues paid by members on the basis of $2 per annum, and one-half the life membership fees on the basis of $25. The By-Laws of any Chapter may provide for additional Chapter fees, all of which may be retained by the Chapter.'" I have studied it very carefully and it possesses—

President General. It is not debatable until stated. Please send it up to the Chair.

Reader. Substitute offered by Mrs. R. H. Green. Article VIII, Section 3. Strike out first sentence and substitute: "The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain for their own use one-half of the annual dues paid by members, on the basis of $2 per annum, and one-half of life membership fees on the basis of $25. The By-Laws of any Chapter may provide for additional Chapter fees, all of which may be retained by the Chapter."

President General. That is in order, unless it carries us back to the Constitution, which I do not think it does.

Dr. McGee. The wording is different.

President General. It is in order then.

Mrs. Kinney. It is time that little Connecticut was heard
from, ladies. I have only waited till I could get the consensus of opinion from my Chapters, in order to tell you just how we feel about this matter. There are two sides to this question, as to every other question. We are solid for the national character and the national idea of this Association. We are solid for the Continental Hall, I think. We want it, and we want it right now. [Applause.] Then we consider the objects and aims of the Society, and we are solid for them also. They allude more particularly to the restoration and preservation of historical spots and buildings and so on. Now, Connecticut and Massachusetts and the Colonial States generally, feel very strongly in regard to that matter. Every square inch of Connecticut soil is historic. We fairly hunger and thirst to preserve these old colonial and revolutionary burial places. We want to save the house where Nathan Hale taught school. We want to save the oldest stone house in Connecticut, which is in Guilford and is going to decay. There are a great many such places we feel we must save. Nevertheless, we are members of a National Society, and there is that national idea, and we propose to live up to it. We are a little afraid of this tremendous reduction which is proposed. We have no idea of wrecking the National Society, as far as a little State like Connecticut might wreck anything. We would be very glad—I think I hold the consensus of opinion from my Chapters here—we would be very glad to let this matter rest for a year or so. We want those historic spots saved, remember, and we are going to save them. If you do not propose to allow us to do it at present, we will wait a year or two. If it is the consensus of opinion at this Convention that the Continental Hall is to be the first and foremost object, rather than the objects and aims as given in the Constitution, we will wait; but if not, I must for my delegation say that we all prefer that the reduction should not be in the ratio of three-fourths, let it be less than that. I think I have fairly represented my delegation, Madam President, when I say that we do not wish this very large reduction in the annual dues. [Applause.] I am also authorized to speak for Vermont. Vermont, like Connecticut, would be very glad to have this matter rest as it is for the present.
Mrs. Edwards, of Michigan. I wish simply to refer you to the Constitution, which says that the objects and aims shall be to raise monuments, acquire historical spots, etc. The National Society has had at every Congress an appeal to appropriate money to different objects, especially the preservation of the Walton homestead in Georgia. We have every year declined to make any appropriation, therefore it is necessary for the Chapters to do the work which belongs to the National Society. If the Chapters are handicapped by not having the money, how can they do that work? If the National Society can show that by any appropriation which Congress has made they have acquired historical spots, we should be very glad to hear from them, but I simply call your attention to the objects and aims stated in the very second Article of the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society.

Mrs. Draper. Madam President and ladies, we have all heard it said that women do not understand business, but we know differently. We know they do; therefore, you will pardon me if I speak to you, preach to you a little sermon on these figures. We have heard it said, the excess this year is $11,367.47. Why shall we not appropriate that to the different causes which we wish? Why shall we not allow the Chapters to have their one-fourth extra to spend for their own individual use? It is for this very reason; if you look on the other page you will see where the $11,000 gain comes from. In the first place, there have been money gifts of $4,444; then the charters and life memberships, which in the very first Congress the money for which was devoted to the permanent fund, amount to $1,354; and so on we go through the list and find that that gain, which looks so large, is really contributions to the Continental Hall fund, which we cannot touch. Now, Madam President, we just heard from the State Regent of Michigan that the objects of our Society were not benefited; possibly that is the wrong word, but that we were not promulgating the objects of our Society in that fundamental particular. It seems to me the name Continental Hall is a misnomer, and we do not realize what it is. Those of us who were members of the Society years ago know that it was often spoken of as the memorial to not only the brave
men but the brave women of the American Revolution [Applause]; and if you look throughout the whole city of Washington, which is full of monuments, I do not think you will find one monument to a woman, and it has always been the pride and delight of my heart that the Daughters of the American Revolution were gradually saving, year by year, enough money to erect a memorial which would be fitting of them and of the women whom they hoped to memorialize. But, Madam President, if it is the wish of this Congress that we allow the permanent fund to rest, and do not add to it any year by year, don't take the surplus of the current fund; spend that for some other purpose. There is not one of us, no matter how much we love and hope for that Memorial Hall, but would gladly obey the wish of the majority. Let the surplus, if there be any, every year from the current fund investments, go to any cause, both North and South, which a committee of State Regents, or a committee from different States, might propose. Because I belong to a Chapter in Vermont, am I not to be allowed the privilege of feeling that part of my money has gone to honor the memory of some of my ancestors in the State of Massachusetts? Because I do not have, and have not the honor of having, an ancestor who came from Virginia, am I not to be allowed the privilege of feeling that I have helped to preserve the spots in the State which gave to us Washington and other heroes? [Applause.] But, Madam President, if we take this three-fourths and give it back to the Chapters, the question will come immediately, what shall we give up? We cannot build bricks without straw. You look at the report of the Treasurer General and you find the balance on hand is $3,718. Last year it was $3,800 and something, practically the same balance on hand, and the current investments have been simply between two and three thousand dollars. What has all this money gone for? It has gone for Constitutions; it has gone for certificates; it has gone for different objects which you yourselves have wanted in your different States—which we ourselves have wanted in our different States. If you give only fifty cents here every year, then we will be obliged to tax ourselves out of the fifty cents which we retain in our Chapter
to buy our Constitutions, to buy our certificates, and, Madam President, we all know that we can get printing a great deal cheaper if it is done by the thousand. It would simply be turning the money and making ourselves pay double, triple, perhaps five times as much as we do now. [Laughter.] You may laugh, but you look at the accounts and you will see; we must have these Constitutions in order to understand the workings. If we abolish the Magazine, then the Board must print the record of proceedings of the Board of Management in order that we may know what has been done. That will cost fully as much as is now the net cost of the Magazine.

President General. The Chair finds, on close examination, the substitute amendment that was offered does not embody a single new principle, in which case it is out of order, and the question recurs to the original amendment.

Mrs. Fowler. I rose to say that I would accept the amendment in regard to one-half the life memberships.

President General. It is not now before us.

Dr. McGee. I move to divide this question, so that we may vote on the first part of the amendment Mrs. Fowler has proposed, and then continue the discussion on the current fund.

Mrs. Green. May I speak to my amendment?

President General. It is too late, Mrs. Green, I fear; it has been ruled out.

Dr. McGee. It would be divided so that we would act first on the part, "The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues;" and when we have settled that question, we can take up the second part, "and three-fourths of the life memberships."

Miss Desha. That was the suggestion I made an hour and a half ago.

President General. I would like to say to Miss Desha that there was another amendment pending when she offered her suggestion.

Miss Desha. It was just a suggestion, and could have been acted upon and saved lots of time.

President General. It is moved and seconded to divide the proposition so that the first part shall be acted on first,
and then the latter part. All in favor of this motion will please say “aye;” opposed, “no.” The motion is carried.

Reader. The motion now before the house is, “the local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues.”

Miss Forsyth. I had the honor of seconding the motion to bring this matter before the Congress, consequently, I trust I may say a few words without any suggestion of prejudice. I wanted it decided by the Society. I wanted the Chapters to have whatever opportunity they wished. I seconded this at a time when those things were very close to my heart, as they are to-day. But there is one point that has not been touched upon at all, I think, and therefore I feel I must touch upon it, and that is, how the Chapters are best to do their work? It has seemed to me that above all things the local Chapters were to arouse a sentiment in a community; that perhaps we forget sometimes that we as Chapters are not to do all the best things that are to be done; that we are to sweep along with us, in a tide of enthusiasm and then of action, the whole community in which we live. That has been done so signally in two Chapters in our own State—perhaps I should not say two, I should rather say many, Chapters in our own State—that I feel that that should be taken into consideration when weighing this question. One small country Chapter whose members are scattered over a number of villages has done most noble things simply by waking up the community to feel the necessity for them. In the same way libraries are being started through the State, not by the Chapters alone, but by the Chapters linking the community. It was the same way in our war work; and it was not the Chapters that undertook to act alone last summer, in those terrible days when we were struggling to help in the work then going on. The Chapters led the communities, which it is our business to do. Therefore, ladies, it is a question whether the Chapters need so much money as they need earnest effort and high influence. [Applause.] One other matter, ladies, and remember that if we are to vote upon this it has reference to our Constitution; it is a matter that will last, and it may last for years to come. Would it not be well,
Madam President, before we take so grave a step, to take simply a tentative vote and learn in that way the exact sentiment of this Congress before we commit ourselves? Then when that is passed, some other steps may be proposed, and I would like the privilege of presenting it.

Dr. McGee. It is now nearly one o'clock, and I am sure there are other members to be heard. I move we take a recess until two o'clock.

Seconded.

(Reader reads Miss Sewall's letter, other announcements, letters, etc.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1899.

MRS. DANIEL MANNING,  
President General D. A. R.

Dear Madam: The National Council of Women of the United States in executive session in its third triennial session sends greeting to the annual meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution by its honored member, Miss Susan B. Anthony, who is the regularly appointed delegate of the Council to this meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MAY WRIGHT SEWALL,  
President.
Per J. E. T.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we take a recess. All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is carried. (12.49 p. m.)

At 2 o'clock the house was called to order by the President General, who said it is very unfortunate that we do not have a quorum when the house is called to order, but such is the fact.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. (At 2.22). The house will please be in order.

MRS. THOMPSON. May I rise to a question of privilege?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house. Is it with regard to the motion?

MRS. THOMPSON. No.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a communication from the President of the United States.

READER. I am instructed by the chair to read this communication from the Executive Mansion:
EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 21, 1899.

My Dear Mrs. Manning: Replying to your note of recent date, I have much pleasure in informing you that the President will be very glad to receive the delegates to the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution on Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Please let me know about how many delegates will probably call. Should the condition of Mrs. McKinley's health permit, I am sure she will be pleased to join the President in this reception. Trusting the hour named may be entirely satisfactory, believe me

Very truly yours,

George B. Cortelyou,
Assistant Secretary.

Mrs. Jewett. I move that the invitation of the President of the United States be accepted with thanks by a rising vote of this Congress.

Motion seconded.

President General. All in favor of this motion will please rise. It is unanimous.

Reader. I am also instructed by the Chair to state for the Chairman of the Credential Committee that in pursuance of the resolution of Mrs. Cameron, passed yesterday, all corrections to the list of delegates have been made. I hold in my hand the list of corrections sent to that committee, handed to me by the Chairman of the Credential Committee, with her assurance that everything has been properly corrected. You have the report of the committee.

Mrs. Seymour. I move that the corrections of names be accepted.

Seconded.

President General. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried.

President General. We will resume the regular order of business. There is a communication from Delaware.

Reader. The State Regent of Delaware wishes to announce to the Eighth Continental Congress that in loyalty to the Continental Congress the members unanimously voted against the decrease of national dues.

President General. The question of the amendment to the Constitution is before you.
Mrs. Kendrick, of Pennsylvania. Madam Chairman, and members of the Continental Congress, our State Regent this morning announced to you that Pennsylvania at her conference in the fall had voted unanimously against the proposed amendment; but after the discussion this morning, and the various arguments that were used in favor of and against the amendment, I could not but feel that perhaps a practical suggestion of the consequence had not made itself felt to all the ladies present. As a member of the National Board of another organization, I feel deeply the consequences of a limited treasury. We have to do work according to our treasury entirely; and it is a sad condition when the many things that appeal to a National Board cannot be accomplished. It was said this morning that the West had no historical spots. The West has a great many historical spots, because it owns all the East, and feeds it throughout the West. At a meeting in Denver last spring efforts were made to have people from the East; but it was not that they wanted the ladies from the East, but they wanted the ladies from the homes from which they had come; and I think that is the feeling throughout the West, not individually, but ladies representing the State from which they had come originally, and to which the heart had returned. In most of the organizations the point at the present time is to enlarge the treasury, feeling that in that way we can enlarge the work, and the local Chapters can in most cases take care of their individual matters. So when this motion came up to decrease the treasury, it was a surprise. Everywhere else they are enlarging the national treasury. I wonder whether we all realize that last year this treasury had $27,000? If we take from that half the amount, and its expenses were $23,500, if we pass this amendment we will have to pay into the treasury this year $13,500; and where we have had a surplus of $2,500, we would decrease the treasury $13,000, and this time next year there would be a deficit of $10,000. I think the position taken by Connecticut this morning was a wise one; we are not strong enough yet to know what our expenses will be. We are only eight years old—this is the eighth year. While each year there has been some accumulation, we cannot afford
yet to have an empty treasury. Therefore, Madam President,
I would deplore the result of the action if this house should
agree to the measure that is proposed. [Applause.]

Mrs. SHIPPEN. It is very difficult, after all that has been
said by the ladies who have been here and worked, to add
much but experience to what has been told about the dan-
gerous deficit that we would feel. I think we all forget, when
we talk about the National Society, if we do not include our
Board and our Congress. There are not three, there is but
one—that is the National Society. We send our Daughters
to the Congress, and the Congress orders our expenses to
such a pitch that we have $3,000 when we ought to have
$10,000 or $15,000. I think the Congress should begin to be
economical, nor our poor little Chapters, we can take care
of ourselves. But it seems to me the thing we have to do is
to have the Congress be economical if we want to do any-
thing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. White, of Maine, is recognized.

Mrs. SHERMAN. I move the previous question.

Mrs. THOMAS. The State Regents wish to be heard from,
and Mrs. White has reason as a State Regent to be heard
from.

Motion seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The previous question has been
moved. Ladies, do you wish to close debate on this now?
All in favor of closing debate will please rise and remain
standing until counted; two-thirds vote is required. Those
opposed to closing debate please rise and remain standing until
counted. There is no question about it, it is lost.

Mrs. WHITE, of Maine. Mrs. White, of Maine, has very
little to say, but I must speak for Maine and her Chapters.
The Maine people are not wealthy people. All the cities and
towns are composed mostly of manufacturers and people that
are employed in manufactories, consequently they are poor.
Our country Chapters are composed of farmers' wives. The
great trouble in forming Chapters in our State is on account
of the dues being so high; it means a great many pounds of
butter to pay our Chapter dues. If our Chapter felt that we
could have more money to do with in our little towns,
the ladies would feel more willing to work harder to join our Chapters. In that way we could help the National Treasury instead of keeping from it. I am very much in favor (when I say I, I mean my State) of taking more money for our Chapter use. While we are doing that, the National Board, I think, must try their best to decrease their expenses. [Applause.] As Massachusetts is the mother of Maine, she leads in this idea of increasing the money in our Chapters. Maine as her child supports Massachusetts. [Applause.]

Miss Hetzel. I feel as if I must speak for the National Board, and as I was offered a thousand-dollar clerk last year to assist me in my office and refused it because I thought it unnecessary, I think that I am privileged to speak. I wish to give you the statistics of the Registrars General who have worked without clerks. Mrs. Howard Clark left that office broken in health; her husband did not see her for two years, he said, she had to go to health resorts. Miss Eugenia Washington, who was her colleague on the board, had her eyes injured. Mrs. Rosa White Smith's health was injured for years on account of that work; so was Mrs. Johnson's. Miss Wilbur, a beautiful young girl, left that office very ill; Mrs. Commodore Hichborn also, under the same circumstances. That was a time when fewer members were received in one year than are now received in one month. I can only say that if you wish to cut down the expenses of my office I would ask a Christian burial for my successors, but I know that I would have none. The office of Registrar General would be vacant; I don't know how it would be with other offices.

Miss Temple. I feel that in raising my voice and appealing to this Congress, I speak decidedly as one of you. Always in the past my voice has been raised on the floor of this Congress in favor of the reduction of the dues, and I come from one of the States where the membership fees are a difficult matter to pay. This having been my first year upon the Board, many things have come to me that I should like to call the attention of this Congress to. The money is all in the hands of this Congress. Congress must decide these matters for themselves; they must look more carefully and more zealously into the expenditures that they authorize. During
this entire year I have been dubbed, in the National Board, the watchdog of the treasury. I beg that every member of this assembly consider herself the watchdog of the national treasury in every expenditure that you authorize the National Board to make. In the expenditures that have been voted by Congresses in the past, the National Board has had simply enough money to meet the emergency expenses voted, and no more. If you wish reduction in expenditure, you must look to those matters yourselves. You must look to the reports, you must look to the expenditures month by month. Take the Magazine and see the expenditures that you yourselves have authorized this Board to make. As Chairman of a new committee that was authorized by the National Board last spring some, I must say, very small expenses have come up in connection with postage and the carrying on of that Committee, and every cent of that has been defrayed by the Chairman of that Committee, because that Committee, that was authorized by this Congress, was not permitted to spend anything. The National Board cannot spend one cent unless authorized by this Congress. This National Board proposes to report to you this year a suggestion in regard to the expenditure of certain sums of money that they think will meet with your hearty approval; and when you hear of scholarships, historical scholarships in American history, being reported to you, which you will find comes from the National Treasury and may go into any Chapter here, I feel sure that you will be more than ever induced to allow the dues to stand as they are. As one in the past so thoroughly in favor of reduction of dues, I feel that now, unless you yourselves look most carefully to the moneys you authorize to be expended during the year, it will be utterly impossible to carry on the National Society without an entering wedge for its own destruction. Therefore I appeal to you not to vote for the reduction of these dues; but consider it wisely and think well when voting the expenditures that you yourselves have voted in the past.

Miss Miller. The character of this Society which has most appealed to me has been its national character; and how are we to support that without the funds to carry it on, is more
than I can imagine. We have in the original Constitution, I think the provision was, that one part of the fees of each member was to come here to support this work. What is the work of the National Board? It is to issue to each member her application papers; those have to be printed, then to be sent through the mail. We have now 27,000 members, according to the statement made this morning; you can readily imagine how much it must take to issue continually these application papers. The certificates have to be sent to different ones; they must be something that are worthy of our Society. We do not want anything that is not worthy of a Society, descendants of the American Revolution. We do not want shabby things sent to us—that has been decided some time ago; consequently those certificates are expensive things—it takes money to pay for them. I do not think anybody cares about having something that is indifferent. In order to pay for these things we must have money in the national treasury. There is not a single officer on the National Board who has ever been compensated for any of her labor or work. It has been time, labor and strength expended day in and day out. I was on the National Board for several years, and I know whereof I speak, that it does take out of you a great deal more than you are able to put back again. You are unable to do other things that you would like to do; and consequently I am very much opposed to our changing the character of our Society, the great national character, which ought to be still supported, as it always has been in the past; and I should be very, very sorry if we were to reduce our fees to the national treasury. I cannot say that I can speak with the eloquence of others, but I can certainly express the feeling that I have that we ought not to decrease the powers of the Board, composed of members from all over the country, every State in the Union; for they represent the whole of our Society, and therefore they must bring the wisdom which they gathered from association with Daughters all over the country. It does seem to me that they ought to be helped in their work rather than impeded. [Applause.]

Mrs. Page. At the Virginia State conference, held in December, a vote was carried that we should not keep any dues
except what we had always done at home—against reduction in dues; and I think you will all feel that Virginia has more in it perhaps than many other States, as she is so rich in historical spots, and all the records are so old and it costs a great deal, one volume alone of the court records, which are almost in decay, costing $100 to reproduce. And if she, of all the States the peer, perhaps, is willing to come up and let the National Society have their rights and dues, I think the other States will follow in her footsteps.

A MEMBER. I call for the previous question.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Previous question is called for. Do you wish to close debate on this proposition? What is the pleasure of the house? All in favor rise and remain standing until counted.

READER. I am requested by the Chair to state the exact state of the case, what you are voting for. The previous question has been called, which, as you know, closes debate if ordered. You are voting if you shall have the previous question, which means to cut off debate.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of closing debate will please rise and remain standing until counted. That will do. It is so ordered.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is now on the first part of the proposition.

READER. The question that you are now about to vote on is, “The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues.”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will please say “aye;” opposed, “no.” The Chair is in doubt.

MEMBER. Rising vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A rising vote is called for. All in favor rise.

READER. “The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues.”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are voting to amend the Constitution by substituting three-fourths for one-half—to retain three-fourths of the dues in the Chapter. You understand it?
Giving one-quarter to the National Society. Is that understood?

READER. It is difficult to be thoroughly accurate in this count.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is this house willing to vote as I request? Those in favor of reduction of dues, come to the left of the house and be counted.

MRS. DRAPER. The ladies of this side do not understand what they are requested to vote for; will the Chair please state it once more.

READER. You are voting to amend your Constitution as follows: "The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues."

A MEMBER. I move there be tellers regularly appointed from the floor.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am asked by a delegate to state one thing. In this amendment it is proposed that this Society as individuals give only fifty cents to support this great National Society in its work, and desire to retain one dollar and fifty cents as individuals for local work:

MRS. THOMPSON. I call the Chair to order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I was asked to explain; the Chair followed a request.

MRS. MCWILLIAMS, of Minnesota. I have such a cold that I can scarcely speak, but in justice to our President General I wish to say that I asked her to explain to this house that 50 cents of this money would be sent to the National Society and $1.50 to the Chapters, thinking you had better understand what you are voting for.

MRS. THOMPSON. I desire to congratulate you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. How will these tellers be appointed? I call upon Miss Ricards and Miss Moncure.

A MEMBER. I move that tellers be appointed from the floor, and that was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The only objection I have is that I cannot understand how a voter on the floor can serve as a teller at a time when there is voting.

SAME MEMBER. I beg your pardon; I withdraw the motion.
Miss Desha. Don't a voter on the floor of Congress serve as a teller? The two leaders in Congress are generally asked to come to the front when they vote this way in Congress. I think if we can trust Congress to do it, we can trust the Daughters of the American Revolution.

President General. There is a motion before the house that two tellers appointed by the Chair shall be allowed to act. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried. Now all in favor of this amendment will pass between tellers to the left. (After affirmative vote has been taken): All those that are opposed to the motion will now pass through. Stop for one moment; Mrs. Roberts asks to have the floor for one moment on a point of privilege.

Mrs. Roberts. I would like to say that I have been creditably informed that quite a number of delegates have voted on the affirmative side who distinctly thought they were voting the negative side. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina. I ask for information; would it be in order, as it has been rumored that some of the ladies voted opposite to what they desired, is it out of order to ask that we table this? I move that we table this, until the ladies can be instructed.

President General. I do not think we can in the midst of a vote.

Mrs. Richardson. I move we have a roll-call.

Seconded.

President General. There is a motion before the house that the roll-call shall be read, and every one answer to her name. [Cries of "Yes," and applause.]

Mrs. Hatch. Instead of going through this long roll-call again, wouldn't it be better to come by States? Let the Reader call the State and let each State stand up and be counted?

Mrs. Richardson. I move as an amendment that only the States be called.

Mrs. Hatch. I offered that as a substitute, not as an amendment.

President General. Will every member of the house please be seated? If there is any one present on the floor who
has not the right to vote, I will ask that she would leave the
floor and go up stairs.

A MEMBER. May I ask how you can entertain a motion
when you are voting on another motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This was offered as a substitute.

SAME MEMBER. We are in the midst of a vote; how can
we do it?

MRS. MCLEAN. When the standing vote was over, and the
affirmative was taken, why did you stop in the middle of the
vote before taking the negative?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Because some members present
voted on the other side from what they intended to vote.

MRS. MCLEAN. I am sure the Chair has stated the question
intelligently, and I do not see how it could be made any
clearer than the Chair made it to the house; and a vote once
in progress, I have always thought, was completed before it
could be interrupted.

MRS. SHIELDS. I would like to say, it seems to me the mis-
fortune of the ladies who did not understand, and that they
should stand by their misfortune. The President General
made it very plain. Suppose that we on the opposite side ob-
ject to the vote as it is going now—can you take it again?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This motion has not yet been acted
upon; it is for the house to decide.

MRS. HOLBROOK. I have only this to say: The one ob-
ject of my thought in connection with this subject has been a
perfectly free and fair and open discussion. We have had it.
I for one am willing to abide by the decision; but I do wish
that the voting should be carried on as fairly and as straight-
forwardly as the discussion has been. [Applause.] The
decision as to the method of voting was chosen as much by
those on the negative as by those on the affirmative. We
yielded to the wish of the majority. We had the tellers that
were appointed. The motion was stated with actual clearness
by the Chair. We have voted on one side. I ask that we
continue the vote and vote on the other side. [Great ap-
plause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must rule that the order
was made to pass between tellers; that motion has not yet
been rescinded, therefore the negative side must be taken in that way.

Mrs. Richardson. I appeal to the magnanimity of those who have voted to let the vote go the other way. Those of us who return home with a disconcerted mind—it may be from dulness or something else—but we would like to know that every lady is satisfied with her vote, and if the other side can let us have the vote in an intelligent way—

Mrs. Draper. I ask, is not a roll call always in order? I appeal to you, ladies. I appeal to this house. You all know that this morning I rose and asked unanimous consent to allow Mrs. Fowler to continue; I now beg of you to allow the privilege of a roll call for a question of personal privilege. Three people have already come to me and said to me, I beg to be allowed to record my vote.

President General. We must either go on voting the way we started, or it must be rescinded. It is for the house to decide.

A Member. I heard four ladies voting who did not know which way they were voting.

Mrs. Green. I had a very good view of the house from the rear here, when the standing vote was taken. I saw about what it was, and it increased three-fold as the ladies passed up the aisle, and I think that one-third of them did not know what they were voting for. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCartney. Will the Chair suggest some method by which the people will know what they are voting for?

Mrs. Walker, of Illinois. I believe no lady went up there and voted who did not know what she was voting for.

Miss Desha. Roberts says that when tellers are appointed they shall be selected from both sides of the question, and in Congress it is etiquette for two leaders to be chosen. Why cannot we have the vote over again with two people?

President General. I cannot proceed unless this house is quiet. I ask it as a special favor to me, for I am almost voiceless; out of courtesy to me I ask that the house may be quiet. We are now in the midst of a vote unless that order is rescinded.
Mrs. Waring. I move that it be rescinded.
Seconded.

President General. It is moved and seconded that this vote be rescinded; the motion before the house is to rescind.

Mrs. McLean. Is that debatable? As I understand it, the purpose of this is to get at the sense of the assembly, whether or not we desire to carry this amendment or whether the majority desires to defeat the amendment. The only way to arrive at that conclusion is to go straightforwardly ahead, and take a vote. An affirmative vote has now been taken; let us proceed with the negative, and abide by the result. Those ladies who, if under a misapprehension, have voted as they did not desire to do, I presume have the same privilege as a member of the House of Representatives has in rising and desiring his vote to be changed because he voted under a misapprehension. Let this house waste no further time but proceed to arrive at a conclusion on this question.

Miss Pike. What this assembly wishes is to have a fair vote; we cannot have it if negative votes were counted in the affirmative, whether by misapprehension or any other way. I do not think any one would wish to have a vote that was not intended for it.

President General. If you want to follow the first arrangement, to pass between tellers, your proper course is to vote down this motion to rescind. All in favor will please say "aye," opposed, "no." The motion is lost. The negative side will now pass between tellers. Will the house—keep quiet while this count is going on? The tellers are waiting to count. (Later.) Will every member of this house be seated. The tellers will announce the vote.

Reader. In favor of the amendment, the affirmative vote is 149; the negative is 245. [Great applause.]

President General. The Chair announces that it is lost. The Chair was questioned a little while ago in regard to her ruling. I will ask the Reader to read that I may be sustained.

Reader. "Relative to voting. Until the negative is put, it is in order for any member, in the same manner as if the voting had not been commenced, to rise and speak, make
motions for amendment or otherwise, and thus renew the debate; and this whether the member was in the assembly room or not when the question was put and the vote partly taken. After the Chairman has announced the vote, if it is found that a member has risen and addressed the Chair before the negative had been put, he is entitled to be heard on the question, the same as though the vote had not been taken. In such cases the question is in the same condition as if it had never been put.”—Page 111 Robert’s Rules of Order.

Miss Pike. Has any one who made a mistake and voted in the affirmative when they intended to vote in the negative the right to change her vote?

President General. If such were the case, they had the right to change when the negative was taken.

Mrs. Shields. I would like to make a motion that we make this vote unanimous, and also that we thank our courteous President General for her patient courtesy to us throughout the whole of this trying time.

President General. The vote that was taken was not unanimous, and the Chair rules that it cannot be made unanimous. It could be if there were no objections, but there are objections, Mrs. Shields.

Mrs. Holbrook. Madam President, will you permit me to say that I am now perfectly satisfied? There has been a fair discussion, there has been a fair vote, and the will of the Congress prevails. [Applause.]

Mrs. Thompson. Will you allow me, a poor vanquished individual, to rise on a question of privilege?

President General. State your question of privilege.

Mrs. Thompson. I move that any printed, written or type-written matter distributed on the floor of this house be signed by the author and approved by the National Board.

Seconded.

Member. I call for the order of the day.

President General. The Chair does not consider that a question of personal privilege. The order of the day is called for. Shall the order of the day now be taken up? All in favor will please say “aye;” opposed, “no.” The motion is carried.
We have only voted on the first part of the proposition; the second part is before you now.

Reader. The second part is as follows: "And three-fourths of the life membership fees paid to them, respectively, for their own use."

President General. The question is before you. Are you ready for the question? (Cries of "Question.") All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is lost.

Dr. McGee. I move that we take up the remaining amendments in the order in which they appear in the Constitution.

President General. The question before the house is, shall these amendments be taken up in the order in which they are printed? If there are no objections they will be taken up in that way.

Reader. The first proposed amendment to the Constitution is as follows: Amendment offered by Miss Lillian Pike, of the District of Columbia: "Article III, Section 3, strike out the word 'are' and substitute 'were;' strike out the words 'shall be' and substitute 'are.'"

President General. All in favor of this amendment will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried.

(At 3.50 p. m. Dr. McGee took the Chair.)

Reader. The second proposed amendment is as follows: Amendment offered by Mrs. Amos G. Draper, of Vermont: "In Article IV, Section 1, insert the words 'one Librarian General' after the words 'one Chaplain General.'"

Chairman. All in favor of this amendment will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." Carried.

Reader. Third proposed amendment, offered by Miss Lillian Pike, District of Columbia:

To Article IV, Section 1, the following words shall be added: "An officer appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve only during the unexpired term from the previous time of election until the next regular election."

Chairman. All in favor of this amendment will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." Carried.

Reader. Fourth amendment, offered by Mrs. Joy, of Michigan:
To Article IV, Section 3, add after "the power to elect Honorary Vice-Presidents General shall be vested in the Continental Congress" the words "and there shall not be more than one Honorary Vice-President General elected each year."

CHAIRMAN. This motion is now before the house.

MRS. BALLINGER. If it is in order I would like to speak to that amendment. I would like to amend that amendment. I have it written and will send it up. I beg that you will give me a moment in which to get it.

CHAIRMAN. The Reader will now read the amendment offered by Mrs. Ballinger.

READER. Amendment to the proposed amendment—That no more Honorary Vice-Presidents General shall be elected until the number heretofore elected shall be reduced below ten by death, resignation, or other cause, and that thereafter the number shall at no time exceed ten.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. Is this offered as a substitute?

MRS. BALLINGER. It is offered as a substitute; may I speak to it?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Ballinger has the floor.

MRS. BALLINGER. I think to make a thing very honorable, some limitation should be put upon it. It is intended as a compliment, but if every one can have it I don't see where much compliment is in it. I think these honorary officers, when we put a woman into that position it should be truly a compliment; therefore, I think the number should be limited, and I think we should close it at ten, that no more elections should occur for that office until it is made vacant by a death or resignation, or by the action of the Congress. I hope the ladies do not misunderstand what I am trying to do; I am trying to make it such a compliment for the Society to confer that the women will so esteem it; and to do that we must not make it quite so easy of attainment or accomplishment.

MRS. BOYNTON. I appreciate what the Regent says about making the position of Honorary Vice-President General an honor; I agree with all she says about that. But I must
oppose her motion for this year. I want to present the name of a woman for that office this year who deserves it if ever a Daughter of the American Revolution does, and if that motion is passed it prevents me from presenting her name to this Congress. I do not know whether it is in order for me to speak of the one whom I wish to have the Congress put in that place or not. I would like to speak if you will listen to me for a moment. May I be allowed to do that? In the year 1892, early in the spring of 1892, a woman in Tennessee received two letters; one was from Flora Adams Darling, offering her the regency of Memphis and the first Chapter that was formed in that State for the Daughters of the Revolution; the other letter was from the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of this Society, offering her the same position for the Daughters of the American Revolution. The fate of the State lay in the hands of that woman. She saved the State to this Society. She accepted the regency for the city of Memphis. We all know her gracious and lovely presence; we all know the enthusiasm with which she aroused interest in the whole State of Tennessee. I do not wish to say anything against the later workers, I only say that the State of Tennessee owes almost everything to the beautiful work of Mrs. Mildred Mathes. She is now ill; she has spent her strength for us; she is too ill to work further. It seems to me it would be a most gracious and courteous thing for this Congress to put her in a position where she will feel that her work for that Society has been appreciated. If that motion is passed you can't put her in this year. She may not live to see another. I hope she will, but there is no telling. I hope, therefore, that this motion will not prevail.

Miss Harvey (of Merion Chapter). I think it would be a most desirable thing if every State had an opportunity to reward some representative woman by electing her Honorary State Regent; so I think it would be out of order to have at least forty-five or more Vice-Presidents General—one from each State.

(Calls of "Question.")
CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute proposed by Mrs. Ballinger; the Reader will read it again.

Mrs. Walker, of Illinois. I endorse the sentiment of the lady from the District of Columbia; in the limitation lies the honor. I also think that every one who is proposed for that honor is deserving of it. If she is unable to work for herself, let those who desire it for her work thoroughly and potently.

Reader. Substitute for the proposed amendment: "That no more Honorary Vice-Presidents General shall be elected until the number heretofore elected shall be reduced below ten by death, resignation, or other cause, and that thereafter the number shall at no time exceed ten."

Miss Temple. I want to raise my voice in emphasis of what has been so beautifully said of the first State Regent of Tennessee, Mrs. Mildred Mathes, by one of the old Congress leaders, Mrs. Boynton. No words too high in praise of the first leader of Tennessee can be said on the floor of this Congress; and though heartily in favor of the amendment as adding increased dignity to the holders of the position of Honorary Vice-President General, as offered by Mrs. Ballinger, I appeal to the Congress for this year to allow the election of one Honorary Vice-President General, and that to be a special honor conferred upon Mrs. Mildred Mathes. [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN. The question before the house is on the substitute offered by Mrs. Ballinger, which you have just heard. The vote now is whether you prefer the substitute to the amendment as printed.

Mrs. Ballinger. I think, while I thoroughly endorse Mrs. Boynton's desire, that Mrs. Mathes be placed upon the list of this Society, for she is a most charming woman, and no one would be more glad to see her there than I, this objection could be raised every year; there is some woman we want to honor every year. Life is uncertain for the best of us; we cannot say that Mrs. Mathes will go any sooner than you or I. Therefore I think we had better act at the present time before putting a greater number.

Mrs. Boynton. I did not offer that suggestion because Mrs. Mathes was a charming woman, it is because she has
done such work for this Society as at least very few in the States have done. I don't think we should draw comparisons; but it was on the ground of rewarding her for that work that I spoke as I did.

Mrs. Ballinger. I think that a woman's labor should alone entitle her to such a place. I do not mean to give any other impression. No woman should be raised to such a post of honor who has done nothing.

Mrs. Shippen. We only ask it in this one case. We won't ask it again—just this once. Next year let it go. She is one of the old, old people.

Miss Forsyth. Madam President, ladies of the Eighth Continental Congress, there are many in this Congress, I understand, that are new to this work and unfamiliar with the matters that have just been alluded to, and with the work and the services of the early State Regents. Mrs. Mathes, of Tennessee, was one whom we all honored and loved. We should not stop just at this point. I would earnestly ask the Congress to allow that she may be made one of our Honorary Vice-Presidents General before any amendment is passed.

Mrs. Ballinger. Can that substitute be amended?

Chairman. It can.

Mrs. Ballinger. Then I would ask some lady friend of Mrs. Mathes to amend it by inserting Mrs. Mathes' name.

Chairman. That would not be in order; we have to elect by ballot.

Mrs. Ballinger. I do not wish to appear ungrateful, but I do recognize the value of this substitute.

Mrs. Waring. Could it not be made after this year?

Mrs. Ballinger. It is suggested that the number be raised to twelve. If that is the will of the Congress we will cheerfully limit it to twelve.

Miss Forsyth. I have wondered why we might not have some significance in this number, why we might not take the number of our original States, and limit it to thirteen. I move an amendment to what has been just offered, that we do limit it hereafter to thirteen.

Mrs. McLean. Why not allow the amendment as offered by Mrs. Joy, of Michigan, to be voted upon in its entirety as
it appears? This Continental Congress is entitled to elect one Honorary Vice-President General at each session if it desires, and if it does not desire in succeeding years to elect any one, it would not need to. I am in favor of Mrs. Joy's amendment as it stands.

Mrs. Ballinger. Will you read the substitute changed to thirteen?

Chairman. The motion before the house is as offered by Mrs. Ballinger.

Mrs. Ballinger. I understood it was amended after that. Miss Temple. If they wish to pay this special honor to this grand Tennessee woman, vote down this amendment, and give us the pleasure of electing Mrs. Mathes an Honorary Vice-President General this year, and another year adopt Mrs. Ballinger's amendment, which is an admirable one; but give us the pleasure of extending this to Mrs. Mathes this year.

Mrs. Ballinger. It is my substitute, and I have a right to accept that amendment, which I did, raising the number to thirteen.

Chairman. There is no amendment before the house. Mrs. McCartney. It was only a suggestion by Miss Forsyth.

Chairman. The Chair has already stated that there is no amendment to this substitute. Please confine your remarks to it.

(Reader reads Mrs. Ballinger's substitute.)

Mrs. Ballinger. I move to amend that to thirteen; I will send it up.

Chairman. The amendment offered by Mrs. Ballinger to her own substitute will be read.

Reader. "Insert the word 'thirteen' instead of 'ten.'"

Chairman. Please read the substitute as it would be if amended.

Reader. "That no more Honorary Vice-Presidents General shall be elected until the number heretofore elected shall be reduced below thirteen by death, resignation, or other cause, and that hereafter the number shall at no time exceed thirteen."
CHAIRMAN. Is this amendment seconded? (Seconded.)
All in favor of this amendment will say "aye;" contrary, "no."
The "ayes" seem to have it, the "ayes" have it. Carried. The
Reader will read the motion before the house; the question
recurs to the substitute as amended.

READER. "That no more Honorary Vice-Presidents Gen-
eral shall be elected until the number heretofore elected shall
be reduced below thirteen by death, resignation or other
cause, and that thereafter the number shall at no time exceed
thirteen."

CHAIRMAN. The motion before the house is to substitute
this for the amendment printed on the paper. All in favor
will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." The "ayes" seem to
have it, the "ayes" have it. The motion is carried. The
question now recurs on this substitute as an amendment to
the Constitution. All in favor will please say "aye;" contrary,
"no." The "ayes" seem to have it, the "ayes" have it. The
motion is carried. This amendment to the Constitution has
prevailed. The question now is on amendment No. 5, which
will be read.

Reader reads amendment offered by Miss Lillian Pike, Dis-
trict of Columbia:
To Article IV shall be added the contents of Section 6, Ar-
ticle IV of the By-Laws, viz: "No State or Honorary State
Regent shall be appointed or elected who is not a resident of
the State she represents, and no one shall hold more than
one active office at the same time in the Daughters of the
American Revolution."

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this amendment will please say
"aye;" contrary, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it, the
"ayes" have it. The motion is carried. The question now is
on the sixth amendment, which the Reader will read.

Reader reads amendment offered by Miss Lillian Pike, Dis-
trict of Columbia:
In Article V the following words shall be inserted as Sec-
tion 1: "All legislative and judicial power in the National
Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is
vested in the Continental Congress." Also, that the number-
ing of the other sections shall be changed to correspond.
Mrs. ROBERTS. I would like to ask in what respect this differs from the vote which was taken last year?

Miss PIKE. It adds the word "judicial;" and as the judicial power is in the Congress, it is only stating the facts. It is merely stating the fact already existing.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it, the "ayes" have it. The amendment is carried. The question is now on the next amendment, which the Reader will read.

Reader reads amendment offered by the Philadelphia Chapter through Mrs. Harrison:

In Article V, Section 1, omit the words "and the Regents and delegates of each organized Chapter in the United States."

CHAIRMAN. The Reader will read the section of the Constitution as it would appear if this amendment were carried.

READER. Article V. Section 1, reads as follows at present: "The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one State Regent from each State, and the Regents and Delegates of each organized Chapter in the United States." Mrs. Waring offers the following amendment: "I propose to amend the amendment by omitting these words only 'and delegates,' retaining the words 'and the Regents of each organized Chapter in the United States.'" This would make the whole section read, "The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be composed of all the active officers of the National Society, the State Regents from each State, and the Regent of each organized Chapter in the United States."

CHAIRMAN. This amendment we should like to have read as Mrs. Waring proposed it.

READER. The change would be omitting the words "and delegates," retaining the words "and the Regent of each organized Chapter in the United States."

CHAIRMAN. Is the amendment seconded? The Chair hears no second. (Seconded.) It is moved and seconded to amend by striking out the words "and delegates," retaining the words "and the Regent of each organized Chapter in the
United States.” Mrs. Waring, who made the motion, has the floor.

Mrs. Waring. Of course we all understand the general drift of these amendments. It is to make this body a smaller body, and hence a body more easily handled. This is what we are to gain by the change, but let us compute what we are to lose if we disfranchise the Chapters. They are the spokes in the wheels of this great machinery. It is their representatives sent to this Congress who keep up the esprit de corps of this great Society. They come here year after year and return to their constituents bubbling over with interest, full of enthusiasm, a sparkling fountain of information, and inspiration to the cut-off-ones who cannot come. They catch the spirit of the thing from them and every Daughter loves the great Society of which her own Chapter is a vital part. Take from them their representatives and the interest wanes, the zeal lags, their affection grows cold, and finally dies. Let me press this point home to you. Put yourself into a small Chapter not represented upon this floor. You are not half so much interested in the Society; you no longer follow the proceedings of this body with a single hearted joy. It is not the perfect thing you once dreamed it was, because you are left out in the cold, and your heart is chilled as by a blizzard, and your patriotic ardor has frozen stiff, so to speak. It may be argued that the State Regent is sufficient to represent these small Chapters, but she is not. The State Regent is a mighty personage, but she is not the exclusive property of any one Chapter, and she does not fill the vacuum—that aching void—in every Chapter’s heart to have a finger in the pie! One’s own finger and not a substitute finger. Ladies, if you do not permit these Chapters to be represented by their Regents, this Congress, this Society, will lose much of its distinctiveness as a National body. The ratio between the sections will be as one to one hundred. A hundred women from the glorious ex-banner State of Connecticut, and the present glorious banner State of New York, and only one lone, lorn female from the sand hills of South Carolina! Think of it! And the New York and Connecticut women wouldn’t like it either! I know they wouldn’t! They wouldn’t care to have a Con-
gress all to themselves. If this administrative body is to be made smaller let it be in the way provided by this amendment to the amendment, and not by shutting our doors upon the Regents. Let me recall to your mind what our President General said in her able report. Don't pull down the walls of our beautiful structure by removing the foundation stones. We are a combination of Chapters and not a combination of individuals. Lastly, have we the moral right to do it? What are those privileges mentioned in our Chapter charters? The very first of them is the privilege of being represented by their Regent upon this floor. These charters are a farce if they don't mean that. I, therefore, offer this amendment to the amendment and I implore you do not disfranchise a single Chapter in our great system of Chapters. It will be a fatal blow to the National character of this organization.

(Cries of “Time! Time!”)

CHAIRMAN. It is the duty of the Chair to call time when three minutes have elapsed.

Mrs. WILLIAMS. Ladies, I am entitled to speak for the Philadelphia Chapter, which, in offering this amendment, simply wished to offer it as a suggestion in order to control the size of this Congress. They felt we were becoming unmanageable. It was simply a tentative thing to offer it and have it circulated.

Mrs. WALKER. If the State of Illinois depended on the State Regent and Chapter Regent for representation, we should have had no representation during the last four or five years that we have been here without them. You cannot go amiss on an intelligent delegate. They come to work together, and if they have a difference of opinion, so much the better—it sharpens their wits and strengthens their intellect. We go back to our Chapters full of enthusiasm, which permeates the whole Chapter, whether it be large or small. However, we could not do it all—

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. I move to lay this on the table.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved to lay this matter on the table. All in favor will say “aye;” contrary, “no.” The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it. It is so ordered.
Mrs. Ballinger. I move to adjourn.
Seconded.

Reader reads notices, etc., letters of Mrs. Snow and Mr. VanDyke.

Mrs. Daniel F. Manning,
President General D. A. R.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Madam: Mrs. Snow has received your telegram inviting her to be present at the annual convention of your Society. She asks me to thank you for the courtesy of the invitation, and to express her regrets that illness will prevent her acceptance of it.

Very truly yours,

Henry Sanger Snow.

February 21, 1899.

Mrs. Daniel Manning,
President General D. A. R.

Madam President: Anticipating the presence at your convention of many ladies who are members of the Society of Mayflower Descendants or who are descendants of passengers of the "Mayflower," I have the honor to extend to your Congress an invitation to be present at the meeting tonight of the District of Columbia Society of Mayflower Descendants, to be held at the Congregational Church, corner of Tenth and G streets, at 8 o'clock.

Very respectfully yours,

H. W. Van Dyke,
Secretary.

Mrs. Walker, of Illinois. I would ask if these letters and notices may be put on the bulletin board.

Mrs. Nash. I want to know if the consideration of the amendments will go over to unfinished business, on Friday?

Chairman. Yes. All in favor of adjourning will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it. (4:33 p. m.)

Tuesday Evening, February 21, 1899.

Peace Jubilee Evening of Eighth Continental Congress, Daughters American Revolution,

Tuesday, February 21st, 8 o'clock,

Grand Opera House, Washington, D. C.

Music—The Band of the Fourth United States Artillery, and Mrs. William L. Wilson, soloist.

Mr. Percy S. Foster, Precentor.
1. Medley—War Song, ...........................................Beyer
2. Invocation, ..........By Chaplain General, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin
3. Work of the D. A. R. in the war, ....Mrs. Roberts, of Pennsylvania
4. “Blue and Gray,” .............................................Dollibey
5. Work of the soldier in the war,....Hon. John L. Griffiths, Indiana
6. Solo—“The Star Spangled Banner,”........Mrs. William L. Wilson
7. The work of the sailor in the war, ......Hon. Hilary A. Herbert
8. “The Stars and Stripes Forever,”..................Sousa

Peace Jubilee Committee.—Mrs. Fairbanks, Indiana; Miss Forsyth, New York; Mrs. Sperry, Connecticut; Mrs. Howard, Virginia; Mrs. Goodloe, Kentucky; Mrs. O’Neil, Massachusetts; Mrs. Colton, California.

Music. Medley—War Song—by Fourth Artillery Band.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. (8.16 p. m.) Invocation by the Chaplain General, Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, in which we will all unite. Will the audience rise?

Mrs. Hamlin. Oh our infinite Father, God above all gods, infinite, eternal, unchangeable in Thy being, wisdom, goodness, holiness, justice and truth, we come before Thee this night with thanksgiving and praise for all that Thou hast been to us, and all that Thou art. We thank Thee, our Heavenly Father, for what our eyes have seen and our ears have heard. We thank Thee, our Heavenly Father, that Thou art the God of Battle and that Thou hast shown to us what Thou canst do by Thine outstretched arm. We thank Thee, our Heavenly Father for this grand and glorious nation which Thou hast given us and over which Thou art ruling. We pray that Thou wilt come and rule and over-rule in us as Thou hast in days that are gone; and we pray, our Heavenly Father, that Thou wilt help us to realize what we are in Thy hand. Oh God, our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee for the victories that are past, we thank Thee for what our eyes have seen and our ears have heard; and we pray, our Heavenly Father, that Thou wilt help us to realize to-night that Thou art the Prince of Peace. Oh God, help us to realize that there are victories greater to be won in times of peace than in times of war; and help us as a nation, great as we are, to stretch out our hands and say that we are followers of the Prince of Peace. Oh
Father, we would bend in reverence before Thy will, and we would ask a blessing upon those stricken ones who have given their all that our country may be blest. Oh God, we would ask a blessing upon those that are mothers and those that are sisters who have given their all in order that tyranny might do its worst. Oh God, help us to bless our enemies and ask for them that they may have all the fruits of peace with us. Now, meet with us in this meeting, and grant that that for which Thou hast led it to come together may be fruitful in Thine own good pleasure. Bless the officers of this Society; bless all the interests which they represent; bless their homes and their hearts; bless the members of this Society, and use us all for the good of our Nation. We ask it for Christ's sake. Amen.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the war, by Mrs. Roberts, of Pennsylvania.

MRS. ROBERTS:

Madam President, Madam Chairman, Fellow Daughters and Friends: I felt very much to-day in looking over my paper which has been prepared by invitation of the committee in charge of this special occasion, like a certain venerable clergyman who went gunning in a ten-acre lot; and the others, his fellow-gunners, who went with him were very much afraid to be in the neighborhood of the mark. But the old colored attendant who was with them said, "Gemmens, don't be 'fraid; the mark's the safest place; you'll be the surest not to be hit." I bring of you, ladies and gentlemen, not to keep that story in mind as I begin my paper; the preliminaries may seem to you as rather far of the mark, and not hitting the mark, but we will get to it. [Applause.]

The Daughters of the American Revolution in the war is an object so closely akin to its own post that I will not be wide of the mark in a few preliminary remarks on the raison d'etre and purposes of the Society.

A recent conversation with an otherwise broad-minded citizen of Washington on the subject of the Daughters of the American Revolution confirmed my views as to the chaotic condition of the average mind on what the organization is, and why it exists. The idea abroad outside the Daughters of the American Revolution is somewhat of the nature that revolutionary ancestors are worshipped as household gods, and like the Lares and Penates of old, the more there are to worship, the better—dignity of membership consisting in the number
of bars displayed on the insignia. The national or the altruistic idea does not seem to enter into the conception, therefore I ask your attention for a few moments to a review of what we are and why we are, as suggested by this lack of general understanding on the subject.

Naturally, with those who know no better, the part stands for the whole, the eligibility clause of the National Constitution, "Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence," overshadows the Society itself. It is true that the Society is made up of women whose ascent to a revolutionary hero, military, naval, or civil, gives the right of membership, and the immediate purpose in becoming a Daughter is expressed by the first paragraph of the (1) Object, i. e., "To perpetuate the memory of individual ancestry." But all ancestral past which enters into Daughters of the American Revolution uses, must be historic and the individual who is making the study finds the spring of interest in self. The point of departure from self is where the historic lore is lifted out of the family—out of the ancestry—back to the causes of events. These causes are found in the historic past and it is there that reverence meets its highest plane. Revolutionary ancestors are perpetuated not only for what they did, but for what they were, and what they inherited and stood for in principle and character. Individual research needs to steer clear of antiquarianism or the danger of supposing that history is good in itself, and that what the world wants is our particular brand of history.

The work of identifying and perpetuating the noble traditions of family history with the glorious beginnings of our country's life is honorable in the extreme. I only claim that to do full justice to the privilege we must bear in mind that we are inheritors not only of patriotic ancestry, but of patriotic principles, whose germs are imbedded in a far off past; principles which have given us not only ancestry, but such a heritage as a free church in a free State; local independence and national unity; trust in the people; education for every citizen; the dignity of labor, and the spirit of freedom, progress and industry, for which our country stands the world over.

As members of the Daughters of the American Revolution we must acknowledge that the spirit of revolutionary tradition has done quite as much for American women as they are doing for America. It has given us courage and determination to make a present record in history which is greater than the past because it has a longer past behind it.

What we are is due to that which we have inherited. Our ancestors did not have so great an inheritance as ours because they could not be the inheritors of themselves.
The greatness of the present lies largely in its ability to learn the lesson of the past. Not the lesson of imitation. If we imitate the past we lose just that which the past has to teach us. If each age had only reproduced its own past there would never have been any advance.

The lesson is not that of imitation, but of addition and of application. We can benefit by the past because we can add to it a greater present. To disregard the past is to lose the power of the present; to imitate the past is to miss its lesson; to build out of and upon the past a greater present is to be true to the lesson of history, and to pass on the inheritance to the ages.

Nations and men and women are born—run their course—die, but the records of their deeds and lives go on, either as warning or encouragement to those who follow after. It is an endless chain of cause and effect, principle and practice. History has been well defined as "Philosophy teaching by example"—and that it repeats itself is an illustration of the importance of studying its pages with special view to applying its lessons to our own generation. We, Daughters of the American Revolution, are called upon to claim and hold what the past has given us—the remote past of history—the past of our own beloved country—and we are called upon to enrich and enlarge this treasure—let us not be misunderstood. The highest duty of the present is to preserve, the next to enrich the treasure inherited from the past.

The one great question in this responsibility of patriotic ancestry lies in what we do with it, the use to which it is put. It is utilized in three ways: First, by folding it in a napkin, the possessor resting content in the right of possession, as in the case of the individual Daughter, who in the midst of Chapters, prefers to belong only to the National Society; or, second, in the case of Chapter membership, by using the privilege of its organization as a peg on which to hang social entertainment; or, third, by an active effort to express the spirit of the times in which we live on the institutional life of the Daughters of the American Revolution through Chapter work. The first use is a step forward in the direction of conscious national pride. The second goes one step farther in the choice of the patriotic organization rather than any other, as the peg on which to hang social privilege. The third use clearly proves that there is an awakening from the localism of earlier years of the century, from the recognition of individual and social relations only, to perception of the value of corporate life for the uses of practical patriotism, known in the vocabulary of the day as the new patriotism. The ways in which this may be effected are clearly defined in the stated objects of the Society, Article II. National Constitution, which are: (1) To perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and
the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical re-
search in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results;
by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the
individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by
the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

(a) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell ad-
dress to the American people, “To promote, as an object of primary
importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge,” thus
developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and
old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for
performing the duties of American citizens.

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

Unless the full patriotic spirit of these objects is incorporated into
the life of the Chapters the organization can never become a factor of
importance in the life of the Nation.

What is the patriotism of these last days of the nineteenth century?
Dr. Strong says in his “Twentieth Century City”: “New conditions
call for a new patriotism. We all delight to honor the men who
fought the battles of our country, who risked limb and life in its
defense. They nobly proved that ‘It is sweet to die for one’s country,’
but without deprecating in the least this exalted sentiment, our
country to-day needs equally those who are willing to live for it—’t
needs an enlightened citizenship of women as well as men. Woman’s
work in the Civil War and again in our recent struggle has demon-
strated that although her realm is the home, all humane activity is an
extension of the atmosphere of the home, where all struggle for
justice and humanity has its roots, and from whence it draws its in-
spiration.”

And now let us glance at the present of the Daughters of the Amer-
ican Revolution—and the outlook for the future. Under the stress
of this, the only war period since the Society was founded, she has
chosen the better part. She has made it very clear that she had a
special mission in and to her country at this time.

From center to circumference the soul of patriotic zeal has been
stirred, and from its depths has given birth to a quickening of Chapter
energies through the length and breadth of our Society, which cannot
fail to regenerate Chapter life, lifting it out of its worst internal con-
dition, self-satisfaction, to the higher plane of self-forgetfulness and
self-sacrifice.

We are a permanent organization, and as such we have a right to
look for permanent benefit from the rousing experiences of those war
times. As leaders or co-workers, our Society, through her member-
ship has been found in the forefront of home relief activities ready to
succor and comfort those who laid life, health and strength on the
altar of sacrifice. There must be a residue of good to result from this experience.

The last struggle just closed has not only extended our scope externally, it has cemented the principle of Union internally. A united Nation has won the fight for humanity to the down-trodden and oppressed. We have won the victory over national self-satisfaction and have consecrated our loyalty to supporting the Federal Government, regardless of individual opinion. Daughters of the American Revolution women have freely sent forth their nearest and dearest, equipped them as best they could, and given of their hands and time and strength to succor those who have fallen by the way.

We are on the outer edge of our fifth war epoch since the Declaration of Independence, the fourth of the nineteenth century. Our last experience has eclipsed the past in the one feature of the extension of the scope of American civilization, to which without doubt the entire plane of national life, internal as well as external, will respond—and our Society bids fair to be second to none in sympathetic response to the new life.

In looking back over the few years of our existence two features stand out prominently: First, the strong development of the national organization. Second, the modifying influence of Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters as centers of thought and activity in communities. Many a village which ten years ago knew nothing outside of its church and school, its doctor, country store and post-office—now through its "Daughters" finds its circle of thought and action materially enlarged. However limited the functions of the Chapter, its organic touch with the national center necessarily extends the environment. In our one hundred days of war the full value of our corporate relations was demonstrated, and it is this corporate side of the Daughters of the American Revolution life which has been especially broadened and deepened by the War Relief Work.

The American Monthly has teemed with accounts of war relief work in every section of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Daughters of the American Revolution dry bones have been very much alive. We have been a marvel to ourselves.

The Seventh Continental Congress struck the first note of sympathy in its unanimous resolution of sympathy adopted by a rising vote:

"WHEREAS, The Daughters of the American Revolution are preeminently a patriotic Society in touch with all that concerns the interest and welfare of our country; and

WHEREAS, It is fitting and proper that we unite in the general expressions of sorrow at the calamity which has befallen the Nation in the recent disaster of the battleship 'Maine' in the harbor of Havana, and the attendant loss of so many of the brave defenders of our country and its honor; therefore, be it
Resolved, By the Daughters of the American Revolution in annual Congress assembled, That we regard with feelings of profound sorrow this appalling disaster and the sad and untimely death of the officers and seamen of the American Navy who perished thereby; That we extend our warmest sympathies to the bereaved families and relations of the deceased and also to those now suffering from wounds received in this dire calamity.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy."

As soon as possible after war was declared steps were taken by the National Board to organize for War Relief Work.

Then followed the formation of the National War Committee and the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps with their respective war circulars sent broadcast through the Society. State Regents summoned their Chapter Regents for conference and organization. Where Chapters had already taken preliminary steps as leaders or co-workers in their several localities the State Regents promoted the work by every means in their power, always keeping themselves in touch with the two great National Committees, which worked in this city throughout the entire summer.

In the April meeting of the National Board, Dr. McGee proposed that the Daughters of the American Revolution should participate in the war by sending to the front as their substitutes well qualified trained nurses, and that these nurses should be recognized by the Government through our National Society. Up to this time, no attempt had been made to examine the hundreds of applicants from women which were pouring into the War and Navy Departments and the Surgeons General of both Army and Navy were ready to recognize the value of the Daughters’ help, and to avail themselves of it. The Board immediately organized the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps by the election of Dr. McGee, Director; Miss Mary Dusha and Mrs. Francis S. Nash, Assistant Director, and Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Treasurer. This Corps, during the whole summer, acted as the Examining Board for Army and Navy nurses. Many other patriotic organizations offered at different times to supply nurses, but our Society was the only one that offered to establish a standard to which all applicants must conform, and to undertake the enormous work of testing by this uniform standard the untold numbers of women who might apply for the honor of nursing our country’s heroes.

Circulars regarding the work of this Corps were sent to every Chapter, Daughters’ committees were formed to test each nurse as to her professional training, health, strength, reputation and character. It was in these committees, and in the same kind of help received from individual Daughters, that the great strength of the Hospital Corps was found. About five thousand applicants were examined, and
nearly one thousand applicants were accepted and sent to army hospitals. This work was recognized on all sides; all societies wishing to furnish contract nurses were supplied with Hospital Corps application blanks and informed that if their applications conformed to the standards approved by the Corps they would be accepted and appointed in the army. Among these organization were some composed of trained nurses; several of the different "Red Cross" Societies; and a number of the religious orders, both Catholic and Protestant. The largest of the latter was the Sisters of Charity, who filled our individual application blanks, and were accepted on the recommendation of the Hospital Corps.

In the naval hospitals only a few women were needed, and they served as volunteers. The trained women nurses, six in number, were selected by the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps.

In addition to the original work of the Corps, it undertook to distribute the hospital supplies prepared by the Daughters, and it handled about one-fourth of the amount reported by State Regents. This was under official direction, as the Assistant Surgeon General in charge of supplies, (Colonel C. A. Alden) designated the hospitals at which supplies were most needed. It is interesting to note that the work of the Corps, as stated to the War Investigating Commission by its chief officer, has led that body to report the Daughters of the American Revolution as one of the five organizations which rendered greatest service to the army hospitals during the war.

The connection of our Society with the Government came to an end early in September, when the Surgeon General of the Army decided that as but few additional nurses would be needed, it was better to have them selected by an officer of the Government. In addition to the thanks he conveyed to our Society, he showed substantial appreciation of the work of the Hospital Corps, by placing all matters relating to women nurses in the hands of the recent Director of the Hospital Corps, whom he appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.

At the regular May meeting of the National Board of Management, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States and the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy, have recognized and approved the action of the National Board of Management at its regular meeting, April, 1898, in placing the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the service of the Government, and

WHEREAS, The efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps have met with marked success, and found a cordial response in every section of the Society, and

WHEREAS, The efforts of the Hospital Corps have quickened the desire for further work in this hour of our country's need, and
Whereas, We are informed that the time is approaching when a large amount of money will be needed for special demands, from sickness and other causes, consequent upon this struggle by sea and by land,

Therefore be it Resolved, That in addition to the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, every Chapter and member at large of our National Society Daughters of the American Revolution be requested to aid needy families of men who have gone to the front, and to furnish comforts for soldiers and sailors, whether regular or volunteer.

Be it further Resolved, That all members of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution are strongly urged to immediate and united action for the accumulation of a large sum, to be used in response to emergency and exigency calls as are attendant upon the conditions of a Nation engaged in warfare, and in furtherance of this purpose, we would recommend that the interest of all patriots be invoked in raising this fund, to be known as the "D. A. R. War Fund."

Be it further Resolved, That a War Committee, composed of the members of the National Board of Management, with the addition of Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Mrs. Charles H. Alden, Mrs. J. C. Breckenridge, Mrs. A. W. Greeley, Mrs. Philip Hichborn and Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee, be formed. That the Treasurer General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution be elected Treasurer of the War Fund, and that the funds be disbursed by a sub-committee, under the authority and direction of the War Committee.

Be it further Resolved, That we advise the raising of such an amount as will be commensurate with the spirit and aims of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

(Signed)

M. MARGARETTA MANNING,
President General N. S. D. A. R.,

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

May 28, 1898.

WAR COMMITTEE.

Headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, District of Columbia. Mrs. Daniel Manning, Chairman; Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Secretary; Mrs. Sarah H. Hatch, Treasurer; Mrs. Albert D. Brockett, Virginia; Mrs. Russell A. Alger, Michigan; Mrs. N. D. Sperry, Connecticut; Mrs. Horatio N. Taplin, Vermont; Mrs. Marcus A. Hanna, Ohio; Mrs. William W. Shippen, New Jersey; Mrs. William P. Frye, Maine; Mrs. John N. Jewett, Illinois; Mrs. Eleanor W. Howard, Virginia; Mrs. Anita Newcomb McGee, Iowa; Mrs. Ellen M. Colton, California; Miss Mary Temple, Tennessee; Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana; Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, New York; Mrs. Abner Hoopes,
Pennsylvania; Mrs. Charles O'Neil, Massachusetts; Miss Anna C. Benning, Georgia; Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe, Kentucky; Mrs. Charlotte E. Main, District of Columbia; Mrs. Angus Cameron, Wisconsin; Mrs. Charles A. Stakely, District of Columbia; Mrs. Albert Akers, Tennessee; Miss Susan R. Hetzel, Virginia; Mrs. Mary Jane Seymour, Massachusetts; Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, Indiana; Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, West Virginia; Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Alabama; Mrs. Frederick Hanger, Arkansas; Mrs. V. K. Maddox, California; Mrs. W. F. Slocum, Colorado; Mrs. Sara Thompson Kinney, Connecticut; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Churchman, Delaware; Mrs. Mary H. Newcomb, District of Columbia; Mrs. John G. Christopher, Florida; Mrs. Porter King, Georgia; Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, Illinois; Mrs. George M. Sternberg, District of Columbia; Mrs. J. C. Breckenridge, District of Columbia; Mrs. Philip Hichborn, District of Columbia; Mrs. E. A. Atkins, Indiana; Mrs. Walter A. Duncan, Indian Territory; Mrs. Clara A. Cooley, Iowa; Mrs. Mattie A. Hand, Kansas; Mrs. Edward N. Maxwell, Kentucky; Mrs. Benjamin F. Story, Louisiana; Mrs. Helen Frye White, Maine; Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Maryland; Mrs. T. M. Brown, Massachusetts; Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Edwards, Michigan; Mrs. E. Torrance, Minnesota; Mrs. William H. Sims, Mississippi; Mrs. George H. Shields, Missouri; Mrs. E. A. Wasson, Montana; Mrs. Frances A. Haggard, Nebraska; Mrs. Josiah Carpenter, New Hampshire; Mrs. David A. Depue, New Jersey; Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, New Mexico; Mrs. James Mead Belden, New York; Mrs. Edward Dilworth Latta, North Carolina; Mrs. Frances C. Holley, North Dakota; Mrs. Estes G. Rathborn, Ohio; Mrs. Cassius M. Barnes, Oklahoma; Mrs. I. W. Card, Oregon; Mrs. Thomas Roberts, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Susan A. Ballou, Rhode Island; Mrs. Clark Waring, South Carolina; Mrs. Andrew J. Kellar, South Dakota; Mrs. James S. Pilcher, Tennessee; Mrs. James B. Clark, Texas; Mrs. Clarence E. Allen, Utah; Mrs. Jesse Burdette, Vermont; Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, Virginia; Mrs. Chauncey W. Griggs, Washington; Mrs. James S. Peck, Wisconsin; Mrs. Francis E. Warren, Wyoming; Mrs. Charles H. Alden, District of Columbia; Mrs. A. W. Greely, District of Columbia; Mrs. Elizabeth Blair Lee, District of Columbia.

From May 30th, the date of the first meeting of the War Committee, throughout the entire summer and early autumn there is a continuous record of active work on the part of this important lung of the relief work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Through its personnel it was in such close touch with the two great arms of the Government, that that fact in itself inspired confidence throughout the Chapters. Ten thousand War Fund circulars and twenty-five thousand pledges were distributed through the organization. The text of the pledge was as follows: "I promise to give, or raise for the Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund $______ , which amount I will send through my Chapter Regent to the
National Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund, or direct to the Treasurer, Mrs. Mark B. Hatch, 902 F street, Washington, District of Columbia."

The minutes of the War Sub-Committee, which committee, for purposes of convenience, was selected from members of the War Committee resident in Washington, are a continuous record not only of the reception and distribution of supplies of every kind for hospital, camp and fleet, but also for hospital trains and the relief of families of soldiers and sailors in the field. The Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund was distributed with wonderful discretion and at the cost of arduous personal labor.

The minutes of the committee teem with extracts from inspiring letters written by the different State Regents, recounting enthusiastic meetings and action among their various Chapters, and revealing intimate acquaintance with the needy conditions of wives and children of soldiers and sailors in the field. These letters and the correspondence with Daughters actively engaged in relief work of the various camps, and hospitals, form a chapter in the history of this practical side of the hygienic and sanitary conditions of the war, which throw much light on the whole subject. It is not surprising that correspondence with this War Committee was so satisfactory to the Chapters after reviewing through the minutes of the Committee their intimate knowledge of the whole system of relief work within their jurisdiction.

Beginning with the President General, who after the close of the season, lingered at the national headquarters several weeks regardless of the phenomenal heat, what words are adequate for chronicling the faithful, untiring, self-sacrifice of the women of the War Committee and the Hospital Corps, who day after day pushed on the mighty wheel, and by correspondence led or fostered the War Relief Work throughout the Society wherever their aid was called in question.

On July 22d we find the President General again in Washington presiding at the meeting of the War Committee. At this meeting Mrs. Sternberg, wife of the Surgeon General of the United States Army, moved: "That the War Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution purchase a launch to be used as a tender to the hospital ship "Missouri," and present the same in the name of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution." This was unanimously carried, and postals sent to the State Regents with letters to be distributed to Chapter Regents, and to others likely to be interested in giving to this object. The launch was finished in good time for the "Missouri" and was gratefully received. It was painted white with blue lines and the letters "D. A. R." in black lines on her bow. The price of the launch was $2,500.00.

The gift of a sterilizer for the hospital ship "Bay State" from money appropriated by the War Committee was reported.
On Friday, September 16th, after expressions of mutual regret from the members of the Sub-War Committee that their meetings, which had been so pleasant and harmonious during the summer, were ended, the committee dissolved.

At the meeting of the War Committee on September 23d, the following letter was read by Mrs. Sternberg from an extract of a letter written at sea on board the United States Army hospital ship “Missouri”:

“The launch proved of the very greatest utility in bringing our sick on board. The surgeons at Santiago were very anxious for me to leave the launch behind, but though they needed it very badly, I hesitated to do so, as it may be needed on my arrival at Montauk.

We put all the recumbent patients in the launch on litters, and towed those able to sit up in the ship’s gig behind. In this way we transferred one hundred and six patients from the shore to the ship in an hour and three-quarters.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. ARTHUR,
Surgeon in Charge “Missouri.”

The reports of the State Regents echo the influence of these well-organized National Committees in the hearty enthusiasm of their respective constituencies. Connecticut leads the van among the States for organized equipment. [Applause.] The ability and systematic thoroughness of her State Regent stands out conspicuously in the relief work of the summer. [Great applause.] Others follow very closely. The State Regents of New York, Ohio, Illinois, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia and others have—put their own shoulders to the wheel unremittingly with the vigor of personal enthusiasm, and the example of incessant application. Others again have taken a prominent part in promoting the patriotic sentiments of the Chapters, recommending plans, explaining situations, and keeping themselves constantly in touch with the two National Committees. Although the plans recommended by these two National War Committees were followed to a certain extent, the patriotism of many Chapters had already found active expression either in leading their communities in War Relief Work or in effective cooperation with societies already organized—in fact there is hardly a Chapter in the National Society, which has not taken part to some extent in the great national movement—either within or without the Society, in a majority of cases in both ways—by diligent use of time, energy and means in faithful effort for the succor and sustenance of the sick and wounded in the Army and Navy, and for the amelioration of the sufferings of families of soldiers and sailors who had been deprived of regular support. Individually and as Chapters the Daughters of the American Revolution have done heroic work—work which will pass
into the history not only of our own organization, but of the times in which we live.

Statistics are barren, excepting in so far as they give a partial idea of results. The living activity, the energy, the enthusiasm, the influence, the inspiration are not to be expressed in words. Figures as they stand at the moment give no conception of the work done. Many Chapters are to be heard from, and much individual work of Daughters can never be computed. The war work of about three-fourths of the whole number of Chapters has been partially reported—it is probable as far as we can gather that almost every Chapter has to some extent placed itself on record. Many hundreds of boxes and barrels have been sent out, not including books and magazines. Of the latter there is a large record reported in a general way, with indications of double the amount—as "a large number of boxes," "several barrels," "several boxes," etc. The generalization indeed is a peculiar feature of the reports of State and Chapter Regents as well: "A large number of boxes," "several large boxes," "many packages," "a quantity of wearing apparel," "several hundred garments," "thousands of lunches," "quantities of rations," and all such expressions are used—these of course cannot be estimated at fixed values.

What is true of my own State, Pennsylvania, is equally applicable to the Society throughout the land. The work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in its fullness and magnitude can only be known through examination of the records of the various organizations developed by the exigencies of the Spanish-American contest, throughout the length and breadth of the great commonwealths of the United States of America. It would be impossible to enumerate them in detail. Their name is legion.

Patriotic societies have come to the fore everywhere. The Chapter summaries composing the gross report tell but a tithe of the story, and it is only a partial statement that the bulk of the results can be given. The approximate figures in value of garments, provisions, miscellaneous goods, freight, and moneys foot up over $350,000.00. [Applause.]

At present the active relief work is suspended. Many Chapters have balances in their treasuries and the States to which they belong have soldiers still under arms, many of whom are ill and disabled and the condition of whose families appeal for assistance pathetically. There is opportunity for the use of this money, and in several localities funds have been placed in the hands of the State Regent for the purpose of alleviating and succoring as the case may offer. There is therefore an open field still, and probably will be for a long time for the wise use of money and influence for relieving and providing employment for those who have stood in the front ranks of the army during this conflict.
There are three points to be made from this rapid and vast experience of the Daughters of the American Revolution in War Relief Work. First, that the Chapter is greater than its environment, and therefore adverse conditions are no excuse for weakness of organization. Second, that it is possible to conquer difficulties and in so doing to generate power and influence, which has been abundantly illustrated throughout our ranks under the national exigencies of the summer of 1898. Third, that earnest purpose and energetic will have developed patriotism of so practical and outreaching a nature, that the measure of the influence of the Daughters of the American Revolution on the age, and on future ages, is clearly gauged to be in proportion to the direction of the thought and life of the Chapter.

The new patriotism needs the courage which we inherit from our forefathers, who not only faced the bullet and bayonet, but also envy, anger, hatred, malice and uncharitableness.

They were misunderstood and misrepresented, they were ridiculed, abused, suffered in business and, if need be, in their bodies, because they were working, not for praise, but for principle. Patriotism as a fixed principle must not be a mere impulse, a sentiment—it must inform and inspire.

John Robinson told the Pilgrim Fathers that more light would yet break forth from the word of God. That has proved true, for He who is the Light of the World has been from the beginning the Light of every century. Sometimes the light shines on eyes which will not see, but as he that runs may read the living Word—"sermons in stones, books in the running brooks, and God in everything," over and over again in succeeding generations of this great commonwealth.

Let us as loyal Daughters of the American Revolution pledge our allegiance in the words of that devoted son of his country, James Russell Lowell, of world-wide fame as scholar, poet and faithful public servant:

"O beautiful, my country! Yet once more!
Smoothing thy gold of war-dishevelled hair.

What words divine of lover or of poet
Could tell our love and make thee know it,
Among the nations bright beyond compare?
What were our lives without thee?
What all our lives to save thee?
We reck not what we gave thee;
We will not dare to doubt thee;
But ask whatever else and we will dare!"
Now, Madam President and Madam Chairman, I have a large number of the State Regents' report engrossed here, but it seems to me that at this particular time it would be invidious to take any and not to take all; and therefore I would simply like, with your permission, to go over the States which have sent in their reports, and to allow this large audience the pleasure of reading these reports in the *American Monthly Magazine*, which we are most happy to have circulated, in its war issue. You will have an opportunity—you Daughters will not only read of what you have done yourselves and your sister Societies, but can give your friends and your fellow-citizens an opportunity of knowing what is done; and therefore I hope that the war issue will be a success, and that every one within sound of my voice to-night will have a copy of the war issue of the *American Monthly Magazine*, to read these reports which you have not time to read to-night. I will just read over the States, the State Regents of which have reported: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming. I think in almost every case the State Regent herself has reported. I thank you very much for your attention. [Applause.]

Music—"Blue and Gray."

*President General.* "The Work of the Soldier in the War." I have the honor of presenting to the friends and the Daughters of the American Revolution gathered here to-night, the Hon. John L. Griffith, of Indiana.

*Mr. Griffith:*

*Ladies and Gentlemen:* It is fitting that this celebration should be held under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, descended as its members are from the brave men and women who counted no sacrifice too great for the achievement of our independence. The spirit which thrilled them still animates their descendants, and takes this organization to high and beneficent uses. In their own way, which is God's appointed way, the women of this land, through all of our history, have, with patient fidelity, unselfish patriotism, and lofty heroism, performed their full part at each crisis in our national life. From the time of Martha Washington down to the present hour they have never faltered or failed when their country demanded sacrifice and devotion. With tears in their eyes, but with pride in their hearts, they have bade their loved ones good-bye
as they went forth to battle, and have inspired them to give their last full measure of strength to flag and country. Through their gentle ministrations they have softened the hardships of war and brought sweet solace to the soldiers' bed of pain and anguish. When we recall the heroes of the Spanish-American War, let it not be forgotten that among the volunteers were hundreds, aye, thousands, of noble women who, like Clara Barton and Helen Gould, like Margaret L. Chandler and Anna Bouligny, voluntarily surrendered themselves to the cause of humanity. [Applause.] We are naturally a peace-loving people, and long for the time when all international differences may be settled by arbitration. [Applause.] The provocation must be great before we will resort to arms. All our wars but one have been wars of principle—to establish our independence, to maintain inviolate the decks of our ships, to preserve the integrity of the Union, and to confer the gift of freedom upon the stricken people of another land. The only memorable wars are the wars of principle. These are read with passionate interest, and never lose their pathos and their glory. Those who engaged in them won eternal applause. They showed their indiffERENCE to the selfish considerations which colored the actions and shaped the conduct of the great masses of men. We never tire of singing their praises, and erect statues to their memories, and strike off medals in their honor.

The literature of a people crystalizes about its strong men, its valiant leaders, its lofty heroes. Without them there would be no Iliad, no Odyssey, no stirring epic, or noble ode. The American volunteer soldier fights from conviction, not from coercion. He is self-reliant, but has none of the vulgar self-confidence which struts and boasts, but seldom achieves. He has been trained to habits of industry and to the arts of peace. He would much prefer to follow his usual avocations, but can take no pleasure nor see any profit in them in the hour of national peril. The justice of a cause must appeal to him before he will take up arms in its behalf. When convinced that he is contending for what is just and right, for what is changeable and eternal, he is invincible. He cannot be utilized to fasten oppression or extend iniquity. He is never a soldier of fortune, always a soldier of principle. He is grim and patient, resourceful and masterful. He does not fight with a jest or an oath on his lips, but with a deep consciousness of the serious nature of the business in which he is engaged, a consciousness which can only come to the man who smites for God and conscience and country. [Applause.] He is the incarnation of that spirit of liberty which in this century has broadened the English suffrage, freed the Russian serfs, liberated the German Parliament, united Italy, founded the French republic and made citizens out of chattels in our own country.

This is the kind of a man the American volunteer soldier is, inspiring in us glorious memories of Trenton, and Saratoga, and Yorktown,
of Gettysburg, and Donelson, and Mission Ridge. Back of him are
the Magna Charta and the Boston tea party, the Declaration of Inde-
pendence, and the New England town meeting. Back of him are
free speech and free schools and a free church. Back of him are all
the energizing, vitalizing influences which make this beloved land of
ours the hope of mankind. He is a lineal descendant of the minute
men at Lexington, of the brave Continentals who tracked the snow
with their blood at Valley Forge, and of the immortal ones who fol-
lowed Grant and Sherman and Sheridan to victory. [Applause.] Our
thoughts turn lovingly and reverently at this time to our first great vol-
unteer soldier, the matchless Washington. [Applause.] Giving no
heed to criticism or slander, turning neither to the right nor to the left,
without haste and without rest, he went about his appointed tasks.
He asked for no other reward than the approval of his own con-
science and the commendation of his countrymen whom he had
served so faithfully and well. When peace was concluded, he gladly
laid down his sword and hoped to spend the remainder of his days
in the quiet beauty of Mount Vernon. If it can be said of any man
that had he not lived the course of history would have been differ-
ent; if it can be said of any man to believe in national rather than
provincial politics is to be something more than a political patriot;
if to look at things in a large way and not judge them by shifting and
evanescend standards; if to insist upon the maintenance of the loftiest
national ideals; if to do these things intelligently, persistently, un-
ceasingly, without variableness or shadow of turning while standing
in the white light of public scrutiny as the greatest teacher of his
generation; if to do these things a man must be a true American, then
the name of Washington must be written large, high up on the roll
of honor as that of our greatest American. [Applause.]

That this spirit still survives is shown by the fact that within ninety
days after the declaration of war with Spain we gathered together
an army of over 200,000 men, furnished it with arms, ammunition and
provisions, transported it long distances, sent portions of it to Cuba,
Porto Rico and Manila, sank two Spanish navies, caused two Spanish
armies to surrender, and compelled Spain to sue for peace before she
had won a battle, sunk a warship, or captured a flag. [Applause.]
The schoolboy of a hundred years hence, when he reads this brilliant
recital will verify again and again the statements of the historian, so
incredible will it seem to him that so much could have been accom-
plished in so short a time. The volunteer soldiers of '98 were the
pride of our young manhood, with the dawn in their faces and valor
and constancy in their hearts. They responded as promptly as their
fathers and forefathers had responded in '76 and '61, asking no ques-
tions, making no bargains, striking no balance to ascertain if it would
pay. An outburst of patriotic devotion swept all over the land, show-
ing how profoundly the heart of our people had been touched by the
story of Cuba's wrongs. For every one who went to the front a hundred were eager to follow and grieved that the high privilege was denied to them.

Our volunteer soldiers came from the factory and shop and farm, from the bench and bar and pulpit, from school and college and university, from all pursuits and professions, from all classes and conditions of men. The rich vied with the poor in patriotic ardor. The cowboy of the plains and the petted darling of luxury fought with equal determination and valor; they jointly endured hardship, privation and suffering. All sectional lines were obliterated. The men of Virginia and South Carolina [Applause] were as eager to test their loyalty as the men of Connecticut and Massachusetts. [Applause.] The sons of men who had fought each other so bravely at Chickamauga more than thirty years ago camped on that old battleground, wearing the same uniform [Applause], serving the same country, and reverencing the same flag. [Applause.] From the moment that the "Maine" was destroyed, we were again a united people, thank God, and mighty in our strength. [Great applause.] We no longer sing "Marching through Georgia"—we have changed the chorus of the old song, and our hearts leap with joy as we sing "Marching with Georgia." [Applause.]

The flag means more to-day than it ever did before. It stands for justice and truth, for mercy and valor, for high resolve and lofty achievement. In it are woven the hopes and fears, the prayers and tears of a Christian people. It is the visible, the sacred emblem of all that America represents to mankind. Thousands have been willing to die to keep the name of this republic up to the world and our flag in the heavens. Back of it stands persecution for religion's sake; the "Mayflower" and Plymouth Rock; and the Declaration of Independence, improved political institutions, higher morality and all that goes to make loyalty a sacred duty, a joy and a pleasure. The men who bore it to the front in the recent war, when they brought it back the white was purer, the blue deeper, the red more brilliant, and the stars, with their lustre undimmed, had gathered an added glory. [Applause.]

No deadlier war was ever waged than our war with Spain. Political conceptions and processes as antagonistic as those of Spain and the United States could not continue indefinitely only seventy miles apart. The struggle for supremacy must have come sooner or later. The destruction of the "Maine" was only a tragic incident in the march of events. The cry of the oppressed came to us from a neighboring shore, and we could not turn a deaf ear to the appeal without forfeiting our self-respect, proclaiming to the world that we were unworthy of leadership among nations. The object and character of it impressed all those who engaged in it.

And what shall I say of the heroism displayed? The men who rode with the six hundred, the old guard at Waterloo, were not braver than
the heroes of El Caney, Cavite and San Juan. The Rough Riders, with the daring Wood and the gallant Roosevelt at their head [Applause] took the enemy’s fire with the same self-possession that they would have marched out on dress parade. In every engagement, from the humblest private to ranking officer, not a man hesitated or wavered. They poured out their blood not sparingly, as a miser does his gold, but freely as water on the Nation’s altar. The names of Fish, of Capron, of Morrison and Bailey, of all the brave ones who died so far from home, will be cherished forevermore in our heart of hearts. They tell of golden deeds which shall speed far widening down the track of time, and stir the soul of those yet to come with echo of their glory, and make all hearts play pilgrim with their gratitude. Fighting Joe Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee [Applause], both of them true Americans; Shafter; and [to Colonel Herbert] may I invade your province just a moment and add Dewey, and Sampson, and Schley? And that brave and sagacious man, who wears on his brow the crown of statesmanship, and on his breast the cross of valor, President McKinley. [Applause, great and prolonged.] What signal service, one and all, they rendered, proving not only efficient, but sufficient at all times and in all emergencies. Our soldiers and sailors fought for something more than the freedom of Cuba. They fought for a new America. By the trend of events, by the march of destiny, by the onward sweep of God’s beneficent and mighty purposes, we have crossed the threshold of a larger national life; we have assumed new duties and responsibilities; we have lost the security, and at the same time the narrowness, of our former isolation, and have been suddenly lifted into an atmosphere of world politics. We are no longer content to look through our little national window and see the ships of other nations go by, bearing tidings of peace and gladness, of hope and joy, to all mankind, but we feel that the obligation rests upon us to scatter the blessings of liberty far and wide. [Applause.]

It is not characteristic of a strong people to shrink from a task because it is difficult or the issue uncertain. We should at this time cultivate that fine quality of patience displayed by our volunteer soldiers when they were compelled to linger in camp for long and weary weeks instead of engaging in active service as they so ardently desired. We have never failed in anything we have undertaken. We have confidence in our ability and courage to solve wisely the delicate and complex problems of the future as they arise. We may not be able to convert the Malay into a university man in this generation, or for many generations to come [Laughter], but we can at least establish a stable government in the Philippines and determine later what our policy is to be concerning the islands.

We who have reaped and garnered bring the plow,
And draw new furrows neath the healthy sun,
And plant the great hereafter in the now.
We face the future, not in a spirit of bravado, but in a spirit of de-
liberation, with the noble temper of mind exhibited by the President
the other day when he said, "I have no light or knowledge not com-
mon to my countrymen." I do not prophecy, but I look forward to
a time when the people of the Philippines will bless the American Na-
tion because it emancipated and redeemed their fatherland, and set
then in the pathway of the world's best civilization. [Applause.]

Although, as I understood it, my theme to-night was the volunteer
soldier, I cannot stop without paying a passing tribute to the regula-
soldier. [Applause.] They are only permanent, instead of temporary
volunteers; they enter the army from choice, not from compulsion.
They did their work so magnificently, with such fidelity and devotion,
as to command our lasting gratitude and admiration. [Applause.]
We are too apt to overlook what they do, to accept their services as a
matter of course; and yet, by their steadiness and coolness, they in-
fused courage in the less experienced men, often snatching victory
from defeat and turning what might have been a rout into a triumph.
[Applause.]

Our war with Spain has enlarged, enriched and glorified the repub-
lic. It has given those who engaged in it a broader outlook on life.
They have visited new lands, and formed new associations, personal
as well as patriotic ties; they have touched men shoulder to shoulder
in the sacred comradery of danger; have seen heroes die with a
smile on their lips because they were dying for country; and with
faith serene and courage sublime they will perform their part more
worthily as citizens of a greater Republic. It has proved the heredity
of courage; that the priceless legacy of heroism has been transmitted
from the time of Alfred to that of McKinley; that the young men of
to-day are as highminded as was Sir Philip Sidney and as brave as
was Sir Walter Raleigh in the age of Elizabeth. It has established a
new diplomacy, substituting frankness for indirection, concealment
and subterfuge. It has created a new chivalry, whose knight errants
do not sally forth to gratify the whim or the caprice of some lady
fair, who dwells in the seclusion of some castle, but in which princess
and knight go hand in hand, he to strike the sturdy blow that will
right a real wrong, she to bind up his wounds and comfort and con-
sole him. [Applause.] It has stimulated the imagination in raising us
out of our isolation and revealing to us an America which is hence-
forth to be in touch with world motions, an America destined as we
believe to do a noble work in the civilization of the race. We are
beginning to realize that a strong and powerful people have duties to
perform as well as privileges to enjoy; that our highest concern is
not with the amassment of wealth or with the increase of physical
comforts, but in the consecration of all our energies to the service of
mankind; that our neighbor is any one in distress; that the national
boundaries are not the limits of human sympathy. Whenever we have
been in danger of relapsing into materialism, or becoming a Nation of hucksters and traders given up to buying and selling stocks and bonds, and department stores, God, in his mysterious way, has placed his finger upon us and shown us that we were capable of a higher destiny. For over thirty years we had lain fallow in the furrows of peace. We had astonished the world by our industrial activity. We had grown in wealth. Travelers from other countries had deep forebodings as to our future. They wrote books in which they magnified all our shortcomings—and they are many—and minimized all of our virtues, which are not few. [Laughter.] Last May, however, demonstrated that in all the essential qualities which go to make up a true manhood the American of to-day is as strong and vigorous as was the American a hundred, or fifty, or thirty years ago. It was reserved for the close of the nineteenth century to reveal to the world a strong people going to war, not for conquest or pillage, not in a spirit of revenge, not because of any wrong they themselves had suffered, but on account of the cruelties and barbarities inflicted on others. The soldiers in such a war were the forerunners of universal peace, showing that the brotherhood of man is less of a dream and more of a reality as we greet the dawn of a new century than it has ever been before in the history of the world.

Our fathers' God, from whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand,
We come to-day, united, free,
And loyal to our land and Thee,
And thank Thee for the era done,
And trust Thee for the opening one.

Oh! keep Thou us through centuries long,
In peace secure, in justice strong;
Around our gift of freedom draw
The safeguards of Thy righteous law;
And, cast in some diviner mould,
Let the new cycle shame the old.

[Tremendous applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Solo, "Star Spangled Banner" by Mrs. W. L. Wilson. [Applause.]
The audience joins in the chorus.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. "The Work of the Sailor in the War." I have the honor of presenting to the audience to-night the Honorable Hilary A. Herbert, former Secretary of the Navy. [Applause.]

Mr. HERBERT:
Daughters of the American Revolution, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is my pleasant task this evening to speak of the part played by the American sailor in our recent war; and I shall have a sympathetic audience, especially among those who have done me the kindness to extend this invitation, for the Daughters of the American Revolution are bound to the American sailor by many strong ties. Some of you hold places in your association because you have traced your lineage back directly to the heroes who began on the ocean the battle for freedom long before the flag of our country was afloat. But you can go still farther back, ladies, and trace your ancestry, all of you, to the sailor man. The progenitors of your ancestors, of the men who fought at Concord and Lexington, at Saratoga, at the Cowpens and King’s Mountain and Yorktown, were sea-going people, living by the sea and many of them on the sea, sea-kings away back in the immemorial past. In the North Sea, in the Channel and along the Atlantic coast of Europe, in the earliest dawn of history they were battling with wind and wave and enemies’ ships, training the forefathers of those who braved the dangers of the wide ocean to settle in the wilderness at Jamestown, Plymouth Rock, New Amsterdam and Wilmington. From such an ancestry came the nerve, the endurance, the inflexible purpose of those who fought the battles of the Revolution on land and sea. It is no marvel, then, that the American should have distinguished himself as a sailor when opportunity offered, in every war in which his country was engaged. It is but another illustration of the fable of the giant Antaeus. In struggling with Hercules, the giant gathered new strength whenever his feet touched his mother earth. So the American is always at his best when his feet stand upon the deck of merchant ship or man of war. He is a sailor by heredity. Glance back for a moment at a few of the deeds that illumine as beacon lights the career of this sailor. See Somers in the war with the Barbary pirates, sailing his dreadful fire-ship by night into that harbor from which no one ever returned to tell the tale of that awful explosion. Look, in the War of 1812, at Isaac Hull, in the “Constitution” battling with the “Guerriere;” at Perry, on Lake Erie; at McDonough, on Champlain, and at men and officers on the seas everywhere covering the flag of their country with imperishable honors in that unequal contest with Great Britain, the mistress of the ocean. Look again at the sailor in our Civil War; on the Union side, at Cushing blowing up the “Albemarle,” with almost superhuman daring; at Farragut, lashed to the mast of his flag-ship as it rode into Mobile Bay over torpedoes and through a storm of shot and shell; then look on the Confederate side, at Buchanan, in that same battle, with the ram “Tennessee” bravely endeavoring to contend with the whole Union fleet; follow the five Confederate crews of men volunteering to go down to what proved to be death, one after another, in a little fish torpedo boat, one of these crews at Mobile and the other four in
Charleston harbor; and see the last of these brave crews sinking, as they themselves went down into their graves in the ocean, the great “Housatonic.” Then glance at the ever memorable contest in Hampton Roads between the “Merrimac” on one side and the “Monitor” on the other. American had met American. They repeated the old, old story of valor, while they were astonishing the world by new lessons in the construction of ships.

These are but typical exploits of our sailor in the past. His courage has been always and everywhere the same, and his enterprise and his genius in the building and handling of ships have always kept pace with the progress of our great country as she marched forward to her place in the van-guard of the nations.

Just a third of a century had elapsed between Appomattox and the beginning of our war with Spain—thirty-three years of uninterrupted peace—thirty-three years during which our Navy was quietly and unostentatiously policing the seas, protecting our commerce and the rights of citizens where local authorities were unable or unwilling to protect them.

During this uneventful period the question began to be asked, is the American sailor up to date? Among those who knew the care that is taken in the selection and training of our officers, and the manner in which our enlisted men are chosen and disciplined, there was never a moment’s doubt. So strict are the examinations for entrance and so rigid are the requirements at the Naval Academy that scarcely more than one-fourth of those selected for examination are able to graduate into the Navy. It is the survival of the fittest. These men coming from every district of the Union, thus selected, constitute the bulk of our officers to-day. With them stand officers who won their places by gallantry and distinguished ability in the Civil War. With them also stand as officers of the Navy men who by their skill and genius have entitled themselves to the highest rank as constructors of ships and builders and planners of engines. Then there are marines, splendidly officered, perfect in drill, skilled in marksmanship, the men who, landing first on Cuban soil, took and held Guantanamo with a courage and constancy that attracted the admiration of the soldiers of the nations. The type of the marine is Sergeant Anthony, who instantly upon the explosion of the “Maine,” amid the indescribable horrors of that awful moment, calmly reported with a salute to Captain Sigsbee, “Sir, the ‘Maine’ has exploded and the ship is sinking.” And to these Jackie, our unconquerable tar, the man who never fails at the engine, at the tiller or at his guns, and you have the personnel of our Navy, and the flag of no country ever waved over a more splendid body of men. But officers and men and courage and skill at sea, and even genius, are worth nothing without ships and guns. What has the personnel done for the material of our Navy?

This: Every detail of our ships, engines, guns and ammunition was
planned or approved by one or more naval officers, in the Bureau of Construction the lines and the general make-up of the ship, in the Bureau of Engineering the engines, in the Bureau of Ordnance the armor, guns, gun-carriages and ammunition, in the Bureau of Equipment anchors, chains and electric lights. If our Navy was ready for the war with Spain, it was because naval officers, with the help, of course, of experienced shipbuilders and under the general direction of the head of the Navy, made the preparations. We were not as ready as we might have been. Congress had not given as much money as had been asked for reserve ammunition and reserve guns, but from the beginning of our new Navy every ship as it was put afloat has been supplied with ammunition to fit it for battle. An American ship in commission is a ship on a war footing.

It has often been urged as an objection to a large Navy that the ambition of naval officers might endanger the peace of the country.

The Navy did not bring on the Spanish-American War—it took no part in the controversy, but stood by ready to carry out the policy of the Government, whatever that might be. Every bureau and every officer was on the alert. When Dewey was making ready to sail if need be to Manila he was furnished with extra supplies of ammunition, with extra provisions, with coal, with extra medicines and surgical supplies, was authorized to buy a transport and stock it with everything needful. When all was ready then came orders from the far-seeing Secretary, who is now the head of Navy, "Seek the Spanish fleet at Manila and capture or destroy it."

And now stood forth the great commander, George Dewey. His will was henceforth to control, his genius was to direct. He might have stopped to reduce the forts at Corregidor and El Fraile, but he chose to pass by them in the night time unharmed. He might have come at once to close quarters and have ended the battle in half an hour, but he chose to fight at such a distance as would give the greatest advantage to the superior coolness and marksmanship of his gunners. The Spaniards had modern ships and modern guns from the best ship-yards and work-shops of Italy, France and England; they had more men than Dewey, and, with the guns in their forts, which were aiding them, they were undoubtedly the superior force, but Dewey sank the whole Spanish fleet without the loss of a man. The battle was decisive; it sealed the fate of the Philippines. We had only to send an army if we desired to occupy them.

The Navy had freed our commerce on the Pacific from all fear of the enemy. Our merchant vessels might therefore pursue their ways in peace anywhere in the broad waters of that ocean. In the future, and I trust at no distant day, some great artist is to paint a picture of the beautiful Bay of Manila on that bright morning in May. He will paint the Spanish men of war in battle array, belching forth fire, the smoke curling from the guns in the forts. the American ships
moving steadily forward in the blue waters, the "Olympia" in the lead, the white spray dashing around its bow, two fountains of foam leaping up forward, marking the explosion of Spanish torpedoes, the sunlight kissing and toying with the white stars in our banner as it ripples in the breeze, and on the bridge, standing erect, that pupil of Farragut, Dewey, the typical American sailor and the pride of his country.

Such a picture would find an appropriate place in that great Continental Hall, which I hope is soon to be erected by the loving Daughters of the American Revolution.

Let that picture be painted and let the canvass, all aglow with deeds as bright as God's own sunshine in that tropical clime, be handed down to the future generations. There is an inspiration in the noble deeds of kinsmen and countrymen that none know better than you, Daughters of the American Revolution, than you who feel tingling in your veins the blood that came to you from those who fought the battles that gave liberty to our country. It was for this that you founded your Order, that you might cherish the memories and keep bright and shining the examples of those who pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to secure the independence of the Colonies. They made good their pledge, and their descendants, noble women of this generation, by keeping ever fresh the memory of the courage and sacrifices of their ancestors, will broaden and deepen throughout this land the spirit of patriotism without which no country can be great and no people can be free.

In the war that is just over you have had opportunity to practice the virtues your Society was organized to inculcate, and nobly have you responded. The regiment of nurses you sent to the front, the contributions you made in money, the charities you extended to the families of soldier and sailor, and the lives of two members of your Association freely given—all these proclaim in tones more eloquent than the tongue of any orator that you are worthy to enr.oll your names as Daughters of the sires of the American Revolution. May God bless and prosper your organization.

What Dewey, with Gridley, and Dyer, and Wilde, and Coghlan, and Wood and other brave officers and men, accomplished at Manila was only a part of what the sailor did in our war with Spain. The part played by our Navy as a whole in that contest was necessarily the lion's part. It could not well have been otherwise. The control of the sea was to decide the war. I mean no word of disparagement to our soldiers. Never was American valor more splendidly displayed than on the heights around Santiago. I endorse every word that has fallen from the distinguished orator who preceded me in praise of the courage of our Army. I share with him in admiration of its heroism. But the capture of Santiago did little in itself towards ending the war. Santiago was not a strategic point. The center
of Spanish power lay five hundred miles away, wholly inaccessible from that point. The army was sent to Santiago to aid in the capture of Cervera’s fleet, and it nobly did its part. The fighting on land was important in this, it decided that the Spanish ships must leave that harbor and face an American squadron. When those ships came out, the battle that was fought went so far towards the destruction of the sea-power of Spain that the end of the war was in sight. Yet it was not the sea fights at Manila and Santiago alone that accomplished this result. There were other naval vessels engaged in destroying smaller vessels around the coasts of Cuba, and they did this work well. All honor to their officers and men. And the Navy was doing yet other work to bring about the end. A grim line of warships was gradually extending around the doomed island and this told the proud Spaniard his banner must come down in the Antilles unless the blockade could be broken; and the blockade could not be broken he knew, without ships. All honor to the gallant officers and men who, day and night, amid sunshine and storm, stood by their guns, kept watch and ward, and cut off the Spanish armies from hope of supplies or reinforcements.

All honor, too, to the bright-eyed, fair-haired, lovable young Bagley, who with his brave companions were the first to offer their lives for their country. All honor to Hobson and those volunteer sailors who performed with the “Merrimac” a deed of daring that must go down as a priceless heritage to the generations that are to come.

It is not too much to say, ladies and gentlemen, that in the Spanish-American war the conduct of officers and men of the American Navy is without blot. Admiral Sampson was criticised by newspapers because he did not make more effective the bombardment of San Juan. He was wisely obedient to the wise orders of the Secretary that he should not imperil his ships. He was criticised for not riding boldly into the harbor of Santiago in spite of torpedoes. Here again he was wisely obedient to wise orders. Results have vindicated the course that was followed. The flower of the Spanish Navy was eventually destroyed, and our men of war still rode the waters unhurt and ready to overwhelm, if need be, the remnant of the enemy’s fleet that lay cowering under its forts at home.

What Dewey accomplished in Manila harbor was repeated in the waters of Santiago. The unsurpassed courage and tact and seamanship of our officers and crews, together with the superior nerve and better marksmanship of our gunners, drove the Spaniards from their guns and sent the Spanish ships to the bottom of the sea. All honor to Sampson, and Schley, and Evans, and Taylor, and Clark, and Chadwick, and Cook, and to Wainwright for his wonderful fight in the little “Gloucester,” and to Sharpe in the little “Vixen,” and to the officers and men under them on that memorable day. Manila and Santiago stand unrivaled among the naval battles of the world.
After these, and after the destruction of her smaller vessels around the Cuban coast, and when a blockade was effected, Spain's colonial garrisons were helpless, and surrender was inevitable.

I have now, ladies, as requested, sketched briefly for you the part played by the American sailor in the war with Spain. Let me close by saying for the sailor (and I feel that I have in some sort a right to speak for him) that he stands to-day before his Government, as he always stands before the flag at sundown when it is lowered, with uncovered head, hat in hand, modestly awaiting the commands of his country, ready to serve her in peace or in war.

President General. Solo, "The Red, White and Blue" by Mrs. Kileski Bradbury, of Boston.

[Elicited much applause; enthusiastic demonstration; waiving of handkerchiefs, etc., from all over the house.]

President General. "The Stars and Stripes Forever" by the Fourth Artillery Band. [Applause.]

President General. The chairman of the program for this evening has but a word to say.

Mrs. Fairbanks. The Peace Jubilee Committee wishes to express its profound thanks to the Fourth Artillery Band which has rendered such martial and inspiring music, and to our two soloists who have given us such beautiful selections of patriotic songs. [Applause.] (10.05 p. m.)
EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—THIRD DAY.

MORNING SESSION, FEBRUARY 22, 1899.

President General. (10.33.) The house will be in order. We will unite in prayer with the Chaplain General; will the house please rise?

Chaplain General. Let us unite in prayer. Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, Thou hast been the dwelling-place of Thy people in all generations. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever Thou hadst formed the earth and the world, from everlasting to everlasting Thou art God. Our fathers trusted in Thee, and we, their children, trust in Thee; and in the beginning of our deliberations to-day we come seeking Thy guidance. Grant, we beseech Thee, to bless every interest dear to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Especially remember to bless the hundreds of trained nurses who have gone forth through the instrumentality of this Society to minister to our sick and wounded sailors and soldiers. In every time of danger and trial be Thou with them to direct and bless, and may they feel at all times that around and about them are Thine own everlasting arms. Guide us and direct us to-day; we humbly beg it all in the name of Him who hath taught us to say, Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.

Mr. Foster. Will you kindly turn to the song leaflets and sing "My country, 'Tis of Thee," the first, second, and fourth stanzas, everybody joining in the singing.

President General. We will listen to the reading of the minutes of yesterday.

Reader. I am requested by the Recording Secretary General to state before reading the minutes that if the name of any delegate has been left out of the minutes, it is because it was impossible to get them. This is merely an outline of the minutes.
Mrs. Sperry, of Connecticut, takes the Chair during reading of the minutes.

Reader completes minutes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have listened to the reading of the minutes of yesterday. Are there any corrections to be made? If not, they will stand approved.

Miss Pike. I would be obliged to the Chair—this is not a mistake, I am asking this for some who did not fully understand—I would ask that it be stated that the reception tonight is to be at the new Corcoran gallery of art.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The new Corcoran gallery of art is where the Daughters' reception is to be held. This is the reception of the Daughters, it is not to the Daughters, so that I hope each Daughter will feel that she is hostess on this occasion.

Mrs. Raoul. I was unfortunate yesterday in asking the indulgence of the Congress after the order of the day had been called, and as I am expecting to be called home at any moment, I would like to have a resolution read, that has reference only to getting rid of a disagreeable name that is particularly disagreeable to the southern Daughters. It is not a political question at all. I hope the house will indulge me and allow this resolution to be read before the order of the day is called.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is obliged to rule Mrs. Raoul out of order, as the minutes have not been approved. Are there any other corrections to be made?

Mrs. Ballinger. I would like to ask if we understand the Official Reader correctly, to say those were but the outline of the minutes of yesterday? Do you think it would be wise for the house to pass upon the outlines? Had we not better wait until they are presented in full? There may be a great difference between the outline.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair rules that all regular business in included in the outlines, Mrs. Ballinger. It is simply the debate that is left out. It is what the Congress has always accepted, simply the debate is left out.

Mrs. Ballinger. I beg pardon.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Unless we hear any other objections
to the minutes, they will stand approved. The Committee on Recommendations of National Officers is not quite ready to report, and if there is no objection the report of the Continental Hall Committee will be heard first, and the chairman of the former committee asks that the members of that committee will come to the rear of the stage immediately, so that the report can be made promptly.

Mrs. Ballinger. I rise to a question of privilege; may I ask when the other amendments to the By-Laws are to be taken up?

President General. I think they go over until Friday—to the unfinished business, I think it is on Friday. Is the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee ready to report?

Mrs. Raoul. Will the house allow this resolution to be read before the order of the day is taken up? It is in the order of new business, but I feel it will be almost impossible for me to stay until this comes up according to the program.

Mrs. Jewett. I call for the order of the day.

President General. The order of the day is called.

Mrs. Thompson. May I ask Mrs. Jewett's indulgence? She has called the order of the day three times.

President General. She has the right to call it as many times as she wishes.

Mrs. Thompson. I ask the indulgence of the house.

President General. It must be put to vote. Those in favor of the order of the day will say "aye;" those opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it.

Mrs. Raoul. It seems to us the noes had it.

President General. The chairman of the Continental Hall Committee, Mrs. Shepard, is absent, and Mrs. Lindsay has kindly offered to read the report. Mrs. Lindsay is a member of that committee.

Mrs. Lindsay. I feel some hesitancy in taking Mrs. Shepard's place, and I know our President General will pardon me if I correct one word—offered, to consented.

President General. Quite right, Mrs. Lindsay, as I very earnestly requested you to do it.

Mrs. Lindsay reads the following report:
REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF CONTINENTAL HALL COMMITTEE.

Madam President and Delegates to the Eighth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution: Last year when I had the honor of presenting to the Congress my report as chairman of the Continental Hall Committee, it was received with such enthusiasm and such a large amount of money was promptly pledged, that your chairman felt sure that before another year had elapsed we would be able to announce that the funds were in hand for the purpose of a site for our building.

From the moment of accepting my office as chairman I have always hoped that my duties would not terminate until the work could be given to my successor with the first and most difficult step already accomplished.

When war was declared last April, we knew that this year could not see the fruition of our hopes, for all the strength and courage and financial aid that we possessed would be diverted from the Continental Hall fund and used to supply a more immediate and pressing need.

You will hear through other channels how splendidly our Daughters have risen to this emergency, and I have no right to take your time, even though it gives me such pleasure to reiterate how they have given without stint of their labor and their money and with a spirit of loving patriotism that could not be surpassed.

This recent experience has brought to each home, either directly or indirectly, the knowledge of the sacrifices and suffering of war. We have all felt the pangs of separation at parting, the suspense while waiting for the details of battle and the anxiety when fever made its claim, and the life of some loved one hung in the balance. But for all its personal nearness we must not forget that this war lasted but a few months, while the Revolution had a duration of seven years. Our soldiers in the recent war received all the loving care and acclamations of a great and wealthy people, while every active hand and loyal heart was needed in the earlier struggle, and it was a war-broken and timid young Nation striving to find a foothold, that exhausted itself in trying to support its army of heroes. If, then, we honor and love our brave soldiers of to-day, who have been willing to give their lives to our service, how much more should we revere the memory of those martyrs and heroes who fought and died to make the Republic possible.

In past years the Continental Congress has always most generously responded to appeals made by the Continental Hall Committee. We now have to our credit the sum of $43,773.36. Will you not set aside a large sum from the treasury of the National Society as a memorial and thank-offering for the happy termination of our recent war, and in special commemoration of this year which has brought such honor and victory to American arms?
Dear friends, I had hoped to appear before you to make this a strong personal appeal, for I wanted before giving up the chairmanship of the Hall Committee, to know that the purchase of our site was assured. Remember that each year when we meet at the Congress, there are many homes where during the year a face well-beloved has passed forever from our eyes; where one who had yearned to see the Memorial Hall for which she had felt intense interest and to which she had contributed generously, has passed from earth with the longing ungratified. Why should we longer delay? The immense work we have done for our heroes of the late war proves what the Daughters of the American Revolution can accomplish when they really want to do anything.

Let my absence plead with you more than my presence, for in heart and spirit I am with you to-day, and if any words of mine can quicken your interest and aid in securing this result, I shall feel that my life-work is accomplished.

FRANCES WELLES SHEPARD,
Chairman Continental Hall Committee.

Mrs. Lindsay. Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lindsay.

Mrs. Lindsay. May I as a member of the committee be heard a moment in support of this report? Our name, The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, leaves no doubt as to our duty. We are to preserve and cherish the memory of the patriotic men and women of the American Revolution. Our Memorial Hall will be a monument of their heroic sacrifice.

The surviving soldiers of the war with Spain will care for the fame of those who died in that war, as the survivors of the Civil War have cared for the fame of their comrades. The soldiers of the Revolution returned to their neglected homes too poor to build monuments. We have undertaken to do for them what they could not do for themselves, and no consideration should be permitted to turn us aside from the great work to which we have pledged ourselves. Let us concentrate our efforts to increase this fund, and steadily refuse to permit any portion of it to be used for any other purpose. Persistence in increasing the fund, and firmness in preserving it will assure success. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have listened to the report of
the Continental Hall Committee. Unless there is objection it will stand approved.

Mrs. SHIELDS. I move that this report be accepted with thanks.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of accepting this report will say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is accepted.

Mrs. LINDSAY. Madam President, shall we receive the contributions now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is it the will of the Congress, if there are any delegates, or alternates, or Chapters present, who desire to contribute to this fund, is it the will of the Congress that they shall do so now? All those in favor say "aye; opposed, "no." Carried.

Mrs. TORRANCE, of Minnesota. Madam President and Daughters, as a member of the Continental Hall Committee it gives me great pleasure, on behalf of Mrs. John Quincy Adams, of the Distaff Chapter, St. Paul, Minnesota, to present to the building committee of the Continental Hall Fund $100. [Applause.]

Mrs. ARMSTRONG, of Iowa. The Clinton Chapter, of Clinton, Iowa, take pleasure in presenting to the Continental Hall Committee $100. [Applause.]

Mrs. LINDSAY (reads):

St. Louis Chapter, of Missouri, presents $100. [Applause.]

Mrs. S. V. White, of New York, presents $100. [Applause.]

Mrs. SHIELDS, of Missouri. Mrs. Dockery, of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, of Kansas City, Missouri, presents the sum of $50. She is the wife of our next Governor.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Dockery, the wife of the next Governor of Missouri, presents $50.* [Applause.]

Mrs. MCLEAN. Madam Chairman and Daughters, there was a remark made yesterday which I wish here to state I do not believe is in consonance with the feeling of this Congress. It was to this effect: the Continental Hall versus the Chapter. I think it is the Continental Hall and the Chapter. [Applause.] The Chapters are only too happy to contribute of.

* A letter from Mrs. Dockery says the $50 here given was from the Elizabeth Benton Chapter.
their dues and voluntarily to the building of a memorial which is a memorial to the ancestors of every Daughter in
the Society. [Applause.] Therefore, to prove the practicabil-
ity of my remarks, I wish here to offer $100 from the New
York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.
[Applause.]

Mrs. LINDSAY (reads):

Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, of New York, $25. [Ap-
plause.]

Mrs. Deere, of Illinois, $50. [Applause.]

Ondawa Cambridge Chapter, of New York, presents $50.
[Applause.]

Mrs. O'NEIL. Mrs. Russell A. Alger presents $50. [Ap-
plause.]

Mrs. LINDSAY (reads):

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, presents $50. [Ap-
plause.]

Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,
$50. [Applause.]

Mrs. William Butterworth, daughter of Mrs. Deere, $25.
[Applause.]

Mrs. Joseph E. McWilliams, of the Nathan Hale Chapter,
St. Paul, $25. [Applause.]

Mrs. George Fisher, through Mrs. Kennedy, of Illinois,
$25. [Applause.]

Mahoning Chapter, through Mrs. Mary B. Thorne, of
Youngstown, Ohio, $25. [Applause.]

Mrs. KINNEY, of Connecticut. The Abigail Phelps Chapter,
of Simsbury, $100, through its Regent, Antoinette Eno Wood.
[Great applause.]

Mrs. LINDSAY (reads):

The Brattleboro Chapter, of Vermont, $25. [Applause.]

Mrs. J. M. Baker, of George Rogers Clark Chapter, of Oak
Park, Illinois, $25. [Applause.]

Mrs. Waples, Regent of Caesar Rodney Chapter, Delaware,
$25. [Applause.]

Mrs. Swan, of New Jersey, $100. [Applause.]

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis, $50. [Ap-
plause.]
Mrs. Speakman, Regent of Elizabeth Cook Chapter, for the Chapter, $10. [Applause.]
Mrs. Rhodes, of Ohio, Western Reserve Chapter, $50. [Applause.]
Mrs. Baird Huey, of Philadelphia, $25. [Applause.]
Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, Mrs. Frank W. Bendict, of Connecticut, $500. [Great applause.]
Mrs. Lindsay. May I be allowed to say for the committee that we will do any amount of work for this great kindness.
Mrs. Lindsay (reads:)
Mrs. Charles Allen Healy, of Atlanta, Georgia, $25. [Applause.]
Mrs. William Parker Jewett, St. Paul Chapter, Minnesota, $25. [Applause.]
Chester County Chapter, Pennsylvania, $25. [Applause.]
Mrs. Daniel Manning, our President General, $100. [Great applause.]
President General. We don't object to small contributions. [Applause.] Give us anything you can.
Mrs. Lindsay (reads:)
Captain Jonathan Oliphant Chapter, Mrs. H. O. Duerr, $25. [Applause.]
Mrs. Samuel Bell, of Philadelphia, $25. [Applause.]
Lycoming Chapter, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, $25. [Applause.]
Mrs. Joseph D. Bedle, Jersey City branch of the Nova Caesarea Chapter, $25. [Applause.]
Mrs. F. P. Earles, Washington Heights Chapter, $100. [Applause.]
Mrs. N. D. Sperry, of Connecticut, $25. [Applause.]
Alabama takes pleasure in presenting $40, through the Regent of the General Sumter Chapter, Mrs. Cabaniss, of Birmingham. [Applause.]
Mrs. E. M. Colton, of San Francisco, $25. [Applause.]
General de Lafayette Chapter, of Lafayette, Indiana, $25. [Applause.]
Mrs. Crane, Regent of the Peace Party Chapter, of Massachusetts, $50. [Applause.]
Boston Tea Party will give $50, Mrs. Kendall, Regent. [Applause.]
Mrs. Wickersham, for Donegal Chapter, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, $25. [Applause.]
Pittsburg Chapter, $25, Eleanor H. Nimick, Regent. [Applause.]
Mary Silliman Chapter, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, $100. [Applause.]
Mrs. James Garrett Leiper, Independence Hall Chapter, of Philadelphia, $50. [Applause.]
Mrs. Deere gives $75 instead of $50. She raises her subscription from $50 to $75; her daughter gave $25, making in all $100. [Applause.]
Oxbow Chapter, Mrs. Louis F. Wheeler, Regent, Newbury, Vermont, $25. [Applause.]
Mrs. Charlotte Butler Stevens, of the Mary Washington Chapter, gives $10. [Applause.]
Mrs. Page, Virginia so far reports $275 from the different Chapters: Dorothea Henry Chapter, $100; Fort Nelson Chapter, $10; Great Bridge Chapter, $25; Maragret Lynn Lewis Chapter, $5; Massanutton Chapter, $5; Mount Vernon Chapter, $65; this is presented in an envelope with the picture of the home of Washington; Montpelier Chapter, $15; Old Dominion Chapter, $50 and perhaps $100; two other Chapters not heard from. [Great applause.]
Mrs. Lindsay (reads):
Mohawk Chapter, of Albany, New York, $25. [Applause.]
Miss Lathrop, of New York. As Mrs. Shepard's report suggested that the Chapters give something in memoriam, it is the desire of the New York City Chapter that its $100 contributed to the Continental Hall Fund be given as a memorial to Miss Reubena Hyde Walworth, once member of the New York City Chapter. [Great applause.]
Mrs. Lindsay (reads):
Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Southport, Connecticut, Mrs. Henry T. Bulkley, $15. [Applause.]
Mrs. Learned, Faith Trumbull Chapter, of Norwich, Connecticut, pledges $40. [Applause.]
Pittsburg Chapter, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, gives $100. [Applause.]
Mrs. Huidkoper, of Mary Washington Chapter, District of Columbia, $100. [Applause.]
Mrs. John Frederick Leach, of the Mary Washington Chapter, $10.
Conrad Weiser Chapter, Mrs. Ira C. Schoch, Regent, Pennsylvania, $10. [Applause.]
Phebe Bayard Chapter, Pennsylvania, $10. [Applause.]
Rebecca Motte Chapter, of Charleston, South Carolina, $10. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lindsay. Madam President, there was a mistake made in the announcement of the $500 from the Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, New Haven, Connecticut. We understand it is a personal gift from Mrs. Frank W. Benedict of that Chapter. [Great applause.]

President General. Every lady who desires to make a check for her amount, will please make it out to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. We always have to have a Treasurer General. Are there any other contributions?

Mrs. Lindsay (reads):
Cumberland County Chapter, Pennsylvania, $10. [Applause.]
Mrs. Fred G. Saeger, of the Liberty Bell Chapter, of Pennsylvania, $20. [Applause.]
Mrs. Raoul, of the Atlanta Chapter, Georgia, $10. [Applause.]
Mrs. Hardcastle, member of the John Pettigrew Chapter, $1. [Applause.]
Quequechan Chapter, of Fall River, Massachusetts, $10. [Applause.]
The Committee understands that California will give something, but sickness has delayed the announcement just at present.
Blue Ridge Chapter, of Lynchburg, Virginia, $5. [Applause.]
Columbia Chapter, Mrs. Richardson, of Columbus, South Carolina, $5. [Applause.] Mrs. Mansfield, of the Buffalo Chapter, $10. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Coulton, of California, pledges herself to give a silver tablet, properly inscribed, for the decoration of the interior of the building. [Applause.]

Mrs. LINDSAY (continues):
Mrs. Louise H. Patterson, of Mary Washington Chapter, will give $25. [Applause.]
Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, of New Haven, Connecticut, $25. [Applause.]
Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, Mrs. Betsey R. Warner, Connecticut, $50. [Applause.]
Mrs. McLEAN. I desire to present personally $50 as a memorial of Mrs. John Ritchie, of Maryland. [Applause.]

Mrs. LINDSAY (reads):
Mrs. James Gilette, of Springfield, Illinois, $100. [Applause.]
Mrs. B. Daniel, $50. [Applause.]
Chicago Chapter, of Illinois, through Mrs. Frederick Dickinson, of Illinois, $100. [Applause.]
Elizabeth Ross Chapter, of Ottumwa, Iowa, $10. [Applause.]
Mrs. W. H. Gannett, Koussinoc Chapter, of Augusta, Maine, $15. [Applause.]

Mrs. LINDSAY. May I be allowed to say that we have already received $4,000 this morning—more than $4,600—this morning, and more is coming.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Word has been sent to me that there are a number of people in the galleries that would like to contribute to this great good cause. [Applause.]

Mrs. LINDSAY (continues):
Mary Elliot Lincoln, of the Old Colony Chapter, Massachusetts, $10. [Applause.]
Putnam Hill Chapter, of Greenwich, Connecticut, $10. [Applause.]

Mrs. William Frederick Slocum, of Zebulon Pike Chapter, Colorado, $5. [Applause.]

Kentucky gives $40, divided among Jemima Johnson Chapter, $25; Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter, $10; Madison County Chapter, $5. [Applause.]

Columbia Chapter, of the District, $25. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other contributions?

Miss DESHA. The Regent of the Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, District of Columbia, has asked me to state that the first work we did was to appropriate a certain amount of money for a memorial window in the hall, and we add to it every year thirty per cent. of our income. [Applause.]

Mrs. LINDSAY (reads):

Miss Nina Moore. of Erie, Pennsylvania, $10. [Applause.]

Mrs. Crissant, of the District of Columbia, $25, and it is in cash. We are sorry a great deal of the money is being sent up in pledges. We would like it all in cash.

Mrs. HATCHER. By request I make this statement for Mrs. Hall, of Pennsylvania, who just gave $50. She wishes to add $50 to it, thereby making $100, in memory of her daughter, Mrs. Ellen Hall Wright. [Applause.]

Mrs. LINDSAY (continues):

Mrs. Orange Ferriss, Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York City, $10. (Applause.)

Mrs. G. A. Saunderson, of Banker Hill 'Chapter, Boston, $10 cash. [Applause.]

Antoinette Eno Wood, "In memoriam," $1,000. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I do not think that we have ever gathered in this Congress, when Mrs. Wood has been present, that she has not generously helped us in this matter. ($1,000.) [Great applause.]

MEMBER. What State?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Connecticut.

Mrs. LINDSAY (reads):

Mrs. Marion Longfellow O'Donohue, a member of the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, of Maine, $5. [Applause.]
Mrs. E. D. Latta, of Stonewall Jackson Chapter, of North Carolina, $25. [Applause.]

Mrs. James G. Leiper, of Philadelphia, makes her contribution $50 instead of $25. [Applause.]

Mrs. Bradford D. Davol, Quequechan Chapter, Fall River, Massachusetts, $5. [Applause.]

For the Phoebe Green Lord Chapter, Westerly, Rhode Island, $25. [Applause.]

Mrs. B. F. Hyatt, Fort Findlay Chapter, Ohio, $5. [Applause.]

Miss Pursell, for the Colonel William Montgomery Chapter, Danville, Pennsylvania, $5. [Applause.]

Virginia announces its list increased to $285. [Applause.]

Miss Marion Howard Brazier pledges $5 for the Paul Jones Chapter, of Boston. [Applause.]

Mrs. Richard J. Sherman, of the Buffalo Chapter, $10. [Applause.]

Martha Washington Chapter, of the District of Columbia, $10, Miss Lilian Pike, Regent. [Applause.]

St. John de Crevecoeur Chapter, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, $10. [Applause.]


Mrs. William A. Maurer, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, $10. [Applause.]

Mrs. S. P. Lee, of the Army and Navy Chapter of the District, $25. [Applause.]

Mrs. George T. Huff, Phebe Bayard Chapter, Pennsylvania, $25. [Applause.]


Mrs. Julius Seymour, Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York City, $25, check sent later; making a total of $545 contributed by the Mary Washington Chapter, of New York for the Continental Hall. [Applause.]

Mrs. A. J. Herr, Harrisburg Chapter, $100. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any more contributions?

Mrs. LINDSAY (reads):
$25 from Deborah Avery Chapter, of Lincoln, Nebraska. [Applause.]

Manor House Chapter, of District of Columbia, $20. [Applause.]

Mrs. G. W. Holland, of New York, will send $300 for the Continental Hall.

Miss Lathrop, of New York. I would like to give personally, as a memorial for Mrs. Mary Augusta Lathrop, of New York City, National number 434, $50. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLean. I am requested by a member of the New York City Chapter and a member of this delegation, Mrs. Velasco, to say that she desires to contribute $25 as a memorial to Mrs. Sarah J. Haldane deVelasco. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lindsay (continues):

Miss Minnie Burdette, Quaker City Chapter, Pennsylvania, $25. [Applause.]

Mrs. Sperry. I have to announce that Mrs. Frank W. Benedict, of the Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, of New Haven, will increase her subscription of $500 to $1,000 or more, provided it may be used toward a memorial window for her revolutionary ancestors.

Mrs. Lindsay. Madam President, may I tell the ladies of the work of their committee, of the talks we have had and the plans we have for a lunch room, and how we are to have everything comfortable for the Daughters when the hall is completed, kitchen and everything nice?

Mrs. Lindsay (continues):

Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia sends $20—$5 from Miss McBlair; Mrs. Newcomb, $5; Mrs. Gadsby, $10. [Applause.]

Army and Navy Chapter, of Washington, gives an additional $10. [Applause.]

Mrs. Dickinson, of Chicago. If this is in order, I would like to say that I am thinking constantly of how glad the former Chairman, Mrs. Shepard, will be made by this generous contribution. If this is a fitting time, I would like to send a telegram to her, sending an expression of sympathy for her as she sits alone at home, borne down by her recent affili-
tion, the loss of her mother. I should like to move that such an expression may be sent to her from the Congress.

President General. I move that the House rise, proving their deepest sympathy with Mrs. Shepard in her sorrow. It is unanimous.

Mrs. Lindsay (continues):
Countess Mackin, of New York Chapter, $50. [Applause.]
Mrs. John L. Meeker, of the Knickerbocker Chapter, New York City, $20. [Applause.]
Mrs. Keim, Hartford, Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford, Connecticut, $10. [Applause.]

Mrs. Charles Rand, of the Burlington Chapter, Iowa, $25; she personally gives this for her Chapter. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lindsay. We have over $7,000 this morning [Applause]; most of this is in pledges. The $100 read for the Washington Heights Chapter, of New York, is a personal contribution from Mrs. Blackstone, Vice-Regent, making a total of $1,100.

Mrs. McLean. May I ask what was the sum total before we commenced this morning?

Mrs. Lindsay. From the Treasurer General we received the amount up to February 10, 1899; we had then in the Treasury $43,773.36.

Mrs. McLean. I asked because I believe the sum we have now received in promises will bring us up to a round figure, $50,000; is it not so?

Mrs. Lindsay. Yes, it is so; and if these pledges are redeemed as early as possible we will have more advantages in purchasing property; because the Continental Hall Committee has had offers made; the members can tell of property offered, so that if we say we have the money we will have other good offers made.

Mrs. Rand. What has been the largest amount given at any Congress?

Mrs. Lindsay. I think $1,000.

President General. There are a number of life memberships to be read, but half go to the Chapters and half to the Continental Hall Fund. Are there any other contributions for the Continental Hall before the life memberships? If there
are any of the members who do not care to announce it just at present, any time will do during the week: The Continental Hall Committee will be glad to receive them and will be very grateful for any contribution.

Mrs. Lindsay (reads):

Mrs. Kennedy, of Illinois, $25 for life membership for her mother, Mrs. George Fisher, of Illinois. [Applause.]


Twenty-five dollars for life membership, Mrs. Louis W. Hall, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCartney. I have the honor to say that my Chapter has notified me that they have made me a life member of the Society.

President General. We are very grateful for that. Are there any other contributions from life memberships? Would the Congress like to listen for a moment to one or two members of the committee who have been deeply interested in looking at land in this city on which we desire to place the Continental Hall, or on some lot? I am very ambitious for the Continental Hall in another way which I hope will be the successful way, but we will be very glad to listen to Miss Virginia Miller for a moment, who can tell us something.

A Member. Did not Congress give us a site?

President General. There was some little mistake about the gift; they gave us a site which they could not give us. It is my wish and hope that the Government should recognize us in that way, and give us a lot on which we can place our Continental Hall.

Miss Miller. Ladies, last winter, after the meeting of our Congress, Mrs. Shepard, at our President General's request, wrote to me and asked me to take the position of chairman of the sub-committee for hunting up sites for the Continental Hall, for getting all the estimates that I possibly could with regard to the cost and with regard to eligible sites. I have submitted, I suppose, about twenty-five or thirty distinct places and plans to the committee. One of them we thought last year particularly desirable, but the hope of getting a lot from the Government rather prevented our deciding on it.
It was a very large corner lot, with an old building on it, which was obliged to be sold as the owners were in need of the money. No decision was come to with regard to that lot. Since then I have been empowered to offer to this Society the old Corcoran Art Gallery, which contains 17,733 square feet. It is a very substantial building, said to be one of the best built buildings in the United States. It contains, as we all know, a large number of rooms all well furnished and if you would like I will read a description of the building which is printed here so that you can judge somewhat of it.

"The building stands on the Northeast corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventeenth street, fronting 106' 7" on the Avenue and 125' 6" on Seventeenth street. It is two stories in height, in the Renaissance style, built of brick, with brown-stone facings and ornaments, a Mansard roof rising ten feet, having a large central pavilion and a smaller one at each corner facing the streets. The front, under the main and corner pavilions, is divided into recesses by pilasters with foiliated capitals, and is ornamented with wreaths, with the monogram of the founder, and over the central pavilion is the inscription: 'Dedicated to Art.'

"In the central pediment is a large bronze medallion profile portrait of Mr. Corcoran, with decorations of foliage, and on the tops of the two columns are bronze groups of children holding garlands, and the emblems of architecture and music.

"On the front of the building are four, and on the side seven niches, with statues 7 feet high. The first group contains those of Phidias, Raphael, Michael Angelo, and Albert Dürer; the latter those of Titian, Da Vinci, Rubens, Rembrandt."

I have been told that if we decide on taking this building, or give the slightest intimation that we may possibly take it, there is a probability of their altering the second floor so as to make it one vast audience chamber which will seat 5,000 people. The lower floor contains a great many rooms, large halls, statuary hall, and other places. I have a plan of the building here if any one wants to see it. It is offered to us, this noble thing, the building and the grounds, at the price of the ground, which is valued at $20 a square foot. All Washingtonians
know that that is a very moderate valuation for property in that location. However, that would make the cost of the whole thing $350,000. I am told that if we pay down a part we can make what payment we choose in cash, and that they are willing to let the balance run on trust at four per cent. and I am also assured by several business men in Washington—of course they are only assurance, nothing definite further than that they think if we decide upon it, it is more than likely the prominent business men of Washington would like to help us by contributions. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lindsay. I do not know whether these were announced or not, and for fear we have not we will announce them now:

Mrs. Marion Murdock Hendrick, of the Quaker City Chapter, Pennsylvania, $25. [Applause.]
As a memorial to her mother, Mrs. Julia Holmes Root Billings, of New York, Mrs. Seymour, Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, gives $50. [Applause.]

Reader. I am instructed by the Chair to make an important announcement to the House. Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey requests that this be read.

Knowing the close friendship that all true French and American hearts hold for each other, and realizing that the essence of this national friendship is cherished in a special way by our Society whose memorial to Lafeyette will be its visible sign, the State Department invites the President General to represent the Daughters of the American Revolution at the religious service, to be held at St. Matthew's Church in memory of the late President of the French Republic.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.
A religious service in memory of the late President of the Republic of France will be held at St. Matthew's Church, Rhode Island avenue, on Thursday next, the 23d instant, at 11 a. m. By request of the Charge d'Affaires, of France, your attendance is respectfully invited.

WASHINGTON, February 21, 1899.

Mrs. Shippens. I offer a resolution that the President General be requested to accept this invitation on the part of the National Society.
Seconded.
EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—THIRD DAY. 699

(Dr. McGee takes the Chair, 12.10.)

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that the President General be requested to accept this invitation in behalf of the National Society. All in favor will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is unanimously carried.

Miss Dutcher, of Nebraska. I rise on behalf of the Greater America Exposition to extend a most cordial invitation to the Daughters of the American Revolution to be present at the Greater America Exposition to be held at Omaha, Nebraska, from June 1 to November 1, 1899.

Mrs. Lockwood. I move the acceptance of this invitation for as many Daughters as can make it convenient to go, and as time goes on, if the Board sees fit to fix a date, leave it with the Board. I move acceptance and thanks for the invitation.

Mrs. McLean. There is a motion before the house—am I correct? May I amend it to this effect: that this Continental Congress here present gratefully accepts the invitation so pleasantly offered by the ladies of Nebraska, and the date to be later fixed.

President General. Will you write it and send it up?

Mrs. McLean. It is simply an act of courtesy that this be accepted by the body here represented, and I would be very happy to put it in writing.

President General. The representatives who are present here are representing a great National Society. The motion is before the house; all those in favor say "aye;" opposed, "no;" the invitation is gratefully accepted.

Mrs. Shields. If invitations are in vogue, I take time by the forelock to say that in St. Louis we expect to have, in 1903, the World's Fair representing the centennial of the Louisiana purchase. You are cordially invited to be present. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Lindsay. We have a contribution I am sure we all appreciate, from General Ferdinand P. Earle, member of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, New York, $25. [Applause.]

Mrs. Ballinger. I would like to say a word in regard to the Continental Hall. The location suggested is one of the most magnificent in our city. It opens on the White House, State, War and Navy Departments. As a Washingtonian I
am familiar with the location suggested for the Continental Hall. It is near the Treasury, and Lafayette Square, and the homes of the wealthy surrounding it, and it is no doubt an ideal spot. But I hardly think the building is magnificent enough to be a memorial to such men and women as gained our independence. [Applause.] The sum proposed is a large one for even such a body of women as we are to raise in these times when business depression is so general throughout our land; but if we could secure that locality and get that house at a reasonable figure that is upon it, and occupy it until such time as we felt able to put on it a suitable memorial, we would do well to get it; but don’t trust to the business men of Washington. [Applause.] I am a business man’s wife myself, and I know hard times are plead very often, and I am afraid when we go to build or to buy this place rather, and ask the business men for their support, they will put us off with promissory notes. We proposed to have the Rouss memorial here, and the business men pledged us their support in a way, but it was not sufficient. Don’t go upon that, don’t take anybody’s promise, but take this site if you can get it on these conditions.

Mrs. HATCHER. As a member of the Continental Hall Committee, I have this report to hand in, or rather this information: The owner of this theater offers this property to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for $200,000, to be sold in shares of $10 each, the time limit five years. I think probably we can get a little longer time than that. The present managers of this theater are waiting for a five years’ lease, for which they will pay $160,000. The owner of the theater tells me that this is eight per cent. — the investment brings eight per cent. If we should buy this property and own it, this being the only building in Washington which will hold us, of course we control the week of February 22 for our Congress. The rest of the year this property would be bringing us in revenue, to be leased as a theater the rest of the year for concerts and all such things as a building of this kind is adapted to: the price being $250,000, at shares of $10 each, five years being the limit of time. It is proposed that the Daughters of the American Revolu-
tion all over the United States take these shares and settle this matter at once. This being a very valuable property, in a prominent part of the town, it can be sold at a good price. When you are ready to build your Continental Hall, wherever it may be, you can sell your property here. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lindsay. May the committee urge upon the Daughters the necessity of redeeming pledges as soon as practicable, that we may have something tangible to show?

Dr. McGee. I move that we take a recess until two o'clock. Seconded.

(Reader makes announcements.)

President General. I would like to announce that when a motion is made to take a recess we cannot adjourn until a vote is taken. Please wait. Would you like the amount given this morning? And would you like to say something else?

Mrs. Hatcher. The amount received, as far as we can find out now, has been $6,301. Seventy-five dollars in addition has been received as life memberships, but as $37.50 of that $75 is obliged to be returned to the Chapters, it will leave us now $6,338.50. [Applause.]

Mrs. Hatcher. Since it has been decided that we will have a Continental Hall, I think you will be very glad to know that we have a beautiful collection this morning of revolutionary relics to put in it. I have the honor of presenting these relics to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution on behalf of Mr. Nicholas E. Jones, of Clean Drinking Manor, Maryland. I have here the gold epaulettes worn by General (afterwards Brigadier General) William Smallwood when in command of the Maryland line at the Revolutionary battle of Brooklyn Heights. These epaulettes were brought to Clean Drinking Manor by Major John T. Stoddert, of Charles County, Maryland, and presented by him to Mr. Jones, the father of the donor, in 1837; they have been in the family ever since.

And here is a portrait to be presented to you, an oil painting of Susannah Jones, sister of Brigade-Major Jones, an aide-de-camp of General Smallwood during the Revolutionary War. I have also to tell you that we have among us the de-
descendants of this famous lady. Mrs. Howard is one of the descendants; Miss Washington, one of our pages; and Miss Moncure, who is page to the President General; and there may be others.

A MEMBER. Mrs. Hunter, of Virginia.

Mrs. HATCHER. This tankard, brought to Maryland from England in 1639 by the Hon. John Coates, gentleman, a friend of Lord Baltimore. This tankard was used throughout the Revolution at Clean Drinking Manor, Maryland, and was made during the period when England and France were under one king. It bears on the top the fleur-de-lis of France, and the handle is surmounted by three feathers, the insignia of the Prince of Wales.

Colonial miniature frame, in which Mr. Jones intends to place an old family portrait of interest to the Daughters.

Old silver loving cup which belonged to Copeland Parker, who was appointed by Washington surveyor and inspector of the port of Norfolk. I will say in connection with this that at the Board meeting before the last, Mr. Jones presented us with a beautiful vest worn by this same gentleman, and it was turned over to the Revolutionary Relics Committee and is now in the Smithsonian Institution.

Cut-glass wine glasses brought from England in 1750, same as Washington's in the Copp collection which is in the National Museum.

Candlesticks brought from England in 1750, used at Clean Drinking Manor throughout the Revolution. These are the same as formerly belonged to Washington, that are now in the Copp collection in the National Museum.

Snuffbox used in Mr. Jones' family in colonial and revolutionary days, bearing a portrait of a lady, which is the likeness of one of the early members of the Jones family.

Old colonial lantern, used during the Revolution at Clean Drinking Manor, brought from England in 1750, and Madam President and ladies of the Congress, I, just as a plain Daughter, have the honor of presenting all these things now to the chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee, Mrs. Lindsay, who will see that they are properly placed in the Smithsonian.
Mrs. LINDSAY. I am sure the ladies will appreciate how very sorry your chairman is that these did not come in after she presented her report. But we are most grateful, and the chairman feels so overcome that she wishes the Congress would assist her in thanking this kind gentleman. He brought us a gift at the meeting of the Board before the last, and the Chairman went with him to the Smithsonian Institution to show him how this gift was placed. He was so much pleased with the security of the relics that he said he would give nearly all he possessed because he felt they were safer with the Daughters than they were in his own house. [Applause.]

Mrs. HATCHER. This is a list of what Mr. Jones is going to give us—the most beautiful relics; and I want to say to you that the dreadful condition of the Maryland roads at the present time prevents us from getting them down here. I won't read all these to you; he is going to give all these things to you. His family was presented with a souvenir spoon, and they have many beautiful stories I might tell you about it. I hope the Congress will send a vote of thanks to Mr. Jones.

Mrs. LINDSAY. May the chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee ask that something else be done to thank this kind friend?

Mrs. WALKER, of Illinois. I move a rising vote of thanks to Mr. Jones, from the Society, for this very beautiful donation of relics.

A rising vote was given.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I don't think there is a question but that every Daughter in the land would be glad to vote with us. The Congress did not vote on motion for recess. All in favor will please say "aye," opposed, "no." Motion carried. (12.42 p.m.)

Reader makes announcements.

LIST IN FULL OF WRITTEN PLEDGES.

Mrs. Speakman, Regent of Elizabeth Cook Chapter, for the Chapter, .................. $10.00 Paid
Mrs. Battle (Mrs. Griscom's daughter), .................. 25.00 Paid
Miss Hardcastle, member John Pettigrew Chapter, .......... 1.00 Paid
Mrs. Bradford D. Davol, Quequechan Chapter, Fall River, Massachusetts, .................. 5.00 Paid
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Mrs. Ida W. Armstrong, Clinton, Iowa (redeemed pledge of 1898), ........................................ 100 00 Paid
Miss Lathrop, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Mary Augusta Lathrop, New York City Chapter, National No. 434, ........................................ 50 00 Paid
Brattleboro Chapter, Vermont, ........................................ 25 00 Paid
Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter, Cambridge, New York, ........................................ 50 00 Paid
Mrs. James Brewer Crane, Dalton, Massachusetts, ........................................ 50 00 Paid
Mrs. A. N. Belding, Regent Sabra Trumbull Chapter, Rockville, Connecticut, ........................................ 25 00 Paid
Mrs. Betsey R. Warner, Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter, .......................... 50 00 Paid
A member of Fort Greene Chapter, of Brooklyn, New York, Mrs. James Williams, in loving memory of Reuben Walworth, ........................................ 100 00 Paid
Mrs. Franklin W. Hopkins, Brooklyn, New York, (personal), .................. $15 00
For Little Men and Women of '76, Children of the American Revolution, ........................................ 10 00
Quequechan Chapter, Fall River, Massachusetts, ........................................ 10 00 Paid
Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General, ........................................ 100 00 Paid
Mrs. Washington E. Roebling, of New York, ........................................ 25 00 Paid
Mrs. Joseph McWilliams, Nathan Hale Chapter, St. Paul, Minnesota, ........................................ 25 00
Mrs. Russell Alger, ........................................................................... 50 00 Paid
Mrs. Charles Allen Haley, Atlanta, Georgia, ........................................ 25 00
Mrs. William Parker, St. Paul Chapter, St. Paul, Minnesota, ........................................ 25 00
Chester County Chapter, Pennsylvania, ........................................ 25 00
Lycoming Chapter, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, ........................................ 25 00
Mrs. E. P. Earle, Washington Heights Chapter, New York, ........................................ 100 00
Mrs. N. D. Sperry, Connecticut, ........................................ 25 00
Mrs. D. D. Colton, of San Francisco, ........................................ 25 00 Paid
General de Lafayette Chapter, Lafayette, Indiana, ........................................ 25 00
Boston Tea Party, Mrs. Lucia G. Kendall, Regent, ........................................ 50 00
Mrs. Harold Wickersham, for Donegal Chapter, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, ........................................ 25 00 Paid
Mrs. Josephine W. Swan, Regent Princeton Chapter, New Jersey, ........................................ 100 00 Paid
Alabama, through Mrs. Cabaniss, of Birmingham, Alabama, ........................................ 40 00
Mrs. T. B. Warren, of the Mary Silliman Chapter, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, ........................................ 100 00
Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ........................................ 50 00 Paid
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<td>Mrs. C. H. Deere</td>
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<td>(This includes three life memberships of</td>
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<td>Mrs. Deere and her two daughters)</td>
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<td>Mrs. Donald McLean</td>
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EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—THIRD DAY.

Mrs. Julia Seymour, Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York City, ......................... 25 00
Mrs. J. H. Seymour, in memory of her mother, Mrs. J. H. R. Billings, of New York, Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, .................................................. 50 00 Paid
Continental Chapter, District of Columbia, Mrs. Gist, Regent, ........................................... 25 00 Paid
Mrs. G. F. Huff, Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Pennsylvania, ..................................................... 25 00 Paid
Mrs. S. Perry Lee, Army and Navy Chapter, District of Columbia, ........................................ 25 00 Paid
Mrs. R. J. Sherman, Buffalo Chapter, New York, ............................................................... 10 00 Paid
Mrs. G. W. Holland, New York City, ..................................................................................... 300 00 Paid
St. John de Crevecoeur Chapter, St. Johnsbury, Vermont, through Mrs. P. F. Hazen, ........ 10 00
Phoebe Green Ward Chapter, Westerly, Rhode Island, through Mrs. Harriet S. Langdon, ...... 25 00
Mrs. J. L. Meker, Knickerbocker Chapter, New York City, .................................................. 20 00 Paid
Mrs. M. L. O’Donohue, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Maine, ........................................... 5 00
Putnam Hill Chapter, Greenwich, Connecticut, ................................................................. 10 00 Paid
Jemima Johnson Chapter, Kentucky, .................................................................................. $25 00
Keturah Moss Chapter, ..................................................................................................... 10 00
Madison County Chapter, Richmond, Kentucky, ............................................................... 5 00

($11.50 paid through Mrs. Maxwell, State Regent.) .......................................................... 11 50 Paid
Martha Washington Chapter, District of Columbia, Miss Lilian Pike, Regent, ..................... 10 00 Paid
Mrs. E. D. Latta, of Stonewall Jackson Chapter, Charlotte, North Carolina, .................... 25 00
Mrs. Eliza Warren Hook, Broad Seal Chapter, Trenton, New Jersey, ................................. 25 00 Paid
Columbia Chapter, District of Columbia, through Mrs. J. D. Croissant, .............................. 25 00
Mrs. M. M. Kendrick, Quaker City Chapter, Pennsylvania, .................................................. 25 00
Mrs. J. de T. Blackstone, of Washington Heights Chapter, New York, ............................... 100 00
Mrs. George Fisher, Illinois (life membership), through Mrs. Kennedy, $25.00 minus $12.50, . 12 50
Countess Spottiswood Mackin, in memory of her mother, Mrs. A. T. Britton, ................. 50 00
Chicago Chapter, through Mrs. Frederick Dickinson, ......................................................... 100 00
Miss Anne H. Barnes, Philadelphia Chapter, ............... 25 00
Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo, Ohio, .................... 25 00 Paid
Mrs. F. A. Trevor, of Buffalo Chapter, New York, ....... 10 00
Mrs. Richardson, Columbia Chapter, South Carolina, ...... 5 00
General Ferdinand P. Earle, Empire State Society, Sons 
of the American Revolution, New York, .............. 25 00
Mrs. Louis W. Hall, in memory of Mrs. Ellen Hall 
Wright, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, .................... 100 00 Paid
Mrs. Louis W. Hall, 50.00 paid. (This includes a life 
membership), minus $12.50, ......................... 37.50 Paid
Mrs. James G. Leiper, Philadelphia, ...................... 50 00 Paid
Mrs. W. H. Gannett, Kousinnac Chapter, Augusta, 
Maine, ........................................... 15 00 Paid
Bemis Heights Society, Children of the American Revo-
lution, Saratoga Springs, through Mrs. G. F. Lawton, 
Master Edwin Porter Brereton, Red, White and Blue 
Chapter, Children of the American Revolution, District 
of Columbia, .................................. 25 00 Paid
Miss Julia Trumbull Ripley, lineal descendant of Brother 
Jonathan Trumbull, ................................ 50 00
Mrs. J. M. Baker, Oak Park, Illinois, life membership, 
$25.00, paid, minus $12.50, ......................... 12 50
Mrs. Cedrick Marsh, Oak Park, Illinois, life membership, 
$25.00, paid, minus $12.50, ......................... 12 50
Mrs. H. E. Duer, Captain Jonathan Oliphant Chapter, 
New Jersey, life membership, $25.00, paid, minus $12.50, 
Margaret Mulford Lothrop, first member National So-
ciety, Children of the American Revolution, ........ 25 00
Old North Bridge Society, Concord, Massachusetts, first 
& Society formed in Children of the American Revolu-
tion, ........................................... 30 00
Mrs. Julia K. Hogg (a return of the postage received by 
her as State Regent of Pennsylvania), .................. 67 56 Paid

VIRGINIA MILLER, 
Chairman Sub-Committee.
ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY.

PRESIDENT GENERAL (2.10). There does not seem to be a 
quorum present, so we will wait a few moments.
PRESIDENT GENERAL (2.28). The house will be in order, 
please. I would like to make announcement, that the 
Ursula Wolcott Chapter, of Toledo, Ohio, present $25 for the 
Continental Hall. [Applause.]
Miss TEMPLE. Mrs. Lindsay left this announcement:
Countess Machin gives the $50 in memory of her mother, Mrs. Almira T. Britton. [Applause.]

President General. We will listen to the report of the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers. Mrs. Kinney, Chairman of the Committee, will make the report.

Mrs. Kinney:

Madam President and Members of the Eighth Continental Congress:
The committee appointed to consider the recommendations of National Officers beg to submit the following report:
The Recording Secretary General calls attention to the necessity of carefully filing press copies of all records or letters emanating from the various departments of her office.

She urges that this would go far toward preserving and perpetuating much of the early history of our Society valuable to posterity, besides giving to the successive incumbents of the office a guide and opportunity for consistency in its administration. This recommendation receives the endorsement of your committee.

The Corresponding Secretary General calls attention to the fact that we have in our Society two hundred and seventy-five Real Daughters, as we term them, and that it would be well for us, as an organization, to interest ourselves in their behalf in the matter of obtaining Government pensions for them. It being the opinion of the committee that the United States Congress has declared its purpose not to pension such Real Daughters, the recommendation seems to be one upon which we can take no action.

The recommendation of the Registrar General that each State have a consulting genealogist to attest the genuineness of descent is disapproved by a majority of the committee.

The Historian General begs that personal sketches and photographs of our Real Daughters be preserved in a permanent form, for the sake of those who come after us. With reference to this recommendation Mrs. Shields, of Missouri, offers the following motion:

Resolved, That the resolution proposed by the Historian General be referred to a committee which the President General may appoint.

In view of the fact that Chapter histories are frequently crowded out from the Magazine for lack of space, the Assistant Historian General earnestly recommends that Chapter Historians be requested to send reports of Chapter work to her hereafter for the compilation of the current history of the Society, the same to be kept and properly preserved in the archives of the National Society. Your committee recommends the adoption of this measure.

The exceedingly modest request of the Librarian for the sum of fifty dollars yearly, to be at her disposal for the purchase of rare town and county histories, is sufficiently reasonable to commend itself to your committee.
It being thought necessary to make an index by card system, the Librarian also suggests that a permanent trained library clerk be engaged to assist the Librarian General in the work, which is now done by her alone. Your committee, too, feel that this suggestion, which would involve a grave expenditure of (probably) not less than $1,000, is not advisable at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

SARA T. KINNEY,  
Chairman,  
JESSIE VAN ZILE BELDEN,  
MARGARET CAMPBELL PILCHER;  
LUCY E. EMERY FULLER,  
MARY H. L. SHIELDS,  
HELEN FRYE WHITE,  
E. H. B. ROBERTS.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have listened to the report of the committee—

Mrs. Nesmith. I move that the report of the Committee on Recommendations be accepted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" opposed "no." The motion is carried.

Mrs. Hatcher. Ladies, this appeal has been sent to you as members of this Congress. We have always been very much annoyed by having people make requests of us to sell things in the lobby. This year, by action of the Board, the only things sold are the Directory, Magazine, Lineage Books, supplies from Caldwell, our official jeweler, and the newspapers for the convenience of the ladies. People are applying to me, as many as twenty during the last two days. But some men who were volunteer soldiers in the war have three sick companions, sick and destitute; they ask for the privilege of selling tickets in this lobby for a benefit which is to be given these people; and if the Congress can see fit to give permission to the chairman of the House Committee, it seems as if the soldiers' appeal should be heard. The various requests for selling of badges, and flowers, and lead pencils, do not appeal to us, but this matter might appeal to us if you care to give that permission.

A MEMBER. I would ask where these people are from and where they properly belong?

Mrs. Hatcher. They belong to the District of Columbia,
and are ill here; and an entertainment is to be given by the
volunteer soldiers for their benefit. They simply ask the
privilege of selling tickets here.

SAME MEMBER. Is there not an organization which takes
care of such people here in the District of Columbia?

MRS. HATCH. There has been ever since the 24th day of May
a committee appointed by the Mary Washington Chapter of
the District of Columbia, which has been looking after the
wives of the soldiers who went to the front from the District
of Columbia. After our soldiers returned the District of Co-
lumbia citizens recognized the services of that committee and
appointed them on their committee to serve and to take care
of the District of Columbia soldiers. That committee has
been working ever since September, when those soldiers re-
turned. We have worked hard and faithfully, and everybody
has been liberal with their money, but we have not enough
money to take care of those sick soldiers. Mrs. Dickins is
chairman and I am sub-chairman. I have every week a
marketing list of 65 families, but we have not the money to
take care of those who are convalescent, and therefore I hope,
if these soldiers are convalescent, as I understand it, that the
Congress will aid them in selling tickets in the hall.

MRS. O'DONOHUE. I move, Madam President, that the sol-
diers be permitted to sell tickets for this benefit. They are
not asking, apparently, for anything personal, but to help the
general end. I move, therefore, that they be accorded that
permission as long as they do it in order.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will please
say "aye;" opposed, "no." The ayes seem to have it, the ayes
have it. Motion carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have another contribution for
the Continental Hall, from Mary A. Hepburn Smith, from the
Free Love Baldwin Stowe Chapter, of Milford, Conn., $105.
[Applause.]

MRS. F. N. Trevor, of the Buffalo Chapter, $10 for the Con-
tinental Hall. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is another contribution, Miss
Anna H. Barnes, from the Philadelphia Chapter, $25. [Applause.]

Miss Temple. I was suggesting to the President General that, should she call for contributions at this time again, probably we might realize the sum necessary to complete our $50,000, which would be so gratifying to us all; after the glorious and spontaneous outpouring that was given this morning, it seems too bad, indeed, that we should go away without completing our $50,000.

Mrs. McLean. How much is still lacking of that sum?

President General. I do not know; I think they have not quite completed the count, I think over $6,000.

Mrs. McLean. We have over $6,000, and we had, I believe, some $43,000; that would make forty-nine thousand and some hundred. I would wish, therefore, to move that a sufficient sum be appropriated from the treasury to make this $50,000.

Seconded.

President General. It is moved that the deficiency of $50,000 which we may have should be taken from the treasury to make it the round sum; will you kindly send up the motion, Mrs. McLean?

Miss Desha. Madam Chairman, I would like to say that we have in this Society a permanent fund which is appropriated to the Continental Hall. We had this morning a magnificent contribution for the Continental Hall. The Recording Secretary General told me she believed it would be almost $10,000 instead of $6,000. We have an object, as one part of our work, that we have always neglected; one part that is dearer to me even than the Continental Hall because that comes second, and that is the preservation of historic spots. And I don’t think it is fair to set aside a permanent fund and then come here and give all these voluntary contributions as we did so magnificently this morning, and then take from our surplus that we all want so much to give to our historic spots. We only have a small surplus this year, and we have so many historic spots that are needing it so badly—historic spots that time and weather are taking away from us forever. We will have our Continental Hall—we have made up our minds we will have it. But these historic spots no money can replace.
when they are gone, and I do ask that there be no money taken from the treasury for the Continental Hall except what is from the permanent fund, and that the current fund be appropriated to do that part of our work that we have heretofore neglected, preserve these historic spots that are passing from us every day.

Miss MILLER. May I say that ever since the contributions were coming in this morning, we have been trying to find out what the exact amount is in pledges and in money, but so far, I do not think that it will reach $10,000. I do not know how the Recording Secretary General could know that, as I have been keeping the list. I do not think it will get as far as $10,000.

Mrs. McLEAN. I am perfectly willing to withdraw my motion in favor of the one Miss Desha has made. I only felt that we are all so anxious to contribute a full share toward the National Society’s work that, could we add a few hundred dollars from the treasury of the National Society, as we voted yesterday to keep it always replete with funds, it would be a fine thing for this Congress to adjourn with the round sum of $50,000 in the Continental Hall fund; but I withdraw it with a great deal of pleasure in favor of giving it to historic spots.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection to withdrawing the motion of Mrs. McLean, we will withdraw it. It is withdrawn.

MRS. MARY SAWYER FOOTE THOMAS. Madam President, it is with great pleasure and satisfaction that I present to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution two steel engravings 101 years old. As I left my home I took them down from the walls of my new home in the State of Maine, and have brought them with me to place them in the safe custody and sacred care of this magnificent Society. These pictures were presented to me by my late and beloved husband, Dr. I. Platt Foote, of Plattsburg, N. Y., they having descended to him through his family. They are steel engravings from the paintings of the famous John Trumbull. Now I have a confession to make. Something happened to those engravings before this patriotic era. In early life I felt those frames were a sort of disgrace, and in my early or former
home, as they hung upon the wall of the library, I said to Dr. Foote, "Those ought to have new frames." He was ahead of the times—not all men are, you know, but he was—and he held up his hands in holy horror and said, "No frames can ever be of the same value as those." So the frames were untouched. But one morning I took the pictures out and thought if I could get some white ribbon paper from the milliner's and paste over the inscriptions, they would look white and clean. I was a neat housekeeper, they say,—too neat, alas! I did so, and Dr. Foote was dismayed at my work, but I rejoiced and continued to congratulate myself until my eyes were opened for this patriotic wave. Those pictures have been in storage for 17 years; they were in storage until April of this year. Then, when I opened the box and these came to view, I got them out and called my second husband to come and help me get that paper off. [Laughter.] He said, "Alas! alas! if you take that off you will ruin the pictures." However, he is very devoted—we have been married only a year or so—[Laughter] and he began with a little soft sponge and began to get it off. He got as far as the letters "1798" and the paper began to break. No, I said, let us put the glass back and I will go to the Congress with them, but I will go with a confession upon my lips. So, ladies, you may see there by close examination the letters "1798." Both from Trumbull's paintings. I think I have not told you the subjects yet, because I was so mortified to make the confession. One represents the battle of Bunker Hill, the death of Dr. Joseph Warren; the other is the battle of Quebec, the revolutionary battle of Quebec, December 31, 1775, the death of General Montgomery. As you know, the campaign for the battle of Quebec of 1775 was carried on by Benedict Arnold, who went through the Kennebec river, on whose shores I now reside, through the forests of Maine, and to the capture of Quebec. We know how he was repulsed, we know how Montgomery joined in from Montreal and how he lost his life. I have the pleasure of presenting these. Allow me to say that I hope when in the care of this Society and of the Smithsonian Institution, by some chemical process this milliner's ribbon paper can be removed and the old inscriptions with the old-
style flourishes and scrolls seen. However, I have cards attached to them, and they will be properly labelled, and perhaps, on my return to the Congress next year—for I am coming every year—I shall see them in a better state. I have come this year through the blizzard, through the grip, with my two pictures, which I am most happy to place in your keeping.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I regret to say that the chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee is not present at this moment, but it gives me great pleasure to accept these pictures in the name of this great Society, and I move a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Thomas for this very valuable present.

Rising vote given.

Mrs. WARING, of South Carolina. I wish to state that two very valuable revolutionary relics have been brought from South Carolina,—three pieces of china, fac simile of a very handsome set presented to Martha Washington by the officers of the French Navy, and the other, two buttons dug up under the battlefield of Cowpens and presented by the Cowpens Chapter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It gives me pleasure to accept them in the name of the Society, and we shall hope to receive during the coming year others for our treasure house. We will resume our regular order of business, discussion on the war work accomplished by the National Society.

Mrs. BOYNTON. If this discussion on the war is coming, I do not wish to interrupt it; if not, I would like to rise to a question of general privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you state your question?

Mrs. BOYNTON. It is relating to the motion that was carried yesterday in regard to Honorary Vice-Presidents. When the Regent of the Manor House Chapter made the amendment to her own resolution saying that she would be willing that the number of Honorary Vice-Presidents should be 13 instead of 12, she supposed that there were 12, which would leave one vacancy to be filled, to give us a chance to elect Mrs. Mathes to-day. I was also told there were 12. I did not have a copy of the Constitution, so I did not know that there were 17, I think that the vote of the Congress was taken under the mis-
apprehension that when they voted for that resolution they were voting to give an opportunity to elect Mrs. Mathes tomorrow. I have consulted with the Regent of the Manor House Chapter, who offered that resolution, and she says that was her idea. Inasmuch as she is perfectly willing that it should be done, and as she was gracious enough to accept the amendment, I ask as a question of privilege that that vote be taken over again and put in the form she consents to have it in for this year: "Resolved, that the number of Vice-Presidents General shall be 18 instead of 13," which will leave one vacancy which we supposed we had when the vote was taken. I cannot make the motion, Madam President, being an ex-officer, but I wish that some one on the floor might do it, or the Vice-President General from Tennessee.

Miss Temple. I would like the privilege of making that motion.

A Member. Would that come under the question of privilege, presenting that motion for reconsideration?

President General. Is there any one present who voted on the prevailing side who wishes to move a reconsideration and have it entered upon the minutes?

Mrs. Ballinger. The feeling seems to be very general.

Mrs. Boynton. I cannot move a reconsideration, as I am an ex-officer.

President General. I asked for some one who voted on the prevailing side.

Mrs. Shields, of Missouri. I move a reconsideration of this question. I voted on the prevailing side.

President General. It is moved by Mrs. Shields, of Missouri, who voted on the prevailing side, that a reconsideration be made and entered upon the minutes. Is there a second?

Seconded.

Mrs. Hill, of Connecticut. If we move a reconsideration of this question, and it is carried, it opens the whole subject which the Congress supposed was closed for this year at least. It opens the whole subject to reconsideration, and not only perhaps Mrs. Boynton's candidate, but a great many other candidates might come forward and then we would be where we were yesterday afternoon.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will be obliged to state that the question is not debatable now; it is simply moved to enter it upon the minutes. It is not necessary to take a vote on it. Will the Secretary General please enter this upon the minutes? The regular business is now before the house.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Will you post me with regard to one parliamentary point? That is, now that this motion has been read and recorded on the minutes, what remains for us to do? Is it debatable or not, and what does it bind us to?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It can be called up when no other business is pending.

Mrs. BALLINGER. And is other business pending?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, there is now.

Miss FORSYTH. Is the order of the day before us the discussion of war work, or the later subject? In the latter case I would like to have the floor.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I announced the discussion of war work; if there is nothing to be said I will pass on to the next. I hear none. The next subject is open.

Mrs. ROBERTS. May I have the floor? Madam President and ladies: The idea of the Program Committee in this arrangement for this afternoon was to gratify, or rather to follow out the wishes of a number of letters which were received by the Board and by the committee, asking that the discussion for the good of the Society should come earlier in the week than Friday evening, as it generally has in past years, and therefore, in the minds of the Program Committee, the thought was uppermost to gratify these Daughters or Regents—Regents are Daughters, I believe—who wanted this discussion about the good of the Society earlier in the week; therefore we thought after Tuesday evening's celebration, that would serve as a grand text for the discussion this afternoon on the good of the Society in connection with the great stirring up that we have all had in our recent war relief work. As nearly as I can give it, that was in their minds. Therefore the two subjects are intertwined and are scarcely to be separated; for we all feel that the war relief work ought to give such an impetus to the Society, throughout its length and breadth that naturally the good of the Society, what it could continue
to do for the Nation, would naturally be the next subject to come before us in connection with it.

President General. In that case I announce that both subjects are before the house.

Miss Forsyth. Madam President, and ladies of the Congress, as a member of the Program Committee, it was strongly before us all who were considering this matter, that as we had been trying to keep our troops and our sailors alive during this summer, as we had been trying to have our national life made everything that it ought to be in a time of war, so it is our duty to-day to consider whether we may not continue in close relation to the life of the Nation in time of peace. To a great extent we felt that we were doing that. We have taught the people surrounding the different Chapters what it is to look back to the past, and what the principles of that past are. But it seems now as if we can do a little more for the future than we have been doing. Our young men have come back from the front, many of them, like our Rough Riders, to go to remote parts of our frontiers, where there is nothing for them to do except to drink and to gamble. Our Indian mothers are pining with sorrow that only they in their savage condition perhaps can feel, for the separation that is necessary for them if their children are to go to the Government schools. All through our great cities are many, many foreigners who in Buffalo have been reached to a wonderful extent by the essays the Buffalo Chapter has prepared in the languages of these foreign residents for enlightening them into what it means to be an intelligent American citizen. Can we not as a Society, move forward in this direction? Can we not empower our National Board to take some steps toward sending literature at least to these different places? I saw one of the officers of the regular army this morning, who told me such service would be very acceptable, and is already being carried on to a limited extent by another society of ladies, but that nothing like what is necessary has yet been done. I have no doubt the Secretary of the Interior, whom I was unexpectedly prevented from seeing, would tell us the same thing with regard to the Indian work. I think this may help us to keep on working for the good of the Nation. Madam Presi-
dent, I therefore move that this Congress authorize the National Board to expend during the ensuing year a sum not exceeding some definite amount that you feel to be wise and prudent and fitting, for supplying reading matter, etc., where it may be helpful in promoting intelligent patriotism.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this Congress authorize the National Board to expend during the ensuing year a sum not to exceed some definite amount, for supplying reading matter, etc., where it may be helpful in promoting intelligent patriotism.

MRS. BALLINGER. It seems to me, I would like to ask if that motion means that we shall print the matter, or does it mean that we shall have the matter printed, and sent out over the country?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the mover of the motion kindly explain?

MRS. BALLINGER. I do not quite understand.

MISS FORSYTH. It has occurred to me that what has been done by one Chapter at considerable expense to that Chapter could be done, of course, at very much less expense, if done at headquarters for the use of the Society, and for the use of such Chapters as are specially in touch with these needs that I have already indicated. In our great cities is the foreigner element; out on the frontiers are many Chapters in direct juxtaposition to the needs of these mining camps or of the Indian reservations. As Chapters and as a National Society both, we might do something in such directions or in others, as we find use for it. Have I explained myself?

MRS. BALLINGER. I would like to state that the churches of our cities send out quantities of literature in the direction named. The Army and Navy send out quantities of literature among the Navy and Army men, and it seems to me we have so much work already on hand, and we have formed for the specific purpose of preserving the history of our country and not making history, that I think it is unwise to deplete our treasury by endorsing this motion to put more printed matter out. We already have quantities of printed matter we have to pay for, that is really of no particular use to us, and I object;
I am sorry, but I shall have to disagree; I object to this motion. [Applause.]

Miss Forsyth. Possibly I did not understand the question of the lady who has just spoken. I did not mean that we were to begin editing books or anything of that kind, simply that we were to furnish what we could do at small expense, possibly $500, or $300, or $200, or whatever the Congress might see fit to appropriate.

President General. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. Hill, of Connecticut. I would like to suggest that in place of that motion a substitute motion may be brought forward, that instead of appropriating a certain amount of funds from our national treasury, which is not very large, we should, as a substitute, appropriate all our best endeavors as individuals and as members of this Society to carry out the purposes of our organization, which are expressed in the 2d and 3d portions of our Constitution, which speaks of the objects of our Society. We seldom hear anything spoken here in this Congress about anything but the Memorial Hall. Now I would not deprecate one atom the memorial work which is to be done and has been done by our Society. By birth and by ancestry, by training and by work in this Society since almost the foundation of the Society, I have been engaged in memorial work. But still I recognize that we have two objects—that the objects of our Society are two-fold. We have memorial work, and we have educational work; and that is expressed in the second and third sections or subdivisions of the objects of our Society. Yesterday I noticed that many times it was spoken of, in regard to the objects of our Society, that it was a work that only the thirteen States could engage in, and the western States had no specific work. If we were to have to take our choice between the memorial work and the educational work, it would seem to me that the educational work was the most important work in our Society. The one is in reference to the past, and the past can in a sense take care of itself. But the future? This educational work is something which refers especially to the future of our country. That is what our best endeavors should go toward—arousing and stimulating this spirit of intelligence and patriotism in the rising
generation. The past can take care of itself. I do not mean this as against memorial work, but we have a great work before us, and nobody has a greater part in it than the western States; and that is being exemplified in the work of the western States toward arousing and carrying out the spirit of this part of our Constitution which is educational, and which is to help in the permanent prosperity of our country. [Applause.]

Mrs. Kendall, of Massachusetts. It seems to me that while I am heartily in sympathy with this work, it is a work which might safely be left to individual Chapters and especially as those in their own places would know the needs of their own neighborhood more. In the west, among the Indians, I think they would understand it better than where they were far distant as the National Society would be. I am heartily in sympathy with it, but I think it might be safely left to the individual Chapters.

Mrs. Walker, of Illinois. It seems to me that the church and school-house will supply this need. They are the advance guard; and then if there is any Chapter lying in proximity to these people who need this literature, they certainly will not be behind in trying to inculcate principles of patriotism.

Miss Harvey, of Merion Chapter, Pennsylvania. We have under the care of the Daughters of the American Revolution a very flourishing Society of which some of you have heard, the Children of the American Revolution, and I think that Society is taking care of the educational work most grandly. [Applause.]

Mrs. Peterson, of Buffalo. As Miss Forsyth mentioned the Buffalo Chapter, I would like to say just a few words on what we have been doing. We have given six lectures on American history translated into Polish, and six lectures on American history translated into Italian. These have been accompanied by stereoptican views. It has been impossible to accommodate the people at times—very often as many as 800 at one meeting; and Mrs. Thompson was very anxious to have me tell the ladies of what we were trying to do, and perhaps by that means increase our national work. I felt obliged to do it because Miss Forsyth spoke of it. [Applause.]
PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor please say "aye;" those opposed, "no;" the motion is lost.

Miss Desha. I hoped somebody else would remember it, because, being a member of the Hospital Corps, you might think it was something personal in my bringing this matter before you; but remember that the Hospital Corps was simply your instrument to do your work. When I read the program last night of our Peace Jubilee, and saw that somebody was to speak for the soldier, and somebody to speak for the sailor, I wondered who was to speak for the hospital nurse. Mrs. Roberts gave a beautiful account of the work of the Hospital Corps, but of the work of the hospital nurse not a word has been said, and I think she is as much entitled to honor as the men that were in any battle. They stood day and night by the bedside of those men, and that any of them came back I think is due to those women. Being an honorary officer I have not a right to make a motion, but I hope somebody on the floor will make a motion that this Congress show their appreciation of what the hospital nurse did during the late war. Her going to the hospital, a trained graduate nurse, marks an era in the War Department. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLean. It gives me great pleasure to make such a motion as has been suggested by Miss Desha; all honor to the hospital nurse!

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you send up your motion, Mrs. McLean?

Reader (reads):

"Resolved, That the Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress assembled February, 1899, do express unmeasured admiration for the arduous, self-sacrificing, devoted work of the women nurses of these United States, during the Spanish-American War, 1898."—Mrs. McLean.

Dr. McGee. I was just coming forward with a written motion to that same effect, which will have to be offered perhaps as a substitute, as the Chair rules. "I move that this Congress express"—

Mrs. Thompson. Out of order.
EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—THIRD DAY.

Mrs. McLEAN. So far as I am concerned, I beg that you will allow Dr. McGee to read that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair rules that it is not out of order. It is simply offered as a substitute.

Mrs. McLEAN. That is perfectly agreeable to me.

Dr. McGEE. "That this Congress express its most heartfelt and sincere appreciation of the work of the Army nurses; of their self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of humanity and of our country, and of the untold good accomplished as the result of their trained service; that each Army nurse appointed on the recommendation of the Daughters of the American Revolution be presented with a certificate stating that fact; that this Congress express its sympathy with the families of the Army nurses who have died in service." I would like to speak to it if it is in order, but I don't know what to do about that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If Mrs. McLean is willing that this should supersede her motion, and there is no objection—(interrupted.)

Mrs. McLEAN. I am perfectly willing if such a thing is possible, Madam President. I merely would like to go on record as sharing every one of those sentiments.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is there any objection to this substitute? I hear none. Do you second Dr. McGee's motion?

Mrs. McLEAN. I should be most happy to; I am heartily in favor of whatever we can do to recognize these nurses, but as the original mover of the motion I don't see—(interrupted.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I believe you gave permission that this could be substituted for yours, and I think you can second it if you wish.

Mrs. McLEAN. Then I shall be very happy to do so.

Dr. McGEE. There is so much that might be told of the work of these noble women that I feel myself entirely incompetent to undertake the task of speaking of their glorious success. I must say, though, that our sex has been well and nobly represented; that the Daughters who sent substitutes to the front have won credit not only for themselves but for the entire womanhood of the country. I would say, too, that the success of this movement has been due, if not entirely, at least
in a very large degree, to the fact that the Daughters themselves all over the country have taken up the work and carried it on, of selecting from the applicants those who were fitted for the honor of serving in our Army camps and hospitals. Our committees of Daughters scattered all over the land, and the many committees of one—those are the committees of which I am so fond, I like to have committees of one because I know then that the work will surely be done without stopping for a meeting—most of these committees of one took up the work everywhere, and those of us who were so fortunate as to be in Washington and to conduct the work from this central point, knew that we could depend on every one of our committees in every part of the country to help us out in deciding who were the best nurses to represent us. I feel this very strongly, because it has come to me from many quarters that other societies who have tried to do the same thing found that where the matter was conducted by correspondence, and they could not see the applicants face to face, they found themselves at a great disadvantage. Now, we having our members everywhere, were able to have every applicant, so far as possibly could be done, and certainly a large proportion of the applicants, seen face to face by some Daughter who would answer for her. That is a point which gave our Society a great advantage in this work.

I wish to call your attention especially to the fact that no other organization offered to do what we did, to act as an examining board for all the applicants and to test all by a uniform standard. Many societies offered to supply nurses whom they had selected; no other society offered to establish a standard and to examine every applicant on the same terms. We welcomed, too, the aid of every one of these societies who offered themselves, with open arms. We gladly felt that every worker in the good cause was an aid not to be despised. Indeed, we cherish with very warm feelings the memory of many officers of societies foreign to the Daughters, who worked with us, under our directions, and helped select the splendid nurses who did credit to the Society. I want to call attention to this clause in my resolution speaking of the deceased nurses. One of them went from Duluth, Minnesota, and died of typhoid
fever contracted at Chickamauga, at the Sternberg hospital. One of them went from Detroit to Montauk, and from there was transferred to Porto Rico. The first was Miss Greenfield, the second Miss Tower. She was attacked with a disease of the heart which caused her death in that far-away land. The first one of our number of whom news came that she had died was herself a physician from St. Louis, Dr. Dolan. She was one of the immunes who went to Santiago, and died of typhoid fever there. One died at Jacksonville, also of typhoid. Then besides those there were several of the sisters of charity, three or four—four, I think, altogether—who died in this country, and one in Porto Rico, all of typhoid fever; one sister of mercy who was taken ill at Jacksonville of the same disease.

I think, however, that I should call attention to the very small number of deaths among the number, and to say that the cases of typhoid were decidedly less among our nurses than they were among the hospital corps men living under almost the same conditions. Our nurses understood the value of their training, and took precautions not only with their patients but with themselves, so that the cases of typhoid were very much less than what they would have been had untrained ones been in the field. Now I might tell about the work in various places, but I feel that the time is so limited that I cannot ask your indulgence further.

Miss Desha. I asked that some one should make a motion for me. Mrs. McLean made the motion for me, I believe it was made and seconded; and then Dr. McGee's motion was a substitute for that—was not that it? So it goes on record that the motion for me was made by Mrs. McLean—is that the way it reads? That is the way I want it to read.

President General. Mrs. McLean, did you understand it to be recorded in that way?

Mrs. McLean. I am perfectly delighted to have it that way; whatever you rule is best.

President General. You kindly offered to do it, did you not?

Mrs. McLean. I offered it for her, and to express my own feelings.
President General. Are you willing to have it so recorded?

Mrs. McLean. I am delighted to have it so recorded.

Miss Jones. Madam President and ladies, you have heard of the nurses, the paid nurses, who have gone forth, and died doing their duty, but nothing has been said this afternoon about the one Daughter, the Daughter of one of your charter members, and the Daughter of one of your three founders, Miss Reubena Hyde Walworth, who went as a volunteer without pay, and went to Montauk Point and nursed the wounded who came direct from the battlefield. She lost her life with typhoid fever after this. She is the only Daughter of the American Revolution who has lost her life for the country—a heroine equal to those whom we honor as ancestors. Therefore you will understand that the pamphlet which has been circulated with the permission of the Board—you will understand better than I can say that this is no appeal to the national treasury at all, it is simply to bring before you what the Saratoga Chapter has done. We feel that a fitting, lasting monument should be erected to the Daughter of the American Revolution who went out without pay and lost her life for the cause. [Applause.]

Mrs. Belden, of New York. May Dr. McGee add to her list the name of Clara H. Ward, of Syracuse? She was a graduate of the training school for the women and children's hospital, and went to Fort Myer through the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps and died there of typhoid fever.

Miss Harvey, of Merion Chapter. I would like to say a great deal more for the volunteer nurse. I came from the grand old Keystone State; I came from the city of Philadelphia—the city of the Declaration of Independence—the city of Betsy Ross, and also the city of hospitals and hospital trains. Philadelphia threw open her hospitals, brought the sick soldiers home on hospital trains. All the women in Philadelphia volunteered and helped; every Chapter in Pennsylvania helped, and ladies from refined and luxurious homes volunteered their services as nurses without expecting a cent of pay or a word of credit. I do not know that any have lost
their lives, but I know that many have sacrificed time and health and strength. We are proud to say that one member of our own dear Merion Chapter was among the number. I say all honor to the volunteer nurse.

**President General.** The Chair is sorry to rule you out of order, but I think we must keep to the motion before the house.

Mrs. Nesmith. Might I ask Dr. McGee to add to her list the name of Dorothy Finney, of New Brunswick, who received her training at the Lowell general hospital and who died at Chickamauga of typhoid fever.

**President General.** The Chair feels that she must rule this out of order, as Dr. McGee has nothing to do with the motion; it is in the hands of the house.

Miss Benning. Is it out of order to ask that the name of Sister Agnes be added to the roll of honor?

**President General.** The Chair is obliged to rule it out of order. Are you ready for the question?

Will you wait one moment, Madam President?

Dr. McGee. May I explain about the names? The names I mentioned in my remarks were those that occurred to me at the time. These others did not occur to me at the moment. Miss Ward should have been there; Miss Finney was not an army nurse. Sister Agnes, I think, is on the regular rolls and is therefore included in the sisters.

Mrs. Ballinger. Please read the resolution again.

Dr. McGee. "That this Congress express its most heartfelt and sincere appreciation of the work of the Army nurses; of their self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of humanity and of our country, and of the untold good accomplished as the result of their trained service; that each Army nurse appointed on the recommendation of the Daughters of the American Revolution be presented with a certificate stating that fact; that this Congress express its sympathy with the families of the Army nurses who have died in service."

Mrs. McCartney. I second that motion.

**President General.** All in favor of this motion will please say "aye," opposed, "no." Carried.

Mrs. Buckley. I ask that a vote of thanks be passed to
the members of the Hospital Corps who worked through the summer to carry on this work and that those who are present in the house may come forward that we may see them.

Seconded.

Mrs. Richardson. I asked the floor, I think, before that member did, for the same purpose, and I ask it as a privilege to give a rising vote. If the lady will allow me to add to hers that we give a rising vote to the War Committee and the Hospital Corps.

President General. Does the mover consent? It has not been stated yet by the Chair. Does the mover consent?

Mrs. Buckley. I did not understand the amendment.

President General. To have added the members of the War Committee, and a rising vote of thanks.

Mrs. Buckley. Yes, certainly.

President General. It is moved and seconded that a rising vote of thanks be given to the Hospital Corps and the War Committee and that the members of the Hospital Corps be asked to come to the stage that the Congress may see them. Are you ready for the question? All in favor will please rise. The motion is carried. I have the honor of presenting Dr. McGee, Director, Miss Desha, Assistant, and Mrs. Nash, Assistant Director. I would say that the Treasurer of the Hospital Corps, Mrs. Amos G. Draper, does not seem to be in the house.

Dr. McGee. Before we leave this subject, I would offer another small resolution. "That the Daughters' committees on nurses be authorized to wear the Hospital Corps pin"—the pin which is now, by authority of the Board, worn only by the President General and the officers of the Hospital Corps. It is by the unanimous vote of the former officers of the Hospital Corps that we request that authority be given to the committees over the country to wear the hospital pin.

Mrs. Nash. As a member of the Hospital Corps, may I have the honor and privilege of seconding this motion?

President General. It is moved and seconded that the Daughters' committees on nurses be authorized to use the hospital corps pin.

Mrs. Ballinger. As I understand it, if this body did not
authorize that pin to be made, we have no authority to vote that it shall be worn. I would like that question explained. If the Board authorized the hospital pin to be made, they certainly have the power to authorize the nurses to wear it; and I do not see why it is brought before the Continental Congress. We did not make the pin, we did not authorize it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is obliged to rule that this Congress may sanction the wearing of this pin if it so chooses.

MRS. BALLINGER. I still fail to see where we have the authority to permit this committee to wear a pin that we have no part or parcel in. We did not authorize this insignia, therefore how can we control it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The house it not obliged to vote in this way; it is their own pleasure to act in the matter. They can vote pro or con.

MRS. BALLINGER. The point is, Madam Chairman, that I object to this matter coming before the house. We did not authorize the pin—what right have we to vote upon it?

MRS. RICHARDSON. Could we not vote our desire to have the nurses wear the pin, and refer, if necessary, for permission to those who did authorize the pin? It would be a gracious act from this house, to vote our desire to have the nurses wear that pin, and have we not the authority to order them to do so? Perhaps we could then refer it to those who have the authority.

MRS. THOMPSON. May I ask if this pin is to be given to all the nurses, or to those selected by the Hospital Corps?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Hospital Corps is not in existence.

MRS. SHIELDS. May I make a motion that this house concur in the action of the Board of Management in originating that pin, and this house vote that it be bestowed upon each individual member?

MRS. BALLINGER. We already have an insignia, and I think it is bad policy for the National Society to issue two or three kinds of badges; we have one.

MRS. SHIELDS. My motion is seconded, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is that offered as an amendment or as a substitute?
Mrs. SHIELDS. You mean the motion from Missouri?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Dr. McGee's motion is before the house; is that a substitute?

Mrs. SHIELDS. I did not know that that was before the house. I offer mine as a substitute motion.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Did you mean that the house shall bestow it or consent to the wearing of it?

Mrs. SHIELDS. I said that it confirm the action of the Board.

Mrs. BALLINGER. We will have to divide that into two motions; we shall first have to confirm it, and then bestow it or allow them the right to wear it. It is two subjects, we ought not to consider it in one; the matter would have to be divided, Madam Chairman.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. "That the Daughters' committees on nurses be authorized to use the Hospital Corps pin." How, Mrs. Shields, do you wish to offer a substitute for that?

Mrs. SHIELDS. I have offered a substitute; I will write it. The substance is that this Congress confirm the action of the Board of Management in regard to these pins, the Board having ordered them made, as I understand it.

Miss DESHA. Madam President, the National Board of Management authorized the wearing of those little pins, marked "D. A. R. Hospital Corps Badge." Dr. McGee, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Draper and I have it, and Mrs. Manning, ex-officio member of the Committee. There are all over the country ladies who helped us in selecting the nurses, finding out their character, how they stood in the colleges, everything about them. They really were as much entitled as we were to the honor of the fine body of women that they sent to the front. We wanted them to have this—that is all that we asked. The Board of Management authorized us to wear them; the acts of the Board of Management become the acts of the Congress unless disapproved by the Congress; and we simply asked that the Congress permit those chairmen of committees to wear this badge.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I object to the right of the Board of Management to issue badges. It ought not to be allowed. We have our insignia and except by special act of this body no more badges should be issued. They know I am right.
Mrs. Shields. Our Constitution says that the acts of the Board of Management shall be considered valid unless the Congress orders it otherwise.

A Member. We have done away with that.

President General. Mrs. Shields, will you repeat what you said? I could not hear it.

Mrs. Shields. I simply asked that this body confirm the action of the Board of Management in the work that they have done in regard to these pins. This body certainly has the power to do that.

Mrs. Ballinger. And it would also have the power to dispute this right to issue the badge. [Applause.] And that old law which declared the acts of the Board of Management should be valid until contradicted by this Congress is out of form; we amended all that, and put the power where it justly belongs, in this body—the people, the delegates who represent the people.

Mrs. Shields. That is all I ask for, that this body act in that way now.

Mrs. Ballinger. Then bring your motion promptly.

Mrs. Thompson. Will you please tell me what this committee consisted in? Was it the committee of every Chapter?

President General. It was formed by the National Board.

Mrs. Thompson. The Regents of the various Chapters throughout the United States were asked to find out the character of the nurses and send names; from our Chapter we sent the names of several nurses, and we found out their character.

Mrs. Strong, of New York. I move the previous question.

President General. The question is on the substitute first.

Mrs. Richardson. Would it be out of order to ask for information, what objection there can be?

President General. I have to put the motion on the previous question; it has been called; previous question has been called.

Mrs. Davol. I move that we proceed to the business for which we came here this afternoon.

Seconded.
President General. Previous question has been called. Do you wish to close debate on this motion? Those in favor of debate will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is carried. It takes two-thirds vote: You will please rise. All in favor will please rise; now those opposed. The motion is carried, the debate is closed. The mover of the resolution has the right to close debate; will the Reader kindly read Mrs. Shields' substitute.

Reader. "That this Congress authorize the action of the Board of Management relative to the issuance of the Hospital Corps pin, and also authorize the issuance of said pin to the chairmen of the committees of the Hospital Corps throughout the country."

Mrs. Brockett. We did not issue the badges—we allowed the Hospital Corps the privilege of wearing them, and to buy them themselves; so I hope you all understand it.

President General. As presiding officer I shall authorize some member of the National Board to explain this matter more fully; I don't think it should stand in that way.

Mrs. Shields. May I be relieved from the word "issue," which seems to give offense, and substitute "purchase?"

Mrs. Thompson. Do I understand that any member of this Society has the right to get a pin?

President General. No one can speak now but the mover of the resolution.

Mrs. Ballinger. May we ask Mrs. Shields to divide that motion and ask that this Congress authorize the issuance of such a badge?

Mrs. Shields. I see no great advantage in dividing the motion, but if you so advise I will do it.

Mrs. Ballinger. We have no badge—Hospital Corps badge—and therefore we have no right to vote upon it.

President General. This is not debatable except by the mover of the resolution.

Mrs. Ballinger. I thought all motions were open to debate.

Mrs. Thompson. Have I the right, as a member of this Society, to buy for myself a D. A. R. pin of any kind not authorized either by the Board or by this Society?
EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—THIRD DAY.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are out of order. You all voted for it, ladies, the previous question.

READER (from Roberts' Rules of Order). "When a member reports a measure from a committee, he cannot in any way be deprived of the right to close debate. So, if the previous question is ordered, the chairman at once assigns him the floor to close debate."

Dr. McGee. The substitute of Mrs. Shields was not read to the house in writing until after the previous question had been ordered. Now Mrs. Shields states that she made an error in writing it; has she not the right to correct that error before it is put to the house?

Mrs. Ballinger. If, as the Chair has stated it, the motion is before the house, it lies with this house to decide whether it can be withdrawn.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will have to be voted on.

Mrs. Shields. It is only a clerical error. I, dictated it to Mrs. Roberts; I am lame in one hand; she wrote it for me.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair regrets very much that it was stated in this way. It is now in the hands of the house.

Mrs. Waring. Can we have the resolution read again?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You mean the substitute?

Mrs. Waring. The substitute motion.

READER. Substitute of Mrs. Shields: "That this Congress authorize the action of the Board of Management relative to the wearing of the Hospital Corps pin, and also authorize the issuance of said pin to the chairmen of committees of the Hospital Corps throughout the country.

Mrs. Shields. It is really a technical matter; "issue" may mean to produce from another quarter than our own.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was given to the assembly in that way, and we will be obliged to leave it as it stands. All in favor of the motion say "aye;" opposed, "no;" the motion is lost. The question now recurs to the main motion.

Mrs. Edwards. May I call for the order of the day?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is the order of the day.

READER. Dr. McGee's motion, "That the Daughters' Committees on Nurses be authorized to wear the Hospital Corps pin."
Mrs. Nash. The previous question having exhausted itself on the substitute motion, may I now speak to Dr. McGee's motion?

President General. Certainly.

Mrs. Nash. As a member of the Hospital Corps, I would like to speak to the house. This little pin which I now hold in my hand is the one under discussion. The members of the Hospital Corps purchased this pin with their own money, and the National Board merely sanctioned their wearing them. We all have this pin, we four members of the Hospital Corps; and this resolution of Dr. McGee's is that the members of the Daughters' Committees on Nurses throughout the country should be allowed to wear them—not that they should be given, or anything like that, but that they should have the privilege of wearing them as we do. These committees, as the ladies know, were formed throughout the country, and without the assistance of these women it would have been impossible for the Hospital Corps to have done the work they did. These women worked from morning till night, and their names should be put on the roll of honor. I could spend the afternoon giving names of women who looked after these matters, and it is merely to give permission to these women whose services certainly deserve it to wear this little pin.

Miss Pike. I wish to ask if any but Daughters have been allowed to wear that Hospital Corps pin?

Mrs. Nash. No, nobody wears it but we four.

Miss Pike. Have any other but Daughters been allowed to wear that pin?

Mrs. Nash. No, it is the Daughters only.

Mrs. Cresap, of Maryland. I would like to say that I think, with Mrs. Ballinger of the District, that no one has the right to authorize the wearing of any pin except the Congress itself; but now it seems to me the question could be put that we authorize the wearing of that pin as the Committee would desire; but I agree with her that it is not possible for the Board of Management to say that this pin can be worn unless this Congress so orders it, but we could so order it. [Applause.]

Mrs. Hatch. The Board of Management did not order this
pin; they simply, when it was presented to the Board of Management, approved the Hospital Corps wearing them. That is all there is about it.

Mrs. HILL. May I rise on a question of privilege? I ask for information, has not this debate wandered out of the jurisdiction of this Society?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not at all.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. I asked, but it was ruled out of order, if some one on the opposite side of the question would give us some reason, or some objection, why the pin should not be worn. If they wish to have it as a mark of sentiment, showing the cause they worked in, we would like to know what objection, what danger, what trouble, could arise from the using of the pin? The ladies of this Congress no doubt would be glad, if there is no objection and no danger that would arise, I feel that most of them would feel as I do, that if those people wish this as a memento, and no harm can come to our Congress, that the pin be allowed. If there is any harm in it, we would like to know it before we vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The reason you were ruled out of order before was simply that debate was not in order at that time.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. I understand that; that is all right.

Mrs. DAVOL. When I made the motion that the debate should be closed and we return to the order of the day, I supposed we were all through with that. It does not seem to me that this debate we have been having has anything to do with the best work of the Order. I move it be laid on the table.

Seconded.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. How many times can a person speak to the same subject? [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion that this subject be laid upon the table. All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion seems to be carried. (Cries of "Division.") Division is called for. All in favor of tabling this motion will please arise. I will have to ask the ladies to be seated; this is the fifth time I've hammered on the table. Now all the negatives please rise. The Reader will announce the result.
READER. In favor of tabling 107; contrary 75. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is carried.

A MEMBER. I move we adjourn.
Seconded.

Miss LATHROP, of New York. I would like to offer a motion that this Congress express its admiration for the noble work of our Honorary Vice-President General, Miss Clara Barton.
Seconded.

Mrs. RICHARDSON. As we were many of us deprived of the pleasure of voting for the pin, is it in order to vote thanks to the committees under the Board of Management for their services, and have it recorded on the minutes?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Just as soon as this motion is voted on. All in favor of this motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is carried.

Miss MICKLEY. I move that there shall be reserved places on the platform for our founders at every public occasion of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

READER: Miss Mickley moves that there shall be reserved places on the platform for our founders at every public occasion of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I would like to second that, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question?

Miss MICKLEY. I was just going to add that last night I looked for our founders on the platform, and they were not there. I looked over the house and found them scattered, so that I did not know whether they were founders or not any more.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house. All in favor will please say "aye." It is a unanimous vote.

A MEMBER. Is there any limit to the number of times a lady may speak on one subject? I think our time is apt to be misapplied. If there is no limit I would like to offer a resolution.

SAME MEMBER. May I ask what the limit is—how frequently a lady may speak?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Only twice under any circumstances.
Mrs. Richardson. Be it resolved that a vote of thanks be extended from this Congress to committees of Daughters who worked under the Hospital Corps.

Seconded.

Dr. McGee. May I have the privilege of seconding that, Madam President?

President General. It has already been seconded. All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried.

Mrs. Baker, of New Jersey. Madam President and ladies of the Eighth Continental Congress, there is still another band of noble women, some of whom have not been mentioned in our number. These women have not been mentioned in the various words of eulogy to which we have all listened. We have in our New Jersey delegation one lady at least who opened her doors and kindly nursed a convalescent typhoid fever patient until he recovered his health. It seems to me we ought to give these noble women a small consideration.

A Member. Almost all the Daughters in the country have done a like thing during the war. [Applause.] One lady has entertained 20 patients for two weeks.

A Member. There have been more than she.

Miss Harvey. That has been the experience of Pennsylvania. I would wish to move that the thanks of this Congress be extended to the volunteer nurses; by that I mean those ladies who opened their homes to the soldiers and the ladies who went into the hospitals and served there without any pay or expecting any credit. Now, I would like to state right here that the Pennsylvania Daughters behaved so nobly that the Legislature of Pennsylvania publicly thanked them and commended their example to other women. That resolution was introduced by John H. Fow, of Philadelphia. I would like the Congress to hear of the name of this nobleman and to ask that the legislatures of other States thank their own women in the same way. [Applause.]

Mrs. Hill, of Connecticut. In behalf of ladies who have come so many hundred miles to carry out the order of the day this afternoon, that have come to study this which is the order of the day under which we are now working, discussion for the good of the Society, as nearly everybody has been thanked,
can we not proceed with the order of the day and take up dis-
cussion for the good of the Society?

Mrs. Davol. I merely want to make a motion that all of
those who have aided in any way by work during the Spanish-
American war receive the thanks of this body and it be placed
on record.

Seconded.

Reader. Mrs. Davol: "That the thanks of this body be ex-
tended to those who have aided in any way during the
Spanish-American war, and it be placed on record." [Ap-
plause.]

President General. Are you ready for the question?
(Cries of "Question!") All in favor will please say "aye;"
opposed, "no." It is carried.

("Order of the day!")

President General. Order of the day is called for.

Mrs. Brockett. May I start with the order of the day, the
discussion for the good of the National Society? In reading
over the Constitution, I find that we can do nothing in making
Regents for other locations on our Board; consequently I
would ask this Congress to consider a motion that I put be-
fore them; and when I state that we have in Cuba a great many
American Daughters and others that would like to join us, as
I have been informed through a State Regent who now is
there that she has already distributed 30 application papers,
you will understand that there are a good many there. I then
make this motion, feeling that this is the best way, as this
Congress then could credit the facts. I move that we have a
Regent for Cuba, with the same privileges as a State Regent.
Seconded; also by Mrs. McCartney.

Reader. Mrs. Brockett moves that we have a Regent in
Cuba, with the same privileges as a State Regent.

Miss Pike. As Cuba is no part of this country, no part of
the United States, we cannot very well have a State Regent for
a foreign country.

Mrs. Brockett. You may all know, and I too know, that
we have a large Chapter in Hawaii.

Miss Pike. We can have Chapters but not a State Regent.

Mrs. Brockett. I think those places need a little mother-
ing; we have to do it here at times, and I do not see why we should not do it there.

Mrs. Walker, of Illinois. I do not understand what the privileges of a State Regent are.

President General. That is in the motion.

Reader. "Moved that we have a Regent for Cuba, with the same privileges as a State Regent."

Mrs. Walker. Well, we don't understand that, Madam President.

President General. That was in the motion, Mrs. Walker. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. McLean. There is an old story that when two politicians met, one said to the other, "Why, you can't do so and so, it is unconstitutional." The other replied, "What is the constitution between friends?" I would not like that to apply to this Society, heartily as I would like to see the Society extended through all the provinces, whether ours or any other power's. It is not constitutional to have a State Regent in any part of the country which does not belong under the flag of our country. [Applause.]

Mrs Brockett. I was very particular in my motion in not calling her a State Regent, simply because I knew that was not constitutional; but I did feel that we should have some one to overlook this work in Cuba. It has appealed to me, and I feel that it is necessary.

Miss Pike. May I offer an amendment, that we have a Vice-President General?

Miss Forsyth. Article 6 of our Constitution says very clearly what has just been stated by Mrs. McLean of New York. It says the National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society, and a State Regent from each State or Territory, to be chosen by the delegates from each State or Territory to the National Congress at the annual meeting. Certainly we can hardly consider that we can go beyond these provisions.

Mrs. McLean. I would suggest that the Board, or the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization have power to appoint such Chapter Regents as are needed in Cuba. I offer that as a suggestion.
Mrs. ATKINS. I rise to inquire if the sentiment of the word "territory" has not something to do with this question?

Mrs. McCARTNEY. May I not ask if Cuba is not at present under the flag of the United States? What are we doing with Cuba but protecting it and holding over it the protecting folds of the flag until she can take care of herself? I do believe it will be wise to have a Regent or person in Cuba who can take care of the interests of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

A MEMBER. If Cuba is not United States territory, whose territory is it?

Mrs. THOMAS. I offer as an amendment to the amendment that the word "director" shall be used instead of "Regent."

Mrs. BROCKETT. I accept the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection on the part of the house the word "director" will be substituted for the word "Regent." There is an objection.

Mrs. HILL. May I ask if Cuba is not a locality? It says in Article 7 that when 12 members of the Society shall be living in one locality they may, after formal authorization by the National Board of Management, organize a Chapter. They may elect a presiding officer, whose title will be Regent, and who will be a delegate to the Continental Congress of the National Society, a Secretary, a Registrar, and such other officers as may be required—(interrupted.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Sorry to interrupt you, Mrs. Hill, but the motion was on a State Regent, not a Chapter Regent.

Mrs. HILL. Do they need a State Regent, without the Chapter Regent?

READER reads motion, "Moved that we have a Director for Cuba, with the same privileges as a State Regent."

A MEMBER. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question has been called for. All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion seems to be lost. (Cries of "Division!") Division is called for. All in favor will please rise.

A MEMBER. When this is done may the motion be read again?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will be read again.
EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—THIRD DAY.

**Reader.** "Moved that we have a Director for Cuba, with the same privileges as a State Regent."

**Mrs. McLean.** I rise for information; is a negative vote now being called?

**President General.** No.

**Mrs. McLean.** As ruled yesterday, it is in order to speak between. I merely wished to say that we cannot, no matter what our vote, amend our Constitution.

**President General.** Will you kindly state what there is in this that conflicts with the Constitution?

**Mrs. McLean.** I think that if any officer is appointed from this Society with the privileges of a State Regent, she is a State Regent; there should be no misunderstanding on that point. If she has the privileges, she is or she is not. Now, a State Regent cannot be appointed in a foreign country while the Constitution stands as it now does.

**Mrs. Brockett.** May I ask if this Congress has the right to create a new office under the Constitution? If they have not, who has the right to? Another point: the only reason that I asked for this Regent to have the privileges of a State Regent is that she is over there, she is doing the work. When she should come to this country I think that Regent should have the privilege of coming and sitting with our Board of Management and going back to Cuba and telling them of the work here and we hearing of their work. I think we have a perfect right to do that.

**A Member.** When Cuba becomes a State then we can have our State Regent, but we certainly cannot have it now. The ladies here to-day do not wish to act unconstitutionally, and that would be contrary to our Constitution and By-Laws. Let the Regent be there and be a Chapter Regent, and let her come here as such until it is known what Cuba is to be—a State, a power, or what.

**Mrs. Tibbals,** of Connecticut. As I understand it, the United States is protecting Cuba, but Cuba does not belong to the United States at present. [Applause.]

**Mrs. Fowler.** I rise for information. I would like to know by whose authority a Regent was appointed in Hawaii and a Chapter organized; why cannot this be done in the same
way? The Chapter was formed long before Hawaii was an- nexed.

A MEMBER. We took the Chapter in when we took Hawaii in. [Applause.]

Mrs. DAVOL. If there is a Chapter in Cuba, and that Chap- ter must have a Regent, is it not better to settle the matter in this way: should she come to this country and bring with her any account of her Chapter there, could she not receive the courtesy of the Board of Management and be allowed to at- tend some of the Board meetings, and in that way tell you of her work and get instructions to help her until such time as they can have a State Regent or some other provision be made?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair rules that she could not attend a Board meeting, but she might come into the Board meeting, simply by courtesy.

Mrs. DAVOL. Simply by courtesy?

Miss PIKE. There is no one in this body or in the country that is more pleased and delighted that we own the territories that we have recently acquired, but we have not acquired Cuba, neither by purchase nor by consent of the people of Cuba; therefore we could not extend any jurisdiction over that country. When we appoint a State Regent, or elect a State Regent, we extend our jurisdiction over that portion of any country where we appoint that State Regent. We now have a right to put one in Hawaii; am not aware that we have a State Regent in Hawaii.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not a State Regent, Miss Pike.

Miss PIKE. We have the right to have Chapter Regents anywhere we please, but we have no right to appoint a State Regent in any country not under our jurisdiction. [Ap- plause.] And when you say that you will have a Regent with the privileges of a State Regent, it is just the same as a State Regent. If she has all the privileges of a State Regent she is a State Regent, and it would be a very dangerous precedent if you could establish it, but it would be illegal. It would be illegal—a subsequent Congress would no doubt re- verse that action if we passed it; but it would be a dangerous precedent, and I beg the ladies to reflect carefully before they
do such a thing, which is not necessary. We can have some other officer, or we can put it in the hands of some Vice-President General who can go to Cuba, but not to establish an office there which we have not the right to establish.

(Calls of "Question."")

A Member. I move we adjourn.

President General. The motion to adjourn is in order; it is a motion of higher rank.

Mrs. Nash. I rise to a point of order; can an assemblage adjourn during the taking of a vote?

President General. It can because the motion is of a higher order. All in favor of adjourning will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is lost.

(Cries of "Question."")

Mrs. McLean. We have no right to vote on an unconstitutional question. The amendment to our Constitution must be offered according to our own laws at one Congress and acted upon at the next, with due notice thereof. We have no such notice of this amendment.

President General. Will you kindly raise the point of order?

Mrs. McLean. I raise the point of order, at your request, that this motion is out of order.

President General. The Chair considers the point well taken; the motion is out of order.

Mrs. Hatcher. By request I present this check for $100 to the Continental Hall, from the Chapter at Clinton, Iowa, redeeming their pledge of last year, $100.

A Member. I move we adjourn.

Seconded.

President General. All in favor of adjournment will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Motion carried. (4:44 p.m.)
MORNING SESSION, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1899.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. (10.18) Will the house be seated? We will unite in prayer with our Chaplain General.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Let us pray. Oh Thou Father of Light, from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, and with whom there is no changeableness nor shadow of turning, most humbly do we approach Thy throne to-day. We beg that Thou wilt bless us individually and as a people, remembering us in our political and national life, our social and domestic life, our educational and religious life. Grant, we beseech Thee that we may ever be mindful that Thou, God, seest us, and righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people. Meet with us and direct us in our deliberations to-day; and when Thou hast accomplished Thy whole purpose in us and through us, receive us unto Thyselv. We humbly beg it all in the name of Him who hath taught us to say, Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed by Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, forever, Amen.

Mr. FOSTER. In place of the concerted number this morning, Mrs. Bradbury, of Boston, has very kindly consented to sing the song which has been distributed, "The Old Thirteen," dedicated to this Congress by the delegates who wrote it; the words by Corrilla Copeland Lewis, and the music by Harriet Hayden Hayes. Mrs. Bradbury will sing it as a solo.

"THE OLD THIRTEEN."

Flag of the free, we hail thee with pride,
Float thou in freedom o'er all the land wide;
Emblem of power where'er thou art seen,
Yet still we are true to the old thirteen.

Our fathers who fought a free country to make,
Who suffered and died for sweet liberty's sake,
What joy had been theirs had they only foreseen
How vast we should grow from the old thirteen.
Forty-five stars now shine in thy blue,
Forty-five States to thee will be true—
As heroes of old keep their memory green,
Who marched with the flag of the old thirteen.

We'll work for thy glory forever and aye,
We'll celebrate ever that dearly bought day;
Thy folds floating o'er us in triumph were seen,
So valiantly won by the old thirteen.

We'll rally around thee from near and from far,
Our standard forever in peace or in war;
All Nations salute thee, thy stars' mighty sheen,
Full splendor thou art of the old thirteen.

Then hail we our emblem, each daughter and son,
Honor the victory thy fair folds have won;
Though multiplied stars float in freedom serene,
Enshrined in our hearts is the old thirteen.

[Great applause.]

Mrs. Fowler. May we have one verse of "The Star Spangled Banner," with Mrs. Bradbury as soloist?

President General. What is the pleasure of the house? All in favor say "aye." Mrs. Bradbury, won't you please sing one verse of "The Star Spangled Banner?"

(Mrs. Bradbury did so, the delegates joining in the chorus. Applause.)

President General. The Chair has the honor to present the name of Mrs. Elroy M. Avery as Chairman of the Tellers to-day. [Applause.] She requests that each State Regent will send up the name of two members of her State, who must be either alternates or ex-officers, to the stage, to the chairman, so that they may be the assistant tellers. The Chair requests that this be done as quickly as possible.

Mrs. Thompson. Is a resolution in order.

President General. Not now.

Reader. Before reading the minutes, I am instructed by the Chair to read a few telegraphic greetings. The first is as follows: "From the Mohawk Chapter, of New York State. Mrs. Daniel Manning, Arlington Hotel: The Mohawk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled in patriotic celebration, send greeting to the Eighth Continental Congress and love to the Mohawk President General." Mrs.
Manning is a member of that Chapter. "The Nebraska Society of the American Revolution, in annual convention assembled, extends greetings and wishes success to every patriotic endeavor.—Fred W. Vaughn, President." This is from Omaha, Nebraska. "Meriden, Connecticut. The Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution assembled at dinner at Meriden, send fraternal greetings to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—Jonathan Trumbull, President."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair appoints Mrs. John N. Jewett, of Illinois, to occupy the Chair. [Applause.]

Mrs. MCLEAN. Before you retire, Madam President, may I move that this Continental Congress assembled return, reciprocate, the fraternal greetings of the Sons of the American Revolution which have been extended to us as just read? Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion. All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I leave the Congress this morning by order of the Congress; they ordered me yesterday to be present at St. Matthew's Church this morning. [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN (Mrs. Jewett). The minutes are now in order.

(Reader reads minutes.)

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the minutes. If there are no objections and no corrections they will stand approved.

Miss JONES. One slight mistake. The monument to Miss Walworth is not to be erected by the Saratoga Chapter, but by all the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss BENNING, of Georgia. I made a motion that Sister Agnes', who died in the hospital at Columbus, Georgia, name should go on the same roll of honor, and was ruled out of order. I should like to have it on the minutes that Sister Agnes' name was brought up for the roll of honor.

CHAIRMAN. Are there any other corrections?

Mrs. NESMITH. Dorothy Finney, instead of Dorothy Quincy.

Miss HARVEY. I wish to make one correction. The name of the lady from Pennsylvania is Miss Harvey, not Mrs. She
Mrs. Thomas. I wish to offer a correction of the minutes. Those engravings were presented to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and not to the Revolutionary Relics Committee—the engravings presented by Mrs. Thomas. I also wish to correct a point, that the gifts through Mrs. Hatcher were presented to the Revolutionary Relics Committee. I think it is all misleading—we present these gifts to the National Society.

Chairman. The Secretary will please make that correction.

Miss Dutcher. I wish to make a correction—not Greater American Exposition, but Greater America Exposition.

Chairman. If there are no objections, and I hear none, they will stand approved. The minutes are approved; the next business—

Mrs. Raoul, of Georgia. I rise to a question of privilege. I ask the convention to take a vote on a resolution that I hold, before we go to the order of the day. Shall I read the resolution?

Members. Order of the day!

Chairman. Order of the day is called for. Shall the order of the day be now taken up? All in favor will say “aye,” opposed, “no.” The motion is carried. The next business upon the program is the announcement of elections of State Regents. Is the Chairman of the State Regents’ list present?

Mrs. Ballinger. May I ask the privilege, after this announcement, may we have the amendment to the Constitution read that governs this election after the announcement of the State Regents? Will the Official Reader read that amendment?

Chairman. The Chair will rule that that will be done.

Mrs. Ballinger. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Is Mrs. Hatch prepared with this list of States?

Reader. I am instructed by the Chair to request that in sending up these slips of paper you please head them with their respective names. For example, some are sending up the names of tellers from their States, others are sending up the State Regents, and just names on the papers mean nothing.
to us unless they are headed properly. Please head them Teller or State Regent.

Mrs. THOMAS. I have been asked to inquire if it was compulsory or optional for each State Regent to appoint two tellers.

CHAIRMAN. The By-Laws controlling that matter has not yet been acted upon; it is optional.

Mrs. THOMAS. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will ask that all ladies who are voters will keep their seats. It is utterly impossible to maintain order when there is such confusion in passing around from seat to seat and talking. You understand this matter; it is the announcement of election of State Regents. The Reader will call the list of States, and the representatives will announce from the floor the election.

READER. I am instructed to call the list of these States and in the order in which they are called some one from the respective delegation will arise and announce the name of your new State Regent.

Alabama—A MEMBER. Madam President, it gives me great pleasure to announce that Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, our former State Regent, has been unanimously re-elected.

Alaska—

Arizona—

Arkansas—has been sent in, Mrs. Helen Norton, of Little Rock.

California—Mrs. John F. Swift.

Colorado—Mrs. William F. Slocum, re-elected.

Connecticut—Mrs. Kinney. [Applause.] Whole delegation stands and announces Mrs. Kinney re-elected.

Delaware—A MEMBER. Our present State Regent, I take great pleasure in announcing, has been unanimously re-elected; she wanted to resign, but we would not listen to her, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Churchman.

District of Columbia—A MEMBER. I have the honor to announce that Mrs. Charles H. Alden, formerly Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter of the District of Columbia, is nominated and unanimously elected as Regent for the District.

Florida—Mrs. John G. Christopher, of Jacksonville.
Georgia—Mrs. Robert Emory Clark, of Macon.

Idaho—

Illinois—A MEMBER. Illinois is happy to announce that Mrs. William A. Talcott, of Rockford, is the unanimous choice.

Indiana—A MEMBER. Indiana has unanimously elected Mrs. E. A. Atkins.

Indian Territory—

Iowa—A MEMBER. Iowa announces the unanimous election of Mrs. C. E. Armstrong, of Clinton.

Kansas—

Kentucky—A MEMBER. Kentucky elects Miss Lucretia Clay, of Lexington.

CHAIRMAN. Information has been brought to the Chair that alternates are being brought upon the floor.

READER. The Chair announces that no alternates are to come on this floor until we begin voting and then they act as tellers. No alternates can be on the floor now; if any are on the floor, unless their delegate whom they represent is absent, they must leave.

Mrs. HATCHER. As Chairman of the House Committee, I must ask every person who is not legally entitled to vote this morning to leave the floor. I understand that there are alternates here and delegates both. That cannot be. It is a matter which rests with you all; I do not know you personally, and cannot ask you to leave; from this platform I ask every woman who is not legally entitled to vote this morning, if she is entitled to a seat in the balcony, to please take it at once.

(Reader resumes list.)

Louisiana—

Maine—Mrs. KENDALL, of the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, of Portland. Maine feels herself honored in announcing Mrs. Helen Frye White. [Applause.]

Maryland—Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom unanimously re-elected.

Massachusetts—Mrs. FOWLER. Massachusetts takes pride in saying that she has chosen as our State Regent Mrs. Sarah Whitmore Daggett, who furnished 70 nurses for the war and who has a letter from Congress.

Michigan—A MEMBER. Michigan takes pleasure in an-
nouncing that Mrs. William Fitzhugh Edwards, of Detroit, is unanimously re-elected as our State Regent for the fifth year. [Applause.]

Minnesota—A MEMBER. It gives me great pleasure to announce that Mrs. E. Torrance, of the Minneapolis Chapter, was elected, on February 21st, to succeed herself.

Mississippi—

Missouri—Mrs. George H. Shields has been re-elected State Regent.

Montana—Mrs. E. A. Wasson.

Nebraska—Mrs. George C. Towle unanimously elected.

Nevada—

New Hampshire—A MEMBER. Madam Chairman, New Hampshire takes pleasure in announcing Mrs. Josiah Carpenter as re-elected.

New Jersey—A MEMBER. Miss E. Ellen Batcheller is the new Regent.

New Mexico—

New York—A MEMBER. Mrs. Belden, re-elected unanimously.

North Carolina—Mrs. Latta.

North Dakota—Mrs. Frances C. Holley.

Ohio—A MEMBER. Ohio has the pleasure of announcing the election of Mrs. Moses Granger, of Zanesville, Ohio.

Oklahoma—

Oregon—

Pennsylvania—A MEMBER. Pennsylvania has been particularly fortunate in her State Regents. To the first the National Society as well as the Commonwealth is forever indebted for patriotic and thorough work. The second State Regent has carried forward to still further completeness the splendid organization founded by the first. The Pittsburg Chapter has the honor to announce the unanimous re-election of Mrs. Thomas Roberts as State Regent of Pennsylvania.

Rhode Island—Mrs. BALLOU. Madam Chairman, I have the honor to announce as my successor Mrs. George M. Thornton, of Pawtucket.

South Carolina—Mrs. NASH, Madam President, I have the
honor to announce that South Carolina has unanimously re-elected Mrs. Clark Waring.

South Dakota—

Tennessee—A MEMBER. Madam President, I have the honor to announce the unanimous re-election of Mrs. Margaret C. Pilcher of Nashville, as State Regent.

Texas—Miss Washington. I have the honor to announce, Madam President, Mrs. Sidney T. Fontaine.

Utah—Mrs. Clarence E. Allen.

Vermont—A MEMBER. Madam President, it gives me pleasure to present Mrs. Jesse Burdette, as re-elected for the eighth time from the State of Vermont. [Applause.]

Virginia—A MEMBER. Virginia announces *Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, unanimously re-elected State Regent of Virginia.

Washington—

West Virginia—

Wisconsin—Mrs. James S. Peck, of Milwaukee.

Wyoming—Mrs. Frances Warren has been re-elected for Wyoming.

Chairman. That concludes the list of State Regents; we pass on now to nominations of National Officers, Honorary Officers, and Editor of the Magazine. The first in order is the nomination of President General.

Mrs. Ballinger. May we have the amendment read?

Mrs. Page, of Virginia. Madam President and ladies: Did I feel that the name I am about to propose for our President General required any eulogy from me to make it acceptable to this assembly, I should shrink from the honor conferred upon me and leave to more eloquent lips than mine the persuasion of your choice, but assured as I am that the same name rises simultaneously in all our minds, my duty becomes an easy one and I cannot decline the honor. But even though it is only necessary for me to pronounce the name of Mrs. Daniel Manning to evoke you enthusiastic reception of it, I cannot refrain from rendering to her the tribute, which is the just reward of those who having taken up the burden of duty carry it faithfully to the end of the journey. To those of us who have been associated with her in the administration of her office
even this will seem superfluous, but to the great majority who only know her by name and by her presence here, I wish to say that her zeal, her untiring devotion to her work and her gracious personality all demand for her the "Well done, good and faithful servant," which some day all of us tremblingly hope to hear said to us. Many in this brilliant assembly of representative women can trace back their ancestry to Virginia, and must have a very tender feeling for the Old Dominion. I, as representative of that State and in the name of Virginia, have the pleasure and honor to nominate for our President General, Mrs. Manning.

Mrs. McLean. As I am about to leave the house for the same purpose for which the President General left it, I desire to say before I go, and I beg this as a question of personal privilege, Madam Chairman, that it has come to my ears from various sources that some of my friends intend to present my name here this morning as a candidate for the Presidency General. I would publicly beg that they will not do so. It is not my desire to stand before the house as a candidate for the Presidency at this time. I have undergone recently a sorrow which you have been good enough to share with me. It is my desire to stay with that sorrow, in such seclusion as my present official position will allow me.

Mrs. Roberts, of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania wishes to second most heartily the nomination which you have heard from the lips of the State Regent of Virginia, representing her State. Pennsylvania would simply say that all that the State Regent of Virginia has said she will echo; she voices entirely the full expression of the feeling of Pennsylvania. Brevity is the soul of wit.

Mrs. Maxwell, of Kentucky. Kentucky seconds the nomination.

Mrs. Fuller. Massachusetts has the honor of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning for President General.

Mrs. Belden, of New York. New York has the honor of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning.

Mrs. Waring. South Carolina has the honor of seconding the nomination.

A Member. New Jersey seconds it.
A MEMBER. Vermont seconds it unanimously. Seconded also by District of Columbia, New York and Delaware.

A MEMBER. As the representative of the faraway southern State of Georgia, I would like in the name of my delegation to second the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning as President General of our organization. Connecticut seconds.

Mrs. Thom. Maryland wishes to second Mrs. Daniel Manning.

California, Iowa, Colorado, Maine, and Minnesota second. Mrs. Frye. Madam President, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Bible speaks of and commends a woman that does well in her household. We elected a year ago a woman to represent our household; she has not been found wanting. Incessantly, in season and out of season, she has worked for the good of this Society. Our verdict is, she has done well. I have the pleasure and the honor of seconding the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning for President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution from Maine—from New England, I might say. [Applause.]

Mrs. Nash. I move that this assembly second the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning by a rising vote.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion. All in favor will please rise. It is unanimous.

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, you all understand that your President General is not elected; we have a special provision that ballots shall be cast.

Mrs. Green. Has it been moved that the Secretary cast the ballot?

CHAIRMAN. It has not.

Mrs. Green. May I move that the Secretary cast the ballot to elect?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair must rule that motion out of order. Miss Pike. I move that the nominations be closed.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved that the nominations be now closed.
All in favor will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes have it. The motion is carried.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. You mean the nomination for President General?

Mrs. GREEN. Am I in order now?

CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Avery, the Chairman of the Tellers, has a communication to make before any other business is transacted. Mrs. Avery, of Ohio, now has the floor.

READER. I am instructed to read the names of the Tellers that have been sent from the floor. As the names are read, if the ladies are in the house they are requested to come to the stage at the rear of the platform on this left side, and meet Mrs. Avery.

(Reader reads list of names of Tellers.)

Tellers appointed for the Eighth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution (copied from list given to Chairman of Tellers, Mrs. Emory M. Avery): California, Miss Thornton; Connecticut, Miss Sara O'Connor and Mrs. Henry Gary; Colorado, Mrs. W. A. Platt; Delaware, Miss Sophie Waples and Miss Van Trump; District of Columbia, Mrs. Offley and Mrs. Beach; Georgia, Miss Eugenia Small; Illinois, Mrs. Otis H. Waldo, Mrs. Nannie Palmer; Iowa, Mrs. E. P. Beckwith and Mrs. W. A. Bryant; Massachusetts, Mrs. E. J. Neale and Miss Edith Sanderson; Michigan, Mrs. Baldwin and Mrs. C. C. Follmer; Minnesota, Mrs. Auerbach and Miss Ida Murphey; Missouri, Miss Martha J. Robinson and Miss Lizzie Ball; Nebraska, Miss Dutcher; New Hampshire, Mrs. Batchelder and Miss Bartlett; New Jersey, Mrs. Franklin Hooper; New York, Mrs. Frank Smith and Miss Myra Martin; North Dakota, Mrs. S. B. Pinney; and Mrs. McConnell; Ohio, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. N. B. Melish; Pennsylvania, Miss Harding and Mrs. Wyland; Rhode Island, Miss Anne C. Cushing and Miss Anne Stockbridge; South Carolina, Mrs. F. H. McMaster and Mrs. Frederick Robertson; Tennessee, Mrs. A. U. Wills and Mrs. J. H. Acklin; Vermont, Miss Ella Ballou and Miss S. E. Clark; Virginia, Miss M. J. Early.

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to say that no business will proceed in this house until all ladies are in their seats. Also that this statement is to be read: "The election
for State Regent of Iowa was held Wednesday with the result that Mrs. Charles Emerson Armstrong, of Clinton, Iowa, was unanimously elected.” This was omitted in the other list.

CHAIRMAN. The first nomination is for Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. No business will be conducted until ladies are seated. We have plenty of time to manage the business, but ladies do not expedite it by standing in the aisles.

READER. I am instructed by the Chair to state that the next order of business is the nomination for Vice-President General in Charge of Organization. There is but one to be elected. Nominations are now in order.

Mrs. BROCKETT. Madam Chairman, ladies of the Congress, it is with great pleasure that I present to you a name that you are all thoroughly familiar with, that of Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, who has served you so faithfully on the Board of Management for two years, having, I think, the fair distinction of being one of the few of us that have attended every Board meeting and sat through every session. [Applause.]

Seconded by Miss Miller; Mrs. Roberts; Miss Temple, for Tennessee; Vermont; Mrs. Maxwell, for Kentucky; Mrs. Fairbanks.

Mrs. O'NEIL. All the National Board second the nomination.

CHAIRMAN. Are there any further nominations?

Miss PIKE. May I ask, has it been settled whether any of the old officers can be re-elected, and which ones?

CHAIRMAN. If the house will now be quiet, the Chair will state the condition of things. It is well-known by this Congress that last year the Congress decided that ten Vice-Presidents General should be elected holding office for one year, and ten Vice-Presidents General for two years. Any one having held office for one term is eligible to election for a second term, either the long or the short term, and it holds good with every other office. The ballots which will be distributed will have a list for ten Vice-Presidents General for one year marked; you cannot make a mistake; and ten Vice-Presidents General for two years, you cannot make a mistake. The Reader will now state what the Chair has stated.
In the distribution of the ballots it will be distinctly stated on them which of the ten are eligible for one year, and which for two; fill the blanks as indicated on the ballots.

Miss Pike. Who are eligible?

Miss Washington. We would like to know who are eligible?

Mrs. Hatcher. As Chairman of the House Committee, I have a statement to make to you. All the work on these bulletin boards has been unavoidably detained, consequently we have wasted your time. You will not get to voting this morning; you will probably adjourn before you vote. I ask every lady to give her ballot back to the pages as they pass through the house.

Reader. The Chair wishes to make a statement; she says she cannot make it unless silence is preserved.

Chairman. Ladies, any one who has served one term is eligible to another term, whether it is a long or a short term; and that holds good in the case of every office. The ballots will show you that there is one line holding office one year and another holding office two years; you cannot make a mistake.

Mrs. Draper. It has been impossible for those of us who sit under the gallery to hear one word that the Chairman said. I appeal to you to repeat what you said after the pages have taken up the ballots. I caught one or two words about Vice-Presidents General; we could not hear what the Chair wanted to say, and how can we vote when we don't know?

Chairman. Mrs. Draper, can you state to the Chair what there is difficulty in understanding?

Mrs. Draper. I do not know; we have not heard a word.

Chairman. The Chair will make a second, third statement, as soon as there is quiet in the house. Can I be heard in the rear of the house?

(Cries of "No!")

Chairman. Business will not proceed until every member is seated.

Miss Pike. May I be allowed to say that what we do not understand is whether a person who has served for two short terms is eligible to one short term now?
Mrs. McWilliams. May I ask a question? As I understand our amendment last year to our Constitution, covering the election of officers, last year we amended the Constitution covering the election of National officers—

Chairman. Would it not be better for you, instead of quoting from memory, to have the Chair or the Reader read what we did?

Reader. “These officers shall be elected by ballot, biennially, by vote of the majority of the members present at the meeting of the Continental Congress, and shall hold office for two years and until the close of the Continental Congress at which their successors shall be elected; except that at the Continental Congress of 1899 ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected for one year and ten for two years; and thereafter ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected each year, to hold office for two years. No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively.” [Applause.]

Mrs. McWilliams. What I desire to know, Madam Chairman, is if we do not begin with the election of officers this year the same as though we had just been organized, and were electing officers for the first time?

Chairman. That is for the house to decide.

Miss Pike. That is what we want to know.

Mrs. Ballinger. Madam Chairman and delegates, I wish to say for our Constitution that when it is amended it nullifies any old law. You all know that. You know that when we make a Constitution we live under it until we amend it; and when we amend it we wipe out the old and begin under the new dispensation; therefore these officers are entitled to service again for two years just as though they had never served one day on this Board. There is some dissent, ladies, and while Roberts is the recognized rule of order, I think in all practical methods of life we supplement that which we are commonly supposed to use. I hold in my hand, and ask that the Chair will permit the Reader to read the decision of the greatest parliamentarian in America, Thomas Reed, of the House of Representatives. [Applause.]

Chairman. The Reader will read the opinion.

Reader. I have a letter in my hand from Thomas B. Reed:
Mrs. Sarah H. Hatch,

Dear Madam: I have considered the question which you raise in regard to the effect of the new article of the Constitution of the Daughters of the Revolution. Confirmed by such examination as I can make it is my impression that the Constitution would do away with the restrictions that might have been created under the old, and that officers who had already served the limit under the old article would be eligible to serve again under the new.

Very truly,
T. B. Reed.

Mrs. Ballinger. I would like further to state, because I do not wish to seem biased, my friends, that you are not compelled to vote for these officers if you do not desire them. You can select your own candidates; but it is upon the eligibility of these officers that the question has arisen. They are just as eligible as though they had never served a day. [Applause.]

Mrs. McCartney. I would like to ask the question, if we have accepted Roberts’ Rules of Order, does this accord with Roberts’ Rules of Order, and can we act upon this decision of Thomas B. Reed?

Chairman. Roberts is silent upon this subject. Does the house wish to accept the opinion of Speaker Reed?

Mrs. Ballinger. I move that the opinion of the greatest parliamentarian in America, Thomas B. Reed, be accepted. [Applause.]
Seconded.

Mrs. Nash. I rise to a point of parliamentary inquiry. May the Reader read the last clause of the Constitution which she has just quoted in which it refers to the terms, the length of term, the last clause?

Chairman. The question before us is whether the house will accept this opinion of Mr. Reed.

Mrs. Nash. This has a bearing directly upon it. I want to vote intelligently, and I cannot vote upon this opinion until I know whether it accords with our Constitution.

Reader. “No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively.”

Mrs. Nash. Will the Chair rule whether one year followed by one year is two terms or not?
CHAIRMAN. It is.

MRS. NASH. Does not that settle the question?

Miss TEMPLE. Madam Chairman and members of the Congress, I think I can explain this matter and simplify it to you in a slight degree. It is in direct concurrence with the ruling of Speaker Reed. Our old Constitution is set aside; we are acting under our new Constitution, which allows that ten Vice-Presidents General shall be elected for two years, and ten Vice-Presidents General for one year. I am sure you all understand that. The question comes up, are any of the old Vice-Presidents General elected last year eligible to re-election? You fully understand, those that have served two terms are not eligible to re-election?

(Cries, "Yes, they are.")

Miss FORSYTH. Madam Chairman, ladies of the Congress, is there not a confusion in the minds of some of you with regard to the statement of years and terms? Our Constitution distinctly says still that no one is eligible to office who has been elected to this office for two consecutive terms. Speaker Reed's opinion does not touch that at all, it would seem to the speaker.

Mrs. BALLINGER. If he touches the eligibility of the officers he certainly touches the terms.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask who consulted Speaker Reed? Was it passed by a vote of this house that Speaker Reed, the most distinguished parliamentarian, as we all know, was consulted? Then, Madam President, is it not a pertinent question, are we not speaking, am I not speaking, to the motion? There seems to me a very dangerous precedent. The motion is to accept the ruling of Speaker Reed. Some one has gone to Speaker Reed—we all recognize his ability—and he writes "It is my impression." Now have we, as this Continental Congress, a right to establish the precedent that we will take the opinion of any man who has not studied the subject sufficiently to state positively one way or the other, but simply says "It is my impression?" [Applause.]

Miss DESHA. Madam President, I will concur with Mr. Reed, whom I consider the greatest parliamentarian living with the exception of John G. Carlisle, if the whole matter
were put before him. The thing before us is, that we did not change the number of the terms, we simply changed the length of the term, and it stands just as it did before—that no officer is eligible to the same office for more than two terms. We changed the length of the term—that is the whole thing in a nutshell.

Mrs. Hatch. Ladies, the question has been raised, who saw and who consulted Speaker Reed on this question. I did. [Applause.] There are three—or two, I should say—able officers on this Board who should be re-elected, those are our Chaplain General and our Librarian General. I spoke on Sunday two and a half hours with Speaker Reed. I went over this question thoroughly. I asked him if he understood it. I asked him if I could use his name, and would he put it in writing. He said, “Mrs. Hatch, anything I can do for you, you simply send your name to me and it will be recognized.” I have brought into this Congress and placed in the hands of Mrs. Ballinger his official letter, which is before the Congress. I said, “Mr. Reed, what am I to say when I am asked about this?” He said, “Say that the old Constitution is wiped out and your new amendment goes before you as if you had never had a Constitution.” [Applause.]

Mrs. Nash. I rise to a point of parliamentary inquiry; is Speaker Reed superior to our Constitution? We have here an amendment under which we are now living.

Chairman. The Reader will read the motion.

Mrs. Nash. If the Reader will kindly read the last part of the amendment under which we are now living I think you will see that the Constitution is very clear on that point, and that there has been a misapprehension of the terms and the years.

Chairman. The Chair is perfectly willing to read it again.

Mrs. Nash. They do not understand that it is a difference between the terms and the years.

Mrs. McCartney. May I ask, under Speaker Reed’s rulings have we a Constitution?

Chairman. The question before you is the motion.

Reader. Mrs. Ballinger’s motion: “I move the adoption of Speaker Reed’s opinion.”
Mrs. BALLINGER. May I speak to my motion?

CHAIRMAN. You have spoken once.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I am privileged to speak twice.

CHAIRMAN. I believe not until every one in the house has spoken.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Will you allow me a moment's explanation?

Mrs. JONES. I ask that no speaker be allowed to speak twice until every one has been heard.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. What are we to do if Roberts is silent?

(Mrs. Manning enters and is warmly greeted by Congress rising.)

CHAIRMAN. Members will now be seated, and the motion will be read. The question has been called. The motion will now be read.

A MEMBER. Why has Mr. Reed said impression and not opinion—will Mrs. Hatch explain that?

CHAIRMAN. You are wasting a vast amount of time in attempting to interpret Mr. Reed. The question is, are you ready to accept or to reject Mr. Reed's opinion? His impression is clear and it is now before you.

READER. "I move the adoption of Speaker Reed's opinion."

CHAIRMAN. Shall the main question be now put? All in favor please say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is carried; the main motion now. The Reader will read it.

READER. "I move the adoption of Speaker's Reed's opinion."

Dr. McGEE. I rise to a point of order; can we vote on a motion regarding something which does not exist? This calls for Speaker Reed's opinion; we have only his impression, can we accept it?

CHAIRMAN. We are working now under the order of the previous question, when debate is out of order. The question is upon the motion, shall we accept? All debate is now out of order; we are working under the previous question.

Miss PIKE. I rise to a question of privilege, to see if we have no other parliamentary authority that does speak upon this question.

CHAIRMAN. Roberts is silent.
Miss Pike. Does not Thomas Brackett Reed say so in his book?

Chairman. The Chair rules that it is not now a question of privilege; we are working under the previous question.

(Reader reads motion.)

Question put by viva voce vote; rising vote demanded and taken.

Chairman. The Chair rules that this being a special order, requires a two-third vote to carry. The Reader will announce the vote; don't applaud until you know what your vote is.

Reader. In the affirmative, 170; in the negative, 122, making a total of 292, of which two-thirds is 186. The motion is lost. [Applause.]

Miss Pike. I rise to a question of privilege.

Chairman. State your question.

Miss Pike. I ask if there is any parliamentary authority to whom we can apply for this question. I do not mean a single individual, I mean some acknowledged authority who has written and decided upon this question in assemblies.

Chairman. The Chair would inquire upon what point?

Miss Pike. The point whether these officers are eligible to re-election or not. That has not been decided.

Chairman. The assembly has decided by vote not to accept Speaker Reed's opinion.

Miss Pike. But that does not necessarily mean that they will sustain the opposite side.

Mrs. Ballinger. Will the Chair now decide as to the term of office?

Miss Pike. The Chair cannot decide, the house must decide.

Chairman. The house must decide.

Miss Pike. We have Cushing on parliamentary law, we have Thomas Brackett Reed's book on parliamentary law, we have Spofford's book on parliamentary law.

Mrs. Frye. I wish the house would understand that persons that have had two terms are not eligible to another term—persons that have had one term are eligible to another term. I move that the assembly accept the ruling that persons that have served two terms cannot serve another.
Miss Pike. It is useless to move anything that is not according to constituted authority; you must have something behind you.

Mrs. Frye. I mean that those that have served two terms consecutively shall not be eligible for another term.

Mrs. McCartney. That means four years does it not?

Mrs. Frye. A term is one year.

Miss Pike. May I ask for a hearing. It is to this motion, the same privileged question. All we want is a decision of this house; this house has it in its own hands to decide who shall be eligible for re-election, if some one will make a motion to that effect.

A Member. It has been made.

Miss Pike. I am perfectly willing that any one shall make such a motion.

Chairman. The motion of Mrs. Frye is before you. The Reader will present it.

Reader. This is the motion before the house: Moved by Mrs. Frye and seconded by Mrs. Hoopes—"I move that this assembly accept the ruling that no one is eligible for election to-day that has already served two consecutive terms, the word term in this sense being used to mean one year each"—two consecutive terms of one year each in the past.

Mrs. Green. Our Constitution of last year means two consecutive years. The amendment passed reads exactly the same. If this motion were put it is a substitute motion which cannot be put until it has been acted upon.

Chairman. The Chair rules that this is simply a question of interpretation.

Mrs. McCartney. Is it not the same as our old Constitution?

Mrs. Alexander. While I believe that our Constitution only allows two years consecutively to one office, I do believe it allows that same person who has filled the office for two years election to another office.

Chairman. That is not the question before the house.

Mrs. Alexander. I was going to make that amendment, if Mrs. Frye will kindly accept it.
CHAIRMAN. That is not the question before the house. Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of “Question.”)

Mrs. CRESEAP, of Maryland. I would like to say that I think if I read the amendment to our Constitution, and also our original Constitution, that it will end the question. In our original Constitution it says, “No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two years consecutively.” In our amended Constitution it says, “No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two years consecutively.” Therefore as the amendment is exactly the same as the old, I hold that it stands.

Mrs. BALLINGER. That is not to the point.

CHAIRMAN. The lady differs from Speaker Reed.

Dr. McGee. I am sorry to call attention to the fact that the lady was evidently reading from the wrong page. Our present Constitution reads, “No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively.” Even granting, according to Speaker Reed’s impression, that the old Constitution is wiped out, we have not wiped out the history of this Society, and according to that we know that these officers have served two terms, and to work under our present Constitution it means that they cannot serve a third term, no matter what the length.

Mrs. HILL, of Connecticut. The expression of Speaker Reed’s opinion regarding our Constitution I think was misapprehended. I think, after consultation with the lady who made that statement, that she did not make it as she supposed she did. She said that Speaker Reed said that our old Constitution had been wiped out. She did not finish her sentence.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair is obliged to rule this out of order; that question is not before us.

Mrs. HILL. I rise on a question of privilege, to ask the person who made this statement which has precipitated all this controversy. She says she put this question wrong.

CHAIRMAN. But that has been voted on.

Mrs. HATCH. I have been asked by a member of this Congress why Speaker Reed put in his letter the word “Impression.” When I saw Speaker Reed he told me, “Mrs. Hatch,
this is not only a parliamentary ruling but also a legal ruling. When I present my letter to you it will be both a legal and parliamentary ruling." I have submitted it here, and I also wish to say that I think the vote taken on Speaker Reed's ruling is illegal, as our Constitution says that the election of certain officers shall be by a two-third vote, but no other vote shall be more than a majority.

CHAIRMAN. The previous question has been moved. Shall the main question be now put, which, of course, you all know, this Congress knows, closes debate? All in favor of the previous question will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is carried. The question now recurs to the motion, which the Reader will read.

READER. The motion now before you, ladies, is as follows: this is what you are going to vote on next, Mrs. Frye's motion: "I move that the assembly accept the ruling that no one is eligible for election to-day who has already served two consecutive terms in the same office, terms meaning one year in this sense."

(Cries of "No! No!")

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

MRS. BALLINGER. That is unconstitutional, and has no business to come here. A division is called for.

READER. A division is called for, which means a rising vote.

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of that motion will please rise.

READER. You are voting on Mrs. Frye's motion to accept this ruling.

CHAIRMAN. All opposed will now rise. It is carried. The Reader will now read the names of those who have served for two years.

READER. I am instructed to read from this list those who have served two years and are hence ineligible to re-election to the same office. Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Darwin.

A MEMBER. The resolution did not say that. I call for the reading of it.

MRS. MCLEAN. I have been absent during part of this discussion, but from what I have heard since I returned it hardly
seems to me that the question at issue is before the house. We amended our Constitution last year. Hitherto we have had a one-year term of office, no one eligible to election after two terms until a term has elapsed. Last year, however, we amended the Constitution, making the term two years. The question at issue—

CHAIRMAN. The Chair is obliged to rule the speaker out of order, as that question has been settled.

MRS. McLEAN. If it has been settled, I apologize for the interruption. If it has, how was it settled? Did the amendment go into force in 1898, or does it go into force in 1899? Did we elect our officers last year for two years, or do we re-elect the whole Board this year for two years?

CHAIRMAN. That question has not been brought up, Mrs. McLean; that is not the question at all. Do you wish for a ruling of the Chair, with the authorities which have been furnished?

MRS. McLEAN. No, Madam Chairman, I merely wish for information; I have no opinion as to the matter. I merely mean, did we elect last year all our officers for two years, according to the amendment we passed, or do we now elect all our members for the coming two years, according to the amendment? That is the question on which I desire information.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will answer that question. The amendment goes into effect this year.

MRS. McLEAN. That was my impression, therefore it seems to me that all the officers now to be elected are elected for two years.

CHAIRMAN. Except the ten Vice-Presidents General elected for but one year. Order of the day is called.

READER. The Chair says, except the ten Vice-Presidents General elected for one year, according to the provision of the revised Constitution.

MISS CHENOWETH. Order of the day, please.

(MRS. Frye here takes the Chair.)

CHAIRMAN. Nominations for Vice-Presidents General will now be in order.

MRS. JEWETT. Madam President and ladies of the Congress,
I wish to present to you a name from my own State, the State of Illinois; a lady who is eminently fitted to fill the place of Vice-President General, and I think I may safely say she will attend the Board meetings. Her name is Mrs. Charles H. Deere, of Illinois.

(Here Mrs. Jewett resumes the Chair.)

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that as fast as the names are nominated, they will be written upon the bulletin and the names can be sent up written to the Reader, simply for the purpose of verification of spelling, that is all.

Mrs. AVERY. Madam President I desire to nominate, in behalf of the State of Ohio, Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone. That she will attend the Board meetings goes without saying. She attended the Board meetings when she was State Regent, being here almost constantly. As Vice-President General she will be equally prompt.

Mrs. Belden. Madam President and ladies of the Congress, I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Charles H. Deere, of Illinois.

Mrs. Stakeley. It gives me great pleasure to place in nomination as Vice-President General Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, of New York, known and beloved by every woman on the Board.

Mrs. Henry. I nominate Miss Virginia Miller, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Lewis, of Nashville, Tennessee. Tennessee wishes to place in nomination for re-election as one of the Vice-Presidents General for two years, Miss Mary Boyce Temple.

Mrs. Nash. Madam President and ladies, I wish to place in nomination the name of Mrs. George M. Sternberg, of the District of Columbia. She deserves the highest honors that the Daughters can pay her. As Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter she was unvarying in her zeal during the hot weather of last summer. She organized a sewing circle that met once a week and sewed for the families of the soldiers who had gone to the front. As a member of the War Committee she also did magnificent work, and I hope this Congress will do her the honor to elect her one of its Vice-Presidents General.
Mrs. Kinney. I move a recess.

Mrs. Main. As a member of the Army and Navy Chapter, I desire to second the nomination of Mrs. George M. Sternberg, of the District.

Mrs. Maxwell, of Kentucky. Kentucky wishes to nominate for this office for two years Mrs. Senator Lindsay. Mrs. Lindsay and her work are so well known to this Society that she will need no further recommendation from me.

Miss Desha. I desire to place in nomination Mrs. Crossman, of New York.

Mrs. Kinney. I move a recess.

Seconded.

Mrs. Thompson. I rise to a question of privilege.

Chairman. Recess has been moved and seconded. All those in favor of the motion will please say "aye."

Reader. Motion for a recess is before the house; it has been moved and seconded.

Mrs. Thompson I rise for the credit of the organization, a question of privilege. I would like to know if these ladies have entirely lost their minds; whether they wish—

Chairman. You are out of order. A motion for a recess is of higher rank. All in favor of a recess will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried. (12.40 p.m.)

(Reader reads announcements of letters, etc. Mrs. Hatcher gives instructions about cards to the White House.)

President General. (At 2.13.) I wish to make a statement to the house. I would like the house very quiet, and I specially request this afternoon that the house will regard those who make nominations as well as the Chair. No two nominations can be made in the same breath. [Applause.] When a member has the floor, respect her; she is one having the right to the floor. I ask that great respect be shown to the member.

Miss Washington. Please make every one stay in their seats.

President General. The steps and the aisles are to be kept clear; and the person nominating shall come forward to the steps one at a time.

Mrs. Walker. I rise to a question of privilege.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. Oh, postpone the question of privilege.

Mrs. Walker. Is a motion in order, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion is not in order in the midst of a nomination; after the nominations.

Mrs. Avery. Members of the Continental Congress, as Chairman of the Tellers I desire to make them as comfortable as possible. I find it is utterly impossible for us to have any room at the rear of the stage in which we can all stand, to say nothing of sitting and counting the votes. I therefore ask permission to take the ballot box to the Willard Hotel, to the tea room, the key carried by one person and the box carried by others, and there to open and count the ballots. I cannot see that it can be done at the rear of the stage. Have I that permission?

A Member. I move that this permission be granted to the Chief Teller.

A Member. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will please say “aye;” contrary, “no.” The motion is carried. I have a statement to make. There is a complication to-day which will never occur again. In the future all our Vice-Presidents General will be elected for two years. This time but ten can be elected for two years and ten for one year. Is it the voice of this assembly that the names that have already been placed upon this Board be candidates for the two-year term?

Mrs. Ballinger. I am in favor of all the officers who are nominated to-day serving for two years.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are working under the Constitution; we cannot do it.

Mrs. McWilliams. I move that the names already upon the Board be for two years.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The house alone can decide this question; are the ladies that nominated present here, and are they willing to have their candidates for the two years?

Mrs. Jewett, of Minnesota. Some of the names that were nominated this morning, the nominee announced that they were for the two years’ candidacy. I would suggest that in
nominating their candidates they state that, that we may know which.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The nominations will first be opened for two years and then closed; and then the nominations opened for one year; shall this stand in this way?

Miss CHENOWETH. Are nominations in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not yet.

Mrs. WARING. Are nominations in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, we must decide this question first. Are these to stand for the two years nominations? The members nominating must answer this question.

Mrs. JEWETT, of Illinois. I nominated my candidate, Mrs. Charles H. Deere, of Illinois, for two years.

Mrs. HOLBROOK. May I ask for information, is not this placing the later candidates at a disadvantage? Would there be any objection to having the bulletin show the full number of names, and allow the voters to place them on their lists as they prefer?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That would split the vote; you could never get it; no candidate would be elected under that.

Miss PIKE. If on that bulletin board was placed some indication in case any nominee has served one term—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is another point; will you wait, please?

A MEMBER. I move that the ruling on this subject be left to the Chair.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The candidates on the Board are for the two years term.

Mrs. DOUGHTY, of New Jersey. I wish to nominate Mrs. De-pace, our ex-State Regent, as Vice-President General.

Mrs. WICKERSHAM, of Pennsylvania. I nominate Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, of Pennsylvania, for the office of Vice-President General for the term of two years. Mrs. Griscom is especially gifted with the ability to fill this position.

Mrs. HOOPES. I second the nomination of Mrs. Griscom.

Mrs. BICKFORD, of Maine. I would like to present the name
of a woman who has around her a loving constituency, a woman who has the principles of this Order at heart, a woman who served her country not only as a Daughter of the American Revolution, but also as the wife of a Peace Commissioner. I would present from Maine the name of Mrs. William P. Frye.

Mrs. Taplin. I wish to nominate Mrs. Mark Hatch as Vice-President General.

Mrs. Woodruff, of Illinois. I have the honor to nominate Mrs. Ralph Emerson, of Rockford, Illinois, as a candidate for Vice-President General for Illinois. Mrs. Emerson is the embodiment of energy and ability. She can come to every Board meeting, and will come. The question may arise, who is Mrs. Emerson? I refer this question to any member of the following delegations: first, to her own State, that of Illinois, of which she founded the Chapter that is second in point of numbers to none in the Society; then to Michigan, to Minnesota, to Iowa, to Ohio, to Georgia, to Maine, to Vermont, to Connecticut, to New Jersey, to New York, and to the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Jewett, of Illinois. A lady from the village of Rockford, Illinois, has just been elected as State Regent, Mrs. Talcott. Mrs. Emerson belongs to the same village, and the choice of the State was Mrs. Charles H. Deere. [Applause.]

Miss Forsyth. Madam President and ladies, at the request of the entire delegation of Indiana, and in accordance with my earnest wish, I take great pleasure in bringing before you for re-nomination, and for the term of two years, the name of Mrs. Fairbanks, chairman of the Jubilee Committee, and known and beloved by us all.

Mrs. Colton, of California. Ladies of the Congress, I take pleasure in nominating for Vice-President General Mrs. O'Neil. She has served on the Board for one year; her work has been more than noticeable, and she has worked on the Sub-War Committee, the reports of which you have heard again and again, and her work through the hot weather here in Washington, was herculean. I have never seen anything to compare with those ladies who worked through the summer here on that Sub-War Committee.

Miss Dutcher, of Nebraska. I have the honor to nomi-
nate Mrs. Angie F. Newman, of Lincoln, Nebraska, the sister of Senator John M. Thurston. We would like to have the honor that she may fill out the term of Mrs. John M. Thurston, who died while in office.

Mrs. Nesmith. I am requested by the delegation of Massachusetts to put in nomination the name of Mrs. George F. Fuller, our ex-State Regent, who has performed excellently well the duties of State Regent, under the most trying circumstances. She has intimate knowledge of the work of the organization in every part of the State, and her cordial relations with every member make her a very fitting person to represent them. I repeat, Massachusetts puts in nomination the name of Mrs. George F. Fuller, of Springfield.

Mrs. Kinney. Connecticut heartily endorses the nomination of Mrs. Fuller, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. King, of Georgia. In the name of the Georgia delegation I nominate Miss Caroline Benning as Vice-President General from the State of Georgia.

Mrs. Stakely. I second Miss Benning's nomination.

Mrs. Waring. Madam President, ladies of the convention, I wish to place in nomination the name of Mrs. Francis S. Nash, of the District of Columbia. Her record in this Society is so well known that she scarcely needs a word of commendation by me. Her work on the War Committee as an assistant director is known to us all. She resides in Washington, and will attend the Board meetings, and that is a great consideration. I therefore desire to place in nomination the name of Mrs. Francis S. Nash.

Mrs. McWilliams. I second the nomination of Mrs. Nash.

Mrs. Richardson. I desire to second it for other States than South Carolina. She will not only be of service on the Board, but serve others out of our State.

Mrs. Kinney. The Connecticut delegation unanimously nominate Mrs. Sperry.

Seconded by Mrs. Page, of Virginia, and by Indiana.

Mrs. Burdette. Vermont wishes to nominate Mrs. Taplin, who has served one year, for two years.

Seconded by Mrs. Stakely.

Miss Chenoweth, of District of Columbia. I have the
honor to nominate Mrs. Charles A. Stakely as Vice-President General. She has served two years on the Board as Chaplain General; you know her worth and her work.

President General. Robert rules that no one has the right to the floor, who rises and remains standing while another member is speaking.

Miss Pike. We can't get recognition.

Mrs. Fairbanks. I wish to place in nomination the name of Mrs. A. L. Barber, of Washington, for the office of Vice-President General for two years. Ladies, Mrs. Barber has been long connected with the organization of the Children of the American Revolution, and has shown herself generous, active and noble; and therefore I propose her nomination.

Mrs. McWilliams. I rise to a question of privilege. I would like to know if all these candidates are for two years? If so, I move the nominations for two years be closed.

President General. I recognized Mrs. Edwards, of Michigan, before this question was raised. We will first listen to her.

Mrs. Edwards. I wish to nominate Mrs. Tattmann for Vice-President General for two years. She resides in the District and has done noble work for two years.

Seconded.

President General. Question before the house. Is it the will of this assembly that nominations for two years shall close?

Miss Washington. I would like to nominate Mrs. Hatch.

President General. She has been nominated some time ago.

Miss Pike. I nominate Mrs. G. C. Goodloe, of the District, for the office of Vice-President General for two years. I shall not waste the time of this house in speaking of Mrs. Goodloe; I think nearly every one that knows her will be pleased to have her.

Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote Thomas. I nominate Mrs. Warren, of Boston.

Miss Newell, of Wisconsin. Ladies, Wisconsin is proud of her women, and especially is she proud at this time to be
able to present to you Mrs. Angus Cameron, who represents all that is ideal in what a Vice-President General should be.

Illinois seconds it.

Mrs. Harper. California desires to present for re-nomination Mrs. Ellen M. Colton. There is no division of opinion as to the splendid service Mrs. Colton has rendered during the past year. She has a home in Washington, and on the strength of her record I ask you to re-elect her.

A Member. The Maine delegation seconds that motion.

Virginia, Maryland and Wisconsin second.

Mrs. Draper. I have been waiting here, and have gone without any lunch for the privilege of nominating a woman whose works deserve that she should be unanimously elected. Some one came in the back way and nominated her, so I must second it in the name of all of you. It is that of your Treasurer General, Mrs. Mark B. Hatch. [Applause.]

President General. Are you ready to have the nominations closed on two years? All in favor of closing nominations for two years will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried.

Mrs. Howard. I nominate Mrs. S. J. Penn as Vice-President General for one year.

Seconded by Mrs. Taplin.

Mrs. Newcomb. I would like to nominate for one year Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston. We all know what splendid work she has done. Those of us in the District know very well what her work has been in the history of Washington, and you could not do better than to put her back upon this Board, where we have missed her for one year.

Seconded by Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Akers and Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. Cabaniss, of Alabama. Alabama come before you for the first time. We are a few in numbers, but very patriotic; and I want to have the pleasure of bringing before you today our first candidate, a woman fitted by nature and cultivation, talented and educated, a woman of active spirit and broad mental training, and a woman of magnificent executive ability to place upon your Board, Mrs. Mell, of Auburn, Alabama. Seconded.

Mrs. Lathrop. I wish to place in nomination for the office
of Vice-President General for one year Mrs. A. James Chipman, of the District of Columbia.

Seconded by Mrs. Wysong.

Mrs. Hogg, of New Hampshire. I wish to place in nomination for Vice-President General the name of Mrs. P. C. Cheney, of New Hampshire, a woman who possesses all the sterling qualifications of the women of the old Granite State. [Applause.]

Seconded.

Mrs. Boynton. May I speak for a woman from Vermont? I want to speak to the nomination of Mrs. Hatch, your late Treasurer. Her work as an ex-officer, of course, I do not know, but I have heard so much as I mingled with the delegates out of the sessions that it seems to me there ought to be some recognition of her work. I am not here for the purpose of making the nomination particularly; I am here to see that the Congress does understand what fine work she has done; and it gives me the greatest pleasure to second the remarks made by Mrs. Draper, the Treasurer General who preceded her, in what she said of the conscientious, painstaking work of Mrs. Hatch. We all know what a terribly hard office the office of Treasurer General is.

Mrs. Estey, of Vermont. I endorse all that has been said regarding Mrs. Hatch.

Mrs. Torrance, of Minnesota. I wish to speak in regard to the services of our Treasurer General, Mrs. Hatch, if this is the proper time in which I may do so. Am I in order? I wish to say that in the communication which we have had with the Board, those at a distance have learned to appreciate the services to this Society of such an officer as Mrs. Hatch; and I only wish that I might say, "Well done, good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over few things, I will make you ruler over many." [Applause.]

Mrs. Burdette. We all love Mrs. Hatch and she has done so much for us that she ought to have it.

• Miss Washington. I second Mrs. Warren's nomination.

Mrs. Colton. I should like to say in regard to the nomination of Mrs. Hatch that when I had been in the Board three months I went to a lady confidentially and I said, "Tell me,
does Mrs. Hatch receive a salary?” She replied, “What do you mean?” I said, “She works from Monday morning till Saturday night to my knowledge, and I would not do that work for ten thousand dollars a year.”

Mrs. Brockett. As seconding seems to be the fashion, I would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Rathbone, of Ohio. She came in as a State Regent when I went in as Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. Her work has been perfectly wonderful. Her life the last two months has been spent in Cuba; she has been at the head of the nurseries and hospital work in Cuba, and it is perfectly wonderful what she has done. She also has charge of this Maine relief fund, which is another work she is doing, and I heartily second the nomination of Mrs. Rathbone, of Ohio.

Miss Washington. I second it also.

Mrs. Swan. I nominate Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, of Trenton, New Jersey.

Numerously seconded.

Dr. McGee. I wish to say a word regarding what appears here opposite the name of each nominee, namely, the State. In my opinion, and I think it is the opinion of many of you, the State is a very secondary factor. What we want is to elect the best women, and if they all came from one State I would vote for them. There are two women on that Board from the great State of Illinois, and I want to vote for both of those women. We have had two from New York repeatedly, and perhaps from other States. We have Mrs. Deere, who is the candidate nominated by many of the Illinois ladies, and we have Mrs. Emerson, of whom the same may be said. Mrs. Emerson I know well. Her work during the war, and previous to that, her great interest in the Daughters and her capabilities need no endorsement from me. I also call attention to the two names against which you may read “Army” and “Navy.” Mrs. O’Neil, of the Navy, has been a factor on our Board which we could ill afford to lose. Mrs. Sternberg has been Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter, of the District, and her work and ability are such that we need her indeed. She is made of the stuff that we want on our National Board.
I ask her election, not because of the indebtedness of the Daughters to her husband, but on her own merits.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other nominations? We have but a few moments before we adjourn. Are there any other nominations for one year?

MRS. DRAPER. According to the Constitution ten Vice-Presidents General must be elected for one year; there are only seven nominations now on the board.

MRS. HAVEN, of New York. I would like to ask whether the names on the two years' list can be transferred to the one year list?

MRS. NEWCOMB. Ladies, I see that the name of Mrs. Tittmann has Michigan at the end of it. That may mislead you. Although Mrs. Tittmann belongs to Michigan, she lives in the District and would serve faithfully on the Board. I was afraid you might not understand that she was here and would do it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any other nominations for Vice-President General?

MRS. DUERR. I nominate Mrs. Oliphant, of Trenton, New Jersey.

Seconded.

MRS. CHILDS. I would like to offer the name of Mrs. William Thaw, of Pittsburg.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee desires her committee at the rear of the stage immediately. We have only a few moments before we adjourn; we must execute all we can. Will you please keep quiet?

MISS RICHARDS. For the first time in this Congress I speak to you in my representative capacity as a delegate's alternate, and not as your Official Reader. I therefore have the right to make a nomination. As the list of those being nominated for one year is not complete, I wish to bring before this body the name of a woman who has served well (I should say more than that, finely,) on the Board in times past, both on the Advisory Board and as a State Regent. She resides in this city almost the year round. She is from Michigan, the wife of the newly-elected Senator from Michigan. Mrs. J. C. Burrows.
She is well known to many of you. She is faithful in her devotion to the Society. She is an early charter member of the Society, having come into it sixty days after its organization. She would make a splendid Vice-President General, and I ask your votes, for the one year term, for Mrs. J. C. Burrows.

Mrs. McWilliams. Madam President and ladies, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I second the nomination of Mrs. Burrows, of Michigan; and I would greatly desire that every delegate on the floor of this Congress cast their vote for Mrs. Burrows, of Michigan, for one year term. I have come to the Congress now for six years, and it is very seldom that I ask anything at the hands of this Congress, but I would consider it a personal favor if the ladies would cast their votes for Mrs. Burrows, of Michigan, for one year.

Mrs. Fairbanks. I wish to place in nomination for re-election the name of Mrs. Shippen as Vice-President General. Seconded.

Mrs. McCartney. I would like to second the nomination of Mrs. Thaw, of Pennsylvania, from Pittsburg.

Mrs. Waring. I ask permission to transfer the name of Mrs. Francis S. Nash to the one year term.

President General. The Chair rules that this is in order, as you nominated Mrs. Nash.

Miss Richards. I move the nominations be now closed. Seconded.

Mrs. Kinney. Ladies, I wish to nominate for the office of Vice-President General Miss Annie M. Wheeler, Daughter of General Joe Wheeler. [Applause.]

Seconded by Mrs. Hatcher and others.

President General. All in favor of closing nominations will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is carried. Nominations for Chaplain General are now in order.

Mrs. Stakely. It gives me much pleasure to nominate as my successor in this office Mrs. William A. Smoot, of Virginia.

Miss Chenoweth. It gives me much pleasure to nominate Mrs. S. M. Hartsock for Chaplain General, the wife of Rev. S. M. Hartsock, of Ryland, of this city.
Mrs. Gist. I second the nomination of Mrs. Hartsock. She is the wife of a pastor of a Methodist church in this city, an active and energetic worker in the Women's Christian Temperance Union, one of the most active we have, and in every way fitted for this position. I desire as Regent of the Continental Chapter to second her nomination.

Mrs. Brockett. I move the nominations be closed.

President General. It is moved that nominations be now closed. All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried. Nomination for Recording Secretary General is in order.

A Member. I wish to nominate Mrs. Albert Akers, the present incumbent.

Seconded.

President General. Are there any further nominations?

Mrs. Miller. I move the nominations be closed.

Seconded.

President General. It is moved and seconded that nominations be now closed. All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried. Nominations for Corresponding Secretary General.

Miss Miller. I nominate the present incumbent, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry.

Seconded.

Mrs. McWilliams. I move the nominations be closed.

Seconded.

President General. It is moved that nominations be closed. All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried.

Reader. Next nomination, ladies; you are about to nominate your Treasurer General. Nominations are in order.

Miss Temple. I beg the privilege of nominating Mrs. Gertrude Bascom Darwin for the office of Treasurer General.

Seconded.

Mrs. Hatch. I second it most heartily.

Miss Temple. This office has been so ably filled by our past Treasurer General that we feel it a duty to put up one of the very strong women of this Society to follow as the able suc-
cessor of the able predecessor, Mrs. Hatch, in this most important office of the Society.

A MEMBER. I move the nominations be closed.
Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the nominations be now closed. All in favor will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried. The next nomination is for your Registrar General.

Miss Washington. I take great pleasure in nominating Miss Sue Riviere Hetzel. She has made a faithful Registrar General.

Mrs. Brockett. May I second Miss Hetzel as the next Registrar General? I know what she has done. I also would like to add that in the Episcopal Church they sometimes have what they call perpetual deacons. I said I would be glad if I could make her perpetual Registrar General, because she loves the papers.

Mrs. McWilliams. I move the nominations be closed.
Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the nominations be now closed. All in favor will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." Carried. The next nomination, ladies, is for your Historian General.

Mrs. Fuller. Massachusetts authorizes me to nominate the present incumbent, Mrs. Mary Jane Seymour.
Seconded.

A MEMBER. I move the nominations be closed.
Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the nominations be now closed. All in favor will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." Carried. The next nomination is for Assistant Historian General.

Mrs. Hatch. It gives me great pleasure to nominate Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher, who has so ably assisted us for almost four years on the Board. I do not think there can be in this Congress any objection to her election.

Numerously seconded (by Miss Washington and others).

Mrs. Hatch. You have all seen the work she has done in
this convention, you know how valuable she is to this convention.

Mrs. Desha. All these officers are dear to me, but the dearest of all of them is Mrs. Hatcher.

Miss Mickley. I move that the nominations be closed.

Seconded.

President General. It is moved and seconded that the nominations be now closed. All in favor will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." Carried. The next nomination is for Librarian General. The President is in waiting for us I think, we must hurry.

Miss Miller. May I nominate Miss Julia Teneyck Mc-Blair, of the District of Columbia, for Librarian General?

Seconded by Mrs. Henry.

Mrs. Brockett. I move that we do now take a recess.

President General. We will simply take a recess until after the Congress is presented to the President of the United States. Immediately after that the delegates, voters, are asked to return to this house, after being received by the President, so that you can go on with the business of the afternoon just as soon as you are received at the White House, and just as quickly as there is a quorum here. The Chairman of Tellers would like to make one announcement.

Mrs. Avery. One word more to the Tellers; those of you who cannot meet me at the back of the stage at the close of the election can go directly to the tea room in Willard's Hotel, nearly opposite.

President General. (4.51 p. m.) I ask that every one in the house be seated.

Mrs. Fairbanks. I wish to change the name of Mrs. A. L. Barber from the two year list to the one year list, if my second will sustain me.

Seconded.

President General. If there are no objections that will be done. I hear none.

Mrs. Holbrook. Will you bear with me if I ask once more for information?
C. E. P. President General. Certainly, Mrs. Holbrook, if I can give it.

Mrs. Holbrook. We are pursuing an untried plan. To my understanding it thus far works injustice. The nominees for the two years' term have one chance in twenty-seven. The nominees for the one year term have one chance in thirteen. Is this fair?

President General. A number of the names are going to be transferred, Mrs. Holbrook. It seems to be the wish that they should.

Miss Desha. I wish to transfer Mrs. Crossman to the one year list.

Mrs. Richardson. The impression is that Mrs. Nash's name has been withdrawn. We would be glad to have that impression corrected; she is still a candidate.

President General. It will be fixed. Is there any objection to transferring Mrs. Crossman's name from the two year to the one year list? If not, it will be transferred. It is in the power of the one who presented the name to transfer it from the two year to the one year list. The Chair so rules. Are there any other changes before we proceed?

Miss Chenoweth. I would like to change Mrs. Charles Stakely from the two year to the one year list. She requested it.

President General. Mrs. Stakely's name is transferred from the two year to the one year list; is that all, ladies?

Miss Temple. As I have been one of the officers who have served one year, I think it is only just to this Congress that I should myself withdraw my name, and have it placed on the one year list, because it is only fair that those of us who have held one year should only go back for one year. [Applause.]

Mrs. Frye. I agree fully with what Miss Temple has said; I have served one year, and I am perfectly willing that my name should go on the one year list.

Mrs. O'Neil. As I have served one year on the National Board, I would like my name changed to be one year also.

(Cries of "No!")

Mrs. Draper. There seems to be a difference of opinion.
How is it possible for these ladies to have their names transferred and for those of us who are in the back of the house to vote intelligently unless some one will write their names over on the other list? I cannot keep it in mind who have been transferred and who have not. And may I speak on one constitutional point?

President General. We will be very happy to listen to you.

Mrs. Draper. Ladies, it has just been stated here by one of the Vice-Presidents General that because she had served on the Board she wished to have her name transferred, because the point had been raised that no one could serve for more than two years. If you look at the Constitution it is two terms. A person who has served for one year—

President General. I think you are mistaken; I do not think that is the point, I think it was simply their own generosity.

Miss Temple. It was simply my own feeling; it was a little selfish spirit, and I wished to surrender.

Miss Pike. I will transfer Mrs. Goodlee's name from the two year list to the one year list, as I nominated her.

President General. Mrs. Goodlee will be transferred from the two year to the one year list.

Dr. McGee. May we hear the names read that have been transferred?

President General. They will be posted right away. The Reader will read those that have been transferred.

Reader. If you have pencils you might make notes of these yourselves—Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Crossman, Miss Temple, Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Goodloe, Mrs. O'Neil (Cries of "No!")

President General. There seems to be a feeling that we are in a dilemma. I admit this dilemma has many horns, but I think the way for us to do is to take the one that is least objectionable, and we are trying to do that. If the name that is on the two year list occurs on the one year list, that name will not be accepted, and vice versa, so that the voters want to keep as nearly in mind what they are voting for when they
vote for the two year term, to put the names on that list, and if for one year the names that are on the one year list; and a name occurring on both lists will nullify that name. The Chair so rules; is this acceptable to the house?

(Cries of "Yes!")

Mrs. King, of Georgia. By request of Miss Benning, I ask that her name be transferred from the two year list to the one year list, for the same reason that Miss Temple has advanced that she has already served one year on the Board.

President General. The lists are about even now, and I hope they will be left as they are.

A Member. Can we not have the ballots now?

President General. There is but one more nomination to be made, and then we can—Editor of the Magazine.

Mrs. Stakely. It gives me great pleasure to nominate Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood for Editor of the American Monthly Magazine.

Seconded by Mrs. Pepper, of Missouri.

President General. Are there any other nominations?

Mrs. McWilliams. I move the nominations be closed.

President General. If there are no other nominations the nominations will be closed for this office.

A Member. May I ask if it is for one or two years?

President General. All National Officers are for two years.

Dr. McGee. She is not a National Officer.

President General. You are right, Doctor. Nominations are now closed and after the Reader reads a notice the ballots will be distributed.

Reader. Mrs. Burdette, of Vermont, has just handed in $10 more in cash for the Continental Hall fund, from Mrs. Ella M. Ballou.

President General. If the house has no objection, I would like very much to allow California to speak for a moment. It is a long way for a representative to come, and I think we might allow her. Is there objection?

(Cries of "No!")

Mrs. Chauncey Rae Burr. Madam President, I only wish
to add a few words to our candidate, Mrs. Colton's nomination. We Californians are so far away, and our relics and historical places so few, that we feel the need of a representative here in Washington to keep our interests alive, and to give us the information which will enable us to increase our membership and feel that we have a place among you. [Applause.]

Mrs. Hoopes. Ladies of the National Society, I would like a few words in seconding Mrs. Colton's nomination for Vice-President General. She has been at every meeting this year which I have attended; and California is so far away that it is a very necessary thing to have some one to speak for them in the National Board. [Applause.]

(Reader makes announcements.)

Mrs. Warren. I have asked the privilege of speaking to the house during the distribution of ballots, to offer a resolution to which I think you will all heartily give your approval. I move that the members of this Congress extend a vote of thanks to Mr. Kaufman, president of the Corcoran Art Gallery, and the board of directors of that institution, for their courtesy in extending to us the use of the gallery on the occasion of our reception last evening, and also to extend thanks to Dr. Day and the members of his committee for their very efficient work.

Seconded.

President General. I call for a rising vote of thanks; all those in favor will please rise.

(A rising vote given.)

Mrs. Hatcher. When the nominations were made this morning I was so occupied with seeing that the proper names got on the bulletin board that I had not the opportunity to second the nomination of Mrs. Newman, of Nebraska. I wanted very much to speak on this subject. Mrs. Newman is a sister-in-law of the late Mrs. Thurston, who was one of our officers. She will be in the city and can attend the meetings of the Board; and it gives me great pleasure to bring attention to this and tell you that she will be in the city and will serve.

A Member. I rise for information; can we use ballots that have been written on and scratched?
PRESIDENT GENERAL. How does it happen that they are scratched?

SAME MEMBER. Is it permissible? I did not know it was permissible to erase a ballot. We have had to erase the names because they were changed from two years to one year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it is entirely erased it is all right. I would like to call the attention of the house for one moment to this matter—on the ballot we have first Registrar General, and then Treasurer General, and on the bulletin Board the Treasurer General is placed first. Will the voters pay very strict attention to this, and not get the wrong name on the ballot. The error is on the bulletin board. There is one lady from Indiana who is obliged to leave immediately; she has come all this distance and has remained over to vote. Will the house allow that her ballot shall be placed in the hands of her State Regent? (Cries of “Yes!”) It is so ordered.

Mrs. McLEAN. I would suggest that it be put in the hands of the Tellers.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. Can’t it be put in the ballot box?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has to be checked off when the State Regent presents it.

Mrs. KING. Would it not be better to allow this lady to deposit it in the ballot box?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been so ordered, Mrs. King.

Mrs. KING. I know the same thing happened last year, and our votes were thrown out.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was so ordered by the house, Mrs. King.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Does not that constitute voting by proxy? I simply ask for information.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. What is the objection to the lady placing her ballot in the box, and the house understands that she has deposited the vote.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair ordered and the house sustained her. If it is the wish of the house to rescind, the suggestion has been made by the Chief of Tellers that the ladies who are obliged to leave the house can deposit the ballots first.
Mrs. McWilliams. I beg pardon; I did not know it had been settled.

President General. Do you wish to rescind the order of the Chair?

(Cries of "No!")

President General. The Chair has decided that it is best to rescind this order and if there are no objections it will be rescinded. It is rescinded. If the house does not object, each member will deposit her vote for herself, as she is obliged to leave. It is so ordered. Will Indiana send this voter up here with her vote? Has the voter from Indiana been obliged to leave? Will the Regent of Indiana kindly inform the Chair if the lady who wanted to vote early is here?

Mrs. Atkins. She has left the house, and left her ballot with me.

President General. As it was left under the other order, it will have to be settled that way. It is so ordered.

Mrs. Atkins. I do not quite understand whether I deposit the vote of Mrs. Fowler or not?

President General. The house did not object, Mrs. Atkins, so you are to deposit the vote for the absentee.

Mrs. Brush, of Ohio. I ask a question of information. According to our Constitution, Madam Chairman and ladies, we vote by ballot in electing all our National officers. I cannot understand how we can vote by ballot intelligently when there is but one candidate for an office.

President General. Are you ready for the roll-call?

(Cries of "Yes!")

Reader begins roll-call, which continues throughout the list. At 5.45 Mrs. Fairbanks took the chair; at 6.17 Mrs. Frye took the chair.

Chairman. If there are ladies here that have not balloted, the box will be open until half-past eight.

At 8.12 Mrs. Jewett took the chair.

Chairman. If there are any ladies present who have not cast ballots they are at liberty to do so now; the polls are still open.

(Later) This is the last opportunity you will have of casting
your ballots. The polls will remain open until half-past eight, only a few moments longer.

Reader. I am requested by the Chair to announce that the hour for the closing of the polls has now arrived, half after eight, but that five minutes grace further will be given for the deposit of any belated ballots. In five minutes the polls will be closed, and the Tellers will leave with the box.

Reader. (8.35.) I am instructed by the Chair to state that it rests with the house to decide if the polls shall be closed. As there are many who have not yet voted, the Chair would like to know if it is the wish of the house to close the polls now.

Mrs. Green. I think in mercy to the Tellers it should be done.

A Member. I move, out of consideration to the Tellers, the polls be closed now.

Seconded.

Mrs. Avery. Please do not consider the Tellers in this; we are at the disposal of the house, and we will stay here as long as is necessary.

Chairman. It is moved and seconded that the polls be now closed. All in favor will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." Carried. The polls are closed.

Dr. McGee. I move we adjourn.

Seconded.

Chairman. It is moved and seconded that we adjourn. All in favor will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." Carried.

Thursday Evening Session.

Chairman. (Mrs. Jewett, 8.41 p. m.) The meeting will be in order. We will begin the evening session. The first business before the meeting is the report of the Committee on the National University.

Mrs. Boynton. May I ask the indulgence of the house for a few moments before this regular business begins? It is in reference to a motion which was entered by this house yesterday upon the minutes, for reconsideration of a vote which was taken, as we believed, under a misapprehension. The Congress very kindly entered upon the minutes the motion to re-
consider this vote. I wish to explain why we want the vote reconsidered. We believe that it was taken under a misapprehension of the case. The question was in reference to the Honorary Vice-Presidents General. If you remember the Regent of the Manor House Chapter made a motion that hereafter we should have but thirteen.

CHAIRMAN. Will you kindly wait a moment and allow the Chair to make an explanation? This matter you speak of can as well be taken up to-morrow. To-night the order of business is reports.

Mrs. Boynton. Very well, Madam Chairman, as the house entered the motion on the minutes, it must be taken up some time. I do not wish this Congress to adjourn before my duty is done in the matter. I am perfectly willing to take whatever time the house sees fit, provided the time is given sometime.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair announces that Mrs. Walworth will read the report upon the National University.

Mrs. Walworth reads report, as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

To the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution:
Your committee respectfully report that the probability of an early realization of the plan for a National University is much stronger, and the prospect brighter than it has been at any time since we enlisted for the work. And this, too, in a year which has been given over to the excitement and anxiety of a war. Strangely enough, this war spirit has strengthened the interest in this plan for a National University. The thought of nationality has grown broad and definite in the minds of the people; the value of education and cultivation has been forcibly impressed upon them in their closer contract with the people of other nations and races. And especially have they had brought home to them the serious need of the training of our citizens in political science, the science of the administration of government, and need of educational and scientific discipline in international law and the art of diplomacy, all of which will prepare Government officials of every class for the demands of great emergencies. It is true that some of our colleges and universities have courses in political science, but very little importance is attached to them; and where is it possible for such a pursuit to be conducted in so full and practical a manner as here at the seat of the National Government?

The time is ripe for the establishment of the university during the next year, and we believe the next Congress will pass the bill, if this
one does not. A striking illustration of the need of this National
University and of the certainty of its future is found in the fact that a
commission was sent to Washington this winter from a convention of
the various agricultural or land grant colleges in the country to ask
that in the departments of the Government, the Treasury, Interior,
State Departments, etc., rooms should be set aside and lectures be pro-
vided for students from those outside agricultural colleges and that
they, the colleges, would provide scholarships to cover the expense.
Here is an urgent demand for the very thing that we propose to give
as a fulfillment of the efforts and recommendation of the first Presi dent
of the United States, General Washington. It is also a further confir-
mation of the principle we urge, that no sectarian university can possibly
supply this need. The university must be the final development of
our public school education, and must be controlled by the Gov-
ernment.

Following the recommendation that you adopted at your last Con-
gress, this committee has sent out petitions to be signed by the
members of every Chapter of our Society, asking the Senate of the
United States to pass the bill now pending in favor of the university.
The great pressure of relief work for the war delayed this distribution
of petitions until a few weeks ago, yet many of them are already re-
turned, and this committee now express their thanks to the Chapters
who have responded so promptly; and we ask that all other Chap-
ters will send the names as soon as they can conveniently. Chapters
in different States have to this date returned petitions in the follow-
ing proportion: New York, eleven Chapters; Connecticut, six Chap-
ters; New Hampshire, four Chapters; Georgia, four Chapters; Penn-
sylvania, three Chapters; Delaware, two Chapters; South Carolina,
Indiana, Illinois, Massachusetts and Ohio, each two Chapters; North
Dakota, Minnesota, Virginia, Michigan, Tennessee, District of Colum-
bia, each one Chapter, making the returns from forty-six Chapters
and fourteen hundred and twenty-five yet to be heard from, as we are
sure they will be. With these returned petitions have come letters
asking three questions: Will this university be supported by the
Government? Will the tuition be free to worthy students? Will
women be admitted on equal terms with men?

I would state first of all that this university will be in no sense
of the word a college—that is, it is intended for post-graduate work.
Students will have been graduated from other colleges and universi-
ties before they are eligible to study here—so it will in no way interfere
with any university now existing in this country.

Of the three questions, I will answer the last one first. This un-
iversity will undoubtedly be open to both men and women on equal
terms. But women must, of course, come up to the full standard
of requirements demanded from men, as graduates of other colleges
or universities.
In regard to the second question, will tuition be free? There will certainly be large numbers of free scholarships, and opportunities given to ambitious students all along the lines of learning, and to those who devote themselves to specialties. It is mainly in these departments of special studies that the National University—the national opportunity, I would call it—will be of greatest value. The time has come when Americans, like the learned men and women of older lands, devote themselves to special lines of investigation, and it is for such special students, often persons of genius or of extraordinary mentality, and for others, that a grand, comprehensive and thoroughly equipped university should be sheltered under the care of the Government and thus become, as we have said, the culmination of our broad system of public education.

In reply to the third question: Will the University be supported by the National Government? I shall state a fact which exists, and that some of you may not realize is true. There does exist now, in this city of Washington what may be practically called a National University, and it is now supported by the National Government, and partly by the liberal fund of the Smithsonian Institute. The departments of this great university have each one of them had a gradual, a natural and a vital growth from small beginnings to large and influential conditions. Is not the Government supporting what is practically the university at the present time? For evidence of this I would refer you to the March number of "Harper's Monthly" last year, in which there is a most interesting article which explains this matter, which is written by W. J. McGee. All of these departments of learning need only to be combined and organized as a whole by means of an administrative faculty to give us the most remarkable university the world had ever seen. The departments referred to are the Geological Survey, the Naval Observatory, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the scientific bureaus of the Agricultural Department, which have been called a nursery of applied sciences, the Museum of Natural History, the Fisheries Commission, the Geographical Survey, the Bureau of Education, and above all, the Congressional or National Library and Smithsonian Institute, the National Zoological Park and the Bureau of American Ethnology. Appropriations for the support of the scientific bureaus, exclusive of the Smithsonian, in 1897 was $8,000,000. The employees are over 5,000. In a full account of this scientific work under the Government I refer you to "Harper's Monthly, March, 1898, an article "Our National Seminary of Learning," by W. J. McGee. All of these, and others not mentioned, are educational departments full of vitality and splendidly equipped for purposes of investigation. They are controlled by men celebrated as scientists, investigators of the great problems of nature and science. These bureaus and departments are the foundation and the nucleus for this great seat of learning of the future. When this National University is approved and chartered by
the Congress of the United States, the millions of the millionaires of the Nation will be poured into its treasury. Look at the vast sums given in a few years to Columbia and Barnard, to the Universities of Chicago and California. Are the millions exhausted? Is the interest in learning less? Has the pride of the average American grown cold? Already the statement's made that ex-Senator Henderson offers to be one of the hundred to give $1,000 each. Let the bill pass Congress, and the contributions will continue to come in hundreds of thousands; and you should remember, Daughters of the American Revolution, that you have already, in 1896, pledged yourselves to found a chair of American history in this university. We entreat you then not to scatter your efforts, but reserve your means and your interest to identify you with this grandest of educational institutions, the National University, which will keep you in touch with the Government.

Its importance is yet more apparent in the work of the women, who coming into the field later than we, have organized an association for one purpose of advancing the movement for this university. That is, the George Washington Memorial Association—they are now pledged to work along the same lines as those we have always followed, that is, in full cooperation with the United States Senate Committee and the Committee of One Hundred. Thus while our efforts are for the education of the public and the favorable action of Congress, the efforts of the George Washington Memorial Association is for money to make the plan more quickly practical when the bill is passed and the charter obtained, therefore we may work in full sympathy and accord even though our work is distinct.

ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH,
Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. What will you do with this report?
A MEMBER. I move that we accept it.
Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we accept the report. All in favor will please say "aye," opposed, "no." It is accepted.

MRS. NEWCOMB. I would like to say on the part of the District that the reason only one of those circulars was returned was the fearful storm of last week; six Chapters could not meet, therefore they could not turn them in. Many committees had been appointed.

MRS. THOMPSON. Is a resolution in order?
CHAIRMAN. Touching what?
MRS. THOMPSON. Touching a circular issued here?
CHAIRMAN. That was voted on.
Mrs. THOMPSON. I beg pardon, it was ruled out of order. I have tried six times to get it before the house, but have been ruled out.

READER. I am instructed by the Chair, ladies, to say that before reading Mrs. Thompson's resolution there is a message from the Chairman of Tellers, Mrs. Avery, who says that not all of the Tellers have reported, and requests that substitutes be sent at once from the States which have not responded.

READER. Mrs. Thompson's resolution: "I move that all printed, written or typewritten matter distributed upon the floor of this house be signed by the author."

MRS. FAIRBANKS. I call for the order of the day.

CHAIRMAN. Order of the day is called.

MRS. THOMPSON. My motion was regularly handed in and seconded.

CHAIRMAN. Call for the order of the day is privileged. Shall the order of the day be taken up? All in favor of order of the day will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is lost. The resolution is before you. The Reader will read it.

READER. "I move that all printed, written or typewritten matter distributed upon the floor of this house be signed by the author."

MRS. THOMPSON. Madam Chairman, ladies of the Eighth Continental Congress, as I said the other morning, there was placed in my hands on the floor of this house an unsigned circular, purporting to be an extract from the Treasurer General's report, with a question at the end relating to a measure which was about to come before the house. I asked for information from the National Board, asked if it was offered by them. I received no reply except from a member on the floor; and as I stated at that time, in the East we consider an unsigned article tending to defeat a measure coming before a house the last resort of an unscrupulous politician. [Applause.] And I now ask this Congress, in the name of the organization so dear to many of us, in the name of woman, that you accept my resolution and vote that hereafter all mat-
ter circulated on the floor of this house shall be signed by the author. [Applause.]

Miss Desha. Madam Chairman and ladies, I think I owe it to Dr. McGee to state exactly what that unsigned anonymous circular was. We were very anxious that this Congress should not vote on the reduction of dues without knowing exactly the condition of the finances of the Society—what the Lineage Books cost, what the Magazine cost, and the different things in the Magazine. We went, with the consent of the National Officers, with Mrs. Hatch's full consent, looked over her books with the expert book-keeper, with Mrs. Hatch's full approval made out that circular; it was mimeographed by Mrs. Hatch's own clerk. We took it to the meeting last Saturday; we showed exactly what we would have to cut off if we decided to reduce. When Dr. McGee made that out she said to me, "Shall it be signed?" And I said "No, what have we got to do with signing this? We have only taken it from the Treasurer's report." So if there is any unscrupulous politician responsible for this thing, I am the woman. [Applause.]

Mrs. Thompson. May I ask, did you find that question at the end of the circular on the Treasurer's books?

Miss Desha. I did not find it on the Treasurer's books.

Mrs. Thompson. That was not signed.

Chairman. Ladies will please address the Chair.

Miss Desha. That was a question; do you always sign your questions?

Mrs. Thompson. No.

Miss Desha. I simply want to say to this Congress that if there was anything irregular in that thing, Dr. McGee was ready to sign her name or mine; I did not think it needed a signature: I did not see that question before it was mimeographed, and I would not have put the question there, because I thought the facts spoke for themselves. But I simply want to take all the blame if there is any blame.

Mrs. Hatch. I think I can throw a little light upon this subject of the circular. I only wish that I could throw light on other anonymous letters that have been distributed in the house. I simply wish to say that at a parliamentary class,
the only one which I have attended this year, Mrs. Amos G. Draper asked me if she sent typewritten questions to me would I answer them: I told her I would. The questions were sent here, and at the Board meeting Dr. McGee said, "Mrs. Hatch, may I go out and answer those questions?" I said, "you may." I went out there and found Dr. McGee had changed those questions. I went to Miss Desha, who stood at the Board meeting door, and said, "Miss Desha, did you wish Dr. McGee to change the wording of Mrs. Draper’s questions?" She said, "Whatever Dr. McGee does is right." Those questions were changed. That circular did not go out under my name, nor would I sign it, nor will I sign it now. The statement that Mrs. Amos G. Draper has made is absolutely and entirely correct; and Mrs. Draper has said to me, after I told her what had happened, she said, hereafter when I address a letter to you, be kind enough to answer it yourself, and not allow any other person to answer it.

Mrs. Fairbanks. I move to lay this resolution on the table.

Seconded.

Chairman. All in favor of tabling this resolution will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is lost. The resolution is still before you.

Miss Desha. I do not think the motion ought to be laid on the table. I think the Congress ought to rule very strictly about anonymous communications. I think it is an outrage the way anonymous communications are circulated in this Congress this year and last year; but I simply wanted you to know that signing "taken from the Treasurer's books" was signature enough for that thing. We did not consider it a circular. It was done in Mrs. Hatch's office, and I thought Mrs. Draper and Dr. McGee wanted—we all wanted—to get the figures; that was the only thing we had in our minds. The expenses were so much, and we had so much money, so much expense; and that if we reduced the dues, what would we do? That was all that was in our minds.

Dr. McGee. I would like to call attention to one matter which has been overlooked by the previous speakers. Those papers were handed by me in person to the ladies. They were
not distributed through any other person. Now, when I handed a paper in person, I considered that was equivalent to a signature. I did not deem it necessary to put my name to it. [Applause.] In regard to the question at the end, that was on some that were first printed; the later ones, that was taken off as not an essential part of it. I have further to say that that statement was not authorized by the Board, simply because it never occurred to the members of the Board that it would be considered a circular. The figures at the end were stated by me to the Board at a meeting and no action was taken thereon because, as I say, no one considered it in that light. But I was asked by members of the Board and members of the Society for that information, and it was not on my own account at all, but in response to these requests, that that was typewritten; and I handed it to a very small (comparatively speaking) number of my friends in the Congress.

Mrs. Nesmith. I should like to ask if all that information was not in the Treasurer General's report, which was given to us the next day? It was not necessary to send circulars for the purpose of letting us know what was in the Treasurer General's report.

Mrs. Draper. Madam President and ladies, speech is silver, silence is golden. When one makes a petty remark, it is extremely hard to have it repeated. My remark to the Treasurer General has been repeated verbatim. She did not change a word. I acknowledge that I made that remark. But the reason for my making it was not fully explained to you. I asked at a meeting if we might have the pleasure, the privilege, of knowing certain facts. The Treasurer General's report is printed and handed to the members of the Congress, and it is not always easy to glance it over and get just exactly the facts that you want, ready on the spur of the moment to answer a question. A great many people have asked questions of me, knowing that in years past I was Treasurer General; and I asked the privilege, which was most graciously granted by the Treasurer General, that any questions I might ask would be answered. When I came to get it, there were one or two points that I wanted very much to
know which had been changed in these questions which were afterward typewritten. I wanted to know certain facts for my own benefit, and I made a very petty, disagreeable remark that I wished no one would change a question that I asked; that I felt that when I asked a question I knew how to frame it myself. It was not in any way that the figures had been changed. I had not the slightest idea that the remark would ever be repeated, publicly or privately. I am extremely sorry to be obliged to make this statement, and I only hope that it will teach me hereafter to keep quiet. [Applause.]

Mrs. Walker, of Illinois. I move that Congress accept this very full explanation of the lady.

Seconded.

Chairman. There is a motion before the House, the resolution of Mrs. Thompson.

Mrs. Fairbanks. I move to table that resolution.

Seconded.

Motion put.

Chairman. The Chair is in doubt.

Mrs. Thompson. May I accept the explanation of the lady? but I still think—

Miss Desha. I think there should be a ruling on anonymous communications. I am glad to have it made. I would have tried to have it made last year, for I think they ought to have in their minds the fact that we are not among people who write anonymous communications.

Reader. The Chair has instructed me to read the resolution again on which you are voting to table. "That all printed, written or typewritten matter distributed on the floor of this house be signed by the author."

Seconded.

Chairman. All in favor of tabling this motion will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried. (Cries of "Division.") A division is called for. All in favor will please rise. Now those opposed. The motion is lost. The resolution is still before you.

Mrs. Draper. I move the previous question.

Seconded.
CHAIRMAN. The previous question has been moved. Shall the main question be put? All in favor will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried.

READER. The question is now upon this resolution, ladies; previous question has been called, and this is what you are going to vote on.

READER. "I move that all printed, written or typewritten matter, distributed on the floor of this House, be signed by the author."

CHAIRMAN. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried. Mrs. Walworth asks for a moment to address the house.

Mrs. WALWORTH. I have the pleasure of saying that Mrs. Henry Mallory, of Brooklyn, the Vice-President of the George Washington Memorial Association is in the house, and has presented on behalf of that association $25 to the Continental Hall Fund, in token of the sympathy with the work we are doing for the university.

CHAIRMAN. The next report is from the Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics, Mrs. Lindsay.

MRS. LINDSAY:

*Madam President and Members of the Eighth Continental Congress:*
Your Committee on Revolutionary Relics submit this as their annual report:

The work of collecting relics has gone steadily on with the most gratifying success. Among them, we call attention to a piece of wood from the house of John Hancock, who signed his name to the Declaration of Independence in letters so large that he was moved to say that King George could read it without spectacles. Immediately following the receipt of this relic, you were presented with the coat worn by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, who when he attached the name of his home to his signature to the Declaration, said there could be no doubt in the mind of the British King as to where he could be found.

The list of additional relics is as follows:

Three Photographic Views from Lexington, Massachusetts; one of the old belfry, from which the alarm was given by Paul Revere to the Minute Men; another is a view of the Village Green where the battle was fought, and the third is of the monument reared to the patriots who fell in April, 1775. These views are framed in some of the wood of the old belfry, and were presented by the Lexington Chapter, through their Regent, Mrs. Sarah Bowman Van Ness. (You will remember that this was presented at the last Congress.)
A Letter from Jane M. Morton, aged 94, a daughter of a revolutionary soldier. West Salisbury, Vermont. Ethan Allen Chapter.

A Letter from Mrs. Elmira Bannister Mason, the daughter of a revolutionary soldier. Poultney, Vermont, Rutland County.

A Letter from Mary Wells Burdick, Claremont, New Hampshire, aged 94; the daughter of a revolutionary soldier.

A Letter referring to Mrs. Caroline Reed Stone, of Pirre Island, Minnesota, a daughter of a revolutionary soldier.

A Letter referring to Mrs. Margaret W. Browns, of Topeka, Kansas, aged 95, a daughter of a revolutionary soldier.

A Letter from Rebecca Pratt Chelsea, Massachusetts, a daughter of a revolutionary soldier.

A Letter from Mrs. Corelli C. W. Simpson, Regent of the Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, Bangor, Maine, referring to Mrs. Phidelis C. Lowell, aged 83, a daughter of Robert Coffren, a revolutionary soldier.

A Letter referring to Mrs. Nancy Ray, Rochester, New York, aged 101 years, a daughter of a revolutionary soldier.

A Letter referring to three sisters of the Valley Forge Chapter, Mrs. Lucinda Valentine, Mrs. Catharine Bowden, the other name not given, daughters of Jabez Rockwell, a revolutionary soldier.

A Letter referring to Miss Harriet Hollister, Talcottville, Connecticut, a daughter of a revolutionary soldier.

A Letter from Mrs. M. C. P. Bennett, Richmond, Virginia, a daughter of a revolutionary soldier.

A Letter referring to Miss Pamela Banks, of Greenfield Hill, Connecticut, aged 92, a daughter of a revolutionary soldier.

A Letter from Mrs. Emily Allen, of South Lee, New Hampshire, 77 years of age, the daughter of a revolutionary soldier.

A Letter from the following members of Old South Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts, daughters of revolutionary soldiers:

Eunice Russ Ames Davis, aged 98. First president and oldest living member of the Anti-Slavery Society, Boston.

Jane Brown Marshal.

Sophronia Fletcher, M. D., aged 92. First woman physician at Holyoke College. First class, New England Female Medical College.

Joanna W. B. Fletcher, aged 87.

Adeline Boulding.

C. N. Perry, aged 90.

A Letter from Mrs. Anna Morse, late Chapter Regent at Cherry Valley, New York, and daughter of a revolutionary soldier; sent through Mrs. Caroline C. Little, Regent of Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester, New York.

A Letter referring to Mrs. Elmira Montague Hitchcock Hall, daughter of a revolutionary soldier; from Mrs. Horace H. Dyer, Regent Ann Story Chapter, Rutland, Vermont.
Wood from Old Hancock House, Boston, Massachusetts, built 1737, destroyed 1863. Presented to the National Society by Mrs. Cornelia W. (Lincoln) Davol, Historian Quequechan Chapter, Fall River, Massachusetts. (Let me say that this is our most beautifully mounted relic.)

A Coat, worn by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, when he signed the Declaration of Independence, presented by Mr. Tracy L. Jeffords, through Mrs. Angus Cameron. This relic was secured by the efforts of one of your committee, Mrs. Goodloe.

Two Plates, the remains of a set used by Madame De la Court at her home in the vicinity of Mount Airy, where General Sullivan took his position before the battle of Germantown in 1777. Previous to and after this time, many heroes of the American Revolution, notably Washington, Lafayette, Greene, Sullivan, and others, were entertained at this house. Madame De la Court, who married a Frenchman, came of a Dutch family who left Holland as exiles and went to Gurnsey in the sixteenth century. Later they came to America and settled in Pennsylvania. The plates were used at table and were saved some years after when the house was burned and pillaged by the Hessians. Presented to the Society by Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay.

A fragment of the British ship “Somerset,” which was wrecked off Cape Cod during the Revolutionary War, presented by Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay.

A piece of Charter Oak. This was taken from the tree after its fall, August 21, 1854, by its owner, Honorable J. W. Stuart, of Hartford, Connecticut. It was presented by him to Mrs. Ellen Key Blunt, a daughter of Francis Scott Key, of Maryland, on September 27, 1858, and presented to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution by her daughter, Alice Key Blunt, through Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, State Regent of Maryland.

A satin embroidered waistcoat worn by Copeland Parker, surveyor and inspector of the port of Norfolk, Virginia, appointed by General Washington. Loaned to the Daughters of the American Revolution by Mr. Nicholas E. Jones, of Cleandrinking Manor, Montgomery County, Maryland.

An original deed of conveyance for a tract of land lying on a branch of Bull Run in Prince Edward County, Virginia, from the Right Honorable Thomas Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron, to Isaac Ferguson, dated July 12, 1740. Loaned by Mrs. Ella Buckner Smith through Mrs. Goodloe.

An original deed of conveyance from Lord Fairfax to Major John Champe, of a tract of land lying on Winters' Branch, Virginia, dated 19th day of July, 1743. Loaned by Mrs. Ella Buckner Smith through Mrs. Goodloe.

An original patent issued by the Commonwealth of Virginia to William Wolcut, assignee of John Spencer, for a tract of land in Loudoun
County, Virginia, dated 18th day of March, 1776, and signed by Robert Brooks, Governor of Virginia. Loaned by Mrs. Ella Buckner Smith, through Mrs. Goodloe.

Gold epaulets worn by Brigadier General (afterwards Major General) William Smallwood, when in command of the Maryland Line, at the revolutionary battle of Brooklyn Heights. These epaulets were brought to Cleandrinking Manor, Maryland, by Major John T. Stoddert, of Charles County, Maryland (General Smallwood's nephew), and presented by him to John Coates Jones, Esq. (of Cleandrinking Manor), the father of Nicholas E. Jones, Esq., the donor, in 1837. They have been in the family ever since.

Old portrait of Susannah Jones, sister of Brigade Major Jones, aide-de-camp of General Smallwood, during Revolutionary War.

Colonial miniature frame, in which Mr. Jones intends later placing an old family portrait of interest to the Daughters.

Old colonial lantern used during the War of the Revolution at Cleandrinking Manor. Brought from England 1750.


Pewter tankard brought to Maryland from England in 1639, by the Hon. John Coates, gentleman, a friend of Lord Baltimore. This tankard was used throughout the Revolution at Cleandrinking Manor, Maryland, and was made during the period when England and France were claimed to have been under one King. It bears on top the fleur-de-lys of France, and the handle is surmounted by three feathers, the insignia of the Prince of Wales.

Two fine cut-glass wine glasses, brought from England in 1750, same as Washington’s, in the Copp collection, at the National Museum.

Old silver loving cup, which belonged to Copeland Parker, Esq., who was appointed by General Washington Surveyor and Inspector of the Port of Norfolk.

Snuff box, used by Mr. Jones' family in colonial and revolutionary days.

All the foregoing, after and including the gold epaulets of General Smallwood, were presented to the National Society by Mr. Nicholas E. Jones of Cleandrinking Manor, Montgomery County, Maryland, through Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher.

A photograph of the Paul Jones flag, with photograph and letter from its owner, Mrs. Harriet R. P. Stafford, presented to Miss Mary Desha by Mrs. Stafford, and presented by Miss Desha to the National Society.

The New York Herald of April 19, 1875, containing a reproduction of the Salem Gazette, “An Extra Sheet, Issued as a Broad Side,
Announcing the result of the Battle of Lexington," presented by Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.

The Maryland Journal and the Baltimore Advertiser, of August 20, 1773, presented by Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.

A supplement of the Baltimore American of August 20, 1873, containing the history of Baltimore, Baltimore town and city from 1773. Presented by Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey.

One of the National Officers who possesses a portrait in oil of Samuel Chase, bought at the sale of the effects of his granddaughter, Mrs. Katherine Chase Oldfield, has told our chairman that the portrait is willed to the Society at her death.

Two relics of great interest have been promised the committee as soon as we have our Continental Hall.

Your committee has also had notice of articles in silver and china to be presented to the Society through Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocum, of Groton, Connecticut.

The committee has been embarrassed as to whether to accept relics of historical importance and not strictly revolutionary, but when accurately described, has taken the liberty of accepting them because of the history they contained.

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,
Chairman,

JESSIE VAN ZILE BELDEN,
ELLEN R. JEWETT,
MARY B. TEMPLE,
BETTIE BECK GOODLOE,
G. E. SHIPPEN,
E. H. B. ROBERTS,
MRS. CLARK WARING.

February 23, 1899.

CHAIRMAN. What will you do with this report ladies?

MRS. NASH. I move that the report be accepted with thanks to the Committee.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this report be accepted with thanks. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." Carried.

MRS. GREEN. May I offer for this collection a portion of the wood from the beam of the Nathan Hale school-house in Connecticut, where the young patriot Nathan Hale went from teaching the youth of his country to meet his country's call to arms? I have in my possession a piece of the original
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beam, taken from the house with an authentic number, proving that it is at least one hundred and fifty years old. I also can furnish a photograph of the school-house, which is now standing in East Hampton, Connecticut, and I shall take pleasure in sending a piece of the wood, accompanied by a photograph of the house.

Mrs. LINDSAY. We shall be very grateful.

Mrs. DORSEY. I am empowered by my kinsmen, the Mitchells, of Hanson Hill, to offer to the Society, as soon as we have a house, copies of two portraits of Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer and Thomas Stone, one a Signer of the Constitution, the other a Signer of the Declaration of Independence from Maryland. They offer them as permanent loans as soon as we have a fireproof place in which to put them.

Miss HARVEY. I would like to know what became of the piece of Dove Mill paper which Merion Chapter presented in 1895. It was only a piece of paper, of the size of a sheet of foolscap, but such paper is exceedingly difficult to get. All the Government paper was made at Dove Mill. All the Continental notes were made there and destroyed there. Pieces of that paper are exceedingly rare. We have had two sheets; we presented one to the National Society and kept one ourselves. We would like to know what has become of that piece of Dove Mill paper.

CHAIRMAN. Has the chairman of the Committee any information?

Mrs. LINDSAY. We regard all our relics as very valuable, and if one has been lost we will try to find it. Our relics are in the National Museum, but I shall look for it and try to see that it is put in the right place.

Miss HARVEY. Perhaps some of these ladies do not understand its value. You remember before the Revolution there were but two paper mills on the Continent; one was the Rittenhouse, at Germantown, and the other the Dove Mill, in Lower Merion. If that piece of paper cannot be found we will surrender the last piece we have. [Applause.] That was presented by a woman who showed us as a choice relic a lock of Charles Thompson's hair. She gave us those pieces of Dove Mill's paper as a priceless relic.
Mrs. Lindsay. The Committee will make great effort to find this lost relic, and hope it will be found very soon. I understand that there was some report made in which it was asserted that the Revolutionary Relics Committee was referred to as possessing or collecting “r-e-l-i-c-t-s.” Now, this Committee wishes to disclaim the possession or collection of any such attractive and valuable articles.

Mrs. Waring. As a member of the Revolutionary Relics Committee, I take great pleasure in turning over to our honored chairman, Mrs. Lindsay, several articles of very great value. First, I have two bullets, dug up on the battlefield of Cowpens. I do not know whether you can see the bullets; we have put them in this shape so that they won’t roll away and get lost. In the center is to be placed a bit of silver with the history of the bullets. Next, I have three pieces of china. These are fac similes of a very handsome set presented by the officers of the French Navy to Martha Washington during the first Presidency of General Washington. They are considered very handsome. This is the plate; around here you will see is a chain, and on these chains the name of a State, but they are not the thirteen original States, because then Vermont and Kentucky had been brought in, so there are fifteen names around the plate. I believe this was considered the handsomest set of all those that were ever given to Martha Washington or to General Washington. I have the full history of this set, from the pen of Hon. William A. Courtenay, who is the donor of this gift to the Society. This is the saucer which corresponds in every respect to the plate, and this is the cup for after-dinner coffee. I believe that I can promise a good many more relics from my State as time rolls on. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lindsay. These are very beautiful, Madam Chairman, and we are most happy to possess them.

Mrs. Roberts. Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, of the Philadelphia Chapter, which, as you all know, had the honor to restore the banquet room of Independence Hall last year, and also of inciting the city of Philadelphia to entirely restore the whole buildings to the original Colonial form, presents a box of wood of which this is a specimen, of one of the original
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beams of Independence Hall. A portion was taken out in order to strengthen the building by putting in a strong girder, and this wood which I hold in my hand is a piece of the original wood of Independence Hall. I think there will never be access to any more, as the building is finally finished, and Mrs. Harrison has brought on a box of this wood which she has presented to the Revolutionary Relics Committee, through its chairman, Mrs. Lindsay. She begs the acceptance of it, to be made of such use as the committee may decide upon. I shall be very happy to present this to the Society. There was a suggestion from Mrs. Harrison that possibly some of the Western Chapters not so accessible to the older settlers of Colonial States would like to possess some of this wood for frames, or some memento, or a gavel. We have used a great deal of it for gavels, and it has been circulated through some of the States for gavels or frames, or for framing of pictures for our Continental Hall, to which we all look forward with so much pleasure.

Mrs. Lindsay. The Committee will be rather embarrassed, because we would like to give each one of the Daughters a piece. We have so much now that we feel we have the first furniture for the Colonial Hall.

Miss Harvey. In behalf of Merion Chapter, I offer a piece of wood from the original floor of Lower Merion Friends' Meeting-House, the oldest Church in Pennsylvania, built 1695. There William Penn preached; there our Chapter's ancestors are buried. Washington encamped there on his way to Paoli; and there Merion Chapter erected its memorial stone. We will send you a piece of that precious wood, two hundred years old, to put into one of your precious frames.

Mrs. Lindsay. May I ask that the lady send it by express, with a receipt taken for it, so that it cannot possibly be lost?

Miss Harvey. Certainly.

Mrs. Cresap. I move a vote of thanks to all these donors of these precious relics.

Seconded.

Chairman. You have heard the motion. All in favor will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried.
The next report is from the Committee on Historical Scholarships, of which Miss Temple is the chairman.

REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE.

Your National Board has been anxious to promote in every way the growth and interest of the National Society. Along with the presentation of our splendid records and of historic landmarks, it has felt the importance of extending the influences that make our Society a genuine factor in the development of the Nation. With this end in view, it was unanimously voted early in 1898, to appoint a committee to look into the subject of historical scholarships with the idea of presenting so practical a report that the Congress would act favorably thereon. This committee, authorized by the National Board, has the honor to report to you to-night. It believes that the Congress will fully appreciate the importance of some such step as is herein suggested. It is hoped the liberality of the Congress will make provision for carrying on the work.

The committee respectfully suggests that we should link hand in hand with the glorious, patriotic work of the past year and of the years yet to come, education, the true foundation of all patriotism as of all national growth.

The National University may be, though we sincerely hope not, somewhat in The future. The specific work of the historic scholarship, taken up at once, will in no way conflict with the National University, a cherished hope of almost every Daughter, but will be a small beginning in the right direction, and may become ultimately a powerful aid to the university. Many Chapters, feeling the wisdom of educational work, have already taken steps in that direction. Should not the great National Society set the pace in this work, which the Chapters are to follow in this work? For the present we have an almost unbroken storehouse of garnered records, etc., to work upon, but these riches may not be inexhaustible.

The fact must be faced that no organization can live on records, however brilliant. Any and every organization must live through growth. There must be something constructive. Let us hold in mind that upon us rests the duty to promote the best progress of the Nation. What are we aiming to do for the future? Is the work we are now doing constructive? Our patriotic influence exerted through almost every city, town and hamlet of the land is indirectly constructive, and this committee respectfully suggests uniting with it, a directly constructive educational work. Such work will meet the question how best to maintain the interest of the Chapters, that they may furnish their complement of interested, active members. It will also help to hold the individual member, who perhaps may be too far away to enjoy the inspiration coming from the Congress. Such
problems as these will present themselves as our Society grows older. When our Society is known to be working upon some broad and universal basis, we shall have a strong magnet not only to hold the Chapters and members, but to attract to our organization, able women who are not now interested.

Your committee would respectfully suggest to the Congress of 1899 the founding of two scholarships in American history upon the following conditions:

I. That the candidate for the scholarship be a member of our Society in sympathy with its aims.

II. That five hundred dollars ($500.00) a year be appropriated for each scholarship.

III. That the candidate be a graduate from some institution approved by the association of collegiate alumnae and shall have specialized somewhat in history in her last two undergraduate years.

IV. The manner of admission of the applicants will be through a board of examiners of five persons, who, after a careful examination of the letters, diplomas, recommendations, etc., of the candidates, will choose the person who is best fitted. This plan in substance is adopted by the universities. Young women would be informed of the conditions for the scholarship through circulars sent to the president of each college from which candidates might be eligible. The members of the board of examiners should have done graduate work, whether or not they have the Doctor’s degree. One should be a professor of American history, one of European history, one of economics, one of pedagogy and one of philosophy.

V. That the course of study for the history scholarship be a Ph. D. course of three years, with American history as the major, scientific pedagogy, one minor and economics or some other department of history for the other. For the pedagogy the candidate shall have been prepared by elementary courses in psychology, logic, ethics and the history of philosophy.

VI. The practical benefit to the Daughters of the American Revolution which would result from these scholarships are as follows:

For a term of three years the beneficiary would hold herself ready to represent the National Society in public at educational gatherings when necessary. At all times in private she would advance our interests indirectly by her teaching, whether in the classroom, or in authorship. The beneficiary will, of course, be at liberty to write or teach, and to receive compensation. The Society would have the privilege of calling upon her for lectures, articles for periodicals, etc., to a reasonable extent.

The committee would state to you that in preparing this report they have sought the guidance of the ablest educators of the country in order that the work herein suggested might be reported to you in
a professional way, and under the advice of the highest pedagogical authorities.

Every individual Chapter would have an equal chance for one of its members to become a beneficiary. Through the enjoyment of such a scholarship by one of its members, each Chapter would in time have the same probability of receiving back more than the value of all dues paid into the National Treasury.

The committee refer you to the third clause of Article II of our Constitution on the objects of the Society, feeling that the work we suggest will be pre-eminently in sympathy with this clause.

The establishing of these scholarships will not only indicate that our National Society stands for progress, but the influence will be such that we shall continue to stand for more and greater things. The interests of our Nation are bound up in the education of the youth of the Nation. It is education in this special, liberal, thoroughly humanistic sense which would be promoted by such action as this report contemplates. The individual members of the Daughters of the American Revolution will come to realize that true patriotism consists in studying the past, in order to be able to enlarge and animate the future, and that in studying our own past we shall consider it not as an isolated whole, but simply as a world-past in which the life of our Nation is but a factor. We believe that these scholarships will lead every member to become personally interested in the line of work our representatives are pursuing. This very interest will tend to individual development. Let us bear in mind that a little leaven leavens the whole. Let this ball be put in motion, and the individual Chapters and individual members will be affected by the movement, and that breadth of view upon which the continuance and the progress of our organization depend, will be assured.

Most respectfully submitted,

MARY B. TEMPLE, Chairman.
E. H. B. ROBERTS,
GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
J. V. Z. Belden,
MRS. WILLIAM FRYE.

CHAIRMAN. What will you do with this report, ladies?
Mrs. PEPPER. I approve of the scholarships, but would like it laid over until next year.

CHAIRMAN. Do you make that as a motion?
Mrs. PEPPER. I do. I approve of the scholarships, but would like it laid over until next year.

CHAIRMAN. Report or recommendation?
Mrs. PEPPER. Recommendation.
Seconded.
CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we accept the report without the recommendation. All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried.

READER. Listen a few moments, ladies. Here is a message from our Chairman of Tellers requesting more tellers. A great many have failed to appear who promised faithfully to serve this morning. She now asks for more. Won't you name them and send them to her?

A MEMBER. I call for volunteers, if I am not out of order.

CHAIRMAN. The Chairman calls for volunteers, but they must come from the alternates.

A MEMBER. I feel a great sympathy for the women who are doing the work for us to-night, and I volunteer my services if you will accept them.

CHAIRMAN. The Chairman wishes three more. Will the District of Columbia send any tellers?

READER. The Chair requests me to say that there is no By-Law or rule limiting how these tellers shall be apportioned; they may be from anywhere, just so they volunteer.

Mrs. McWilliams. If I can help Mrs. Avery I will be very glad to offer my services.

Mrs. Harrison. The Philadelphia Chapter will contribute one more.

Mrs. Lindsay. I move we adjourn.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It has been moved and seconded that we adjourn. All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is passed. (10.15 p. m.)
MORNING SESSION, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1899.

CHAIRMAN (Mrs. Jewett, 10.33). The Congress will be in order; prayer by the Chaplain General.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL. Let us pray. Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, before whose face generations have arisen and passed away, age after age infinitely, we come thanking Thee for past favors and imploring a continuance of Thy loving kindness. We would pray for our country, our Father. Remember in great mercy Thy servant the President of the United States, and all who are associated with him in executive trust. Both houses of Congress remember to bless. Give us rulers after Thine own heart, God-loving and God-honoring men, who will not be slaves to public opinion, but competent to hold, to control, and to elevate it. Meet with us and direct us in our deliberations to-day. Grant that when we have served Thee in our day and generation, we may be gathered unto our fathers, having the testimony of a good conscience, in favor with Thee our God, and in perfect charity with the world. We humbly beg it all in the name of Him who hath taught us to say, Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, forever. Amen.

Mr. Foster. First and second and fourth stanzas of “My Country, ’Tis of Thee.”

CHAIRMAN. We will listen to the reading of the minutes.

(Reader reads them.)

CHAIRMAN. Are there any corrections?

Mrs. McLean. I would beg that the minutes record the fact that I asked that my name be not brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency. It was a public request on my part, and I would be glad to have the minutes record it.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair asks that it be done.

Mrs. Barber, of New Jersey. I call for a correction. Our
retiring State Regent is Mrs. Depue; our present State Regent, our newly elected one, is Miss Batcheller.

Miss Pike. After the nomination of Mrs. Daniel Manning it was moved by Miss Pike that the nominations be closed, and another member of the Congress moved that the Recording Secretary General should be instructed to cast the vote of the Congress.

Chairman. The Chair ruled that motion out of order, to instruct the Recording Secretary General to cast the ballot.

Miss Pike. I have another correction to make. When we were preparing to vote, Miss Pike asked that the Congress should decide who were eligible to be reelected. That preceded Mrs. Ballinger’s motion in regard to Speaker Reed.

Mrs. Thom. Maryland had the honor of seconding Mrs. Manning.

Mrs. Ballinger. I request that the Recording Secretary General correct the mistakes in regard to Speaker Reed’s opinion. His opinion was that when we amended our Constitution we nullified the old and could only act under the new.

Reader. Ladies, the Recording Secretary General asked me to say, before reading these minutes, that doubtless there were some mistakes about the State Regents; she would be very glad to receive corrections in writing, because she wants the list to be perfectly correct.

Chairman. Is there anything further with regard to corrections? If there is nothing further the minutes will stand approved; the minutes are approved.

Reader. I am requested by the Chair to state that the minutes of the evening session, which began at 9 o’clock, are not yet completed, but will be submitted later.

Chairman. We will now have the report of the Chairman of Tellers, Mrs. Avery.

Mrs. Avery. Members of the Eighth Continental Congress, there were 411 names checked on the official roll of voters. When the ballot box was opened there were 411 ballots in the box. The following is the detailed report:

Of the 411, 398 voted for President General. Mrs. Manning received 398 votes. [Great applause.]
For Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, 381 votes were cast, Mrs. Howard receiving 380; one scattering. [Applause.]

Vice-Presidents General for two years: Mrs. Deere, 153 [Applause]; Mrs. Rathbone, 227 [Applause]; Miss Forsyth, 259 [Applause]; Mrs. Sternberg, 276 [Applause]; Miss Miller, 59; Mrs. Lindsay, 319 [Applause]; Mrs. Griscomb, 201; Mrs. Depue, 73; Mrs. Hatch, 166; Mrs. Emerson, 196; Mrs. Fairbanks, 259 [Applause]; Mrs. O’Neil, 203; Mrs. Newman, 204; Mrs. Fuller, 253 [Applause]; Miss Benning, 92; Mrs. Sperry, 245 [Applause]; Mrs. Taplin, 147; Mrs. Tittmann, 116; Mrs. Cameron, 141; Mrs. Colton, 362 [Great applause]. You have elected eight of the ten Vice-Presidents General for two years.

Vice-Presidents General for one year: Mrs. Barber, 243 [Applause]; Mrs. Stakely, 264 [Applause]; Mrs. Crossman, 198; Mrs. Frye, 325 [Applause]; Miss Temple, 266 [Applause]; Mrs. Goodloe, 158; Mrs. Penn, 187; Miss Johnston, 147; Mrs. Mell, 120; Mrs. Chipman, 101; Mrs. Cheney, 268 [Applause]; Mrs. Warren, 69; Mrs. Roebling, 191; Mrs. Oliphant, 53; Mrs. Thaw, 117; Mrs. Burrows, 276 [Applause]; Mrs. Shippen, 195; Mrs. Nash, 274 [Applause]; Miss Wheeler, 343 [Applause]. Ladies, you have elected eight out of the ten Vice-Presidents General for one year. [Applause.]

Chaplain General: Mrs. Smoot, 253 [Applause]; Mrs. Hartsock, 135.

Recording Secretary General: Mrs. Akers, 390. [Applause.]

Corresponding Secretary General: Mrs. Henry, 389. [Applause.]

Treasurer General: Mrs. Darwin, 391. [Applause.]

Registrar General: Miss Hetzel, 384. [Applause.]

Historian General: Mrs. Seymour, 375. [Applause.]

Assistant Historian General: Mrs. Hatcher, 392. [Applause.]

Librarian General: Miss McBlair, 388. [Applause.]
Editor of the Magazine, Mrs. Lockwood, 358. [Great applause.]

The report is signed by the Committee; I do not know that it is necessary to read the names.

CHAIRMAN. I have the honor of presenting to you our President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning. [Great applause; all rise to greet Mrs. Manning.]

Mrs. MANNING. Daughters of the Eighth Continental Congress, I am deeply sensible of the high honor conferred by the representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution here assembled, in electing me to be your standard-bearer for the next two years. I am not unmindful of the great responsibility you impose upon me; and I can but say that with the guidance of God and the intelligence He has given me, I will respect our national character, our national aims, and serve you as best I can, for the greater development of our beloved Society. [Applause.] I deeply appreciate the stamp of approval you have given to our administration of the past year, and I assure you it will be but an incentive for higher aims which, I believe, will receive the support of every Daughter throughout the land. [Applause.]

(President General takes the Chair, 10 a. m.)

Mrs. JEWETT. Madam President, by unanimous vote of the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General, was selected to represent the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Paris Exposition in 1900. [Applause.] I therefore move that the Congress ratify this action.

Numerously seconded.

Mrs. McLEAN. May Mrs. McLean suggest that, as our President General is preeminently the proper person to represent this Society at any public gathering, and as she represents this whole Congress here assembled, that the Congress by its own initiative action say that we desire Mrs. Manning, our President General, to be our representative at the Paris Exposition? [Great applause.]

CHAIRMAN (Mrs. Jewett in Chair). Are you ready for the question? All in favor say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is carried.
Mrs. Walker, of Illinois. I am delighted. I have been trying to present such a motion for two days, hoping that the Congress might join with me in a motion to that effect.

Mrs. Roberts. Mrs. Roberts is equally delighted; she has been on the alert for two days to second Mrs. Walker's resolution.

President General (who has resumed the Chair). It is requested of the Chairman of Tellers that she read the list of those elected.

Mrs. Avery. This refers simply to the Vice-Presidents General: Mrs. Rathbone, two years; Miss Forsyth, two years; Mrs. Sternberg, two years; Mrs. Lindsay, two years; Mrs. Fairbanks, two years; Mrs. Fuller, two years; Mrs. Sperry, two years; Mrs. Colton, two years, making eight. For one year, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Frye, Miss Temple, Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Nash, and Miss Wheeler. I would like to say just one word. I would like to ask the indulgence of the Congress for just one word. Notice was sent up last night that we were in distress and wanted more tellers. That was a mistake; we were not in distress. Notice was sent over simply that the States that had sent up lists of tellers might know that their tellers had not reported. It was for your benefit, the benefit of the States, and not for us, and we were not at all in distress.

Mrs. Shields. Madam Chairman, as we are pressed for time and have much business on hand, I make the following motion: That the ladies who have received the highest number of votes after those that are elected on the list for Vice-Presidents General for two years, and for one year, be considered the two on each list that are now elected by this Congress.

Seconded.

President General. Will you send up your motion, please? Will the Congress give attention to the Reader for one moment?

(Reader makes announcement.)

Mrs. Troup, of Nebraska. I am from the far West, and our candidate for Vice-President General, Mrs. Newman, only missed election by two votes. I wish very much that you
would give us a representation on your Board and make her election unanimous.

Mrs. Cresap. I think that, much as we would like to do this, it is out of order and contrary to our Constitution, as it reads that all officers are to be elected by ballot.

President General. We are waiting for the motion; if the house will be quiet we will have the motion.

A Member. Is the motion not unconstitutional?

President General. We will put the motion before the house and the house can decide that. The Reader will give the motion to the house.

Reader. Mrs. Shields' motion: "Resolved, That as time is pressing and business is great, the Congress declare the first two names of those receiving the next highest number of votes on both lists for Vice-President General for two years and for one be declared elected."

President General. The Chair is obliged to rule this motion out of order. Our By-Laws demand that we elect our officers by ballot, therefore, the names for the two places unfilled will have to be balloted for.

Mrs. Troup. I ask this support for Mrs. Newman for several reasons. One reason, she represents the far West, is a woman of broad experience in public life, and is a woman who is much in Washington, as she is the sister of Senator Thurston; she has no home ties, so that she is always at liberty to attend the Board meetings; and by her judgment I am sure the Board will be assisted always in their deliberations; and I make this as an especial plea for her, that as she represents what is known as the Middle West, that you give her a place on your Board. We have much in the West to contend with in the way of arousing public interest. In the East it is an easy matter; every village has a historical spot; in the West we must stir up an interest in those matters. If we can enlist such women as Mrs. Newman and others, we shall be much more successful, I am sure, in making things hum. I ask all the friends who voted for her to do so again, and I hope there will be at least two more who will add her name to their lists. She was on the two year list, but if it seems best I will change her to the one year list. (Cries of "No.") I will leave her, then, on the two year list.
Dr. McGee. I move that we now proceed to the election by ballot.

Mrs. McCartney. Daughters of the American Revolution of the Eighth Continental Congress, it is my pleasure to present to you, on the part of Pennsylvania, the name of Mrs. Clement Griscom, of Pennsylvania. She is not unknown to this Congress, or should not be. She is not unknown to the Board; she has served well before. She lives near Washington; she has her own private car, and she can come every day in the year if you need her; and I am sure that she can attend the Board meetings. I present her in the name of Pennsylvania, and I ask your ballots for Mrs. Clement Griscom.

Dr. McGee. I want to move that we now proceed to the election by ballot.

Seconded.

President General. It is moved and seconded that we proceed to ballot on those already nominated. Will the house please be in order? New nominations are not in order. We must ballot on those already named.

Mrs. Edwards. Our beloved Vice-President General for the last two years, Mrs. Alger, we had hoped to be able to have once more in order to confirm the feeling of the State with regard to her; she is very dear to us all, and it is our sincerest regret that we have not been able to continue her for another year.

Mrs. Hill. Will the Chair rule as to whether this Congress can empower by vote the Secretary to cast the ballot for the Congress?

President General. The Chair is obliged to rule this out of order.

Mrs. Walker. I rise to a question of privilege.

Raeder. Dr. McGee’s motion, “I move that we proceed to ballot for the four additional Vice-Presidents General.”

President General. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. Pike. I want to inquire if the Chair will have the names of those candidates either read or presented on a bulletin board?
Mrs. Brockett. They will be put on the bulletin board as soon as we can get it up.

President General. All in favor of Dr. McGee's motion will say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is carried. We will proceed to ballot; the names will be placed on a board in a few moments.

Mrs. Hatcter. As you are about to do some more voting, the pages will distribute to you ballots which were printed, but have not been used. On one side they say, "Vice-Presidents General," and as there are twenty numbers on there, you will have to mark on there for whom you are voting for two years, and whom for one year; because these ballots are not printed like those of yesterday; these are last year's ballots and you will have to mark distinctly two years and one year. The pages will distribute them at once.

President General. I must make this announcement to the House before the ballots are ready: There must be but four names on each ballot, two for the two-year list and two for the one-year, not any more names than four. I am told that some of the ballots have four names on each column; there must be but two names under each column, two for the two years and two for the one year; and you will have to write the term, as it is not printed. On the side that you want two years, place the words "two years;" and on the side that you want the one year, place the words "one year."

Mrs. Newcomb. May we ask the names of those who received the highest numbers?

Mrs. Frye. The ladies on the floor demand that the highest number shall be read over from the two-year and the one-year lists.

President General. There is a request from the floor for the candidates having had the highest number of votes; their names shall be read. If the ladies will wait one moment their names will be read. If the house will listen one moment Mrs. Avery will read the list.

Mrs. Avery. I have been asked to read the names of those who had the highest number of votes, as many were unable to take them down. Mrs. Deere, 153; Miss Miller, 59; Mrs. Griscom, 201; Mrs. Depue, 73; Mrs. Hatch, 166; Mrs. Emerson, 196; Mrs. O'Neil, 203; Mrs. Newman, 204; Miss Ben-
MRS. FOWLER, of Massachusetts. I wish to correct a misunderstanding; may I be allowed to?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are in the midst of a vote, Mrs. Fowler; it cannot be entertained in the midst of a vote.

Mrs. Fowler. It is to correct a misunderstanding that is abroad in the house. Inasmuch as members of the Board of Management have said to me, “We understand that Massachusetts does not support Mrs. O'Neil,” I would say that Massachusetts unanimously supports Mrs. O'Neil. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I would like to inquire of the house if they are ready to cast their ballots?

(Cries of “Yes.”)

Balloting then commences. At 12.15 Mrs. Colton took the Chair; at 12.20 Mrs. Manning resumed the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is obliged to rule that all non-voters should leave the floor. Every woman who is not a voter must leave this floor immediately. That does not include the press.

Dr. McGee. (1 p. m.) I move a recess until 2.30.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we take a recess until 2.30. All in favor will please say “aye;” opposed, “no.” Carried.

At 2.30 the house was called to order by President General.

Mrs. Ballinger. May we have the minutes of last evening?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They are not yet ready, Mrs. Ballinger.

Mrs. Ballinger. Will they be presented to-day?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Just as soon as they are ready they will be presented.

Miss Forsyth. There are some ladies from the Merion
Chapter who have brought with them to-day, as a matter of special interest, the first flag carried in Porto Rico. If the President and the house would like to hear their statements regarding it, may they be asked to come forward?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. By permission of the house this can be done; is there objection? I hear none.

Miss FORSYTH. If the ladies are not present, I will then state, Madam President, what I know about it. This flag before us was presented by the Merion Chapter, and was carried in our first advance into Porto Rico, the first American flag raised there. It is owned by Mrs. Thompson, of Merion Chapter, and is loaned by the Chapter as a matter of special interest to the Daughters of the American Revolution assembled. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report on the insignia and the report of the Committee on Prison Ships will have to be set down a little way while the report on the uniting of the Daughters of the Revolution with the Daughters of the American Revolution is read. It is most important that it be read just now; the chairman is obliged to leave. Mrs. Lindsay come forward, please. The Chair would ask that this house would give very close and interested attention to this report; it is very important.

Mrs. LINDSAY:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNION OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION AND THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The committee regrets the absence of its chairman, Mrs. Eliza Newcomb Alexander, and feels if the Societies do consolidate it will be owing to the earnest work she has done in the past, and she will be entitled to the gratitude of both Societies. Three methods for the consolidation of the Daughters of the Revolution with the Daughters of the American Revolution Society have been discussed in your committee—admitting the Daughters of the Revolution Society as a body, preserving its organization; admitting the members of that Society individually; or admitting the Chapters of the Daughters of the Revolution as Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society. Your committee has been advised that the first plan is practically impossible from a legal view, as there can be but one corporate body under the charter of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society. The admittance as individuals ignores altogether the organi-
tion of the Daughters of the Revolution Society. There seems but one possible method of uniting the two bodies, and that is, by the admission of the Daughters of the Revolution membership by Chapters, and the plan submitted, with the recommendation of the committee, provides for the consolidation in that way. Of course neither Society would consent to the re-examination by the other of personal papers, and if we admit the members of the Daughters of the Revolution at all, it is, in the opinion of the committee, proper that we should accept as conclusive their certificate of membership just as we shall insist that they accept ours.

It is the opinion of the committee that if the two Societies consolidate, it will be necessary for our Constitution to be amended by the adoption of a separate article to cover this consolidation.


Your committee recommend the following plan for the consolidation of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution and the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, under the name, charter and constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

1. The two National Societies to agree that the National Organization and the State Organizations of the Daughters of the Revolution Society shall be merged into the National Organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society.

2. To that end, each Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution Society shall become a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society, and all certificates of membership issued, and all records of such Chapters made, whilst Chapters of the Daughters of the Revolution Society, shall be treated as conclusive evidence of the facts and transactions they respectively certify and no other or additional evidences of the rights and privileges of the individual members of such Chapters or of the regularity of the organization of such Chapters, shall be demanded and no changes or modifications of such organizations shall be required except such, if any, as may be necessary to conform to the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

3. New members of the Chapters so admitted into the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution shall be received in accordance with its Constitution and By-Laws.

4. The Chapters admitted from the Daughters of the Revolution Society shall be entitled to equal rights and to like representation in the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society with the Chapters originally organized as Chapters of said Society.

5. The records, National and State, of the Daughters of the Revolution Society shall be deposited with and become part and parcel of the records of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. 
Revolution, and shall be sacredly held and preserved in the condition in which they may be delivered and received, and shall be treated as conclusive evidence of the facts they certify.

6. Moneys in the treasuries of or belonging to the National and State organizations of the Daughters of the Revolution Society shall be disposed of as the said organizations may direct, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution having no claim thereto.

7. The members of the Daughters of the Revolution Society becoming members of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society through the admission of the Chapters of said Daughters of the Revolution shall be entitled to continue the use of the badge of the Daughters of the Revolution Society, and have the right to use the same in connection with the badge of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society.

8. The colors of the Daughters of the Revolution Society shall be adopted as the colors of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society.

9. The National and State Officers of the Daughters of the Revolution Society shall retain their titles and shall have the privileges of the floor of the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society, the same as honorary officers, until the close of the session next following the consummation of this agreement.

10. Life members of the Daughters of the Revolution Society shall become life members of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society. No annual dues required until February 1, 1900. No charter fees shall be exacted from the Chapters admitted from the Daughters of the Revolution Society.

11. The Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution shall be so far amended as may be necessary to ratify, confirm and fully carry out this agreement or plan.

MARY DESHA,
ANNETTE H. ALGER,
ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,
ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,
Acting Chairman.

HARRIET M. LOTHROP,
SARA T. KINNEY,
DELIA A. DEPUE,
G. E. SHIPPEN,
JESSIE VAN ZILE BELDEN,
ELIZABETH A. WYNKOOP,
HELEN M. BOYNTON,
CATHERINE G. THOM,
HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT.

February 24, 1899.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have listened to this report.

Mrs. Ballinger. Are we going to vote upon the recommendations of that committee separately?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair was just about to ask what you would do with it?

Mrs. Ballinger. I have a motion to offer, that each of those suggestions be offered separately to this house. There are eight or more; it is impossible to settle them all at once.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried.

Mrs. Lindsay. (1) "The two National Societies to agree that the National organization and State organizations of the Daughters of the Revolution Society shall be merged into the National organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society."

Mrs. Hazen, of New York. I move the adoption of the first clause.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this clause be adopted.

Mrs. McCartney. Might I ask, Madam President, if they are merged don't they become at once part and parcel? What is the use of anything to follow. If they are merged they are merged.

Mrs. Lindsay. Your committee thought it was perhaps necessary to make some sort of invitation to them, a mere statement of the fact, and it is suggested to me by a number of the committee that they will then be merged legally.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is carried.

Miss Harvey. I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you state your question of privilege?

Miss Harvey. Will you please allow me to say a few words about that Porto Rico flag? I was called before, but was not here.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The order of business is on just now. We called for you, and Miss Forsyth explained the flag.
Miss Harvey. Oh, but I have some more to say that she did not say.

President General. We are in the midst of other business just now. The Chair is obliged to ask you to wait until the report is finished—when this report is finished. Second proposition, Mrs. Lindsay.

Mrs. Lindsay. (2) "To that end each Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution Society shall become a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society and all certificates of membership issued, and all records of such Chapters made, whilst Chapters of the Daughters of the Revolution Society, shall be treated as conclusive evidence of the facts and transactions they respectively certify and no other or additional evidences of the rights and privileges of the individual members of such Chapters or of the regularity of the organization of such Chapters, shall be demanded and no changes or modifications of such organizations shall be required except such, if any, as may be necessary to conform to the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Mrs. Fowler. I move the adoption of that article.

Seconded.

Mrs. Roberts. May we have that read again?

Mrs. Lindsay reads again and adds, "Of course, Madam President, to that end refers to the first clause."

President General. All in favor of the adoption of this clause will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried.

Mrs. Lindsay. (3) "New members of the Chapters so admitted into the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution shall be received in accordance with its Constitution and By-Laws."

Mrs. Slocum, of Colorado. I move the adoption of the third clause.

Seconded.

President General. All in favor of the adoption of this clause will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried.

Mrs. Lindsay. (4) "The Chapters admitted from the Daughters of the Revolution Society shall be entitled to equal rights and to like representation in the Congress of the
Daughters of the American Revolution Society with the Chapters originally organized as Chapters of said Society."

Mrs. Kendall, of Maine. I move the adoption of this clause.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of the adoption of this clause will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried.

Mrs. Lindsay. (5) "The records, National and State, of the Daughters of the Revolution Society shall be deposited with and become part and parcel of the records of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and shall be sacredly held and preserved in the condition in which they may be delivered and received, and shall be treated as conclusive evidence of the facts they certify."

Miss Washington. I would like to move that that be adopted.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of the adoption of this clause will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried.

Mrs. Lindsay. (6) "Moneys in the treasuries of or belonging to the National and State organizations of the Daughters of the Revolution Society shall be disposed of as the said organizations may direct, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution having no claim thereto."

Mrs. Ballinger. I move the acceptance of that.

Mrs. Gist. I move the adoption of that clause.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Ballinger moved the acceptance of that clause; will Mrs. Gist second it?

Mrs. Gist. I do.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has been moved and seconded that the sixth clause be accepted; are you ready for the question?

Miss Miller. May that be read again?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly, Miss Miller.

Mrs. Lindsay. Moneys in the treasuries of or belonging to National and State organizations of the Daughters of the Revolution Society shall be disposed of as the said organizations may direct, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution having no claim thereto.
Mrs. McCartney. Might I ask, Madam Chairman, if that excludes any initiation fee into the Society?

Mrs. Lindsay. It is moneys that have been collected in the past before they come to us.

Miss Miller. Might they not be asked to give that towards our Continental Hall?

(Cries of "No.")

President General. All in favor of the adoption of this clause will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried.

Mrs. Lindsay. (7) "The members of the Daughters of the Revolution Society becoming members of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society through the admission of the Chapters of said Daughters of the Revolution Society, shall be entitled to continue the use of the badge of the Daughters of the Revolution Society and have the right to use the same in connection with the badge of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society."

Mrs. Earle. I move that that be accepted.

Seconded.

President General. Mrs. Lindsay, will you kindly read that last clause again? If the house will be very quiet, Mrs. Lindsay will read it again.

Mrs. Lindsay. The members of the Daughters of the Revolutionary Society becoming members of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society, through the admission of the Chapter of said Daughters of the Revolution Society, shall be entitled to continue the use of the badge of the Daughters of the Revolution Society and have the right to use the same in connection with the badge of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society.

Mrs. Lyon. I move the adoption of that.

Seconded.

Mrs. Ballinger. Is it in order to speak to the motion? If we permit the Daughters of the Revolution to wear that badge in connection with the Daughters of the American Revolution badge, we adopt it as part of our own. We incorporate it in this Society. We give it official sanction through this Society. Let them wear it all they please, let us say nothing about it, and then it will not be part and parcel
of our organization. If we officially sanction it here, we take
it into our own Society, and we ought not to do that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lindsay will answer.

MRS. LINDSAY. How can we prevent a Daughter of the
Revolution from wearing her badge?

MRS. BALLINGER. We do not sanction her wearing it,
therefore not giving it official recognition, and allowing the
wearing of it alongside as part and parcel of our own, and
equal to our insignia. They can wear it without that; they
can wear it as a breastpin.

MRS. SLOCUM. Madam President, taking this report as it
is read, I have not understood it as especially a sanction of an-
other badge of this Society, but rather a recognition of the
insignia of the Society that may come into us, and which we
recognize much have special associations for that large body
of women whom we are very ready to welcome to our National
Society provided we and they together can make such arrange-
ments in our households so that the coming together will be
entirely pleasant to both of us. I have not heard this ex-
plained in this way by the committee, but it is my understand-
ing that it must have been their thought in so recognizing the
insignia.

MRS. COLTON. General Sherman told me that when Gen-
eral Lee came to General Grant's tent to surrender, and of-
fered his sword, General Grant said, "General, put on your
sword." [Applause.] General Grant then gave orders to
issue ration for the hungry soldiers and starving anima-
l. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question?

MISS JOHNSTON. I would like to say that our insignia stands
for something with 27,000 women. It cannot be as an ad-
junct. Let the Daughters of the Revolution preserve their's
as a relic, but nothing should intrude upon our own.

(Cries of "Question.")

MRS. TIBBALS. In allowing the Daughters of the Revolu-
tion to wear their badge, I consider it a compliment. It does
not combine with the Daughters of the American Revolution.
It is the same compliment that General Grant paid to General
Lee. Though they wear their badge in memory of the past, they become united with us.

Mrs. Roberts. It would seem to me that it is simply no less oblige on our part.

Mrs. Walworth. Madam President, I did not think that I could speak one word to you in this Congress except to read my report, but this touches us so nearly that we should take our sisters in. that I entreat you to let those ladies wear those badges, as almost every one of you now have some other badge on your breast. [Applause.] So let us keep those with our own.

Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina. Madam President, I have only a few words to say, but it seems to me that it would be a very simple thing on our part and nothing can come to our organization in welcoming our sisters in, to preserve that badge as adding strength to our own organization.

Mrs. Cabaniss, of Alabama. The Colonial Dames did not ask the permission of any organization to wear their badge. The Daughters of the Revolution have every chance to wear their badge, but should we give them the right to wear it with our badge, to wear them both at the same time?

(Cries of "Question.")

Mrs. McCartney. Would it not be a mark of surrender to the Daughters of the American Revolution on the part of the Daughters of the Revolution. It seems to me it would be a wise thing to let them wear their badge.

Mrs. Whitney, of Michigan. I should like to ask this: If we pass any resolution, whether they shall or shall not wear one or both badges, how are you going to enforce it? Our Daughters now in this organization, a great many do not wear the badge, a great many cannot afford to get it, but they are Daughters just the same. They say you have got to wear that badge.

President General. The Chair will have to rule that it is not a question of "shall;" it is merely a question of "may."

Mrs. Whitney. Might I say this in relation to the question, that if we invite them to come in, is it courtesy to say you shall or shall not?
AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair said it was not a question of shall.

(Cries of "Question.")

Mrs. Ames, of Rhode Island. If the Daughters of the Revolution are to become one of the great family which we represent, why is it fair to cut out the quarterings on their shield any more than we would in intermarriage between men and women?

(Cries of "Question.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of section seven—

Mrs. Fuller. Has this question really any right to be discussed? We cannot prevent their wearing their pin, of course, but ought we to permit this question to come in at all?

Mrs. Ballinger. I move to lay it on the table, Madam Chairman.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this clause be tabled. All in favor please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Lost. The question now recurs to the seventh clause. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies of the Congress, we have not yet finished; there are other questions to consider, and I would like very much the close attention of the Congress.

Mrs. Lindsay. (8) The colors of the Daughters of the Revolution Society shall be adopted as the colors of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society.

Mrs. Warren. Will Mrs. Lindsay explain that the colors are the Continental colors, buff and blue?

Mrs. Lindsay. One reason your committee was willing to put that in was because the Daughters of the Revolution have the Continental colors. [Applause.]

Mrs. Meeker, of New York. I move that the clause be adopted.

Mrs. McWilliams. I second that.

Mrs. Cresap. I would like to say—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is not yet stated. Let.
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it be stated. It has been moved and seconded that this clause be adopted.

Mrs. McCartney. Let me call the attention of this Congress, if you please, to one thing. Our insignias are blue and white; if we change our colors won't we have to change our Insignia? I am after information. How can we help it?

Mrs. Lindsay. Madam President, and ladies of the Congress, your committee meant only the ribbon, nothing else; and let your committee say that the colors of the Daughters of the Revolution were the colors that the Continental soldiers fought under. [Applause.]

Miss Johnston. They did not fight under the blue and gold, they fought under the red, white and blue.

Mrs. McCartney. Why did we take the blue and white?

President General. I cannot have any conversation in the house until I recognize a speaker.

Mrs. McCartney. Why were the blue and white taken instead of the blue and gold?

Mrs. Shields. When the organization was first formed it was a sort of consequence of an organization formed by the gentlemen where they refused to take us in. Their colors were buff and blue; we chose to be a little different, therefore we were white and blue.

Mrs. Cresap. I would like to say that besides those colors being colonial colors, the colors of the Sons of the American Revolution used to be our colors; they have now changed and taken buff and blue, so that the Sons of the American Revolution have the same colors as the Daughters of the Revolution.

Mrs. Lockwood. There is a little explanation of this color. We never did want white and blue [applause]; it was actually forced upon us by circumstances. Mrs. Shields has touched the keynote, those buttons we took off from the hands of the Sons. They were blue and white; if they had been blue and buff those would have been our's. Now, we are going to offer this thing to the Daughters of the Revolution. You cannot rule everything away from them and have everything your own way. [Applause.] The least that
we can do is to take their colors, the colors we want and have always wanted. [Applause.]

Mrs. McLean. When the Daughters of the American Revolution were organized, whatever its purpose, it took as its colors the blue and white. We have lived under our own colors until this date. We are most happy to welcome sister Daughters among us, but don't let us strike our own colors. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lindsay. I think if you listen to the paper the only concession we have made is contained in this clause. [Applause.]

Mrs. Hubbell, of Virginia. The blue and the yellow are the Colonial Dames colors. Why do we wish to take their colors? We are the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Mickley. I would like to know, if we find out that we made a mistake, can't we rectify it? We cannot do it any earlier. If the blue and white was a mistake, as it does not seem to me that it could have been, because we organized under the blue and white and we are quite large, I do not think that we ought to change so considerably; but if it is a mistake, we can very easily rectify it by taking what is better, if it is better.

Mrs. Hill, of Connecticut. This motion of accepting these colors is only one part of this union that we are trying to establish. The two Societies have been striving for a union. It is not a question of subjugation, and if we ever make this union it will be by mutual concessions. [Applause.] If any of us remember the long fight in Philadelphia, when our ancestors adopted the Constitution of the United States, they fought for months, and it was only by mutual concession that it was adopted; and Benjamin Franklin said at last that the only way to come to any conclusion would be for each member of the Congress to doubt a little his own infallibility. Now, can we not make some concession toward this union? It never will be done in any other way.

Mrs. McWilliams. Reference has been made to the blue and yellow being worn by the Colonial Dames. The blue is not the same shade at all that is worn by the Daughters of the Revolution, and it is a very slight concession that we are
asked to make. I think we should make it. I move the previous question, Madam President.

Seconded.

President General. Do you wish to close debate? All in favor of the previous question, which means close debate, will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Motion is carried. The question is now upon the adoption of this section, clause eight. Read it again, please.

Mrs. Lindsay. The colors of the Daughters of the Revolution Society shall be adopted as the colors of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society.

President General. All in favor of this clause will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried. (Cries of "Division.") A division is called. All in favor of this clause will please rise. Now, those opposed. The motion is carried. May I ask the respectful attention of the house to the Chairman, Mrs. Lindsay?

Mrs. Lindsay. (g) "The National and State officers of the Daughters of the Revolution Society shall retain their titles and have the privileges of the floor of the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society the same as honorary officers, until the close of the session next following the consummation of this agreement."

Mrs. McWilliams. I move the adoption of that clause.

Seconded by Mrs. Ballinger.

President General. It is moved and seconded that this clause be adopted.

Mrs. McLean. I merely wish to bring before this house the fact that the Daughters of the American Revolution were formed and organized before there was any other such like organization in the country. The Daughters of the Revolution were formed later, under circumstances which I will not now recall, but would make any welcome from us to that Society a very gracious act. We are happy to welcome them, but I do not think we should give up, one after another, the principles which belong inherently to the original Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

President General. I ask for quiet in the house.

Mrs. Lindsay. May I say, in explanation of this clause,
that it was only for the Congress after they were admitted, the first Congress after they were admitted.

Mrs. Ballinger. I seconded that, Madam Chairman, understanding that it limited them for one year only.

President General. Are you ready for the question?

A Member. May I ask the number of the Daughters of the Revolution?

Mrs. Lindsay. 2,900 Daughters of the Revolution, and 27,000 Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Ballinger. Then we ought not to have knuckled down that way.

President General. I shall ask and insist—I am sorry to insist on anything after all your graciousness to me, but I shall have to insist that before a member speaks she will ask the recognition of the Chair.

Mrs. Huey, of Pennsylvania. Do I understand that 27,000 women strike their colors to 2,900? [Applause.]

President General. The Chair rules that this is not in order. That has been passed. Question is called; are you ready for the question? All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried.

Mrs. Lindsay. "Life members of the Daughters of the Revolution Society shall become life members of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society. No annual dues required until February 1, 1900. No charter fees shall be exacted from the Chapters admitted from the Daughters of the Revolution Society."

Mrs. Earle. I move that it be accepted.

Seconded.

President General. Are you ready for the question. All in favor of clause 10—

A Member. May it be read again? It is not understood.

Mrs. Lindsay. Clause 10. "Life members of the Daughters of the Revolution Society shall become life members of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society. No annual dues required until February 1, 1900. No charter fees shall be exacted from the Chapters admitted from the Daughters of the Revolution Society."
A MEMBER. I would like to know if there are funds in their treasury, are they to be turned over to our treasury?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have already voted on that.

MRS. EDWARDS. I rise for information. Will someone kindly tell me the price of the charters to the National Society?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Brockett, will you kindly state the price?

MRS. EDWARDS. I mean the cost to the National Society.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think they are ninety-nine cents.

MRS. BROCKETT. Our charters cost about $5; that is what they cost, about $4.84.

MRS. EDWARDS. If we give to the Societies of the Daughters of the Revolution the funds that are already in their hands, should they not contribute to the purchase of their own charters just as we do?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is for the Congress to decide.

MRS. NEWCOMB. Could we not divide it, so as act on first one part and then another?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think it could be divided into two or three parts; they are certainly very important questions.

MRS. NEWCOMB. I would like to move that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State how you wish it divided, please.

MRS. THOMAS. If this Society is received by Chapters, I would like to inquire how they are to be numbered? I would also like to make another point; did not the Seventh Continental Congress vote that they should be received member by member?

MRS. LINDSAY. I have not the authority of the committee for answering this question, but I asked Mr. VanRoden what would be the least cumbersome way for us to do it, and he said to let them keep their own numbers with a letter "A" attached; that the main number would be the first; he said the number itself was the first, then that would be "A". In numbering badges the number was always the first, then would come A, B, and so on. He said that would make no confusion whatever in ordering the badges.

MRS. KING, of Georgia. As I understand the clause, after
the first year they pay dues into our Society. Does it not seem fair that life members coming in should pay half dues? If they are to be life members in our organization, shouldn't they pay for that privilege?

Mrs. LINDSAY. The lady said something about the first year. This read, "No annual dues required until February 1, 1900." The meeting of the Daughters of the Revolution is in April next. It is impossible for this plan to be consummated until the first of next year. Their dues begin the first of next year, as soon as they come in.

Mrs. ROBERTS. May we have the clause read over again?

Mrs. KING. It was just the point of life membership. It does not seem quite fair that we should take in life members without anything being paid for the privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is a motion before the house to divide the propositions; is the motion ready?

READER. Mrs. Newcomb’s motion: "I move that this recommendation shall be divided into three parts."

Mrs. BALLINGER seconds.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have to state where it is to be divided.

Mrs. NEWCOMB. Read it again; the first, as I understood it, was to admit them without dues until a certain time.

Mrs. LINDSAY. This clause is composed of three sentences; the first is, "Life members of the Daughters of the Revolution Society shall become life members of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You want that for your first division?

Mrs. NEWCOMB. The question was, do we admit those without any dues? And we seem to have one clause for life members and another for the other members. Why not act on life members along with the other members?

Mrs. LINDSAY. The second clause was, "No annual dues required until February 1, 1900."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Newcomb, do you wish that for the second clause?

Mrs. NEWCOMB, Yes.

Mrs. LINDSAY. The third clause, "No charter fees shall be
exacted from the Chapters admitted from the Daughters of the Revolution Society.

Mrs. NEWCOMB. That is the most important clause; I don't wish to talk upon it with the others.

READER. Mrs. Newcomb's motion: "I move that this motion be divided into three parts; clause 1, to life membership; clause 2, to annual dues; clause 3, charters."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question. All in favor will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is carried. The clause is divided. Mrs. Lindsay will now please state the first proposition.

Mrs. LINDSAY. "Life members of the Daughters of the Revolution Society shall become life members of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society."

Mrs. KING. Is an amendment to that in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. An amendment to that is in order.

Mrs. KING. I would like to move, then, that that clause be amended that life members may become life members of the Daughters of the American Revolution on payment of one-half the life-membership into the National Treasury of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society."

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Please read that again, Mrs. Lindsay.

Mrs. LINDSAY. "Life members of the Daughters of the Revolution Society shall become life members of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair rules that the question of fees comes in another division.

Mrs. LYON. How many life members have the Daughters of the Revolution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does any one know?

Mrs. BROCKETT. I have no idea of the number of life members; I only know that they have 2,900 members.

Mrs. LINDSAY. I do not think we know the answer to that.

Miss PIKE. Our life members pay into the National Treasury the half of the whole of their life membership dues, to go towards the Continental Hall fund. Now, if we take these life members of the Daughters of the Revolution without any con-
dition, we lose that half of their life membership for the Continental Hall fund. But if they agreed that half of their life membership dues already in their treasury should go into our Continental Hall fund, there would be no objection to their being life members. That is the point I wish to make.

Mrs. McWilliams. I would like to know, Madam President, if we have not already settled the question of finance in regard to this matter. We decided by resolution that we adopted to let them do what they pleased with their own money.

Miss Pike. I move that as an amendment.

Mrs. McWilliams. That has been settled, Madam President.

Reader. Amendment to the motion; Mrs. King's amendment is as follows: "I move that the life members of the Daughters of the Revolution become life members of the Daughters of the American Revolution upon payment of half of their fees into the treasury of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution Society."

President General. Mrs. King, is this to be added to the main motion?

Mrs. King. I offer it as an amendment to the first clause.

President General. Do you offer it as an addition to the first clause?

Mrs. King. It was on the first clause; I would like to put it in any form it is thought best so as to effect the basis of receiving the life members.

President General. Do you frame it in that way?

Mrs. King. I do.

Mrs. Lindsay. It was stated by some one that the Continental Hall fund might not lose the amount if the half of the life membership were taken. If by making the Daughters of the Revolution pay an extra amount and we keep them out, won't we lose more that way?

Miss Desha. I think they do not understand that this is our plan, that this is what we are willing to do to welcome them. Our committee will have to meet with their committee; of course they will settle what concessions they will make. We thought that we would not allow the question of money
to come into this at all. [Applause.] After next year we get all of their fees and dues. As Mrs. Snow told me, by the April meeting they would have three thousand members, at the end of this year we will have three thousand new members. A great many of those are already life members of our Society. Mrs. Spears, who was the President General of the Daughters of the Revolution for a long time, was a charter member. The feeling of the committee was that on our side we would have it pure welcome, patriotism, without money, and let the money question be decided when they get in. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires that the amendment before the house should be straightened out, and then I will recognize the members. Read the first motion sent up.

READER. The amendment you are voting on is this: "I move that the life members of the Daughters of the Revolution become life members of the Daughters of the American Revolution upon payment of half of their fees into the treasury of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution."

Mrs. KING. I put that in the form of a substitute for the first clause.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is offered as a substitute for the first clause?

Mrs. FOWLER. I rise for information. Are we not considering a report? Can we amend a report? We can accept or reject it, but I have never known that we could amend the report of a committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We can amend the recommendation as far as we find it necessary or as we choose.

Miss Pike. May I move this amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I would like to state this. It was moved and seconded that this should be substituted for the motion: "I move that the life members of the Daughters of the Revolution become life members of the Daughters of the American Revolution upon payment of one-half of their fees into the treasury of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution." I do not think this is correct.
Dr. McGee: She says, “one-half of their fees.” What is one-half of their fees?

President General. One-half of the life membership.

Dr. McGee. Do you know what it is?

President General. I do not, but that is to be settled by their Society.

Mrs. King. As the member said, some of their life members have already been life members of this Society. My substitute will bear on those who have not been life members of the association.

Dr. McGee. I supposed you meant half of ours, $12.50.

Mrs. King. Oh no, one-half of theirs.

President General. The motion will now stand in this way:

Reader. “I move that the life members of the Daughters of the Revolution become life members of the Daughters of the American Revolution upon payment of one-half of their life membership dues into the treasury of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.”

Miss Pike. I move an amendment. I move that on-half of the life membership fees of the Daughters of the Revolution shall be transferred to the Continental Hall fund of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

President General. The Chair is obliged to rule this motion out of order, as that is covered by the Constitution.

Miss Pike. Is that covered by the Constitution?

Mrs. Churchman. Ladies of the Eighth Continental Congress, if the Daughters of the Revolution decide to accept this proposition from the Daughters of the American Revolution for union, shall we not trust them to do the right thing with their money. [Applause.]

Miss Lathrop. Why should the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, that we have all been so proud of, and have worn our badge with pride, why should we sell our birthright for the sake of 2,900 women joining us?

Mrs. Lockwood. I think the question for us to settle just now is whether we are a patriotic Society or whether we are a society of money-grabbers. [Applause.]
Mrs. Lothrop. Members of the Eighth Continental Congress, I have not taken your time to any extent in this Congress, preferring to keep silent on the many questions on which others could speak so much better than myself. Do we earnestly desire those sisters of ours who believe essentially as we do, and we as they, to join us or not? If we do, let us drop the money question and ask them in. Afterward those questions will be settled as they rightfully should be, at that time but not at this.

Mrs. Green. Shall we not, in the gracious words of Miss Desha and the latter lady, Mrs. Churchman, and the last lady, shall we not in their gracious words hand out and give them a gracious, polite invitation, without money and without price?

A Member. I move the previous question.

Seconded.

President General. Previous question is moved; do you wish to close debate? All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is carried. We have substituted this amendment, and now we must vote on its adoption. Shall the main question now be put? The vote is to substitute this for the main motion.

Mrs. Lindsay reads original clause: "Life members of the Daughters of the Revolution Society shall become life members of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society."

Reader reads substitute: "I move that life members of the Daughters of the Revolution become members of the Daughters of the American Revolution upon payment of one-half of their life membership dues into the treasury of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution."

Mrs. McLean. Is it in order to speak to that?

President General. No, the previous question was moved, to close debate. The question is on substituting this amendment. All in favor of substituting this for the original clause will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is lost. The question recurs to the main motion.

Mrs. Lindsay reads: "Life members of the Daughters of the Revolution Society shall become life members of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society."
President General. All in favor of this clause will please "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried.

Mrs. Lindsay. "No annu.: dues required until February 1, 1900."

Mrs. Warren, of Connecticut. I move that this clause be accepted.

Seconded.

President General. All in favor of accepting this clause will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried.

Mrs. Lindsay. "No charter fees shall be exacted from Chapters admitted from the Daughters of the Revolution Society."

Mrs. McLean. Is it in order Madam Chairman, to speak to this resolution?

President General. The question is on this last clause. Mrs. McLean. Have I your recognition, Madam Chairman? Madam Chairman, Daughters, having been a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution from its inception, before there was any other society, and being ardently desirous that there shall for the future be no other society, but that the Daughters of the Revolution enter with us and we form one great, magnificent, noble, patriotic body of women, the Daughters of the American Revolution, I would here suggest to this house that this question having been brought up two years ago as to the acceptance of Chapters as a body, and acted on in that Congress, it is res judicata unless you rescind the action of two years ago. We accepted, we were happy to extend a cordial invitation to every Daughter of the Revolution to enter with us as our constitutional requirements make necessary. It is, Madam Chairman, at least I submit the point, a constitutional point. There is no provision in our Constitution admitting Chapters, no matter how much we may want them. The Constitution provides for the entrance of individual members into the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.] And I trust this Congress may extend so cordial and invitation to the Daughters of the Revolution that every individual member will join us, but as individual members.

Mrs. Lindsay. Madam President and ladies of the Con-
gress, if you wait until I read the next clause, just the last clause of this paper, you will see that the question in reference to the Constitution is covered.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you kindly read it so that it can be understood by all.

MRS. LINDSAY. (II) "The Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution shall be so far amended as may be necessary to ratify, confirm and fully carry out this agreement or plan."

MRS. McCARTNEY. Madam Chairman and ladies of the Eighth Continental Congress, far be it from me to put one cog into the wheel of this union. I was anxious for it from the beginning, and I am to the end. But we have a Constitution which says each Chapter shall be entitled, upon payment of the cost thereof, to a certificate or charter, duly-certifying the same, etc. Now can we—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. McCartney, did you hear the last clause?

MRS. McCARTNEY. I did, but I was afraid that this would not cover it, and I wanted to see it.

MRS. LINDSAY. If the Congress will allow, a little later I have an amendment which covers it, to offer to the Congress.

MRS. McCARTNEY. Have you an amendment, might I ask, to the Constitution?

MRS. LINDSAY. Yes.

MRS. McCARTNEY. And when can that be amended?

MRS. LINDSAY. Next year.

MRS. McCARTNEY. And when will they come in?

MRS. LINDSAY. Next year. They are admitted at the same time the amendment to the Constitution comes in.

MRS. McCARTNEY. I quite comprehend that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And they cannot enter until one year from now.

MRS. McCARTNEY. This Constitution requires payment for their charter. They must pay it, and we cannot, under the Constitution, give them charters without paying for them. You can give away all you want to, but you cannot give away your Constitution.

MRS. NASH. I rise to a question of information. Two years
ago, at the Continental Congress, on motion of Mrs. Ritchie, State Regent of Maryland, a motion was made and carried that the Daughters of the American Revolution should be received as individuals and not as Chapters. I want to ask if that action of the Congress has been rescinded? Would it not be necessary for us to rescind the action of that Congress?

Mrs. Walworth. May I say, in reply to that, that that resolution was passed contingently upon an agreement with the Daughters of the Revolution to join with us. It was not incorporated as a part of our law by any means. It was simply dependent upon a future agreement. That agreement fell through, and that resolution fell through and is void. Therefore I think you can act on it with perfect propriety. [Applause.]

President General. The Chair will state that this is simply a recommendation.

Mrs. McLean. Is there a clause in our Constitution permitting Chapters in a body to enter?

President General. Did you hear the reading of the last clause, Mrs. McLean?

Mrs. McLean. I did, but I did not so consider it, and I ask for information.

Mrs. Lindsay. Will the Congress allow me to explain. There is an amendment prepared to cover this.

Mrs. McLean. Has the amendment been acted on?

President General. It is not yet presented.

Mrs. McLean. Then it is not a part of the Constitution.

Mrs. Lindsay. “The Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution shall be so far amended as may be necessary to ratify, confirm and fully carry our this agreement or plan.”

Mrs. McWilliams. Can we act upon a recommendation made by a committee that is not in conformity with our Constitution?

President General. Do you say that the committee is not in conformity with the Constitution?

Mrs. McWilliams. This recommendation. Can we act upon a recommendation offered by a committee? Our Constitution provides for this $5 to be paid for our charters. I am
perfectly willing to work upon that if we can do so legally, but if our Constitution provides one thing, can we, before we amend our Constitution, act upon a recommendation that is not in conformity with it?

Mrs. Hill. May I ask if there is anything in our Constitution which requires Chapters to have a charter. Many of them existed for several years before they had a charter, because they did not feel at liberty to pay the $5 for it. Every Chapter is entitled to a charter. No Chapter can be forced to have a charter. I understand this provides for the acceptance of charters.

President General. This recommendation is a recommendation to amend the Constitution.

Dr. McGee. I think you will understand it in this way. Two societies cannot come together by the action of the one Society. Both must take action in the matter, and both must agree. Now, this is nothing more than taking the consensus of opinion of this Congress as to what we think we might be willing to agree to, if the other Society should also be willing to agree to it. We have not committed ourselves to adopting it next year, because we cannot adopt it this year, and we cannot bind absolutely the next Congress. Amendments to the Constitution will be offered this year which will come up next year. If those amendments are adopted, we should then be able to carry out this proposition if it is agreed to by the other Society. This proposition made to-day is not a final proposition, and cannot be a final proposition until our Constitution is amended next year.

Mrs. McLean. Then can we act to-day upon any possible amendment which will pass next year?

President General. This is merely recommendation, Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLean. Then it requires no action?

President General. Not at all; it is not final action. It simply requires action so far as the point of recommending it is concerned.

Mrs. Green. May I ask if the President and the Board of Management would sustain the Registrar General in admitting a body of women of any number in a body? Would
they not require that every paper should go through an examination just the same as if they never had entered a Society?

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** The President General, no matter who she is, I am very sure, and the Board of Management, will abide by the By-Laws and Constitution of this Society.

**Mrs. Lindsay (reads):**

"No charter fees shall be exacted from Chapters admitted from the Daughters of the Revolution Society."

**Mrs. Warren.** I move that that clause be accepted.

**Seconded.**

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** The motion is already before the house to act upon it. Are you ready for the question? All in favor of this clause will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." Carried.

**Mrs. Lindsay.** (ii) "The Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution shall be so far amended as may be necessary to ratify, confirm and fully carry out this agreement or plan."

**Mrs. Ballinger.** Will the Committee inform us, when that Constitution is amended, which we will be under, the Daughters of the American Revolution, or the Daughters of the Revolution?

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** I hardly think, Mrs. Ballinger, the Chair is obliged to answer that question. It is made very plain to us.

**Mrs. Lyon.** I move the adoption of that clause.

**Seconded.**

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** All in favor will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." The motion is passed.

**Dr. McGee.** I move the adoption of this report as a whole, except the proposed amendment, of course.

**Mrs. Ballinger.** I object; and one voice nullifies it. I object to that report being accepted.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** All in favor of accepting this report will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried.

**Mrs. Lindsay.** I may be a little bit out of order, but as it would assist the understanding of the Congress I would like to read what the amendment is which I wish to offer to the
Constitution. Is it the wish of the Congress that it be offered? (Cries of "Yes.")

Mrs. Lindsay. This is a separate article, coming at the end of our Constitution. A motion to amend the Constitution by adding an article to be Article X. "The plan or compact through which the consolidation of the National Societies of the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution has been consummated, is hereby ratified, confirmed, and adopted; and the Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, so far as its provisions may conflict with said plan or compact, is to that extent modified, such modification being for the sole purpose of carrying into complete execution said plan or compact."

Mrs. McCartney. There is nothing said about the charter in that.

President General. This not debatable. This is simply a notice that will be read to-morrow. It is not debatable now.

Miss Harvey. May I be recognized now? Madam President. Ladies of the Congress, I am very sorry I was not present when I was expected to speak before. Unfortunately, I was not very well, and the lady who was with me was not very well either, but we will try and survive long enough to do our duty the best we can before the day is over. Miss Forsyth has spoken to you about this matter already. This flag was the gift of Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, of Wayne, Pennsylvania, a member of Merion Chapter. This flag she sent to General Miles. It was the first American flag raised over Porto Rico. After that General Miles returned it to Merion Chapter to be kept as a souvenir. I take great pleasure in exhibiting it in this Congress, and I ask the privilege of introducing Mrs. Thompson, as she has a proposition to make concerning this flag, which I think will meet with general approval. Well, ladies, we are very sorry that we do not feel quite as well as we should. I am afraid Mrs. Thompson has been obliged to go home, but in behalf of Merion Chapter she wishes to offer this flag to our representative, Mrs. Daniel Manning, to be used in the unveiling ceremonies of the Lafayette monument, in Paris, in 1900. [Applause.]
PRESIDENT GENERAL. Suspension of the rules for one moment. Ohio has just discovered that there is a noted woman on the floor of this house, as Regent of a North Carolina Chapter, the widow of General "Stonewall" Jackson. [Cheers]. I have the honor of presenting to the Daughters assembled Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson. [Applause. All rise to greet her.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The next thing on the program is the report of the Franco-American Memorial Committee.

Mrs. Hatcher reads report; is interrupted by President General, who says, "It is hoped no voters will leave the house. We will have to vote over again." Mrs. Hatcher resumes reading report.

FRANCO-AMERICAN MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

Madam President and Ladies: Our Society having been invited by the Lafayette Memorial Committee of the United States Paris Exposition Commission to assist in raising funds towards the erection of a monument to Lafayette in Paris in 1900, and, as our interest in the project for the presentation of a statue of Washington to France in 1900, by the women of America, has been in abeyance for some years past, the National Board of Management took action upon the subject of our participation in these projects, and, as a result, the Franco-American Memorial Committee was named by your President General, in November last, and it now has the honor of reporting the following:

The committee prepared and issued circulars to all the Chapters in the country, relative to these projects, and in response, Daughters all over the land are contributing most enthusiastically and liberally to these two great enterprises.

The circulars sent out read as follows:

Franco-American Memorial Circular.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

HEADQUARTERS N. S. D. A. R.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 13, 1898.

The people of France have given to this country a signal proof of their friendship, the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," situated in the harbor of New York. Thus far, however, our Nation has not made its gratitude to France visible to the world by any similar memorial.

An association of American women has been formed for the purpose of presenting to France a bronze equestrian statue of George
Washington, since his character symbolizes all that is most valuable in our national life. The officers of this association, all women of national reputation, are: President, Mrs. Stephen J. Field; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Garrett A. Hobart, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, Mrs. James McMillan.

An appeal for the needed funds was made some time ago, and a large part of the required amount collected. The selection of the eminent American sculptor, Daniel French, to design and execute the statue, is a guarantee that the production will be appropriate and a work of art in which all Americans can feel entire satisfaction.

Most fittingly it is proposed to present this statue to France during the Paris Exposition of 1900, where the United States will occupy a position more prominent than has ever been accorded it at any previous foreign exposition. At the present time but fifteen thousand dollars are needed to complete the work.

The Seventh Continental Congress expressed a lively interest in this project, and referred it to the consideration of the National Board of Management. This circular is therefore issued in the hope that each member of our Society will not only feel proud to contribute to this cause, but will interest the women in her locality in this glorious enterprise.

During the coming session of the Eighth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, a final report of the funds collected will be made, and the proceeds transferred to the "Association of American Women for the Presentation of a Statue of Washington to France."

All contributions should be sent to Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, Chairman of the Franco-American Memorial Committee, Room 52, 902 F street, Washington, District of Columbia, not later than February 1, 1899.

Signed

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
SARA T. KINNEY,
MARY P. B. CAMERON.

Franco-American Memorial Circular.

MONUMENT TO LAFAYETTE.

HEADQUARTERS N. S. D. A. R.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 13, 1898.

The immortal Lafayette lies buried in a small but historical cemetery, in an obscure part of Paris, in the rear of the Convent of the "Petit Picpus." Few Americans know the place, few visit it, and in all France there is no visible token that our Nation, which he
loved so well, still holds his name in grateful remembrance. For this reason it is fitting that our Society, interested as it is in perpetuating the memory and services of revolutionary soldiers, and which numbers Lafayette's great-granddaughter among its honored members, should, together with the youth of the country, assist in the erection of an imposing monument to his memory, in a place of prominence in the city of Paris, as a lasting proof that we have not forgotten the friend and ally in the hour of our need.

Unfortunately the contributions received from the school children of the country on October 19th, last, are not sufficient to make this monument a worthy expression of our Nation's gratitude.

The Lafayette Memorial Commission (under the auspices of the Commissioner General for the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900), endorsed by the President of the United States, and composed of the Secretary of State, the Governors of all the States and Territories, and other representative men throughout the Union, has asked our assistance in this matter, and we are assured by the Commission that our Society will receive full and official recognition in this work, and that one of the four tablets on the monument will be reserved for us, to be appropriately inscribed.

The National Board of Management therefore cordially recommends that each member of the Society show her appreciation of this honor by interesting all persons in her locality to contribute, according to their means, to this noble enterprise. It has also asked the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, through its President General, to cooperate in this undertaking.

The monument is to be unveiled on the 4th of July, 1900, "United States Day" at the Paris Exposition, in which ceremony our Society is invited to participate.

During the coming session of the Eighth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, a final report of the funds collected will be made, and the proceeds transferred to the "Lafayette Memorial Commission."

All contributions should be sent to Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, Chairman of the Franco-American Memorial Committee, Room 52, 902 F Street, Washington, District of Columbia, not later than February 1, 1899.

(Signed) GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER, GERTRUDE B. DARWIN, ALICE PICKETT AXERS, SARA T. KINNEY, MARY P. B. CAMERON.

After consulting with the President of the Association of American Women for the presentation of a statue of Washington to France (Mrs. Stephen J. Field), and the Secretary of the Lafayette Memorial Commission (Mr. Robert J. Thompson), it is deemed advisable
not to make final report of the funds collected to this Congress, but simply to report our splendid progress, and extend the time for receiving the rapidly-accumulating contributions for one year; a final report to be made to the Ninth Continental Congress, to be held in 1900. This seems advisable, as the contributions received, although liberal, are not, as yet, sufficient to worthily represent our great Society in such important undertakings.

These two works of art are being prepared exclusively by American sculptors, and will not only stand as monuments to heroes, whom we delight to revere, but also as tributes to American genius.

The final arrangements concerning the Washington statue have not yet been completed, but it is confidently expected that the unveiling will take place during the Paris Exposition of 1900. In regard to this statue it has been suggested to the committee that the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Washington (December 14, 1900) might be a day set aside by the Daughters of the American Revolution for raising additional funds for this statue.

The Lafayette monument will be unveiled on the Fourth of July, 1900 (United States day at the Paris Exposition), in a beautiful part of the garden of the Tulleries, and our Society is invited by the Paris Commission, to be officially represented on that occasion, by a small committee, when one of our representatives is expected to make an address.

The Franco-American Memorial Committee recommends that the Eighth Continental Congress, now in session, empower the President General to name such a committee and that this Congress request her to deliver the address on that occasion.

Ladies, This list is very long. I have been requested by a number of individuals and Chapters to see that their names should go on record and be read at this Congress. Before reading it I should like to state what I think is a very interesting fact, that purely by accident the first contribution to these two funds was made by Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, the last Washington Daughter born at Mount Vernon, the house in which Washington entertained Lafayette, as you all know; and as you know, Mrs. Howard is our newly-elected Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. This was just by accident, but I think it is an interesting fact. (Interrupted by Mrs. Jewett.)

Mrs. Jewett. I move to postpone further consideration until after the ballot has been taken, which the President General states must be done.

Seconded.

President General. It is moved to postpone further consideration of this report until after the ballot has been taken. All in favor will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." Carried.
Mrs. Avery. I have to report the result of the election. Total number of votes cast, 385; necessary for a choice, 193. Mrs. Deere, 78; Miss Miller, 4; Mrs. Griscom, 164; Mrs. Depue, 7; Mrs. Hatch, 45; Mrs. Emerson, 107; Mrs. O'Neil, 99; Mrs. Newman, 171; Miss Benning, 9; Mrs. Taplin, 18; Mrs. Tittmann, 21; Mrs. Cameron, 45. For one year, Mrs. Crossman, 121; Mrs. Goodloe, 136; Mrs. Penn, 118; Miss Johnson, 37; Mrs. Mell, 13; Mrs. Chipman, 11; Mrs. Warren, 3; Mrs. Roebling, 130; Mrs. Thaw, 78; Mrs. Shippen, 70. Ladies, there is no election of any one.

Mrs. Lyon. I move that the names of the three ladies receiving the highest number of votes on each list be retained for our candidates and all others dropped.

Seconded.

President General. The Chair is obliged to rule that out of order. Before the balloting is begun any one may withdraw her candidate from the list, but in no other way can it be done.

Mrs. Kendall, of Maine. I move that the Congress express its appreciation of the patriotism of Merion Chapter in presenting this flag.

Seconded.

President General. The Chair is obliged to rule that out of order, as we are in the midst of another vote.

Mrs. Newcomb. I move that we postpone this until this evening, as so many ladies have left the house.

President General. The Chair has a good deal of sympathy for the Chief Teller. She was up until three o'clock this morning, and I think we should have some sympathy, some consideration, for the Tellers. [Applause.] Are there any names to be withdrawn from the list?

Mrs. King. I desire to withdraw the name of Miss Benning from the list.

President General. Mrs. King withdraws the name of Miss Benning.

Mrs. Armstrong. Would it be in order to ask the Chairman of the Tellers to read the list of four ladies receiving the highest number of votes? A request is made that the Chairman read the list of those, two on each list, receiving the
highest number of votes, two from the two year list, and two from the one year.

President General. Some one made a request for three; that was the first request; three of each was the first request. Will the Teller please read?

Mrs. Avery. I will read the names in the order of the votes cast, the highest number. There are three in the two year list that received over 100 votes—Mrs. Newman, 171; Mrs. Griscom, 164; Mrs. Emerson, 107. For the one year list, Mrs. Goodloe, 136; Mrs. Roebling, 130; Mrs. Crossman, 121. Those are the highest names.

President General. The two highest of each year.

Mrs. Avery. Mrs. Newman, 171; Mrs. Griscom, 164; are the two highest for the two years; for one year list, Mrs. Goodloe, 136, and Mrs. Roebling, 130, for the one year list.

Mrs. Colton. I had the pleasure of nominating Mrs. O'Neil. I now, at her request, withdraw her name. (Cries of "No, No.") Mrs. O'Neil insists, ladies.

Mrs. Torrance. I would move that those who have received less than 90 votes should withdraw the names of their candidates.

Seconded.

President General. It is moved and seconded that those receiving less than 90 votes should withdraw their candidates. That cannot be ordered. They have to be withdrawn by the person nominating them. That is the only way they can withdraw.

Miss Lathrop. I would like to withdraw the name of Mrs. A. J. Chipman from the one year list.

Mrs. Newcomb. I would like to withdraw the name of Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston from the list.

President General. Will some of the States send up new tellers, as the young ladies who served last night and to-day are really very tired?

Mrs. Roberts. There is such a depletion of the delegates it is very difficult to get tellers. Nearly all of the alternates, or many of them, have gone home.

President General. The lady nominating Mrs. Tittmar wishes to withdraw her name. The lady nominating Mrs. Cameron wishes her name withdrawn.
A Member. How many votes are required to elect a nominee?

President General. Will the Chairman of Tellers please state? I shall have to ask the house to be quiet. Will the house be quiet while the Chief Teller announces?

Mrs Avery. I would say, the number of votes necessary for an election in the election just passed is 193. What it will be in the election to come I cannot tell; it will depend upon the number of ballots cast.

President General. The lady nominating Miss Miller wishes her name withdrawn.

Miss Batcheller, of New Jersey. In the absence of those who nominated Mrs. Depue and Mrs. Shippen, of New Jersey, at the request of the remaining members of the New Jersey delegation I desire to withdraw their names; Mrs. Depue, Mrs. Shippen, and Mrs. Oliphant.

President General. Are you ready to vote? Are the ballots ready to be distributed? Where are the ballots? A motion has been sent up that I would like to have read.

Reader. Miss Newell, of Wisconsin, moves "that the roll call for balloting be reversed in favor of those who have so far waited until the last, beginning with W and ending with A."

Seconded.

President General. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is carried.

Mrs. Greenleaf, of California. I simply wanted to announce that I have a telegram from the Puerto del Oro Chapter, of San Francisco, saying they would like to contribute $25 to the Continental Hall fund; the money will be sent to the Treasurer General.

Reader. This contribution is from Mrs. Franklin W. Hopkins, who wishes $15 credited to herself and $10 to be credited to the Little Men and Women of '76 Society of the Children of the American Revolution, of which she is President, making in all $25.

Mrs. Jothrop. I also have to announce that the Old North
Bridge Society of the Children of the American Revolution, of Concord, Massachusetts, the first Society formed, will contribute $30 to the Continental Hall fund.

READER. A member of the Fort Greene Chapter, of Brooklyn, Mrs. James Williams, makes a contribution of $100, in memory of Miss Reubena Hyde Walworth.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ballots are asked for.

Mrs. Lothrop. I have to announce a contribution from Margaret M. Lothrop, the first member of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution. She is the Secretary of the Old North Bridge Society, and she wishes to give an individual contribution of $25 to the Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. Jewett, of Minnesota. Have the total contributions to the Continental Hall fund been announced yet?

Miss Miller. Since our meeting the other day I have received several contributions. Ondawa-Cambridge, New York, Chapter, $50; Mrs. James B. Crane, of Dalton, Massachusetts, $50; Mrs. A. M. Belden, Regent, Rockville, Connecticut, $25; Mrs. Betsy R. Warner, Springfield, Massachusetts, $50; total so far (of course there have been additions that I cannot count), but the total so far received has been, in cash and checks, $2,606; in pledges, $4,175, making $6,781. This is simply the report of what was taken in here the other day and those four contributions received this afternoon, but not those that have just been taken in. I have not added those. The total so far as I have received and added is $6,781.

READER. Another contribution. The Bemis Heights Society, Children of the American Revolution, Saratoga Springs, donates through their President, Mrs. George P. Lawton, $10. [Applause.]

Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, of Pennsylvania. Although a member of Merion Chapter, the flag that I presented to General Miles was returned to me as a souvenir. I offer it for the unveiling of the Lafayette monument in 1900. The letter from General Miles I would like to read if possible.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The house will listen to the letter of General Miles.
Mrs. THOMPSON:

MRS. BENJAMIN THOMPSON,

My Dear Madam: Please accept my thanks for the very beautiful flag which you sent by the committee of the National Relief Commission. It was raised over the first camp of the headquarters of the Army in Porto Rico, with due ceremony. In the presence of a large gathering of our troops it received a national salute from the field batteries, while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

For your patriotic interest and devotion to our cause, allow me to express the gratitude of this part of the Army.

Very sincerely yours,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major General, Commanding U. S. Army.

[Applause.]

Mrs. KENDALL. I move that this Eighth Continental Congress express its appreciation of Mrs. Thompson for her patriotism in offering this flag to our representative, our President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning, to be used in the unveiling of Lafayette monument, in Paris, in 1900, by a rising vote.

Mrs. DOREMUS, of New York. As contributions to memorials, ladies, are in order, I thought it might be interesting to you to know that the first contribution to the Washington monument was sent by the New York-City Chapter, $500.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is obliged to rule this out of order. The chairman of that committee, Mrs. Field, who is also a member of that association is waiting here to make her report. Have the ballots been distributed? Are you ready to vote? I would like to ask that any lady who is a non-voter will leave the floor. No one who is not a voter has any right on the floor of the house at this time. I would request that persons do not leave the house, after voting, as there is important business to come up.

READER proceeds with roll-call.

(Miss Benning took the Chair at 5.27)

The President General resumed the Chair at 5.47 and asked, Are there any more voters? The Tellers will then close the ballot box. Are there any additions? If not, it will be closed. I hear none. The Chairman of the Franco-American Memorial Committee—

Mrs. Avery. If there are any Tellers in the house, please come to the tea room of the Willard Hotel, nearly opposite.

President General. The chairman will finish her report.

Mrs. Hatcher. Ladies, for fear the interruption has made you forget what the recommendation is, I will read that over again. And I want to ask, do you want the itemized account of the money or the sums total read?

(Several voices—“Sums total.”)

Mrs. Hatcher. The Franco-American Memorial Committee recommends that the Eighth Continental Congress now in session empower the President General to name a small committee, that is, the committee which will represent us at the unveiling of this monument, and that this Congress request her to deliver the address upon that occasion. Then following is the list, as I have said before, of the contributions. The donations to the Washington statue amount, in actual cash up to the time this was computed (about four hours ago), to $531.60. Since then other contributions have come in. I have been too busy to even know what they are, with the exception of a telegram from the Mohawk Chapter, of Albany, which says, “The Mohawk Chapter, of Albany, pledges $50 to the Washington statue; please present this to the Congress.” There are other notices of money sent in within the last few minutes, but I can’t put them in now.

The funds received are deposited with the American Security and Trust Company, of this city.

Following is a statement of the contributions received up to the present date.

Contributions to Washington Statue Fund.

Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, $1; Mrs. Charles O’Neil, $1; Mrs. M. Margareta Manning, $5; Miss Susan R. Hetzel, $1; Miss Mary I. Forsyth, 50 cents; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, 50 cents; Mrs. Ellen Colton, $5; Greyson-du-Lhut Chapter, Duluth, Minnesota, $2.50; Molly Stark Chapter, Manchester, New Hampshire, $25; Sarah
Riggs Humphreys Chapter, Derby, Connecticut, $10; Sibyl Dwight Kent Chapter, Suffield, Connecticut, $5; Baron Steuben Chapter, Bath, New York, $5; Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, Auburn, Alabama, $2; Sarah McCalla Chapter,Chariton, Iowa, $3; Nathaniel Massie Chapter, Chillicothe, Ohio, $5; Mrs. Frances R. Dunn, Philadelphia, $1; Narragansett Chapter, West Kingston, Rhode Island, $5; Oakland, California, Chapter, $5; Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter, Ansonia, Connecticut, $10; Stars and Stripes Chapter, Burlington, Iowa, $2.50; Mrs. L. W. Noyes, Chicago, $2.50; Fanueil Hall Chapter, Melrose, Massachusetts, $3; Topeka, Kansas, Chapter, $2.50; Little Rock, Arkansas, Chapter, $5; Campbell Chapter, Nashville, Tennessee, $10; Presque Isle Chapter, Erie, Pennsylvania, $5; Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York City, $15; Nova Caesarea Chapter, Newark, New Jersey, $25; Delaware County Chapter, Media, Pennsylvania, $10; Puerta del Oro Chapter, San Francisco, $25; Astenrogen Chapter, Little Falls, New York, $2.50; Quassaic Chapter, Newburgh, New York, $30; Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven, $27.50; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Chapter, $2; Mrs. Franklin Farrel, Ansonia, Connecticut, $25; Baltimore Chapter, $25; California Chapter, San Francisco, $10; Lebanon, Pennsylvania, Chapter, $2; Bronx Chapter, Mt. Vernon, New York, $2.50; Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester, New York, $10; General Sumter Chapter, Birmingham, Alabama, $1; Mrs. E. S. Chapin, De Soto, Missouri, $1; Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Southington, Connecticut, $2; Washington County Chapter, Washington, Pennsylvania, $2.50; Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown, Ohio, $6; Maryland Line Chapter, Baltimore, $1; Green Mountain Chapter, Burlington, Vermont, $20; Mrs. Cora P. Mallory, Brooklyn, $5; Ruth Wyllis Chapter, Hartford, Connecticut, $15; Beloit, Wisconsin, Chapter, $5; George Taylor Chapter, Easton, Pennsylvania, $10; Old Newbury Chapter, Newburyport, Massachusetts, $5; Milford, New Hampshire, Chapter, $4.75; Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, Jacksonville, Illinois, $5; Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, Watertown, New York, $5.10; General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, Herkimer, New York, $10; Gansevoort Chapter, Albany, New York, $25; Mary Whitney Bowne, Gouverneur, New York, $1; Mohawk Chapter, Ilion, New York, $5; Columbia, South Carolina, Chapter, $5; Cheraw, South Carolina Chapter, $1; Seneca Chapter, Geneva, New York, $5; Distaff Chapter, St. Paul, Minnesota, $5; Merion Chapter, West Philadelphia, $4.75; Mrs. Nellis M. Rich, Syracuse, New York, $2; Colonial Chapter, Minneapolis, $10. Total for Washington statue, $531.60.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO LAFAYETTE MONUMENT FUND.

Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, $1; Mrs. Charles O'Neil, $1; Mrs. M. M. Manning, $5; Miss Mary L. Forsyth, 50 cents; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, 50 cents; Mrs. Mary Seymour, $1; Mrs. Ellen Colton, $5; Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, $5; Greysolon-du-Lhut Chapter, Duluth, Minnesota, $2.50; Phebe Green Ward Chapter, Westerly, Rhode...
Island, $10; Eunice Sterling Chapter, Wichita, Kansas, $2; Molly Stark Chapter, Manchester, New Hampshire, $25; Martha Washington Chapter, Sioux City, Iowa, $5; Sara McCalla Chapter, Charterton, Iowa, $3; Nathaniel Massie Chapter, Chillicothe, Ohio, $5; Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome, New York, $10; Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, Derby, Connecticut, $10; Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter, Suffield, Connecticut, $5; Mary Washington Chapter, Mansfield, Ohio, $5; Oxbow Chapter, Newbury, Vermont, $5; Baron Steuben Chapter, Bath, New York, $5; Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, Auburn, Alabama, $3; Oakland Chapter, Oakland, California, $5; Cumberland Chapter, Nashville, Tennessee, $26.50; Campbell Chapter, Nashville, Tennessee, $36.50; Kewanee Chapter, Kewanee, Illinois, $5; Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter, Ansonia, Connecticut, $10; Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter, Newport, Kentucky, $10; Stars and Stripes Chapter, Burlington, Iowa, $2.50; Mrs. La Verne W. Noyes, Chicago, Illinois, $2.50; Faneuil Hall Chapter, Melrose, Massachusetts, $3; Oxford Parish Chapter, South Manchester, Connecticut, $5; Rebecca Motte Chapter, Charleston, South Carolina, $10; Topeka Chapter, Topeka, Kansas, $2.50; Deo-on-go-wa Chapter, Batavia, New York, $10; Mrs. Samuel Eliot and Mrs. John H. Morrison, Boston, Massachusetts, $5; Little Rock, Arkansas, Chapter, $5; Cumberland County Chapter, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, $3; Wenonah, Minnesota, Chapter, $20; Cayuga Chapter, Ithaca, New York, $10; Mary Draper Chapter, West Roxbury, Massachusetts, $15; Piedmont Continental Chapter, Atlanta, Georgia, $10; Presque Isle Chapter, Erie, Pennsylvania, $5; Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York City, $50; Nova Caesarea Chapter, Newark, New Jersey, $10; General Frelinghuysen Chapter, Somerville, New Jersey, $5; Kenestio Valley Chapter, Hornellsville, New York, $5; Catawba Chapter, Rock Hill, South Carolina, $5; Astenrogen Chapter, Little Falls, New York, $2.50; Pawtucket, Rhode Island, Chapter, $25; Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven, $27.50; Sve-kat-si Chapter, Ogdensburg, New York, $34; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Chapter, $27; Mrs. Franklin Farrel, Ansonia, Connecticut, $25; Baltimore, Maryland, Chapter, $15; Wyoming Valley Chapter, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, $100; California Chapter, San Francisco, $10; King’s Mountain Chapter, Yorkville, South Carolina, $5; Janesville, Wisconsin, Chapter, $20; Knickerbocker Chapter, New York City, $87; Anonymous, $2; State Regent, New York, $2; Lebanon, Pennsylvania, Chapter, $2; Saranac Chapter, Plattsburg, New York, $10; Bronx Chapter, Mount Vernon, New York, $2.50; Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester, New York, $10; General Sumter Chapter, Birmingham, Alabama, $2; Algonquin Chapter, St. Joseph, Michigan, $4; Betty Washington Chapter, Lawrence, Kansas, $3; Huntington, Indiana, Chapter, $5; Elizabeth Ross Chapter, Ottumwa, Iowa, $5; Pilgrim Chapter, Iowa City, Iowa, $5; Ypsilanti, Michigan, Chapter, $5; Delaware County Chapter, Meda, Pennsylvania, $20; Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, Michigan, $31;
Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Southington, Connecticut, $5; Washington County, Chapter, Washington, Pennsylvania, $2.50; Margaret Gaston Chapter, Lebanon, Tennessee, $3; Master John Derby Chapter, Sandy Hill, New Jersey, $1; Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown, Ohio, $6; Sabre Trumbull Chapter, Rockville, Connecticut, $12.65; Maryland Line Chapter, Baltimore, $1; Green Mountain Chapter, Burlington, Vermont, $20; Mrs. Cora P. Mallory, Brooklyn, $5; Peace Party Chapter, Dalton, Massachusetts, $10; Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford, Connecticut, $15; Joseph Cogswell Chapter, Children of the American Revolution, Manchester, New Hampshire, $5; Chemung Chapter, Elmira, New York, $25; Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Cambridge, Massachusetts, $10; Dubuque, Iowa, Chapter, $20; Beloit, Wisconsin, Chapter, $5; Valley Forge Chapter, Norristown, Pennsylvania, $5; Old Newbury Chapter, Newburyport, Massachusetts, $5; Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, Jacksonville, Illinois, $5; Mrs. R. Kenna Campbell, Alexandria, Virginia, 10 cents; Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, Watertown, New York, $5.10; Camden, New York, Chapter, $10; Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia, $20; General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, Herkimer, New York, $5; Gansevoort Chapter, Albany, New York, $25; Chester County Chapter, West Chester, Pennsylvania, $2; Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter, Salisbury, North Carolina, $5; Liberty Bell Chapter, Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, $5; Abigail Adams Chapter, Des Moines, Iowa, $10; John Reily Chapter, Hamilton, Ohio, $5; Lincoln, Illinois, Chapter, $5; Mary Whitney Bowne, Gouverneur, New York, $1; La Crosse, Wisconsin, Chapter, $5; Columbia, South Carolina, Chapter, $5; Cheraw, South Carolina, Chapter, $1; Seneca Chapter, Geneva, New York, $5; Distaff Chapter, St. Paul, Minnesota, $5; Merion Chapter, West Philadelphia, $3.25; Illiola Chapter, Alton, Illinois, $5.50; Mrs. Nellis M. Rich, Syracuse, New York, $2; Colonial Chapter, Minneapolis, $10; Washington Chapter, Mansfield, Ohio, $5. Total for Lafayette monument, $1,183.60.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
ALICE Pickett AKERS,
SARA T. Kinney,
MARY P. B. CAMERON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24, 1899.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As a member of the Mohawk Chapter, I have great pleasure in listening to that announcement. [Applause.]

Mrs. HATCHER. The sum total of money contributed to the Lafayette monument is $1,183.60, with numerous pledges in my committee room which I have not time to look at just
now. The sum total of both of these amounts, which make the combined Franco-American Memorial funds, is $1,715.20. This report is respectfully submitted, and signed by the full committee.

Mrs. LAWTON. I move that the Franco-American memorial report be accepted with its recommendations.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of accepting this report, with its recommendations, will please say “aye;” opposed, “no.” Motion carried. I have the honor of presenting Mrs. Field, wife of Justice Field, who has great interest and has been President of the Washington Memorial Fund Association. [Applause.]

Mrs. FIELD. It is my pleasure to say a few words to you about the Washington statue. Some years ago some enthusiastic and patriotic women, as we thought ourselves, thought it would be a pleasant thing to present, in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the women of America, a statue of Washington to France. It was then proposed that it should be a standing figure. We went on with our contributions, finished them, collected the amount, and selected our artist. After his visit to France and the selection of a committee and the committee of an art association, besides the committee of our own association, it was thought best, in the interests of art, and also in the interests of our country, that we should present an equestrian statue. That decision was arrived at last year. And for that reason we have wished to enlarge our circle and our association. It was presented to the Daughters of the American Revolution last year, and met with a very pleasant feeling toward us, and we have now the sum of $20,000. Ten thousand dollars has been paid to the artist; his model is prepared. You see the resemblance of it here. There is $15,000 more to be raised, or about that, and for that we ask the cooperation of all the women in America, and the Daughters of the American Revolution. Then we have our agents in Paris, and from a gentleman who is very much interested in this, I received a letter day before yesterday, in which he says, “If your statue can be immediately
presented to Paris, I am sure that Paris will accord you a fine position.” And he suggested without promising, but I think he must have some very strong reason for saying so, that the place would be the Place d’Jena in the Champs Elyses. No better place can be had for it. We would like extremely to say we have the statue, or the money guaranteed, before we present it to Paris. Of course, it is everything to get it immediately. The more you contribute, the happier we will be.

Mrs. CAMERON. As the chairman of our committee has stated, December 14, 1899, is the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington. The fund for the monument of Washington is running behind that of Lafayette. While we love and honor Lafayette, we cannot afford to let that Washington fund go lower than the fund for Lafayette. I therefore ask the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the country to make an especial effort on the 14th of December, 1899, on that great anniversary, to raise money for the Washington monument. I hope every one will make an especial effort for Washington on that day. There is a very beautiful revolutionary play now being produced, I think now in New York, by Crane, called “Nathan Hale.” It is hoped that Mr. Crane will be induced to give an especial matinee for the Daughters of the American Revolution and for this Franco-American fund for Lafayette and Washington. And I earnestly request all Daughters to give that their cordial support. There are so many in New York, and I hope if that is done they will rally and attend this matinee, and make the fund as large as possible. Of course we can hope to get only a certain percentage of the proceeds of that matinee.

Mrs. FIELD. We are very much pleased that the Children of the American Revolution have taken a deep interest in this, and already have signified their intention of contributing handsomely.

Mrs. LOTHROP. In obedience to this request, I have appointed as chairman of this committee, Mrs. William Cummings Story, of New York.

Mrs. HATCHER. I know by your generous contributions, and your letters which I have received from all over the United
States, that you are deeply interested in these two projects. This afternoon your committee recommended that you would extend the time for receiving contributions for one year longer, and the Congress has accepted its recommendation. May I ask each of you to make it your duty to see that this information goes abroad? We will publish it in the Magazine, and send it out through the Associated Press, and I think we will reach most of the people. You can tell the Daughters that the time is extended one year, and to please be just as liberal as they have been heretofore, because we want to get both of these funds completed, and you all know that the Washington statue project is lagging a little behind. We want to get them up to a good round sum during the coming year.

Mrs. SHIELDS. This seems a proper time, as we are discussing this monument, to suggest a resolution that I have been requested to make by a citizen of America living in France. It seems there are a number of ladies there, direct descendants of revolutionary ancestors. In accordance with the request I make the following motion: “That this Congress request the Recording Secretary General to appoint a Regent in the city of Paris for the Daughters of the American Revolution.”

Mrs. BROCKETT. The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

Mrs. SHIELDS. I mean the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is obliged to rule that out of order at present, Mrs. Shields.

Mrs. EDWARDS. Have we been informed of the amount of money already in the treasury?

Mrs. HATCHER. The Washington statue fund is now $531.60, with pledges just received bringing it up to over $600; the Lafayette monument fund is $1,183, with numerous pledges. For the Washington statue $15,000 is now required to cover the balance of the cost and for transportation expenses. The ladies who are at the head of that organization are not willing to have the statue placed in Paris until they can pay for it entirely. As Mrs. Field told you, they have practically been promised the Place d’Jena, in Paris, for the site, which of
course is a most beautiful location. As I said before, the Lafayette monument will be in the Garden of the Tuilleries. I regret I have not a picture of the monument to show to the Congress. Artists and sculptors are still working on it, and the plans have not yet been accepted. A design was adopted, but some objection was made to it, and it was rejected. The present design is very beautiful, and I can tell you that it has a large foundation of marble steps leading up, and a very large monument in the center. There will be four groups, Lafayette and Washington, an historical group, one representing the school children, and the other, I think, is two patriotic figures representing America and France. The cost of the monument will probably be $250,000. The children on the 19th of October contributed about $35,000, but with their pledges it will soon reach $50,000, and I think an appropriation from the Congress of the United States will soon be made for it.

Mrs. Lothrop. It is 6 o'clock. We shall not be in condition for the evening session, which contains important matters. I move we adjourn.

Seconded.

President General. When we meet this evening, we take up the unfinished business left over from Monday. All in favor of adjourning will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is carried. (6.02 p.m.)

Evening Session, Friday, February 24, 1899.

President General. (8.33 p.m.) I have the pleasure of introducing Mrs. Elroy M. Avery.

Mrs. Avery. Madam President and Ladies of the Continental Congress: The report of the Tellers is as follows: 242 ballots were cast; making 122 necessary for a choice. For two years: Mrs. Deere, 21; Mrs. Griscom, 160 [Applause]; Mrs. Hatch, 11; Mrs. Emerson, 106; Mrs. Newman, 172 [Applause]. For one year: Mrs. Crossman, 76; Mrs. Goodloe. 176 [Applause]; Mrs. Penn, 31; Mrs. Warren, 4; Mrs. Mell, 2; Mrs. Roebling, 174 [Applause]; Mrs. Thaw, 8. You have elected your Vice-Presidents General. [Applause.] I am asked to repeat the names of the Vice-Presidents General elected
this afternoon. For two years, Mrs. Grisconi and Mrs. Newman; for one year, Mrs. Goodloe and Mrs. Roebling.

Mrs. King. Madam President and members of the Convention, I move a vote of thanks to Mrs. Avery and the Committee on Tellers.

Seconded.

President General. All in favor of this motion will please rise.

(Rising vote of thanks given.)

Mrs. Raoul, of Georgia. Before going to regular business I rise to a question of privilege.

President General. State your question of privilege.

Mrs. Raoul. Madam President and ladies, Whereas, The recent war with Spain, doubtless to be known as the Spanish War, has demonstrated the love of country and willingness of the people from each and every section of our common land to come forward with enthusiastic patriotism to defend its honor or assert its rights, proving thereby that the sectional animosities engendered in the war between the States during the early sixties have happily died out from among us and that we feel ourselves a part of a great country united in brotherly love and national patriotism;

And whereas, The object and purpose of this Association is to promote the spirit of patriotism by preserving a grateful memory of our heroic past and by stimulating the spirit of our youth to emulate the deeds of their ancestors;

And whereas, We believe that this object is best promoted by exhibiting the truths of our history and consigning to oblivion all names or party cries adopted in times of domestic strife and bitterness, because these names tend to obscure the truth and to keep alive dissension;

And whereas, One of these names we feel to be the term “War of the Rebellion,” as applied to the war between the States; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Daughters of the American Revolution in national convention assembled, that we use our influence throughout our Society in each and every State to establish the name “The War between the States,” to designate the war
of 1861-65, as this term expresses the truth without offending any section of our great and united country.

May I speak a few words before retiring? I wish to say, ladies, I have waited all the week to get this opportunity to speak to you, because I wanted to speak before a number of the Daughters. I feel that it is the wish, as has been said often during this Congress, that we should be a united country in every respect. One of our members has said that speech is silver, silence is golden. It is sometimes the case. But in regard to this question, you ladies from the North little realize what a thorn in the side this name, "War of the Rebellion," is to us Southern people. It is the term used by our Government to express the war carried on in those unhappy years. There is another term that has been greatly used, which is thought by many people to be much more conciliating, that is, the "Civil War." To me it is not quite, but almost as objectionable as the "War of the Rebellion." This term that I ask you to use your influence to adopt as the name of the late war of the sixties is the "War between States." This certainly tells the truth, and I first had this resolution formed so as to ask you to memorialize Congress to remove this name, but two of the Northern Daughters who are noted among you for good sense advised me to offer this part of my resolution and I did so, as they reminded me that we are in no sense a political body. All I ask you is that you will train your children to look at this subject in a conservative way, and train them, lead their minds in the direction that possibly, in years to come, this offensive name may be removed from the records of our Nation. I put this resolution before you, and I will be glad to have a vote on it; but if the question comes up, then I have read it to you and I would like you to think about it; and if I am never here again, I hope some one else will bring it before you.

Miss Forsyth. I second that, Madam President.

Mrs. Harrison. I would like to move that a vote be taken on that paper that we have just heard read. Will you write it in the form of a resolution to be voted upon?

President General. All in favor of this please say "aye;"
opposed, "no." The motion is carried. (Cries of "Order of the day.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Order of the day is called. Shall the order of the day be now taken up?

MRS. THOMAS. Have the minutes of last evening's session been read yet?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The order of the day has been called; I must take a vote on it.

MRS. THOMAS. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry; have the minutes been read at all?

MRS. BALLINGER. Is there any time set when we may have the minutes of last evening? When may we look for them?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As soon as they are ready they will be presented, Mrs. Ballinger. Shall the order of the day be now taken up? All in favor of the order of the day will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The first thing is the unfinished business of Monday. The Reader will read a letter from our much beloved Ex-President General, Mrs. Stevenson.

READER reads:

CHICAGO, February 22, 1899.

My Dear Mrs. Manning: Through the morning papers I have just seen the action taken by the Continental Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in reference to their most important matters. The question of retaining three-fourths of the dues in Chapters, adding to the Honorary Vice-Presidents General, and most important of all vesting in the Continental Congress all legislative and judicial power. I cannot refrain from sending hearty greetings to my "Daughters," and yours, as well as congratulating them upon the correct stand they have so decidedly taken in regard to these points. The year's work has been magnificent, and the thanks of a grateful country is due you, our honored and beloved President General, and the ladies cooperating with you in the work of the greatest national organization in all the world.

Loyally and truly yours,

LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON.

(Miss Benning here took the Chair. 8.50 p. m.)

CHAIRMAN. The Prison Ships Committee is not ready to report. We will have to pass on to the consideration of the By-Laws.
Mrs. Boynton. Is not this an opportunity for unfinished business? Can I bring a piece of unfinished business before the house now? There was a motion made by the Congress on Wednesday to bring a subject up for reconsideration; it has been hanging in mid-air ever since. I would like very much to settle it; it will not take long.

Chairman. We are in the regular order of business, and the consideration of the amendments is the regular order of business.

Mrs. Boynton. May I ask when the unfinished business comes in?

Chairman. This is unfinished business.

Mrs. Boynton. Then may I ask why this will not come up before the amendments?

Chairman. That may come at any other time when no other business is pending.

Mrs. Boynton. But there is business pending. This is something that must be brought in. The action of the Congress in calling this up again cannot be left; and a motion to reconsider is always in order if one can get the floor. I want very much to dispose of it; it is not a personal matter at all, and I would be very grateful if I could have a few minutes to speak about it.

Chairman. The motion to reconsider was entered on the minutes by two members only and not by the Congress.

Mrs. Boynton. May I appeal to the house to know whether they will give me five minutes? I do not wish to be discourteous.

Chairman. The house is appealed to; does the house wish to give five minutes to the consideration of this business?

Miss Forsyth. I move that we do so.

Seconded.

Chairman. It is moved and seconded that we set aside the order of business for the consideration of this matter; all in favor say "aye;" those opposed, "no;" division is called.

Mrs. McCartney. I am sure this house ought to grant courtesy to Mrs. General Boynton for a few minutes, for any business she may desire to bring before the house.
EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—FIFTH DAY. 867

(Calls for "Division" renewed.)

CHAIRMAN. When a question for reconsideration is brought up, it cannot be estimated how many minutes it will take. It belongs to the house, and it is for the house to decide, when it is before them. A two-thirds vote can set aside the order of business for the reconsideration of this subject. All in favor will please rise. It is almost unanimous.

Mrs. BOYNTON. I thank the house for its courtesy.

CHAIRMAN. Will you kindly read the motion, if you remember it.

Mrs. BOYNTON. I cannot hear.

CHAIRMAN. I asked you to please read the motion, if you remember what it was.

Mrs. BOYNTON. The motion was to allow the reconsideration of a vote which was taken upon the Honorary Vice-Presidents General, and I have a motion to offer as the alternate of my Regent, who is not on the floor, the Regent of the Chickamauga Chapter, of Chattanooga, Tennessee. This is my motion—I would like to read it first.

CHAIRMAN. The vote on reconsideration must be taken first.

Mrs. BOYNTON. The house has given me permission to speak.

CHAIRMAN. That was to set aside the order of business and allow the matter of reconsideration to come up. The question is now on the motion to reconsider the vote. The question is now on the reconsideration of that By-Law, and we will be glad if you will state that By-Law.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. It has already been decided that the question should be reconsidered. The house has voted to give the lady the floor.

PRESIDENT GENERAL (resumes the chair). We have taken one vote to set aside the order of business; that was carried. The question before you is the one that was entered on the minutes, to reconsider the vote on the section that was passed. Will you read the section, Mrs. Boynton?

Mrs. BOYNTON. I have not that section, nor do I wish to reconsider the vote on our Honorary Vice-Presidents General. If they will allow me to explain a moment, I can tell what it
is. The house took the action on the motion made by Mrs. Ballinger—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will have to announce to the house that there is no question before us until we get that which is on the minutes back before the house.

Mrs. BOYNTON. This was the motion as nearly as I can give it; I cannot give it in exactly the words. The motion was that the action on the Honorary Vice-Presidents General should be brought up for reconsideration. The method of reconsideration was not specified; that I wish to explain.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is to reconsider the vote on the section referring to the Honorary Vice-Presidents General. Shall we reconsider the vote, or in other words, do you wish to bring the question before you? All in favor say "aye;" opposed, "no;" the motion is carried, it is now open and before you.

Mrs. BOYNTON. I will first read my motion, or perhaps it would be better for me to state why that vote was taken the other day. The Regent of the Manor House Chapter brought forward a resolution limiting the number of Honorary Vice-Presidents General to thirteen; there were a number in the house who were very desirous of having a certain member recognized in that capacity before that number was shut off. I had not my program and asked how many there were. I was informed there were twelve. As the motion called for thirteen, I supposed that this business was all right and allowed it to pass, and many of the members of the house have informed me since that they also voted for that, supposing that a place had been left for this candidate. I afterward found there were seventeen, thereby shutting out the woman for whom I had spoken. This woman is Mrs. Mildred Mathes, of Memphis, Tennessee. A few words about her for those who may not have heard what I said the other day. Her husband was a Confederate officer. Her son is now in Manila, fighting for the stars and stripes. In 1892 she turned all her strength into this Society. She was offered the Regency from the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution, and she accepted our invitation.
You all know what enthusiasm, and energy, and executive ability that woman had. She put her life into the work from 1892 to 1898, when she resigned the State Regency; but up to that time her work was constant, day and night. She organized Chapters in Tennessee, and she did what was much more, much better, work than that, she brought about a feeling of unison between the women of Tennessee and the women of the North. That was a valuable work that she did for us. And now she is worn out, she is ill, she has broken herself down, there is no doubt about it, in this work. She is of that nervous, vital temperament, you all know her, that could not stand the strain; and it seemed to me that it was only a courteous and kind thing for us to recognize the great service she had done this Society. At the same time, Madam President, I recognize that this is not the time at this session to open a new discussion as to election of Honorary Vice-Presidents General. It would be out of taste and out of place, and this Congress, which is a long-suffering Congress, cannot bear the bother of such a thing as that. I have a resolution which will cover the ground, and which I think can be disposed of in a moment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If Mrs. Ballinger is present, will she kindly recall her motion, which was accepted and voted on?

MRS. BALLINGER. If you will allow me a moment to get it out of my papers, I think I can send it up.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That was the one that was voted on.

MRS. BOYNTON. You want me to hold this until she can get her's?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. One moment, please.

MRS. BOYNTON. It was a substitute resolution, I think, that was passed for her's. I think it was a substitute resolution.

MRS. BALLINGER. We have the motion.

READER. "That no more Honorary Vice-Presidents General shall be elected until the number heretofore elected shall be reduced below thirteen by death, resignation, or other cause, and that thereafter the number shall at no time exceed thirteen."
Mrs. BOYNTON. May I now read the substitute, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not yet, Mrs. Boynton; as amended by Mrs. Ballinger's amendment it does read, "The power to elect Honorary Vice-Presidents General shall be vested in the Continental Congress, but no more Honorary Vice-Presidents General shall be elected until the number heretofore elected shall be reduced below thirteen by death, resignation, or other cause, and that thereafter the number shall at no time exceed thirteen." That is the proposition before you.

Mrs. BOYNTON. Mrs. Ballinger consents to this as a substitute for her motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The house will have to consent to it.

Mrs. BALLIGER. Will you allow me to say one word? In speaking with my friend, Mrs. Boynton, in regard to this matter I told her I would be perfectly willing to see this Congress confer this honor upon Mrs. Mathes, of Tennessee. I thought she had earned it; and if by a special vote we added her to this list, it would be with the understanding that we did not alter the motion passed to make the number stand at thirteen hereafter. Of course, it can only reach thirteen by death or resignation, but hereafter it would never exceed thirteen after it had reached that number. Is that right, Mrs. Boynton?

Mrs. BOYNTON. That is so.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to offer your substitute now, Mrs. Boynton?

Mrs. BOYNTON. If you will allow me. "Resolved, that the name of Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes, be placed upon the list of Honorary Vice-Presidents General as it now stands, and that hereafter the number be limited to thirteen."

Seconded by Miss Washington and Miss Benning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is out of order, Mrs. Boynton, it is unconstitutional.

Mrs. BOYNTON. Why, Madam President?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are not electing Vice-Presidents General now.

Mrs. BOYNTON. I understand, but this was brought up on the special permission of the house on Wednesday. The
house, as I understood it, voted that this thing be reconsidered. There was no way to do it but to bring this motion in.

President General. The Chair rules that it is not a proper amendment and that it is out of order, Mrs. Boynton; I am sorry. The motion before the house is Mrs. Ballinger's substitute. What will you do with it?

Mrs. Ballinger. As I understand it, the motion was passed yesterday or the day before, limiting the number to thirteen. It was only a reconsideration. When we reconsider it I think nothing can be done with it but to lay it on the table.

President General. That was an amendment to the Constitution, Mrs. Ballinger.

Mrs. Ballinger. And it passed.

President General. And it is now being reconsidered.

Mrs. Ballinger. Yes, I know it is being reconsidered.

President General. The house has annulled the vote which passed it, and it is now open and before you again. A reconsideration annuls the vote and leaves the proposition before you. What will you do with it?

Mrs. Kendall, of Maine. If this Congress wishes to place Mrs. Mathes on this list, will the Chair kindly rule as to how we can do it? What method we shall take to do so, and when?

President General. When the time arrives to elect Honorary Vice-Presidents General. The question before you is on the amendment to the Constitution.

Mrs. Lyon. I move the previous question.

President General. Previous question is moved. Do you wish to close debate on this amendment. All in favor will please rise. Now those opposed. (Reader counts and announces 103 affirmative to 131 negative.) The motion is lost. The question is still debatable.

Mrs. McWilliams. I would like to ask if, in deciding to reconsider this amendment, we are not exactly in the same position as though we had not amended our Constitution?

President General. You are in the same position as if you had not voted upon it.

Mrs. McWilliams. And do we not usually elect our Hon-
orary Vice-Presidents General immediately after the election of our officers? and would it not be in order to proceed to elect an Honorary Vice-President General and then act upon the amendment to our Constitution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL: That would be in the way of amending the Constitution. The vote could be taken now. We started to amend the Constitution, and we cannot elect officers now.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Would it be in order to postpone the consideration of this amendment until after the election of an Honorary Vice-President General?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If it is postponed until after the election, it would be the first thing to come up again.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Is it in order to move to postpone?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As the By-Laws now stand, is there any room for an Honorary Vice-President General?

Mrs. THOMPSON. I thought the By-Laws had not been amended; there is nothing on that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As the Constitution stands, is there any room for another Vice-President General?

Mrs. THOMPSON. Certainly. I therefore move that the reconsideration of this amendment be postponed until after the election of Honorary Vice-President General.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is carried. Nominations are in order. [Applause.]

Mrs. BOYNTON. May I nominate Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes for Honorary Vice-President General?

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Order of the day is called for; shall the order of the day be now taken up? (Cries of "No!") All in favor of the order of the day will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is lost. Nominations are in order. [Applause.]

Mrs. BOYNTON. I nominate Mrs. Mildred Mathes.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are there any further nominations?
Mrs. THOMPSON. I move the nominations be closed?
Seconded.

Miss Pike. I wish to second the nomination.

Mrs. McLEAN. I desire to second most heartily the nomination of Mrs. Mathes.

Mrs. Keim. I have served a great many years on the Board with Mrs. Mathes. I desire to speak most excellently of her services and to second her nomination with great pleasure.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there are no further nominations, nominations will be closed.

A Member. I move the nominations be closed.
Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there are no objections, nominations will be closed.

Mrs. King. There is but one nomination; is it not possible for this Congress to authorize the Secretary General to declare the vote for Mrs. Mathes?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no By-Law providing for the ballot for Honorary Vice-Presidents General; the vote can be taken as you desire.

(Cries, "Rising vote.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor will please rise. Now those opposed will please rise. (A unanimous rising vote given.) [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Mildred Mathes—it is the voice of this assembly that she be elected, and she is elected as Honorary Vice-President General. The question which was postponed until after this matter was considered is now before you, Mrs. Ballinger’s amendment.

Mrs. BALLINGER. May I offer an amendment to my own motion? Have I the right to borrow my motion? [Applause and laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Ballinger desires to amend her amendment by the addition of the words “this motion goes into effect in 1900.” The Chair suggests that if Mrs. Ballinger desires this change, she give such notice for 1900; it would be out of order in that way.
Mrs. Ballinger. As I understand it, I must bring this at the time amendments are offered to the Constitution?

President General. It is your privilege to give notice this year that you propose to offer such amendment for 1900.

Mrs. Ballinger. Will the Official Reader please read the notice now, and leave off the words that I wrote in pencil?

Reader. The motion is as follows: “That no more Honorary Vice-Presidents General shall be elected until the number heretofore elected shall be reduced below thirteen by death, resignation, or other cause; and that thereafter the number shall at no time exceed thirteen.”

Mrs. Ballinger. The number thirteen was selected in honor of the thirteen original States.

President General. This is before the house.

Mrs. Warren. I second that motion.

President General. All in favor of this motion will please say “aye;” opposed, “no.” The motion is carried.

President General. Order of the day is called. Amendment 8, offered by the Philadelphia Chapter, through Mrs. Harrison, omitting the first paragraph of Section 2 of Article 5.

Reader. “Omit the first paragraph of Section 2, Article 5.” You will find that on page 35. “Each Chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its Regent or her alternate.”

Mrs. Warren. With the amendment how will the Section read?

Reader. “The Chapters shall be entitled to be represented by their Regent and one delegate for the first fifty members; when one hundred members are attained, to still be represented by but one delegate. This to apply to all Chapters. After the first hundred the representation shall be in the ratio of one delegate to every subsequent one hundred. An alternate shall be elected for each Chapter Regent and delegate. Only members who have paid their dues for the official year then current shall be entitled to representation.”

Mrs. McCartney. May I ask for information, is this not the rule we were acting under to-night?

President General. Yes.
Mrs. McCARTNEY. Then why is it discussed to-night?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This By-Law is before us.

Mrs. AVERY. May I ask a question for information? It seems to me—I may be mistaken—that this will disfranchise the small Chapters.

A MEMBER. Certainly it will.

Mrs. AVERY. I think then, I cannot vote, but I think you can vote it down.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question? (Cries of “Question!”) All in favor of the amendment will please say “aye;” opposed, “no.” It is lost.

READER. Amendment 9. Amendment proposed by Mrs. Julia Clark Hallam, of the Martha Washington Chapter, Sioux City, Iowa:

Add to Article V, Section 2, the words: “No person shall be a delegate to the annual Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution who is not a resident of the State in which the Chapter of which she is a member is located at the time at which the Congress meets.”

Mrs. COE, of Connecticut. I am opposed to the amendment, on the ground that a member of a Chapter who pays her dues, and that is always the first duty of a member, when she pays her dues has the full right of a member. There should be no limitation or set lines. It is an arbitrary thing. The payment of the dues is the main point, you will always find; and the other difficulty which this is intended to obviate is in the hands of the Chapter itself. If you send a delegate or a Regent whom you feel does not represent you, you have the right not to send her the next time; and to limit the rights of a member or of a Chapter is unconstitutional. I am thoroughly opposed to this amendment.

Mrs. BURDETT, of Vermont. Vermont is a little, small State, but I have fifteen Chapters there, and if this amendment is carried, of course my Chapters would not be represented, because one of my Chapters here to-day is represented by a lady who was born in Vermont, has lived in Vermont, and was married in Vermont, but her husband happens to be in the Navy. He may be in Cuba next year, but she repre-
sents the Burlington Chapter. I have another one here who lives here because she is married, and she comes here and she represents another Chapter. She may not stay here three months, but she is a Vermont girl, born in Vermont, and has always lived there. And I have in my own Chapter three Daughters 95 years old, and I think that any one of them would like to come. And then I have one in Paris, three in California, two in Colorado, and one in Illinois, and two in New York City. My Chapter would be very well represented by those three old ladies. Now I think that if any lady here would vote for that, she would do very great injustice to the little Chapters in the United States.

Mrs. Tibbals, of Connecticut. As I understand it, if we pay our dues we are members of our Chapter, it matters not whether we live in Connecticut or whether we live in Illinois. When we meet at the Congress, if it so happens that the member of our Chapter from Illinois can be present as an alternate or a delegate, I cannot see why it is not fair that she should be allowed the privilege, so long as she has paid in her membership in her Chapter.

Miss Harvey, of Merion Chapter. Madam President and ladies of this Congress, if you will indulge me a few minutes, I think I can show you where a strict interpretation might work hardship. I was in San Francisco when Sequoia Chapter was organized; I was present in Mrs. General Colton's house. I applied for membership in that Chapter. My papers were under consideration, but because of a sudden death in our family I was obliged to come home. My papers were still under consideration in Sequoia Chapter; Mrs. Hubbard is a particular friend of mine; but after I had returned to Philadelphia (I don't live quite in Philadelphia, but George's Hill), after that I was asked to help organize Merion Chapter. At that time we did not know there was a single Chapter in Pennsylvania. We were on the road to organization before we knew there was a Pennsylvania Chapter. We are in one sense an off-shoot of Sequoia Chapter, but Sequoia Chapter still wished to put my papers through, at least Mrs. Hubbard did, and at the next Congress I would have been elected a delegate, but
as I was not living there, and as it takes ten days for a letter to travel backward and forward, to make the round trip, the time had expired before the Congress could meet. Now, if I had been allowed to act as a delegate, Mrs. General Colton and myself, the Chapter would have had one more representative. [Applause and laughter.]

Mrs. Barroll, of Connecticut. As a Naval officer’s wife I would like to say that I am representing a Chapter of Danbury, Connecticut, the Mary Wooster Chapter; and although I am away from that town several years at a time, I feel I am as much qualified to represent that Chapter as though I lived in the place. I wish to speak against this amendment.

Mrs. Cresap, of Maryland. I would like to speak against this amendment, because I also have the (perhaps) misfortune of being a Naval officer’s wife, and I was the one chosen as a delegate, though I did not reside in the place where I was a member in a local Chapter, and I pay my dues, and so was chosen a member of the Congress.

Mrs. Lyon. I move to lay the amendment on the table.

Seconded.

President General. All in favor of laying this motion upon the table will please say “aye;” opposed, “no.” The motion is lost.

(Cries of “Previous question!”)

President General. The previous question is called for. Do you wish to close debate on this matter? All in favor will please say “aye;” opposed, “no.” The motion is carried. The motion is before you. All in favor will please say “aye;” opposed, “no.” The motion is lost. The amendment is not carried. The Reader will now read the next amendment.

Reader. Next is an amendment offered by Mrs. Ballinger.

10. Amendment offered by Mrs. Madison A. Ballinger, of the District of Columbia:

In Article V, Section 5, strike out all after the word “Congress,” and in lieu thereof insert: “but shall not participate in its deliberations.” Section as amended, to read: “All honorary and ex-officers of the National Society may attend the
meetings of the Continental Congress, but shall not participate in its deliberations."

Mrs. ARMSTRONG. I rise to a question of personal privilege. As I am about to leave the city, I would like to be given an opportunity of presenting our contribution to the Lafayette memorial fund.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the assembly so order? Mrs. Armstrong is obliged to leave the city, and desires to make a contribution to the Lafayette memorial. All in favor say "aye;" opposed, "no." We will receive it.

Mrs. ARMSTRONG. The Clinton Chapter of Iowa presents $25 to the Lafayette memorial.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Clinton Chapter of Iowa presents $25 to the Lafayette memorial.

Mrs. NASH. I wish to speak most earnestly against this amendment. I think it is a restriction on our ex-officers which they do not deserve. They have never in any way taken advantage of or abused the privilege of sharing our deliberations, and I am sure that the majority of the members of this body would be very glad to have the benefit of their experience and to listen to the advice and wisdom which would certainly fall from their lips. We know that the welfare of this Society is perhaps dearer to this Board even than ourselves—this Board of originators of this Society; and I most earnestly hope that this amendment will be lost. [Applause.]

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam Chairman, I think you all know that when the President of the United States term of office has expired, he goes into private life. So does a Senator, and a member of the House of Representatives; so does every member of your legislature. I ask you, what is the meaning of ex-officer? Ex means no or not; an ex-officer has no following; an ex-officer represents nothing. [Laughter.] The proposition is made to lessen this body by putting out the Chapter Regents and the delegates in the Congress. Why not put aside the ex-officers, whose term of office has expired as ex signifies? Now, as to the wisdom which they have, it is a very mortifying fact that no matter how brilliant you are, there is somebody just as brilliant standing ready to take your
place. [Applause.] Now, I only ask for the ex-officers the courtesy of the floor. They may come down upon this floor as a member of Congress comes upon the floor of the House of Representatives; he may greet and talk with his friends, all he wants to, but not having a vote, he has no right to debate, and no man is a member of any legislative body if he has no vote. Now, then, why do we have the time of the Congress taken up with debaters who have no vote? I would do every honor to an honorary officer, and I would reward ex-officers all it is possible to do, but an officer who serves upon our Board is not entitled to a life position in this Congress as a reward for their services. Do you ever consider that you make them a life member of this Congress when you put them upon the Board, and that may be whether they are efficient or not? I hope you will not look at this as Mrs. Nash desires you to look at it, but as I desire you look at it; and instead of putting out the Chapter Regents and delegates, as you may be requested again to do, turn down the ex-officers and lessen the quota in that way.

Mrs. Mason, of Maryland. I would like to speak to this motion. Ex does not mean not, but out. An ex-officer is out of office, but not out of this organization; and I think it would be a very great loss to this body to be deprived of the speeches, the deliberations, and the advice of our ex-officers, and I hope and trust that this amendment will not prevail. [Applause.]

Mrs. Walker, of Illinois. I was about to say that there is another meaning to ex, which is out of, as the lady has just said. As our officers, after they have passed out and through the active office, their term of active office, have a seat beside us, it would seem very discourteous that they could not partake of our deliberations; and I think through debate we learn to vote intelligently.

Mrs. Edwards, of Michigan. Is it one of the rules of our Congress that only people who enter into debates are delegates from Chapters? Cannot Regents and State Regents? Is that not the rule of almost all houses? Should we not confine ourselves to that?

(Cries of "Question!")
President General. Previous question is called. Shall the main question now be put? All in favor of closing debate will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is carried. The question recurs to the amendment.

Mrs. Draper. Please have it read once more.

Reader. In Article V, Section 5, strike out all after the word "Congress," and in lieu thereof insert: "but shall not participate in its deliberations." Section, as amended, to read: "All honorary and ex-officers of the National Society may attend the meetings of the Continental Congress, but shall not participate in its deliberations."

President General. All in favor of this amendment will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is lost. (Cries of "Division!") Division is called. All in favor will please rise, now those opposed. (Reader announces 120 in affirmative and 65 negative.) The amendment is carried.

Mrs. Lockwood. I wish to thank this audience as an ex-officer that you have not shut the door against us so but what we can get in and look at you; and I wish to advise the ex-officers to get out now and form a Chapter and come back as Regents. [Applause.]

Dr. McGee. Point of order! Such amendments shall be in force thereafter. Mrs. Lockwood has no right to speak to the Congress during this session? Is it not so?

Mrs. Lockwood. Dr. McGee is out of order. [Laughter.]

President General. The Chair considers that the point is well taken under the circumstances.

Reader. The next proposed amendment, ladies, is to Article 5, Section 6. "A quorum of the Continental Congress shall be one hundred properly accredited delegates."

Mrs. Tuttle, of Virginia. May we have the Constitution read without the amendments, so that we can understand it?

Mrs. Brockett. As you know, in our Constitution we have not anywhere a mention of a quorum for the Continental Congress, and it seems to be an omission that was entirely unintentional, and this is simply to settle on a quorum of the house, because often, you know, we might sit down here and get to work, but are without a quorum; and it is not right.
We should have a quorum. Settle on it, if you want more or less, but it is not right to be without a quorum.

President General. The Chair regrets to say that an ex-officer is speaking.

Mrs. Brockett. Oh yes, I am an ex-officer; excuse me.

Reader. I was requested to read this article. It has five Sections and I don't think you care to hear me read the five sections. This one is a new one which it is proposed to add, which would be as follows: "A quorum of the Continental Congress shall be one hundred properly accredited delegates."

Mrs. Boynton. As I have only to-day and to-morrow to talk, please let me speak to that amendment. I think it is an excellent one, because very often there are just a few here, and if any one wishes to oppose what is going on, they can raise a point of quorum and upset everything. If you have a settled number, nobody will attempt the work unless there is one.

Mrs. McCartney. Does not the law fix the quorum when it is not specially designated, or is not that good enough for us to work with?

President General. A quorum would be a majority of the entire membership unless a quorum is fixed.

Mrs. Draper. Madam President and ladies, is it not one of the first things of every well-organized body to fix their quorum? We are working under Roberts' Rules of Order, and that is what Roberts says. And it seems to me it would be a great hardship, to the ladies who have come here tonight; I doubt very much if there are here present a majority of all who are entitled to enter this Continental Congress as accredited delegates. It is not a majority of those who have come from the north, south, east and west; it cannot be a majority of all who are entitled. While we do not raise the question, it is correct; but if any one differed with any action that was done, and insisted upon the point, I think it might very often be hard, when a large, active, working quorum were present, capable of carrying on the business; therefore I would vote in favor of this amendment. One hundred is a good working body, surely.

Mrs. Jewett, of Illinois. Madam President, I offer an
amendment to this amendment to substitute seventy-five for one hundred.

Seconded by Mrs. McCartney.

President General. It is moved by Mrs. Jewett, of Illinois, and seconded, to amend the amendment by substituting 75 for 100.

Dr. McGee. I wish to speak in favor of Mrs. Jewett's amendment. I think the smaller we make the quorum the better it is, and that is the experience of those who have been in many different societies. I am sure you know well that to-morrow we have a great deal of important business before this Congress. Many of you have waited patiently to have an opportunity to bring important matters before the body, and suppose we had a large quorum—those who went home would defeat further action by the Congress. Now it seems to me that those who are faithful to their trust and remain to the end of the Congress, ought to have the right to conduct this business. Then there is another point; the smaller you have the quorum, the larger is the attendance. If the members know that their quorum will be present and that business will be transacted, they stay and help the transaction of business; and if, for example, it is bad weather at some meeting, if the quorum is large, they say, "Well, there will be no quorum there and it is not worth while to go out, and we will stay at home;" whereas, if the quorum is small, you say to yourselves, "The business will be transacted whether we go or not, therefore we will go," and the attendance will be much larger in consequence of having a small quorum. Then there is still another point. If we have a smaller quorum it facilitates the transaction of the business of this Congress through the whole week, because we have had the experience, year after year, of the presiding officer being here on the stage punctually at the hour appointed for the assembling of Congress, and having to wait half an hour, as a rule for the last three years, before a quorum assembles. If we had a small quorum to begin business, and you knew business was going to begin at that time, you would be here, and business would go on, and we would save perhaps a whole day.
Mrs. Edwards, of Michigan. I would like to offer an objection to this, that so many of us come many hundred miles from the west, to remain here during the entire week. The business is postponed from day to day, with little filibustering and all sorts of odds and ends which are perfectly picayunish, and we are delayed until the very last day, when every one has gone home in order to get there before Sunday. That puts off very much important business until Saturday, when a quorum of one hundred would be only those who live about here or in Washington.

Mrs. McLean. I would wish to draw attention to the fact that if a quorum is made as small as seventy-five, or even one hundred, you place the power of legislating for a body of 27,000 women in the hands of a very small number. [Applause.]

Mrs. Jewett. May I be allowed to speak a moment to my motion? It does not preclude the possibility of all being present.

Mrs. Burdette. I would like to say that if the ladies would come here and attend to business, and not filibuster so much, we could get the business done a great deal sooner. [Applause.]

Mrs. Darwin. Does not a Congress of 300 or 400 men legislate for over seventy million people in this country? [Applause.]

Mrs. Peck, of Rhode Island. I move the previous question.

President General. Previous question is moved; shall the main question be now put?

Mrs. McLean. May I have one more word? It does not look to-night, when I look round this full house, as though so many of us had deserted our posts before Saturday. I think there would be as many as a hundred certainly, probably double that number, here until the last session of the Congress is adjourned. Let us make our quorum such as will intelligently transact business for the whole country.

President General. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of the amendment of Mrs. Jewett will please say “aye;” opposed, “no;” the motion is lost. Question re-
curs to the original amendment, "A quorum of the Continental Congress shall be one hundred properly accredited delegates." All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried.

**READER.** The next before us—

**Mrs. GIST.** Having voted on the prevailing side on amendment 10, Article 5, Section 5, I now move a reconsideration of the vote on that point, the participating of ex-officers in the privileges of voting.

Seconded.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** It is moved and seconded to reconsider the vote on the amendment with regard to ex-officers.

**Mrs. WARREN.** I object to reconsideration.

**Dr. McGEE.** Several of the ladies in the neighborhood wished to have a reconsideration in order that it might be explained that this motion cuts out the founders of our Society, as well as the Editor of the Magazine. We ought not to cut off our honorary officers from the privilege of debate. We have just elected a lady an Honorary Vice-President General. Where is the honor exhibited in this way? It is not our ex-officers specially, but honorary officers, which include the founders of our Society.

**Mrs. GIST.** My motion contemplated ex-officers.

**Mrs. BALLINGER.** Can that proposition come from the negative side?

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** Did you vote on the prevailing side?

**Mrs. GIST.** I did, under a mistake, and many others did the same thing under a mistake—several others did.

**PRESIDENT GENERAL.** Mrs. Gist voted on the prevailing side and has the right to move reconsideration.

**Miss PIKE.** Many times, when knotty questions and difficult problems have confronted Congresses of this Society, it has been solved alone by an ex-officer. [Applause.] Some of the very best speeches, some of the most magnificent examples of oratory, have been made by ex-officers. [Applause.] Some of their experience has been invaluable to us. I do not know in some cases how we could have unravelled some of the troubles that we have had. They have had that experience as active officers that fits them to tell us when we
are travelling wrong as we sometimes do. How would we know all about the account of the Treasurer General if we had not an ex-Treasurer General to tell us where such and such things were different from what we are doing now? We have changed our methods in many of these offices. If we had not the experience of the past, we could not so well legislate for the future. Now, shall we say to all the ex-officers hereafter, "We do not care for your experience; we have wisdom enough, we don't need your wisdom?" Are we so wise, are we so experienced, that we can do without all this? I say this Society needs all the wisdom and all the experience that ever has been possessed by it; and we will make a great mistake if we cast out these ex-officers; for what is it to be on the floor and have no voice in the deliberations?

Mrs. Edwards. Have we voted to reconsider?

President General. The vote has not yet been taken.

Miss Desha. Madam President,—

Mrs. Thompson. I rise to a point of order. Are we reconsidering it or not? Have we voted on it?

Miss Desha. A motion to reconsider opens the subject, without a vote. I hope you won't consider anything personal in my motion, because I don't believe you will ever refuse to hear the founders of this Society; and if you do refuse to hear a founder, you can't refuse to hear a voter.

Mrs. Ballinger. No, certainly not; we welcome a voter.

Miss Desha. We can always come as delegates, but in the Society I don't see where the honor comes of being an Honorary Vice-President General unless we have some part in these deliberations. We go into the National Board, it has made an order that no honorary officer shall be present during its deliberations. We pay dues like any other member. We come into the Congress muzzled; mothers think of going into a room full of your own daughters, and not being able to open your mouths.

Mrs. Ballinger. I am sorry I am obliged to speak again, but they speak on the motion so much that I feel obliged to defend it. You know that we do all reverence to the founders of this great Society; we have shown our wish to do all honor
by the presentation of these magnificent diamond badges. You know that our honorary officers are the equivalent of retired officers on full pay. Now it would be wrong to this Society to give to these ex-officers the right to come down year by year into this Society, to debate and deliberate here with us, when they have no vote. Let them go back into active service. There is no reason why they should not work as Regents and come back as Regents or delegates, and we will welcome them with open arms.

President General. I would like to have the Reader read the section in Roberts relating to reconsideration.

Reader. "This motion cannot be amended; it is debatable or not, just as the question to be reconsidered is debatable or undebatable. When debatable it opens up for discussion the entire subject to be reconsidered, and the previous question, if ordered while it is pending, affects only the motion to reconsider."

Mrs. Gist. May we have the last clause again?

Reader. When debatable it opens up for discussion the entire subject to be reconsidered, and the previous question, if ordered while it is pending, affects only the motion to reconsider."

Mrs. White, of Massachusetts. As a simple Regent from a country Chapter from a State far away, I came here to represent my Chapter. I have noticed that it is much easier for an ex-officer to get recognition than a simple delegate. [Applause.] It is, of course, because they are better known; I recognize that and don't criticise it, but I don't think that the fact of being an ex-officer disfranchises them or takes them out of their Chapter; their Chapters can send them back as their delegates if they desire to. [Applause.]

Mrs. Belden, of New York. The honorary officers and ex-officers are increasing every year. In the course of ten or fifteen years this Congress will be composed of ex-officers. [Applause.]

Mrs. Nash. I only want to say that when a new member or delegate wants to solve a knotty problem, if she were to go to an honorary or an ex-officer for information instead of going
to Speaker Reed, she would not get an impression, but an opinion, and a very valuable one, too. [Applause.]

Mrs. DRAPER. In justice to the ex-officers on this floor, I think it but fair to say that I have been present at every session of Congress except one, and I have only heard two ex-officers speak. I mean by that, you surely don't kill us and bury us because we once accepted office and worked for you. I am an ex-officer, but I speak and have always spoken as the alternate for a Regent who is not present and could not be. There have been but two officers who have taken up your time at all, and neither one of those spoke for more than five minutes, I think both together have not taken up fifteen minutes of this whole Congress.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I only wish to say to this Congress, to call attention to this fact, that when the very knotty problem came up this evening it was not an ex-officer who settled the problem, but a simple delegate. (Cries of "Question!")

Mrs. NEWCOMB. For a long time I was in favor of this amendment, without considering it very carefully; but when I came to the first meeting of this Congress there flashed to my mind the picture of last year, when our founders stood there and every one came round; and I spoke of it to others and they said, if you pass that amendment this year you prove that you are sorry you honored them, and show that you dishonor them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question? All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed "no." It is carried. Now those in favor of reconsidering will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Lost.

Mrs. KEMPSTER, of Wisconsin. I rise to a question of privilege. Madam President and Daughters, there are three reports of committees that were omitted this morning without the order of the Congress; there are also several other reports which were on the order of the day for the work of the morning. I would like to ask if there is any opportunity for those committees to make a report to this Congress? If so, it should be made an order of business for to-morrow morning, other-
wise the session of the Congress closes without opportunity for those committees to be heard.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The unfinished business comes up in its order as it has been left over each day.

READER. Amendment 12, offered by Mrs. Joy, of Michigan: "In Article VI, Section 1, last clause, substitute for the word 'seven' the word 'fifteen;" fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business on the Board.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the amendment, substituting fifteen for seven for a quorum on the National Board. Are you ready for the question? All in favor say "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried. Does this Congress quite realize what it is doing?

A MEMBER. What is the number of the Board at the present time?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The entire Board, if all the State Regents were present, would be about seventy-five.

A MEMBER. I thought they said fifteen instead of seven.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A quorum of the Board at present is seven.

Mrs. TUTTLE. I would like to know the wish of the Board in regard to this matter.

Mrs. BROCKETT. The quorum at present is seven. The Board consists of twenty-six officers, and a State Regent entitled from each State in the Union. Your States know how many of your Regents attend every Board meeting; that leaves twenty-six otherwise active officers. You know how many of your Vice-Presidents attend. You must remember that a quorum is a certain amount of the average attendance, and a quorum at present is seven. They want to raise it to fifteen. Is fifteen a fair representation for a quorum of an average Board of about twenty-one or twenty-two members?

Mrs. TUTTLE. May I ask who are "they" that wish to raise it to fifteen?

Mrs. BROCKETT. The amendment is by Mrs. Joy, of Michigan.

A MEMBER. I voted on prevailing side and I move reconsideration.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. Reconsideration of the vote is asked. All those in favor of reconsideration will please say “aye;” opposed, “no.” The motion as to the vote will be reconsidered. The amendment is before you.

MRS. WARREN. Will some member of the Board state what has been the average attendance during the last year?

MRS. BROCKETT. We have eighteen or twenty average attendance all the time.

MRS. TUTTLE. Would it please the Board to make it ten instead of seven?

MRS. O’NEIL. Ten is a good average.

MRS. TUTTLE. I would like to substitute ten for fifteen.

Seconded by MRS. GIST.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded to substitute ten for fifteen.

MRS. GREEN. Is it not better to have an odd number—nine or eleven?

MRS. O’NEIL. Let it alone; seven is a good number.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question?

A MEMBER. Why are they asking for a larger quorum for a small Board? It seems to me that seven in proportion to twenty-six is very much greater than seventy-five for the proportion that we have just been speaking about.

MRS. TAPLIN. I would like to speak to seven, to speak of the quorum as seven, because I have been on the Board two years and—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Out of order. Are you ready for the question?

A MEMBER. May we have the question repeated?

(MRS. FRYE takes the Chair.)

MRS. MANNING. Substitute ten for fifteen. I have had an experience of two years on the National Board, one year as Vice-President General and one year as President General. We met on the 17th and we had to wait, I think, a half or three-quarters of an hour before we got a quorum of seven. Perhaps you ladies would realize if you were on that Board month after month what it means. We sometimes reach the number of thirty, but it is a very rare thing. The question is on the motion to substitute ten for fifteen.
(Mrs. Manning takes the Chair again.)

Mrs. Tuttle. I made that because the Board said that would be the number they would like; they said ten or twelve.

President General. That was the average attendance.

Mrs. O'Neil. I said ten because it was the average attendance; you asked that.

Mrs. Tuttle. Then I withdraw the motion.

President General. If there are no objections, the motion will be withdrawn. The question recurs to the original motion, substituting "fifteen" for "seven." Are you ready for the question? All in favor will please say "aye," opposed, "no." Lost.

(Mrs. Frye takes the Chair.)

Reader. Next proposed amendment offered by the Philadelphia Chapter, through Mrs. Harrison.

Mrs. Harrison. I want to explain to the Congress that all of the amendments suggested by the Philadelphia Chapter of last year have been thoroughly misunderstood. I will not take up your time to explain it now, but I will be delighted to put the explanation in the Magazine or send it to every Chapter Regent in a typewritten form, so I would like to withdraw this amendment.

Chairman. If there are no objections the amendment will be withdrawn. Are there any objections? I hear none; the amendment is withdrawn.

Reader. The next proposed amendment, offered by Mrs. Carpenter, of New Hampshire: 14. Amendment offered by Mrs. Carpenter, of New Hampshire:

Add to Article VIII, Section 1: "If an applicant be admitted to membership after August 22d, in any year, she shall be exempted from additional dues until one year from the 22d of February next ensuing."

Miss Huey. Is not that amendment precisely the law under which we are now acting? because papers that were sent in from my Chapter were accepted by the National Board of Management in September, 1898, and the dues were paid until February 22, 1900; and I cannot see in what respect this amendment differs from the law under which we are now acting. I ask for information.
Mrs. Draper. May I answer the question that was asked, Madam Chairman? Several years ago one of your Treasurers General brought a resolution into the Congress, and the date was set by the Congress. It was at that time October 22. Then a year ago Mrs. Carpenter, State Regent of New Hampshire, brought this resolution into the Congress, and it took effect for that year; then she offered it as an amendment to be acted upon this year. It is now simply a resolution, and this Congress could rescind it or could change the date or could do anything they wish with it; whereas, if it is put into the Constitution it would require a regular amendment in the proper way. Mrs. Carpenter felt very strongly upon the point and desired that it should be placed in the Constitution.

Miss Huey. Thanks for the information; that was precisely what I wanted.

Mrs. Whitney, of Michigan. I should like to ask for information, when the Board meets for the first time after the summer vacation to consider the admitting of members?

Chairman. September 24th I think it was last year—the fourth Tuesday in September.

Mrs. Green. I am opposed to this amendment. I think it gives altogether too much latitude. In the spring when the papers are in, it gives the entire summer for the examination, and it gives the first month in the fall to do the work, and papers which were in in the spring would be acted on in the fall, and they would get through the Board and be ready for admission by October; and I think from October to February is sufficient latitude. I am thoroughly opposed to it.

Chairman. Are there any further remarks? Are you ready for the question? (Cries of "Question.") All in favor will please "aye;" opposed, "no." It is lost.

Mrs. Nash. I move we adjourn.

Seconded.

(Mrs. Manning takes the Chair.)

President General. Before we adjourn the Official Reader would like to make some announcements.

(Reader reads amendments.)

President General. All in favor of adjourning will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried. (10.45 p. m.)
MORNING SESSION, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1899.

PRESIDENT GENERAL (10.18). Our Chaplain General, Mrs. Stakely, will lead us in prayer; will the house be quiet, please?

CHAPLAIN GENERAL, Let us pray. Oh Thou who art worthy of the best love of our hearts, of the best praise of our lips, and of the best service of our lives, we come before Thee at this time with hearts overflowing with gratitude that we have been permitted to meet in this Eighth Continental Congress. Grant, we beseech Thee, that all that has been said and done may redound to Thy name's honor and glory, and the upbuilding and strengthening of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Take our hands in Thine and lead us; and when Thou hast accomplished Thine own purpose in us and through us, receive us unto Thyself. We humbly beg it all in the name of Him who hath taught us to say, Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed by Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, forever. Amen.

Mrs. CHAPMAN, of Connecticut. I rise to a question of privilege. Will the Chair order the delegates to sit forward, as the audience is so small this morning?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will the delegates come forward and occupy the seats in the front part of the house? Will the house please be seated?

Mr. FOSTER. Instead of the solo, shall we all join in singing the "Star-Spangled Banner;" all of us sing it, two stanzas.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are the minutes ready.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Not quite.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. While we are waiting for the minutes, I would like to read this communication from the Sons of the American Revolution, of the District of Columbia.

(Reader reads letter.)
EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—SIXTH DAY. 893

WASHINGTON CITY, February 23, 1899.

MRS. DANIEL MANNING,
President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Dear Madam: I have the honor to inform you that at the annual meeting of the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, held in this city on the 22d instant, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the recent Spanish-American War the Daughters of the American Revolution organized a magnificent corps of trained nurses, over one thousand in number, for the Army, and in addition collected and distributed to the soldiers a large amount of delicacies and clothing; therefore be it

Resolved, That the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution congratulate the Daughters of the American Revolution upon the noble, patriotic, and self-sacrificing work which they adopted in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers; and they further desire to commend the Daughters of the American Revolution to the public as worthy descendants of illustrious sires.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Society this 23d day of February, 1899.

JOHN PAUL EARNEST,
Secretary of the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

Miss FORSYTH. I move that this be spread upon the minutes of the Society, with the thanks of the Congress, and be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Seconded.

Motion carried unanimously by rising vote.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Would it be out of order for me to say that the Daughters of the American Revolution accept with thanks these congratulations?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That was the motion.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Not "with thanks."

Miss FORSYTH. I moved that it be placed upon the minutes with the thanks of this Congress.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I did not hear.

Miss FORSYTH. It may not have been very well expressed, but the thanks were there.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are waiting for the minutes, and while we are waiting Mrs. Keim will speak to us for a moment.

Mrs. DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM. Madam President, ladies of the Congress: With the approval of the President General and
at the request of several ladies of the Continental Hall Committee who served with me two years ago, I am asked to explain a little matter which it is very important for you to know, we all think. On December 8, 1895, with the approval of the Board and the Continental Hall Committee, an appeal was presented to the United States Congress asking for a grant of a plot of ground upon which we might build a memorial to our forefathers and foremothers in this city. The impression has gone abroad that that plot of ground was never granted. The Congress of the United States, in less than two months—a very few working days, as the Christmas vacation intervened—did grant to this Congress such a plot of ground, and three days before the dispersion of our Congress, they discovered that the plot they had given us, having specified a particular location, was not within their power to give; and they said, if we asked again for some other plot of ground, it would be their pleasure to recognize this grand Society. I wanted this to be understood, that it was not within the power of the United States to give this plot of ground. In the original plan of this city, designed by L'Enfant, the French engineer, large plots of ground were reserved not only for public buildings, etc., but for churches, schools and colleges, as you will find from the original plan preserved in our archives. Such grants of land have been made from that time to the present day. Those plots included the Baltimore and Ohio depot and Center Market. You will be surprised to know that these were given to these corporations for the good of the general public by our Government. Why has the National Government decided to recognize this grand Society? Because we are the first society of women organized for patriotic work alone. They desire as a body of honorable men to recognize this grand Society. What has been done in the past may again be done.

Aside from the question of dollars and cents, which would be saved if the Congress saw fit to again present an appeal before the honorable body, it becomes a grand opportunity for this Society to receive recognition of the National Government as a patriotic body of women. That precedent alone would be beyond compare in the history of this Nation and the
history of this Society. The power for good, which we have exercised already in our short years of life, would be doubled and quadrupled. Withdrawal of the one plot of ground at that time don't necessitate the withdrawal of every plot of ground. I simply explain this matter so that the Society may understand that they have not been ignored but fully glorified by the National Congress.

The Senator who gave me this information said that it was quite within their power, and it was their urgent desire, to grant us a better plot of ground whenever the committee should again appear before it. This is in no sense a plea for the Continental Hall Committee that certain ground should or should not be purchased, it is simply that certain things might have been. In this city there are eighteen equestrian statues, all of them of heroes of the Civil War save one. In the whole city there is only one of a revolutionary hero, and that is of Generel Greene and that is so located that it is doubtful if you could find it. We have no recognition of our revolutionary forefathers and foremothers in any sense. It is most fitting that we might be able to build, with the recognition of the Government, a memorial of any kind that we may choose to put upon it, in which we may put all our revolutionary relics, in which we could recognize by our own endeavors and our own genius the foremothers and forefathers; and in that splendid building we should have bronze statues to our foremothers. No recognition has been made of those women who sacrificed both property, money and lives for this Nation, which has become a place of refuge for the oppressed. I think this is a vital point for the ladies to know.

Miss Washington. I move that the Congress present Mrs. Keim a vote of thanks for her explanation of the matter.

President General. All in favor of this motion will please say “aye;” opposed, “nay.” It is carried.

Miss Miller. As a member of the Continental Hall Committee, may I make a little further statement in regard to the plot of ground of which I spoke the other day? I was asked some little time ago to present to this Congress these facts about the Corcoran art gallery. Since I spoke of it here the other day I have been approached by one of the gentlemen
who has it in charge, who says that in case we decide to con-
sider this matter the trustees will make a reduction of $25,000
in our favor off the price of the hall, and that they will allow
us to pay down, if we should decide to buy, as much as we
have in hand, say $50,000, and the rest to go at interest at four
per cent. They are very sure that they can raise for us the
sum of $20,000 outside of our Society. It is simply in justice
to these gentlemen, who have worked very hard to get these
particulars for me, that I come before you with this extra
explanation.

Mrs. KEMPSTER. If the minutes are not yet ready, may I
ask a suspension of business simply that a report of a few
minutes can be read during the interval?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think the house will not object to
that report, as we have been waiting for it.

Mrs. BALLINGER. May we have the minutes?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The minutes are ready.

(Reader begins to read minutes of Friday.)

Mrs. THOMPSON. Where are the Thursday evening min-
utes? We have not heard those.

READER. They are here and will come after these.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Wouldn't they come in order before
these?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair rules that it does not mat-
ter; these are ready and the others are not quite ready.

Mrs. THOMPSON. They will come immediately after? My
question was, would they be read immediately afterward?

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Thursday night minutes are
ready and will be read first.

Miss MILLER. May I announce another subscription to the
Continental Hall fund of $50 from Julia Trumbull Ripley, a
lineal descendant of Brother Jonathan Trumbull.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. $50 from Julia Trumbull Ripley, a
lineal descendant of Brother Jonathan Trumbull. The min-
utes of Thursday evening will now be read.

(Reader reads minutes.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have listened to the reading of
the minutes; what is your pleasure in regard to them?
Mrs. NESMITH. I move they be accepted.
Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of accepting the minutes will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." Carried.

(Reader starts minutes of Friday.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is customary to wait until the minutes are read for the corrections, but the minutes are long and if there are any corrections please make them.

Miss HARVEY. I would like to make a correction just here. I am very sorry that I was not in the house when Miss Forsyth made the statement about the flag. It is not strictly correct. Miss Forsyth was very kind to present it as well as she could in our absence; but the flag is not on behalf of Merion Chapter, but Mrs. Thompson, a member of Merion Chapter. May I ask that that be read, so that I can quite understand what it is?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The correction will be made, Miss Harvey.

Miss HARVEY. Beg pardon, but I did not hear the last part of that sentence; I did not catch the wording of it as it is in the report.

(Reader reads part of minutes again.)

Miss HARVEY. Instead of saying "presented" say "exhibited." It is still the property of Merion Chapter. She very kindly allowed us to exhibit it. It does not belong to the Chapter, but it is Mrs. Thompson's. We are very glad to have such an energetic member, but the Chapter is not entitled to the credit, it is her property.

(Reader continues minutes.)

Mrs. McLEAN. In the minutes recorded for yesterday morning, I notice that the resolution offered by Mrs. Jewett, at least worded by her, is recorded as carried, and no record made of what I understood to be my substitute motion to the effect that the President General is pre-eminently ex-officio the proper person to represent this body at the Paris Exposition, and therefore that this Continental Congress do request her to do so. I understand that to be carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is understood in the first motion, I think, Mrs. McLean.
Mrs. McLEAN. I offered it as a substitute, and thought it
was carried, Madam Chairman. It was simply the whole
Congress requested.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That matter came up to the plat-
form; it was not acted upon.

Mrs. McLEAN. I am very sorry, Madam President, I shou:d
like to voice the opinion of the Congress assembled.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is impossible for us to vote on
something that was not sent up.

Miss Pike. I voted upon that.

Mrs. Thompson. We understood it that way.

Miss Pike. It was carried by rising vote, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Jewett's motion was voted on
by rising vote; Mrs. Jewett's was not laid aside, it was carried.
The house rose on Mrs. Jewett's motion.

Miss Pike. Many thought they rose on Mrs. McLean's mo-
tion. Now, I ask is there any possibility by which that can
be made the action of the house instead of the action of the
Board?

Miss Temple. It is a very much higher compliment for
this house for you to go as the representative chosen by this
body, and I wish there were some parliamentary form by
which it could be made that you are chosen by the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The house rose in recognition of
Mrs. Jewett's motion.

Miss Temple. I was under the impression at the time that
we were voting on the motion of Mrs. McLean.

Miss Pike. We undoubtedly voted for Mrs. McLean's sub-
itute; we thought that was the thing before us.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is the recollection of the Chair
that Mrs. McLean's motion did not reach the platform, that it
was simply in debate. It was not stated and not voted on.
The Chair so rules; does the house sustain the decision of the
Chair.

(Cries of "No" and "Yes.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of sustaining the de-
cision of the Chair—

Mrs. McLEAN. Allow me to say that under no condition
would I appeal from the ruling of the Chair. I wish to be so
EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—SIXTH DAY.

publicly recorded. What the Chair rules I submit to. I beg no one to rise in opposition to the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair wishes to speak for one moment. The Chair cannot rule that in an audience of this kind there should not be an appeal from the Chair. Every one has a right to appeal from the Chair. We simply wish to correct these minutes.

Miss Desha. I desire to go on record as appealing from the ruling of the Chair, because I know the Chair wants to do the right thing. Mrs. Jewett reported what the Board had done. On Mrs. McLean’s motion the house rose and ratified, and that should be entered in the report.

Mrs. McLean. My motion was not to ratify the Board; it was simply for the whole house to take the initiative. If that record exists—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair simply desires that this shall be correct. She has no feeling about it whatever. The Chair’s understanding is that Mrs. Jewett moved that it be the sense of the assembly. Mrs. McLean did not send up any motion to the house yesterday. It was an order of the Chair that any motion to be made was to be sent to the platform, and, no motion coming to the platform, it was simply as a matter of debate.

Mrs. McLean. I think, Madam Chairman, it is on the platform, is it not?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Jewett’s motion will please be read.

READER. “By unanimous vote of the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General, was selected to represent the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Paris Exposition in 1900. I therefore move that the Congress ratify this action.”—Mrs. John N. Jewett.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the way the motion was presented to the house, and the way it was voted upon.

Miss Pike. We may not have had a right to vote upon Mrs. McLean’s substitute, I don’t deny that; but we did do so. We understood we were voting for Mrs. McLean’s substitute, and we did do so.
President General. The Chair cannot govern impressions. [Applause.] This can only be settled by a vote of the house. I desire that in this vote which is to be taken there will not be any person who will be influenced by her sympathy for the Chair, but by her memory. [Applause.]

Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina. Madam President and ladies of this great body, I may not be very clear in my understanding of matters just now, but I know one thing that I do understand, and I believe I voice the sentiments of this body. We must remember that we are not only a great body in ourselves, but we are a great body from what acts we perform. Today we have as our President General a woman who occupies a position greater, I consider, than any position in the world [applause] that has ever been occupied by a woman. Other women have occupied perhaps higher positions, simply from inheritance, others from reflected light. Today we have a woman presiding over us, the choice of this magnificent body [applause], who has been elected to represent us, and I consider as a Daughter of the American Revolution that her position, the choice of 27,000 women, is greater than any woman has ever occupied before. [Applause.] I am a new member here, and it has taken a great deal of courage to get up and speak; but I represent a little State that always felt, no matter how trying the position, we should try to fulfill our duty in it. I am very much obliged to the ladies for listening to me. I am very much obliged to the Chair for permitting me. And I would like to say right now that I know that every lady in this house will be most delighted to do whatever will honor not only our presiding officer, our President General, but Mrs. Manning. I represent South Carolina, and we have very little influence in this body, because we have few Chapters, but they are good Chapters, ladies, and very loyal Chapters; and when we come here we come at a great sacrifice in many ways, and we want to do everything in accordance with the rules of the house. We come here after we have learned the workings of our body under our Constitution. And I am very much obliged to the house for listening to me; I am very much obliged to them for making a Constitution that we can work under.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is no mark of disloyalty to appeal from the decision of the Chair. The assembly is the ruling power, and not the Chair. The minutes can only be corrected by the vote of this assembly. The question must be settled by vote.

Mrs. McLean. I simply wish this house to understand the purport of the resolution which I understood to be substituted yesterday. It was that this entire Congress should honor its President General, whom the Congress elects, by the Congress appointing her to go to Paris and not the Board. It is a mark of honor. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is so understood by the motion of Mrs. Jewett; it is embodied in the motion. (Cries of "No.") Will you read that motion again? Will the house be quiet?

READER. "By unanimous vote of the National Board of Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General, was selected to represent the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Paris Exposition in 1900. I therefore move that the Congress ratify this action."—Mrs. John N. Jewett.

Miss Forsyth. Madam President and ladies of the Congress, you will remember that a year ago you ordered that the National Board should make a nomination for a committee to represent us at the Paris Exposition. The National Board, in accordance with your order, nominated our President General. That was reported to the Congress. Mrs. Jewett, who stated this action of the Board, simply as a nomination for you to act upon, moved that this be substituted by the Congress, and this nomination of the President General be made your nomination. These are simply the facts with relation to the Board. The Board was not given the right to ratify, it was simply given the right to make a nomination for the Congress. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair believes this is correct.

Mrs. Thompson. I have a copy of the Magazine containing the resolution before me.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has nothing to do with the resolution before us now. The Chair believes these minutes are cor-
rect. You must all vote as you believe. Is the decision of the Chair sustained?

Mrs. THOMPSON. I rise to a point of order. Miss Forsyth was allowed to come forward and make her argument. She stated that such a thing was voted. I have the Magazine, and it is entirely different from what she has stated.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question before the house is on the approval of the minutes. No question of privilege can be heard.

Miss FORSYTH. I feel it necessary to state that if I have made any mistake it was an honest mistake. I acknowledge also that when the Regent of the New York City Chapter made the motion that she did, it was so in accord with what was already done, I felt the two things were one.

Mrs. THOMPSON. If you recognize Miss Forsyth why could not I be recognized?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If Miss Forsyth was out of order you should have raised the point of order.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I tried, Madam President, I tried several times.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is called for; are you ready for the question? Is the decision of the Chair sustained? (Cries of "Yes" and "No.") All in favor please say "aye;" opposed, "no." The motion is carried, the minutes will stand approved. Are there any other corrections to be made?

Mrs. FRYE. I understand that an order was passed yesterday forbidding articles typewritten sent through the audience here. I have heard since that articles have been sent since the passage of that order. I would like to ask if that is so.

Mrs. BALLINGER. We could not hear, Madam President.

Mrs. FRYE. An order was passed yesterday that no circulars, typewritten circulars, should be sent through the audience unsigned. I have heard that there have been since that order was passed.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair sincerely trusts that no one will abuse this order. [Applause.]

Mrs. BAKER, of Illinois. I would like to move that there shall be created the office of Vice-State Regent, said officer not to be represented on the National Board.
President General. Notice will have to be given of that as a By-Law. Do you give that as a notice? The motion is withdrawn for the time. Order of the day has been called for. (Cries of “Order of the Day.”) If there are no further corrections the minutes will stand approved. They are approved.

Mrs. Kempster. I would like to ask for a suspension of the rules.

President General. We will listen to the report on the Desecration of the Flag, Chairman, Mrs. Kempster.

Mrs. Kempster:

Report of the Flag Committee of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Daughters of the American Revolution and Sisters—of one Country and of one Flag: I wish to reach not only the hearing of all, but the hearts of all.

I am to report to you the work of the Flag Committee, and it has seemed best to give a brief review of the work from the beginning.

First let me say for all the workers in this effort for a law, that we want the flag used as freely as possible. We want it upon the school houses and national buildings. We want the flag with its symbolism of loyalty and fidelity—like the unchanging stars in the sky—with its purity of devotion, with all it typifies of agony and of sublime self-sacrifice, held free and pure and sacred as the cross. It has been contaminated by the greed of gain until it has been dragged down to the vilest associations. It has been used as a trade mark of party patriotism. It has been a frequent participant of street broils and riots, and the recipient of rotten eggs, tobacco juice and street filth. Are we able to realize that even we, the women of America, should bear our share of responsibility for that which is about us, and that it cannot be cast off. We reverence the heroism of our patriots, but do we protect the dearly-bought benefits? We shed tears of sympathy as we hear of the deeds of the lion-hearted of our land, and then do we look on serene and unmoved at the daily and hourly mockery and degradation of the emblem of all the bloodshed and glory of our national history?

Long years ago the great powers of the earth found it necessary to protect the symbol of their sovereignty from the vicious and lawless, and to secure for it the deference due to a representative of the Government. Even the earliest known enactments of the very early times, fifteen centuries before Christ, 3,300 years ago, the laws of Manu, the great Hindoo law-giver (whose institutes are probably the fountain head of modern law) including the following: “The breaker of a foot bridge, of a public flag, of a palisade and of the idols made of clay,
shall repair what he has broken and pay a mulct of 500 panas." Thus, thirty-three centuries ago, the power of law protected life, and with the same sentence, the emblem of religion and of nationality.

At the present time there are few great nations but have laws to preserve their flag from desecration, and all consider their national ensign sacred, not to be sullied by love of gain, not to be at the mercy of the reckless, the evil-minded nor the anarchist.

The first effort to induce the United States Government to protect its flag seems to have been made in 1880, when a bill was introduced in Congress for that purpose. It died in the committee room, and ten years appear to have elapsed before the introduction of the next flag bill in 1890; since that time some similar bill has been before Congress almost continually.

In 1896, during the political campaign which resulted in the election of President McKinley, many of you must have noticed small paragraphs in the daily press recounting various forms of insult and vandalism offered the national flag. And then it came to some of the Daughters with intense force that the banner of the Stars and Stripes was the emblem of their country, that it represented the Government which protected them, and that deliberate, malicious assault upon the flag was disloyalty, and when unpunished taught disloyalty to others. That to stand by, indifferent to such maltreatment of our flag, was like watching undisturbed while sacred altars were dishonored, for upon what altar has greater, richer sacrifices been poured than upon this altar of our country, in defense of this flag of freedom?

In November, 1896, a member of the Milwaukee Chapter, of Wisconsin, read a number of these newspaper extracts, to the assembled Chapter, and offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, inviting all Chapters of the National Society to join in a petition to the Congress of the United States for a federal enactment to protect the flag from desecration.

The subject was not a new one to many loyal-hearted men, but never before had it been brought to the minds of the women of our country that they had a special, personal duty to the familiar and beautiful old banner that we all hold dear. The endorsement of the petition of eighty-one Chapters with a form of bill (approved by eminent members of the bar and by a Judge of a United States Court of Appeals) was presented to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at their Continental Congress, in February, 1897, and received the cordial endorsement of that Congress.

The bill and memorial were then placed in the care of a committee, Frances S. Kempster, chairman, appointed for that purpose by the President General, Mrs. Stevenson, and were duly presented to the Congress of the United States in behalf of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in December, 1897, and January, 1898. They were referred by Congress to the Judiciary
Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, and have remained “referred” from that day.

The bill is not without companionship—many other patriotic societies, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Society of Colonial Wars, doubtless others—have presented bills embodying the hopes and wishes of many thousands of members for some form of protection for our flag. Petitions containing this request from hundreds of thousands have asked for such a law during this Fifty-Fifth Congress, and have asked in vain.

The supreme demands of legislation in connection with the war with Spain, were a fair and sufficient reason for inaction concerning less pressing matters, during its first session; and questions following and contingent upon the war have been, if not a reason, at least a very plausible excuse, for the death-like silence which broods over the flag bills during its close.

And now, Daughters of the American Revolution, it is for you to consider whether you are not passing this question by “on the other side,” and whether you have done your whole share in this work, which is for your country’s dignity and honor, but which depends wholly upon disinterested patriotism.

The great patriotic work done by all the Daughters in the past year has shown how deep and wide is their love and reverence for our country, how national and all-embracing is their conception of our duty as a National Society. The glory and beauty of our organization is the fact that we are all banded together as sisters of one land. There is no North, no South, no East, no West. We have not even the slight dividing line of State Societies and we stand together shoulder to shoulder, a union of 28,000 earnest women, helping to uphold the great principles from which our forefathers made liberty for us.

In your several States are many thousands of men and women with hearts but recently stirred to their depths by love of the flag, ready to aid you, if you will but ask them. Will you not unite? America knows that in union there is strength, and by your union and organization, help to convince Congress that “the people” want the flag protected from desecration.

It is difficult to accomplish much singly; it is hard, too, when done to keep our enthusiasm burning. The flag bill endorsed by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, will be introduced into the United States Congress at its session next winter, and the Flag Committee asks you to bring every possible influence to bear upon your members of Congress. Do not be led into discussion over phraseology and small details. It is the province of Congress to reconcile the minor differences in bills. The Daughters ask for a law, “to prevent the use of the flag for advertisement, to prevent placing upon it or attaching to it, devices and inscriptions,
and to punish those who treat it with indignity, or wantonly injure or destroy it." The Flag Committee for the Daughters appeals to you for your interest in this bill, not because it is a work begun by the Daughters, but because no other flag bill before Congress, or indeed, ever presented to Congress, has provided against the three forms of desecration which prevail, and without these three provisions, no law can preserve our flag from desecration.

The terms in which it is expressed are of small moment. We ask for the substance; we do not care for its shadow; we ask Congress to take our flag, held in, such reverence by our soldiers and sailors, out of the depths to which it has been dragged by the various forms of advertisement; out of the associations which invite wanton insult. We ask them to declare to the fomenter of sedition and to the anarchist, that the flag must be respected, and to show to the children of those new to our country and its institutions that it is a standard to be loved and honored.

From the beginning of this work, the Milwaukee Chapter, of Wisconsin, has most joyfully borne as a part of its patriotic work, the expense incident to it. But Wisconsin men and women have little influence with the members of Congress from other States. The women from Georgia, for instance, can have no influence with the members from California. The work must be done in your own States. The only means by which members of Congress can be influenced is by their own constituents.

We ask that the 28,000 Daughters, scattered through all the States, form a body of workers, so earnest and determined that our appeal to Congress will no longer go unheeded.

This is not a monument to past heroic deeds—the Society is not neglecting them—but the flag is the symbol of our great Nation, beckoning on the glorious possibilities of our future, the symbol of liberty, enlightening the world. Let us keep pure and uncontaminated that which has been christened and hallowed by such prodigal outpouring of noble blood.

We ask you to rescue our flag from its position, as a coiner of patriots' blood into traders' gold, to shield it from indecent and insulting treatment which follow its seizure for political profit and which are unavoidable when the Nation's banner is brought into street fights, and used as a trade-mark of party patriotism.

We plead with you as Daughters descended from those who kept all sacred things pure and holy, who suffered and endured all things to give us a flag and a country, that you go back to all parts of this great land and arouse your people in each corner and district of your State with such ardor, that our representatives in Congress cannot another year refuse to grant our prayer, that the Government itself shall respect the dignity of our flag, shall hold aloof its ensign, pure
and unsullied, demanding respect and honor from all who are sheltered by its folds.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES SAUNDERS KEMPSTER,
Chairman Flag Committee.

February 21, 1899.

Miss VANDERPOEL, I have a communication from the President of the American Flag Association of the Sons of the American Revolution, which he has requested me to read:

YONKERS, NEW YORK, February 23, 1899.

To the President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The several flag committees of the patriotic societies allied and coördinating their efforts through the American Flag Association, have for two years been seeking in Congress and in the States, legislation to protect the flag of our country from desecration. The State of Vermont enacted the law last fall. The bill in the Legislature of the State of New York passed the Assembly last week, passed the Senate on Tuesday, the 21st instant, and Governor Roosevelt celebrated Washington’s Birthday yesterday by signing the bill, and it is now the law in the great Empire State. The same bill is pending in Massachusetts, in Connecticut, in New Jersey, in Illinois, in Missouri and in Colorado. It ought to be before the Legislature of every State. Will not the Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution aid us in this patriotic effort and help push along the legislation in the States named, and get the flag bill before all the States in the same form as adopted in New York State?

I shall be glad to furnish copies of the New York law and all needed information to all who desire it. The danger is in divided effort. No bill should allow anything to be written upon the flag except only the names of battles participated in by regiments carrying the flag. All other writing without any exception whatever should be condemned and forbidden.

Very truly yours,

RALPH E. PRIME.
President American Flag Association,
Yonkers, New York.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report is before you.

Miss VANDERPOEL, of New York. I wish to send this amendment to the bill already before us.

READER. Amendment offered by Mrs. Hazen, of New York, Chairman of the Flag Committee of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of New York City: Strike out the last clause of section 2 and substitute “except such inscriptions,
names of actions, words, marks or symbols as are placed pursuant to law or authorized regulations upon such flags, standards, colors or ensigns which are the property of or used in the service of any State or the United States.” This is an extract from the bill just passed by the New York State Assembly.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Vanderpoel, is this intended as an amendment to the Flag Committee’s report?

Miss VANDERPOEL. This is in the bill; it is intended to substitute this for that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded to substitute; the reading at present is “Section 2. No device, nor inscription, nor the representation or image of any person or thing shall be imprinted upon, painted upon, or attached to the National Flag, or upon or to the Coat-of-Arms of the United States except that the devices now attached and used by the Grand Army of the Republic may continue to be used by them;” for the last clause substitute, “except such inscriptions, names of actions, words, marks or symbols as are placed pursuant to law or authorized regulations upon such flags, standards, colors or ensigns which are the property of or used in the service of any State in the United States.”

Mrs. KEMPSTER. May I state this for the National Society, that two years ago it endorsed this in its Continental Congress assembled. If we do that we go back the whole two years; we immediately undo the work that has been done in trying to secure the protection of the flag from any form of desecration. We ask only that there shall be no action by the Daughters of the American Revolution stating that its work is all a mistake, but leave the details of bills to be settled, as they are generally settled, by the committee in Congress, and not divide our own body. That is all I have to say, Madam, on that subject.

A MEMBER, of New York. As Historian of the Chapter I would like to state that I have communicated in connection with the work of flag desecration. A lover of our beloved flag, I have communicated with Senator Chandler, of New York city; I have not yet heard from him. I have communicated with Senator Parker, of New Jersey, and have received
a letter from him in which he states their State is considering the matter seriously, but it is a difficult affair to frame.

Mrs. Whitney, of Michigan. I would like to ask if this amendment allows any printing of any kind to be put on the flag. I ask that for information, as we did not quite catch it back here.

Reader. “Omit last clause of Section 2 and substitute ‘except such inscriptions, names of actions, words, marks or symbols as are placed, pursuant to law or authorized regulations, upon such flags, standards, colors or ensigns, which are the property of, or used in, the service of any State or the United States.’”

President General. That would include inscriptions, such as the State or the United States might designate.

Miss Huey, of Philadelphia. In the political campaigns of 1896 flags were displayed with below them extracts from speeches of Lincoln and Garfield, and all such men. Would this resolution preclude that? Certainly no one could object to that use of the flag, and I would like to know whether this resolution would forbid it. No one thinks more of the flag than I do, but I would like to know about it.

President General. This amendment provides for inscriptions.

Mrs. Whitney. May I have the floor for one moment?

President General. If the assembly does not object. There is no objection.

Mrs. Whitney. When General Grant went to Washington, and was then our President, as he entered the city there was a large banner, the American flag, hung over one of the streets, and on it was the name of Grant; he stopped and ordered one of his orderlies to request that the flag be taken down and his name be taken off. [Applause.] He said, “there is not a man living in the United States whose name is great enough to put on the American flag.” [Applause.]

President General. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. Kempster. May I give a word from a letter from Theodore Roosevelt? I would like to quote one line from it.

President General. If the house does not object. There is no objection.
Mrs. Kempster. Theodore Roosevelt, when Assistant Secretary of the Navy, wrote to Mrs. Kempster, chairman of the Flag Committee, "I am in favor of this measure of the Daughters of the American Revolution Flag Committee, and if the opportunity comes up I will do what I can towards its passage." [Applause.]

Mrs. Peterson, of Buffalo. If we have the State flag bills, is not that sufficiently effective?

Mrs. Edwards. I move the previous question.

President General. Shall the main question now be put? Do you wish to close debate? All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried. The amendment is before the house; that will have to be voted on. Read the amendment, please:

Reader. "Omit last clause of Section 2 and substitute 'except such inscriptions, names of actions, words, marks or symbols as are placed, pursuant to law or authorized regulations, upon such flags, standards, colors or ensigns, which are the property of, or used in, the service of any State or the United States.'"

President General. I hope the house understands what it is to vote upon, it is upon the amendment which has just been read. All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is lost. The question recurs to the main report.

Miss Newell. I move that this report be accepted and the committee continued in office.

Seconded.

President General. It is moved and seconded that this report be accepted and the committee be continued. Is the power of appointing committees given to the house? The motion is in order.

Miss Newell. I wish to say that I wish to amend that, so that the committee be appointed by the Chair.

Seconded.

Mrs. Harrison. Cannot the report be accepted and the committee continued? I think that is what we want.

Mrs. Thompson. I move the previous question.

President General. The amendment is before the house.

Reader. The motion before the house of Miss Newell
was that the report be accepted and the committee continued in office. The amendment was that the committee be appointed by the Chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has no desire to appoint the committee; she simply desired that it be corrected, but you must act on it first. The question is on the amendment first; are you ready for the question?

Mrs. ROBERTS. State the amendment, please.

READER. "That the committee be appointed by the Chair."

Dr. McGEE. Is that an addition to the motion?

READER. No, it is just a change. I will read both; first, that the report be accepted and the committee continued; amendment, that the committee be appointed by the Chair.

Dr. McGEE. When it says the committee be continued, it surely does not mean the members of the committee, it means the Flag Committee. Does it mean the members of the committee to be continued?

READER. Miss Newell, will you please state if you meant the members of the same committee to continue?

Miss NEWELL. The members of the same committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried. The question recurs to the amended motion.

READER. That the report be accepted, the committee to be appointed by the Chair.

Miss HUEY. Does not the President General appoint all committees? I ask for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, she does not. The Chair states that she has the privilege of naming the standing committees. The others are named by the Board, or the Board orders that they shall be named by the President General.

Mrs. HUEY. Thank you very much. I asked for information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is on the motion; are you ready for the question. (Cries of "Question!") All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried.

Mrs. PAINTER. May the Reader state a question of privilege?

READER. Mrs. Painter has requested that it be stated that under an inadvertence, while voting, she did not fill out the
blank for President General, thinking that the ballot had been cast for President General by vote of the house; that she and another member of her Chapter failed to fill out that blank, Mrs. Park Painter and Mrs. J. B. Oliver, of the Pittsburg Chapter. They now wish to have it understood that they wish to be understood as voting for the Chair, which would make her vote 400 instead of 398.

President General. They cannot be recorded as votes at this stage. The Chair appreciates the courtesy of these two ladies.

Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foot Thomas. I rise to present three revolutionary relics which I have received by mail for this Congress. I have received from a child in Waterville, Maine, three pieces of continental currency. The first is dated May 10, 1775, and is for $4; the second November 2, 1776, $6; the third, for $20, is dated September 26, 1778. The word "United States" is on the last one. These are the gift of a child, presented by Edward Moore, a descendant of Catherine Daniel Moore, of the Revolutionary Army. I ask that the chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee acknowledge those in person. I think if the little boy could give these, he should have a letter from this grand Society. In the report of the chairman of Revolutionary Relics Committee I ask that the steel engravings may appear among the list of revolutionary relics. I failed to give the names of these engravings to the chairman, Mrs. Lindsay, therefore they did not appear in her report. At her request I make this motion: I move that the engravings "Bunker Hill" and "Quebec" be given over to the Revolutionary Relics Committee and deposited in the Smithsonian with the other relics already there.

President General. You have heard the motion. All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried.

Mrs. Henry. By an unpardonable oversight on my part, in making my report to Congress, as Corresponding Secretary General, I neglected to state the efficient services and assistance rendered me by Mrs. Charles O'Neil, the Acting Secretary of the Sub-War Committee, and who so ably performed the duties of that position during the entire summer. I wish this incorporated in my report by permission of the Congress.
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PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there are no objections, this will be so incorporated. Order of the day is called. Shall the order of the day be now taken up? All in favor of the order of the day will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried. The Chair will have to state to the members on the floor that if any member sends a resolution or proposed amendment to the platform, it cannot be read until that member has had recognition from the Chair, so that it is necessary for her to rise and get recognition from the Chair and ask the Reader to read her resolution.

A MEMBER from New Jersey. Will you allow the Official Reader to read my resolution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The order of the day has been called. It is important that this notice should be read.

(Reader reads notice concerning lost railroad ticket, and other announcements.)

Mrs. BAKER, of Illinois. Am I in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Proposed amendments are before the house.

Mrs. BAKER. Madam Chairman, I move to amend Section 1, Article VI, by adding after the words annual meteening, the words Vice State Regent. Said officer not to be represented on the National Board.—Mary E. Baker, George Rogers Clark Chapter, Illinois.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Do you wish to give notice that this is to be offered next year?

Mrs. BAKER. This is to be voted or acted upon next year.

Mrs. WARREN, for Mrs. Alexander. Proposed amendment to the By-Laws of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Offered by Mrs. Henry C. Griggs, Regent Melicent Porter Chapter, of Waterbury, Connecticut. Amend Article I, which refers to election of officers, making it read:

"The State Regents assembled in Washington for the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress shall constitute a nominating committee to nominate the Vice-Presidents General.

They shall present upon a printed ballot, the names of not less than thirty or more than forty, candidates to be voted
for at the regular election for National Officers."—Mrs. L. D. Alexander, Connecticut.

This is presented to the Congress for action next year. You all understand why it is done, I presume, to save the time that we have taken up this year as you all know, and certainly the delegations that come to this Congress ought to know through their State Regent what Vice-Presidents General they want.

Mrs. Thompson. I rise for a parliamentary inquiry. Does not every parliamentary authority, in providing for nominating committees, say that they should not be composed of officers?

Mrs. Warren. I have never seen anything to that effect.

Mrs. Thompson. I have, in several. I do not know how it is in Roberts, I have not consulted that, but I have seen it in several. If it is not parliamentary, it should not go in, even for next year.

President General. Debate is not in order on these; they are simply presented.

Miss Dutcher. The following amendment to Article XIV of Constitution and By-Laws, and which Article relates to the Insignia of the Society, is offered:

After the word "ribbon," line 3 of said Article XIV, page 21 of By-Laws, add the following: "or a copy of the insignia printed or otherwise impressed on material enclosed in a gold or other rim."

Mrs. Charles Smith, of Minnesota (recognized by Cha’r).

Reader. Notice is given of the following proposed amendment to the Constitution, offered by Mrs. Charles E. Smith, Regent of the Distaff Chapter, of St. Paul:

Amend Article VI, Section 1, by omitting the words ‘at the annual meeting.’”

Mrs. Cresap, of Maryland. There has come up a point of interpretation of our Constitution, and it is causing confusion; I don’t know whether I should present it at this time or not. The Congress alone can decide the matter, and it is causing confusion, and I want to know if my motion in connection with that can be read, as it is hard for us to know what to do in the ensuing year.
President General. The order of the day is the presentation of amendments.

Mrs. Cresap. This may be an amendment to the Constitution; it is a matter of interpretation, some think that it is in the Constitution and some think not. May I send the motion up?

President General. Does the house wish to suspend the order of the day for a moment? (Cries of “Yes!”)

President General. It takes a two-thirds vote; will you please rise, those in favor? those opposed? the motion is carried.

Mrs. Cresap. May it be read? Will you please have the Official Reader read it?

Reader. That whereas, the National Board of Management has given as their opinion that a Chapter cannot have a Constitution conforming with our National Constitution (as well as By-Laws), and whereas, this opinion has created great confusion in the Chapters, I move that this Congress decide the question as to whether a Chapter may or may not have a Constitution as well as By-Laws, provided that said Constitution conform and in no way conflict with our National Constitution.

President General. This is a question of interpretation. It is for you to decide.

Mrs. Cresap. That is just what I want.

Mrs. Brockett. May I read the section from the Constitution which says, “The local Chapters may enact By-Laws for their own government, in harmony with the Constitution of the National Society.” The Board of Management felt that as the Constitution said what Chapters could have, we would be very queer to go ahead and say what they could have and could not have when the Constitution said what they could have.

Mrs. Cresap. This is very true, what Mrs. Brockett says, and I do not want to place myself in opposition to the Board, which I honor; but there is no doubt in my mind that this question ought to be decided by this Congress. Our National Constitution is silent on this question. It says we may have By-Laws, but it does not say that we cannot have a Chapter Constitution. Now let me say, first, that in speaking of a
Chapter Constitution it must be understood that that Chapter Constitution conforms in every way, and does not conflict as my motion is worded, with the National Constitution; but I want to raise one point here. Every State has its Constitution, and it does not conflict and must not with the National Constitution. Now, if a Chapter is formed the first question that arises is the Constitution. We cannot form and name our Chapter, we cannot select our officers, unless we put them down and make a record of them, and that cannot be put under the head of a By-Law. Now turn to our National Constitution. It says first the name of the Chapter, it tells us why and how we should name our Chapter, but it does not give to that Chapter its name. That we take ourselves. It is a constitutional thing, and should come under the name Constitution. And that is one reason why a Chapter, in my mind, should have a Constitution, for it must be recorded. Then take our officers; we turn again to the National Constitution. There we find that a Chapter may have a Regent, a Secretary, a Registrar, and such other officers as may be required. Some localities, some Chapters, require a Vice-Regent and some do not wish one. Some wish a Recording Secretary General and a Corresponding Secretary General, and some do not wish them, and it is according to our National Constitution that we should do as we choose in the matter. And also a few of us have a Chaplain. Now that is a constitutional fact and should be put under the head of Constitution and not By-Law, for a By-Law is a very slight thing and can be easily changed, and a constitutional thing is a constitutional thing, I take it. There is another reason why we should have a Chapter Constitution, to record the officers we choose. Then there are two or three other requirements in a Constitution which I could only see from Roberts' Rules of Order, but I do not like to take your time; they come under the same head. As it is, some of the Chapters do have Constitutions, and they will have to do away with them.

Mrs. Brockett. I beg your pardon; they do not have them.

Mrs. Cresap. They do; for until 1895 there was no question about this, and Constitutions did exist in our Chapters.
That is a fact, because I did belong to one that had one. It was not questioned until 1895; so that there are Chapters that have Constitutions. Then I would say this right in connection, that as our Constitution is silent in the matter, it is for the Congress to decide whether or not they are going to let the Chapters have it; and I want also to say that, if they did not know it, these manuscripts should be submitted just as our papers of application are submitted to our Board; and when a Chapter is formed the manuscript can be sent on to a committee so appointed, and then they are sure that there is no trouble in the matter, but it is a question of right reversed.

Mrs Brockett. This committee exists, and they are all sent.

Mrs. Cresap. May I ask the Regents to rise who have Chapter Constitutions?

President General. A request has been made that the Regents rise who have Constitutions in their Chapters.

(Quite a number rise.)

Miss Benning. It seems to me that the Chapters may have Constitutions. The National Constitution says that they may enact By-Laws, but it does not say they may not have Constitutions. If a man does not want a person to hunt on his farm he has got to post it and say, “No trespassing on this land!” or his child’s trap may be broken up by hunters. He has got to do that to keep the hunters off. He has got to say they may not do it in order to keep them from doing it. Our Constitution does not say they may not do that. The Oglethorp Chapter, of which I was founder and feel responsible for, has a Constitution and By-Laws, and when they made it they thought they were complying with the wish of the National Board, and that everything was as it should be. The Federal Constitution is the first law of our land; the States have their Constitutions; cities may have Constitutions. The Federal law is the highest; the State law must give way to the Federal law where it conflicts, and the city laws must give way to the Federal and State; and of course where Chapter Constitutions conflict with the National Constitution they must give way. I do not think any of them wish to conflict. They are as
proud of the National Constitution as a child is walking along by its mother.

President General. This discussion is all out of order.

Mrs. King. I was just going to ask if this is not out of order? Does not this come under the head of business for next year?

President General. The question is in order but the debate is all out of order. The Chair desires to make this statement. You are assembled here in Congress. This matter should not be thrown upon the National Board. It is for you to decide and interpret this question now, and the motion is before you.

Reader. "That this Congress decide the question as to whether a Chapter may or may not have a Constitution as well as By-Laws, provided that said Constitution conform and in no way conflict with our National Constitution." (Cries of "Question.")

President General. Question is called for; are you ready for the question?

Mrs. White, of Massachusetts. Is this retroactive, obliging those who already have been unfortunate enough to start thinking they were doing right, will it oblige us to destroy those things when they are not in conflict at all with the National Constitution?

President General. This is for the Congress to decide. The question now is whether you wish to decide this question. All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried. This was simply an order that the house should do it.

Mrs. Cresap. I moved that the house decide this question.

Dr. McGee. I move, for the sake of bringing this before the house, that Chapters be authorized to have Constitutions as well as By-Laws; that the Constitution be interpreted to mean that Chapters may have Constitutions as well as By-Laws.

Seconded by Mrs. Peck, of Iowa.

President General. Will the house please be quiet while we listen to this motion?

Reader. "That the Constitution be construed to mean that
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Chapters may have Constitutions as well as By-Laws”—Dr. McGee.

Mrs. THOMAS. I offer as an amendment that the Chapters be allowed to have Constitutions, because how in any way can this resolution be interpreted to mean in that way? “The local Chapters may enact By-Laws for their own government in harmony with the Constitution of the National Society.” How can that be questioned and interpreted to mean that they have Constitutions? Why not introduce a resolution allowing the Chapters to have Constitutions? It simplifies it. I move the amendment.

Miss FORSYTH. I wish to ask a question. For what purpose do Chapters need Constitutions, other than that of the National Society? [Applause.]

Mrs. FOWLER, of Massachusetts. Ladies of the Eighth Continental Congress, there are articles in the Constitution which more vitally affect us, on which we should spend our time. I see no reason why we need a Constitution. We have the National Constitution. I was told when I formed my Chapter of 60 charter members, that we could have no Constitution, except the National. I sent a short time ago for 150 copies of the National Constitution, and placed it in the hands of my members and said, “This is your Constitution.” I covered everything else in the By-Laws.

Mrs. BURDETTE, of Vermont. We have a Constitution in all our States, and supposing that every town in the State should have another Constitution, I don’t see any reason why the Constitution of the Board and our National Society is not proper and right for every Chapter, and then we act under one rule. [Applause.] If we should have a Constitution in every town in our State, how would the Government get along?

Mrs. ROBERTS. I would like to say a word by way of illustration. I stand here as the head of an organization of between twenty and twenty-three thousand women and girls who extend all over this country in what are called branches. I refer to the Girls’ Friendly Society of America. [Applause.] In that organization we have branches in every part of the United States. We have a National Constitution, the Constitution of
the Central Council, which is formed exactly as this is, by sending representative women to do the work, fully accredited, and no branch in our organization ever has asked to have a Constitution. They all have By-Laws, and by our interpretation, which I regard as the interpretation of all the manuals which I have ever seen, the By-Laws can be made just as binding upon the Chapter or upon the organization which has framed it, as any Constitution that possibly could be framed. Every legislative body holds it in its own hand to make its rulings as binding or as elastic as it chooses. In the State of Pennsylvania we have recently formed a State conference which meets annually. I said, "Ladies we cannot meet without a few simple rules by which to be guided, but they must not be called Constitution, they must not be called By-Laws, they must in every sense of the word be as elastic as possible, simply to hold us, simply that we may come here and not disintegrate." And so we made those rules and called them simply rulings, a few rules were brought together. I only stand here to say that I am at issue with the speaker who said that By-Laws were not as binding as the Constitution, or rather, whom I understood to say so. I have found from experience that sometimes as we are understood we do not intend to speak.

Mrs. Belden. The State Regent of New York would like to endorse every word that the State Regent of Pennsylvania has just said.

Mrs. Gist. As Regent of a Chapter of over seventy members, I wish to say that we have formed a succession of By-Laws, all in accordance with the Constitution. In over four years of existence we have found nothing to conflict with that Constitution that we would like to have. We have tied ourselves so tightly with some of the By-Laws that we are almost every meeting trying to cut them off and make them easier. I can see nothing whatever from my experience why we want any other Constitution.

Mrs. Walker, of Illinois. As a simple delegate to the Congress, I wish to use a figure, with your permission. It seems to me the National Constitution should be compared to the body, the laws and By-Laws as amendments to the body. If these laws and By-Laws are in unison with the brain, the soul
of the body, they will not conflict but will act harmoniously
and give it strength and vitality.

(Cries of “Question.”)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Previous question is called.

(Cries of “Question.”)

MRS. COLTON. Do you realize that you are all members of
the National Society? Is not one Constitution enough?
(Cries of “Yes!”) The more you make, the more confused
you will be.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Previous question has been called.
Do you wish to close debate? All in favor say “aye;” op-
posed, “no.” It is carried. Are you ready for the question?

READER. “That the Constitution be construed to mean that
the Chapters may have Constitutions as well as By-Laws.”

Dr. McGEE. I would like to word that better; it was writ-
ten hastily and simply in order to bring the matter before the
Congress. “That the Constitution of the National Society be
understood not to prohibit Chapter Constitutions.” I would
like to substitute it for the other motion.

MRS. CRESAP. The whole thing is, if the Chapter has a Con-
stitution, it must conform and not conflict with the National
Constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The substitute must be read, Dr.
McGee's substitute.

READER. “That the Constitution of the National Society be
understood not to prohibit Chapter Constitutions.”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of substituting this for
the original motion will please say “aye;” opposed, “no.” It
is carried. This has been substituted and now stands as the
main motion. Are you ready for the question? (Cries of
“Question!”) All in favor will please say “aye;” opposed, “no.”
The Chair is in doubt. All in favor will please rise. Does the
house understand the question?

Dr. McGEE. The motion before the house is, “That the
Constitution of the National Society be understood not to
prohibit Chapter Constitutions.”

MRS. McCARTNEY. Would it be in order to speak to that
and ask a question? I would like to rise for a question of
information. What is the need of a Constitution?
(Cries of "Question.")

President General. All those in favor of this motion will please rise. Now, those opposed. It is lost. The order of business will be interrupted for just one moment, if the house has no objection. I would like to present to the Congress Mrs. Van Rensselaar Strong.

Mrs. Strong. I desire to present to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution the Yankee Doodle House, so-called, the Green Borough Manor House on the east bank of the Hudson, founded and built by the orders of the first Van Rensselaar in 1642. As a descendant I am interested in its preservation from destruction and its maintenance for the public welfare and interest. I have already raised, with the assistance of a relative, my sister-in-law, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, some of the Shermans, and other persons, enough, with my own subscription, to pay down the one-third of the purchase price upon the first of May, which is $6,500. I am assuming the mortgage as on my own personal bond, guaranteeing its semi-annual payment until such time as it is entirely settled, assuming it to be five years. I shall also raise a restoration fund of $3,500 for its entire restoration, externally and internally. Then I shall spare no effort as time goes on to raise an endowment fund of $10,000, to which I shall devote all my interests in the remaining years of my life, in order that it may not be a burden to those whom I ask to take care of it eventually. Our desire is to place the title in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution with a clause, if they will accept it, that the New York City Chapter shall have the charge of its maintenance. It does not come before the Society in any respect as an enterprise. It has a powerful backing of interest, and I trust that as Mrs. Manning has already said, the Yankee Doodle House, where those lines of doggerel in the beginning were written, yet which were taken up by the patriotic spirit of 1776 and sung, and which have led our country lads to victory so many times—I trust that they will ring throughout the country from Maine to Florida, and that the National Society will take a deep interest and smile upon our efforts with encouragement, and will give it the seal of encourage-
ment, so that when I go throughout the country with my friends, they may know of it and respond as generously and unselfishly as we, the few who have taken it up, are promoting this enterprise. [Applause.]

Mrs. Hill. I move that the discussion of the Magazine be made the order of the day for this afternoon at 2.30.

President General. The motion is out of order just now. What action does the house wish to take on the presentation of this historic spot, a most interesting house and grounds, and with all the sentiment attached to it the American people should have so much love for.

Mrs. McLean. I move that this house in Congress assembled express its enthusiastic interest in the project brought before it by Mrs. Strong this morning.

Seconded.

President General. Will you send it up?

Mrs. Lothrop. I think we should most emphatically thank Mrs. Van Rensselear Strong for so eloquently bringing before us this matter. If there was anything that stirred the patriots of those days, and the patriots in their ragged regimentals, it was "Yankee Doodle." Now, I think we should do what we can to forward this object, and if we have passed a motion expressing the appreciation of this Congress for Mrs. Strong for bringing it to our attention so forcibly, we should carry home with us this object. I beg to thank Mrs. Strong and to present it most earnestly to the attention of the Continental Congress.

President General. Mrs. McLean, is your motion here?

Mrs. McLean. No, Madam President.

Reader. Mrs. McLean's motion: "Resolved, That this house express its enthusiastic interest in the project relating to Yankee Doodle House, brought before us by Mrs. Strong."

President General. You have heard Mrs. McLean's motion. All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried. We will turn now to the order of business, which was suspended for a moment. The Reader will read the next amendment.

Reader. Proposed amendment to Article IX:

"Sec. 1. Proposed amendments to the Constitution may be
presented at any Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and acted upon at the next Congress, the full power to amend being vested in such Congress, and such amendment, if approved by two-thirds thereof, shall be in full force thereafter as part of this Constitution.

Sec. 2. Proposed amendments to the Constitution must be presented to the Board of Management at least ninety days prior to the meeting of any Continental Congress.

Sec. 3. Notice of all proposed amendments must be sent by the Board of Management to all State and Chapter Regents in the Society at least sixty days next preceding the Congress at which the amendment will be submitted."—Kate Kearney Henry.

Mrs. Edwards, of Michigan. Will the Reader read these amendments to be considered?

Reader. To strike out Section 3, Article VIII, and substitute, “The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues. Local Chapters shall send one-half the life memberships to the National Society.”—Mrs. Edwards, Michigan.

“Should the office of State Regent become vacant during the period between the meetings of Congress, such vacancy shall be filled by the National Board, at the written request of a majority of Chapter Regents of the State in which the vacancy has occurred, who shall endorse the State Regent so named.”—Mrs. William Fitzhugh Edwards, State Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, 530 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

Miss Temple. I offer this amendment in conformity with the action Congress has just taken:

Amend Article VII, Section 3, by striking out Section 3 and substituting: “The local Chapters shall be governed by the Constitution of the National Society, but may enact By-Laws for their own government, in harmony with the Constitution of the National Society.”—Mary B. Temple.

Mrs. Lothrop. I am requested to read the following amendment, to be voted upon next year. Amendment by Mrs. Lindsay, Acting Chairman of Committee for Uniting of the
Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

A motion to amend the Constitution by adding an Article, to be Article X.

"The plan or compact through which the consolidation of the National Societies of the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution has been consummated, is hereby ratified, confirmed and adopted, and the Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, so far as its provisions may conflict with said plan or compact, is to that extent modified, such modification being for the sole purpose of carrying into complete execution said plan or compact."

Mrs. McWilliams. The Official Reader has an amendment.

READER. Amendment offered by Mrs. McWilliams, of Nathan Hale Chapter, Minnesota: Article VI, Section 1. "Strike out the word 'chose' and substitute the word 'elect.'"

Mrs. Belden. Amendment presented by Mrs. G. H. Strong, Olean Chapter, Olean, New York: I move to amend supplement to Constitution, Article V, Section 2, paragraph 2, by striking out the entire paragraph, and substituting for it: "Each Chapter shall be entitled to be represented by its Regent and one delegate for the first one hundred members." The whole Section when amended to read: "Each Chapter shall be entitled to be represented at the Continental Congress by its Regent or her alternate. Each Chapter shall be entitled to be represented by its Regent and one delegate for the first one hundred members. After the first hundred the representation shall be in the ratio of one delegate to every subsequent one hundred. An alternate shall be elected for each Chapter Regent and delegate. Only members who have paid their dues for the official year, then current, shall be entitled to representation."

Mrs. Nash. This is a proposed amendment, to be acted upon next year: I move to amend Article IX, Section 1, by striking out in the last clause after the words "if adopted," the words "by a majority of the Congress," and substituting the words "by a three-fourths vote of those present at the session of
Congress at which the amendment is presented and who are entitled to vote."—Mrs. Francis S. Nash.

Mrs. Short, of Kentucky. A proposed amendment to be offered at the next Congress: "That each State Regent be allowed an alternate who shall be elected in her own State, and who shall represent her on the floor of Congress only."

President General. You did not state the Article you wish to amend.

Mrs. Short. It can be added as a separate section to Article V, Section 2.

President General. Article V, Section 2, at the end of the whole Article. Write your amendment accordingly.

Reader reads: Proposed amendment, offered by Mrs. Short, of Kentucky: "That each State Regent be allowed one alternate who shall be elected in her own State, and who shall represent her on the floor of Congress only." At the end of Article V.

Mrs. Harpham, of Nebraska. I move to amend the Constitution. "In Article IV, Section 1, strike out the words 'one Registrar General,' and substitute the words 'two Registrars General.'"

Mrs. McLean. I wish to make a statement. May I do so, to this effect? I am very desirous of presenting a resolution to this house before it adjourns for the noon recess, and I ask the privilege of making this announcement, simply that I may not interfere with the order of the day, but that the members may remain.

President General. Does this assembly wish to set aside the order of the day?

Mrs. McLean. I do not wish to ask that; I only want to present it after the order of the day is finished.

Dr. McGee. I wish to offer as amendments to the By-Laws, to be acted on next year, those in the report of the By-Law Committee. It is now so late in the session that it will be impossible to consider these properly, and, therefore, I offer them, at the suggestion of the Committee, to be acted on next year. May I ask that they be considered, read and placed on the proceedings to save your time, or shall I read
them now? I can read them if you desire, otherwise they can go on record.

Mrs. Roberts. I move that we adjourn.

Seconded.

President General. It has been moved and seconded that we now adjourn. All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it. This is a recess until 2 o'clock; the Chair states that it is a recess until 2 o'clock. She used the word adjourn, but we take a recess until 2 o'clock. (12.57 p.m.)

President General (2.30 p.m.). There seems to be a little misunderstanding in regard to the information given by Mrs. McLean this morning. The Chair understood that she wished to offer a resolution before adjournment. Is that so, Mrs. McLean?

Mrs. McLean. It is, Madam President.

President General. Would you like to offer it now?

Mrs. McLean. I would be very much indebted for the courtesy of the house. "Whereas, this house has abiding confidence in the honor and sense of the Congress of the United States; be it Resolved, that it is the sense of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress assembled, 1899, that the Nation's lawmakers should, by the passage of suitable laws, make impossible the election of a polygamist to public office."

Numerously seconded.

Reader. "Resolved, That it is the sense of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress assembled, 1899, that the Nation's lawmakers should, by the passage of suitable laws, make impossible the election of a polygamist to public office."

Mrs. McLean. Ladies, the resolution speaks for itself. I have no comments. I move it.

Miss Forsyth. I wish to suggest as an amendment to this resolution the change of one word; the word "should" to be changed to "will," in order to express our absolute confidence in the integrity of our Congress, who has chartered us. Will the Reader please read it in that way?

Mrs. McLean. Madam Chairman, the preamble which I
offered on the floor expresses that. "Whereas, the Daughters of the American Revolution have full confidence in the honor of the representatives in Congress;" doubtless the Stenographer has that preamble.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Would you like to have the preamble read?

Mrs. McLEAN. No, Madam Chairman, that was by word of voice; it is not there in writing.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the house does not object, the preamble will be so placed.

"Whereas, This house has abiding confidence in the honor and sense of the Congress of the United States; be it Resolved, that it is the sense of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Congress assembled, 1899, that the Nation's lawmakers should by the passage of suitable laws, make impossible the election of a polygamist to public office."

Mrs. PECK, of Iowa. I wish to move that the resolution be laid upon the table.

(Cries of "No!")

Mrs. TUTTLE. I was told by a man of high official position, that it lay with Congress whether this man should take his seat, and that only through moral sentiment, aroused by the women of the Nation, could that thing be moved at all; and our State Regent from Utah has spoken plainly. She was on your Board; you know her as a woman. Her husband was the first representative in the State of Utah who was a Gentile, and was elected as such from the beginning. She has lived for years there and her testimony is absolutely correct in regard to this man. She is infallible as far as possible for a human being to be. And it is true that if he takes his seat it undoes everything that was done at the time Utah became a State. It is our duty as loyal women to make a stand in this way; we can only reach it through public sentiment. [Applause.]

Mrs. BOYNTON. I would like to add my testimony to that of the lady who has just spoken. I, too, have a letter from Mrs. Clarence Allen, the ex-Regent of Utah. She stated that she hoped the Daughters in Congress assembled this year
would throw the whole influence that they had on the side of
this resolution that has been offered.

Mrs. Jones, of South Dakota. Madam President and la-
dies of the Continental Congress, perhaps you do not know
that Utah has woman suffrage, and that the women outnum-
ber the men as voters in Utah; therefore the women have
elected this man, and he comes from the women. The women
shall have a voice in rejecting him.

Mrs. Belden. We are a body holding a charter from the
United States Congress. Can we not let this matter rest with
the United States Congress?

(Cries of "No!")

Miss Harvey. I would like to state that the Women's
Christian Temperance Union are already working in this di-
rection. We cannot be behind them. Mrs. J. G. Walker, of the
Philadelphia Baptist Women's Christian Temperance Union,
is a member of our Chapter. We would like our Chapter to go
with Mrs. Walker, who is one of our Vice-Regents. I hope that
this Society will work with the W. C. T. U. in a good work like
this.

Miss Forsyth. May I speak to the amendment I offered?
If it were not stated before, may I state it again, if it were not
understood?

President General. The Chair is obliged to rule Miss
Forsyth out of order.

(Miss Temple takes the Chair.)

Mrs. Ballinger. I have spoken with a number of Con-
gressmen in regard to this man who is about to take his seat
in Congress. They have every one of them, so far as I know,
and they are all good men, told me they should vote to seat
him, because he was elected fairly, and under the Constitu-
tion he could take his seat. I made it my business to find out
whether he would have to take his seat. I had the question
hunted up, and I found that by a two-thirds vote of the House
of Representatives no man can take his seat; if he is the best
man in the world he cannot take his seat. [Applause.] A
two-thirds vote of the House of Representatives will put him
out. He does not have to be guilty of any crime; if he is
not acceptable he must go out. It is the part of every patriot
to see that the morality of their country is upheld [Applause]; and how can the women who countenance such a disgrace to their country bring up their children to be patriots? This is a crime against all womanhood, and every woman should unite to refuse this man a seat in the councils of our Nation.

Mrs. McLean. I would draw attention to the fact that I have introduced no personality in the resolution offered here before you. It is simply the sense of this house that our lawmakers, in whom we have absolute confidence, should not make such laws as will admit a polygamist. There is no name there, it is a principle. [Applause.] I would present the principle for consideration, not the person, as affecting the question.

CHAIRMAN. To expedite business, let us set ourselves a good example of perfect quiet, and not interrupt the proceedings by conversation.

Mrs. Gist. Madam Chairman and delegates, having spent the better part of two weeks in the city of Salt Lake this summer, as the guest of Mrs. Allen and other members of the different churches there, I have become fully conversant with the state of matters there. It is their earnest desire that we pass this law in just the shape that Mrs. McLean has put it—polygamy in general. They do not ask us to exclude Roberts alone, and I therefore move the question that Mrs. Donald McLean's motion be accepted.

Mrs. Ballinger. May I ask a question for information? If the resolution offered by Mrs. McLean is passed in regard to this principle, would it not take legislation for some time during the next year in Congress to prevent the future elections? Would it shut out the present polygamist that it is to shut out, the one that is elected?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair will ask that Mrs. McLean answer this question.

Mrs. McLean. Mrs. McLean can only speak upon the resolution she has presented to you; this is the resolution you have heard several times; it is the principle that I hope this house will take action upon, and I trust it will take it as promptly as it intelligently can. I decline to enter into personalities on the floor of the Congress.

Mrs. Draper. Because the resolution was worded so carefully, because all personalities were eliminated and the resolution was one which every woman wished to second and to vote for, I asked the honor of seconding that motion. And now, Madam President, I move the previous question on Mrs. McLean's motion.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. The previous question has been moved and seconded. All in favor of the previous question will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." The ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it. The motion is carried. You are now to vote on Mrs. McLean's motion. All in favor will please say "aye;" contrary, "no." It is carried.

Mrs. Hazen, of Vermont. Madam President, ladies of the Congress, in order that there may be uniformity of badges worn by the delegates to the Continental Congress, "I move that this Congress adopt the National ribbon of the Daughters of the American Revolution as its badge, bearing the name of the several States, each Chapter Regent to provide her delegates with the State badge at the expense of the Chapter." Signed, Mrs. Julia J. Estey, Regent of the Brattleboro Chapter, Brattleboro, Vermont. And, Madam President, I ask that the Chairman of the Credential and Badge Committee reply to this.

Motion seconded by Mrs. Taplin.

Reader. "I move that this Congress adopt the National ribbon of the Daughters of the American Revolution as its badge, bearing the name of the several States, each Chapter Regent to provide her delegates with the State badge at the expense of the Chapter."

CHAIRMAN. This resolution is before you, ladies, for discussion. Is there any discussion? If not, are you ready for the question? All those in favor of this resolution signify it by saying "aye;" those opposed, "no;" the ayes seem to have it, the ayes have it, the motion is carried. We now proceed to the order of the day.

Mrs. Frye. Division is called for on that last vote.

Mrs. May Sawyer Foote Thomas. I move the following resolution—
CHAIRMAN. Have you the badge that entitled you to ask this question?

MRS. THOMAS. I have an ex-officer's badge.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair is sorry to rule you out of order.

MRS. THOMAS. Does it take effect before the next Congress?

CHAIRMAN. It applies to our ex-officers; the Chair is very sorry.

MRS. THOMAS. I submit to the rule of the house, Madam President, I did not understand that it took effect to-day. Is it so ordered?

CHAIRMAN. According to any rule of parliamentary law a by-law takes immediate effect.

MRS. THOMAS. It is only that this be entered—if any one else will offer it on a question of privilege.

CHAIRMAN. I am sure some one else will do it.

MRS. FOWLER. Is it in order to present amendments?

CHAIRMAN. That is the order of the day. Mrs. Fowler, the Chair would rule.

MRS. DRAPER. I rise to a point of order; division was called for by several on that last vote.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair stands corrected. Mrs. Fowler, will you wait a moment? Will the Reader read that resolution, and the Chair will then call for the rising vote.

READER. "I move that this Congress adopt the National ribbon of the Daughters of the American Revolution as its badge, bearing the name of the several States, each Chapter Regent to provide her delegates with the State badge at the expense of the Chapter."

SAME MEMBER. If we adopt them and they come in before the next Congress—
Mrs. McCartney. May I state to the speaker that Pennsylvania has a State badge, with coat of arms and seal, and name of State?

Mrs. Hazen. But all of us have not that, and it is just a motion put by Mrs. Estey, who asked me to read this motion which I have been glad to do. It has been seconded, and it is not a serious matter at all. It is merely to make us a little more united.

Mrs. Gist. If this is passed, will it compel the Chapters to vote money out of their treasury to provide each member this badge, or can they do without them if they do not desire to? I am very jealous of the money in my treasury.

Chairman. The mover of the motion will please answer that question.

Mrs. Hazen. I know how you all feel, ladies, the ladies from Pennsylvania, of course, want their own badges. That is not the question. One State can have what they want on it; you can have the coat-of-arms or anything else. Perhaps by offering an amendment it would be well to put on anything you like, which is merely that we might recognize the name of your State; an amendment could be made to that so as not to confuse with the badges of the Society.

Mrs. Taplin. I wish to state that I do not think the question of expense should come in this, for our National ribbon is only fifty cents a yard, and it does not take more than that much (indicating a few inches) to make a badge; and surely the Chapters don't send more than two or three delegates.

Mrs. Nash. I rise for information. Would it be obligatory for us simply to put the name of our State? For instance, there are certain States that have distinguishing emblems; our emblem is the palmetto tree. I would infinitely prefer the palmetto tree added. Would that cover our putting the palmetto tree or whatever other thing you want to upon it?

Chairman. The ruling of the Chair would be that these are all unnecessary questions. This is a very simple matter. Each delegation would be privileged to have a piece of ribbon in the National colors, with the name of the State on it. That is the simplest possible form; and they could use any emblem, of course, they choose to put on.
Mrs. Walker, of Illinois. Two words, uniformity and identification.

Mrs. King. I think every State has heretofore exercised the privilege of having its own State badge, and I move that this resolution be tabled.

Seconded.

Chairman. It has been moved and seconded to table this motion. All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried. We will proceed to the order of the day.

Mrs. Fuller. Massachusetts desires to present the following amendments. Will the Reader kindly read them?

Chairman. These amendments have been offered. Will the house please listen?

Reader (reads amendments):

Amend Section 1, Article V, of the Constitution, by inserting after words "one State Regent," the words, "or in her absence one Vice-State Regent," so that the same shall read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The Continental Congress of the National Society shall be composed of all the active officers of the National Society, one State Regent, or in her absence, one Vice-State Regent, from each State, and the Regents and Delegates of each organized Chapter in the United States."

Amend Section 1, Article VI, of the Constitution, by inserting after the words, "one State Regent," the words, "or in her absence, one Vice-State Regent," so that the same shall read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and a State Regent, or in her absence, one Vice-State Regent, from each State or Territory, to be chosen by the Delegates from each State and Territory to the Continental Congress at the annual meeting. The officers of the National Society shall be ex-officio officers of the Board of Management. The Board shall meet at least once every four months, and at such times as the exigencies of the Society may demand, on the call of the President. Seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business."
Amend Section 6, Article IV, of the By-Laws, by striking out the first three words, and inserting in place thereof, the words, "No State, Vice-State or," so that the same shall read as follows: "No State, Vice-State or Honorary State Regent shall be appointed or elected who is not a resident of the State she represents; and no one shall hold more than one active office at the same time in the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Presented by Mrs. George F. Fuller, State Regent of Massachusetts.

Dr. McGee. I wish to continue what was interrupted by the adjournment and offer these amendments to the By-Laws, which I will ask the Reader to read, to be acted on next year.

Chairman. The Chair would ask that as soon as the Reader is through with the amendments, you be ready to present any other amendments, so that we may expedite business.

Reader (reads amendments to By-Laws):

AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS.

OFFERED AT THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF 1898, AND TO BE ACTED UPON AT THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF 1899.

The Committee on By-Laws of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has the honor to report that, in accordance with the order of the last meeting of the Continental Congress, it submits herewith to the next annual meeting the amendments which are necessary to shape the By-Laws in accordance with the Constitution and the usages of the Society. Certain points heretofore governed by unwritten law, or by the votes of the Continental Congress or the National Board of Management, but which properly belong in the By-Laws, have been inserted in the proposed amendments; while such existing portions as more properly belong among Rules of the National Board for its own guidance have been omitted. The provisions for amendments to the By-Laws are necessarily new, and have been given most careful thought by your Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

ANITA NEWCOMB McGEE,
Chairman.

ELIZA S. WASHINGTON HUNTER.
KATHARINE LINCOLN ALDEN.
ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.
MARY H. L. SHIELDS.
AMENDMENT 1.

Strike out contents of Article I, and substitute the following:

ARTICLE I.

Election of National Officers.

SECTION 1. The President General shall appoint a Chief Teller on the first day of the Annual Meetings of the Continental Congress, and each State delegation may appoint two assistant tellers. Nominations shall be made from the floor, and elections shall follow immediately—(or "on the succeeding day"). A blanket ballot shall be used. The tellers shall hold a list of accredited voters, and each voter shall announce her name when depositing her ballot. The tellers shall make a separate report for each office, stating the total number of votes cast; from this total the number of blanks shall be deducted, and a majority of the remainder shall be the number necessary to elect. The report shall state the number of votes cast for each nominee.

SEC. 2. Honorary Officers of the National Society shall be elected for life, and in the same manner as National Officers.

AMENDMENT 2.

Strike out Article II.

AMENDMENT 3.

Strike out Article III, Section 1, and substitute:

ARTICLE II.

President General.

SECTION 1. The President General shall oversee the affairs of the National Society

SEC. 2. She shall be the presiding officer of the Continental Congress, but, if present, she may call any member of the body to represent her in the Chair during the current session. She is ex officio Chairman of the National Board of Management and of the Executive Committee, and a member of every other committee.

SEC. 3. She shall appoint the members of the standing committees within one month after the annual meeting; she shall also appoint members of special committees when requested to do so by the Continental Congress or the National Board.

AMENDMENT 4.

Strike out Article IV, Section 3, and substitute the following:

ARTICLE III.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

SECTION 1. The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters shall, in connection with the respective State Re-
gents, supervise the organization of Chapters, and shall, after approval by the National Board, grant applications for the forming of Chapters.

Sec. 2. She shall sign commissions of National Officers and shall sign and issue charters and commissions of State and Chapter Regents.

Sec. 3. She shall have authority to nominate a State Regent for any State having no Chapters, said Regent to be elected by the National Board and to serve until the close of the next annual meeting of the Continental Congress.

Sec. 4. She may appoint Chapter Regents for the term of two years in any State having no State Regent. She shall perform the functions of State Regent for Chapters in foreign countries.

Sec. 5. She shall submit reports to the National Board of Management and to the Continental Congress.

AMENDMENT 5.

Strike out Article IV, Sections 1 and 2, and substitute the following:

ARTICLE IV.

Vice-Presidents General.

SECTION 1. In the absence of the President General from any session of the Continental Congress or the National Board of Management, one of the Vice-Presidents General shall be elected to preside, pending the arrival of the President General, or until close of the current session.

Sec. 2. In case of prolonged absence or inability to act of the President General, the executive authority shall be vested in a Vice-President General, to be elected by ballot by the National Board for that purpose.

AMENDMENT 6.

Strike out Article V, Section 1, and substitute the following:

ARTICLE V.

Recording Secretary General.

SECTION 1. The Recording Secretary General shall give notice of meetings of the Continental Congress, the National Board of Management, and the Executive Committee, and shall keep complete records of these meetings. She shall notify officers and Chapters of votes, orders, and proceedings affecting their duties.

Sec. 2. She shall sign Charters and Certificates of Membership and application papers that have been approved by the National Board, and shall notify applicants of their election.

Sec. 3. She shall issue a commission to each National Officer immediately after the adjournment of the meeting of the Continental Congress at which she was elected.
SEC. 4. She shall prepare and sign the minutes of the National Board of Management, and shall, after approval, publish them in the American Monthly Magazine.

SEC. 5. She shall have the custody of the Seal and all property of the National Society not in the immediate charge of other officers.

SEC. 6. She shall submit reports to the National Board and the Continental Congress.

AMENDMENT 7.

Strike out Article V, Section 2, and substitute the following:

ARTICLE VI.

Corresponding Secretary General.

SECTION 1. The Corresponding Secretary General shall attend to the correspondence of the National Society and the National Board of Management, and shall place on file and preserve in the office of the National Society copies of all official letters written by her, and all letters received in answer thereto.

SEC. 2. She shall keep on file a sample copy of all printed matter issued by the National Society. She shall distribute all pamphlets, circulars, and supplies which are issued gratuitously, as directed by the National Board.

SEC. 3. She shall submit reports to the National Board and the Continental Congress.

AMENDMENT 8.

Strike out Article VII and substitute the following:

ARTICLE VII.

Registrar General.

SECTION 1. The Registrar General shall receive all Applications for Membership in the National Society; shall examine all Application Papers, approve and sign the same if the applicant is found eligible, and shall nominate eligible candidates to the National Board for election. She shall report, monthly, all the applications received and the disposition made thereof.

SEC. 2. She shall have the custody of application papers, and of the card catalogues of members and ancestors.

SEC. 3. She shall sign and issue Certificates of Membership and Permits for the Badge of the National Society.

SEC. 4. She shall enter in a Record Book receipt of all applications for membership, and the disposition made thereof. Duplicate application papers of Chapter members shall be returned to the Chapter Registrar; duplicate papers of members at large shall be returned to them.

SEC. 5. She shall notify State Regents of all applications of mem-
bers at large living in their respective States before such applications are acted upon.

Sec. 6. She shall submit reports to the National Board and the Continental Congress.

AMENDMENT 9.

Strike out Article VI and substitute the following:

ARTICLE VIII.

Treasurer General.

SECTION I. The Treasurer General shall receive from Chapter Treasurers and members at large all fees and dues payable to the National Society and shall acknowledge the same.

Sec. 2. She shall have charge of the funds and securities of the National Society, and shall deposit the same in such banking institution in the city of Washington as the National Board of Management shall select, to the credit of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and draw thereon, by check, when so directed by the Continental Congress or the National Board. She shall pay all bills that have been countersigned by the officer selected for the purpose by the National Board, and also all that the National Board shall specifically authorize.

Sec. 3. She shall submit reports to the National Board and to the Continental Congress, all of which shall be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. At least once a year, her reports and accounts shall be submitted to an auditor selected by the National Board.

Sec. 4. She shall give bond for the faithful discharge of her duties.

AMENDMENT 10.

Strike out Article VIII and substitute the following:

ARTICLE IX.

Historian General.

SECTION I. The Historian General shall have charge of the preparation and publication of the Lineage Book. This book shall contain sketches of the revolutionary ancestors of members, with their descent therefrom.

Sec. 2. She shall submit reports to the National Board of Management and the Continental Congress.

AMENDMENT 11.

Number the present Article IX as Article X, and strike out Article X.
AMENDMENT 12.

Insert as Article XI:

Librarian General.

Section 1. The Librarian General shall have the custody of the library of the National Society, and make all possible effort to enlarge the collection of books and papers on American History. She shall keep the library catalogued and conveniently arranged.

Sec. 2. She shall submit reports to the National Board and the Continental Congress.

AMENDMENT 13.

Strike out Article IV; Sections 4, 6, and 7, and insert the following:
duties.

Article XII.

State Regents.

Section 1. State Regents and Honorary State Regents must be residents of the States which they are elected or appointed to represent. The election of a State Regent is not complete until announced at the annual meeting, but she may be selected at any place or time after February 1st of each year, provided that all delegates from her State have been duly notified in advance of the meeting. In case vacancy arises in the office of State Regent in the interval between the meetings of Congress, it shall be filled by the National Board of Management by the election of the candidate nominated by the majority of the Chapter Regents in the State.

Sec. 2. Honorary State Regents, not to exceed three, may be elected for each State and Territory in the manner prescribed for State Regents. State Regents are elected for one year and Honorary State Regents are elected for life.

Sec. 3. Each State Regent shall have charge of the active work of organization within her State, subject to the general supervision of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, and shall have power, subject to the approval of the National Board of Management, to appoint Regents for organizing Chapters, the term of whose office shall be two years.

Sec. 4. She shall sign Charters issued to the Chapters in her State, and shall keep a systematic record of Chapter work, said record to be turned over to her successor at the expiration of her term of office. She shall prepare an annual report, and transmit it to the Recording Secretary General, to be printed with the Proceedings of the Continental Congress.

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AMENDMENT 14.

Insert the following:

**ARTICLE XIII.**

**Standing Committees.**

**SECTION I.** The Standing Committees of the Continental Congress shall be those whose duties are defined in this Article. They shall submit written reports to the Continental Congress annually, and may also report to the National Board. Standing Committees of the National Board may be created by that body for the transaction of its business. Membership in standing committee lapses at the close of each annual meeting. No circular relating to the National Society may be issued by committees or by any officer or member of the Society unless authorized by the National Board.

Sec. 2. The Amendment Committee shall receive, arrange, have printed and issue amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws. If any amendment, as proposed, or after being amended by the Congress, is technically incorrect or faulty in expression, it shall be the duty of this Committee to report that fact at the same meeting of the Congress at which such amendment is acted upon. But the recommendations of the Committee shall not include changes in the intent of amendments, unless specifically authorized.

Sec. 3. The Continental Hall Committee shall promote and prepare for the erection of a building for the National Society to be called the Continental Hall.

Sec. 4. The Revolutionary Relics Committee shall collect and deposit articles of historic interest in the National Museum or the Continental Hall.

Sec. 5. The National University Committee shall promote the objects of the Society by advancing the movement for a National University.

Sec. 6. The Smithsonian Report Committee shall prepare the annual report of the National Society, dated October 11th, and after its approval by the National Board, forward it in November to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution for transmission to the United States Congress. The report of this Committee shall be read to the Continental Congress for its information.

Sec. 7. The Magazine Committee shall have the general supervision of the business affairs of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and shall promote its interests.

Sec. 8. The Auditing Committee shall direct the auditing of the accounts of the National Society.

AMENDMENT 15.

Insert the following:

**ARTICLE XIV.**

**The Magazine.**

**SECTION I.** The AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE shall be the official organ of the National Society. Its contents shall be limited
to articles on American History prior to 1850; reports from Chapters; articles and notes relating to the National Society; reports from the Children of the American Revolution, and official matter.

Sec. 2. The Editor shall procure and edit such articles and reports, excepting the official matter which is in charge of the Recording Secretary. She shall report to the Continental Congress annually and to the National Board when so required. She shall be elected by the Continental Congress in the same manner as National Officers and for the same term.

Sec. 3. The Business Manager shall have charge of the subscriptions, advertisements, and other business, under the general supervision of the Magazine Committee. She shall be elected annually by the National Board, and shall report to it.

AMENDMENT 16.

Number present Articles XII and XIII, as XV and XVII.

AMENDMENT 17.

Strike out Article XIV and insert the following:

ARTICLE XVI.

Insignia.

Section 1. The Badge of the National Society shall be in the form of a spinning-wheel and distaff; the wheel being seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, of gold with thirteen spokes, a field of dark blue enamel on its rim bearing the name of the Society in letters of gold; outside the rim, opposite the ends of the spokes, are thirteen small stars; underneath the wheel is a golden distaff one and a half inches long, filled with platinum flax. Upon the back of the wheel the registration number of the owner shall be engraved and her name may be added. This Badge can be purchased only upon presentation of a Badge Permit, to be obtained from the Registrar General.

Sec. 2. The colors of the National Society shall be the colors of Washington's staff, namely, dark blue and white.

Sec. 3. The Badge may be suspended, on a ribbed and watered ribbon of dark blue with white edges, from one or more bars. These bars may bear the names of the revolutionary ancestors given on the certificate of membership, of the Chapter to which the member belongs, or of the office which she holds. National Officers and State Regents may suspend the badge from the ribbon worn around the neck.

Sec. 4. A rosette of the National Society colors attached to a stick pin may be worn in place of the badge.
AMENDMENT 18.

Strike out Article IV, Section 5, and Article XI, and substitute the following:

ARTICLE XVIII.

Chapters.

SECTION 1. A Chapter Regent appointed by her State Regent, or by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, shall have power to appoint the officers of her Chapter to serve during the term for which she is commissioned.

SEC. 2. Each Chapter, whether organized under Article XII, Section 3, of the By-Laws, or under Article VII, Section 1, of the Constitution, shall be entitled, on paying the cost thereof, to a Charter duly certifying its name, location, date, officers, and organizing members, which shall be signed by the President General, the Recording Secretary General, the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, attested by the seal of the National Society and countersigned by the State Regent.

SEC. 3. Chapter names must not be duplicated, nor must they be named for States, or for persons who belong to a later historical period than the one ending in 1820.

SEC. 4. Each Chapter may elect its officers at that time of year that best suits its convenience, but the delegates and alternates to the Continental Congress must be elected, annually, before the first of February.

SEC. 5. Applications for membership, when properly filled out and endorsed by at least one member of the Society, shall be sent to the Chapter Registrar, if the applicant joins through a Chapter; and the Chapter Registrar shall transmit to the Registrar General all applications approved according to Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution, for final action by the National Board. Chapter Registrars shall notify the Registrar General of the transfer, resignation or death of any member of the Chapter.

SEC. 6. If a member enters a Chapter within six months after the payment of her dues to the National Society direct, the Chapter Treasurer may make formal demand of the Treasurer General for the return of half (or three-fourths) of her dues. When members of Chapters are delinquent in the payment of their dues, the Chapters shall be responsible to the National Society for the half (or one-fourth) of said dues of each such delinquent members, unless prompt notice be sent to the National Board of Management.

SEC. 7. Each Chapter shall notify the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters of the election or appointment of all officers.

SEC. 8. Each Chapter shall make an annual report to its State Regent before January 30th.
SEC. 9. A member resigning from a Chapter must send a written resignation, and the resignation shall take effect from the date of writing. A member leaving one Chapter to join another shall take with her to the Chapter with which she desires to unite, a transfer card, signed by the Regent, Registrar, and Treasurer of the Chapter of which she has been a member, and also a copy of her application papers. No member at large shall be admitted to a Chapter until she has presented duplicate papers and a certificate of non-indebtedness from the Treasurer General.

AMENDMENT 19.

Strike out Article XV and number the present Article XVI as Article XIX. Or strike out Article XVI, on Discipline (proposed at the last meeting of the Continental Congress by Miss Pike).

AMENDMENT 20.

Strike out Article XVII and substitute:

**ARTICLE XX.**

**Amendments.**

**SECTION 1.** Any National Officer, State Regent, or Chapter may propose amendments to these By-Laws.

**Sec. 2.** Amendments shall be sent to the headquarters of the National Society for transmittal to the Committee on Amendments, at least ninety days before the annual meeting of the Continental Congress. Within thirty days after that time (i.e., sixty days before the meeting of the Continental Congress) they shall be printed and issued to all National Officers, State Regents, and Regents and Secretaries of organized Chapters.

**Sec. 3.** If adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of the Continental Congress amendments shall take effect from the adjournment of the meeting.

Dr. McGee. I want to state merely that these are offered by the Committee whose names appear as members of the Committee on By-Laws. It being too late for them this year, they are offered for next year.

Miss Pike. One amendment to the By-Laws which is incorporated here in this report of the Committee was offered by me in the last Continental Congress, to be acted upon in this Congress, and as it is merely to strike out a certain article which I thought was a very badly written article, and should never have been put into the By-Laws, I would like very much for that to be acted upon at this Congress.
CHAIRMAN. Was that taken up at the proper time to consider the By-Laws, Miss Pike?

Miss Pike. I thought so until it was read in this report.

CHAIRMAN. These By-Laws are simply the By-Laws that the Constitution compels us to offer at this Congress to be acted upon at the next Congress. The By-Laws that came in last year are acted upon at this Congress; we will come to this in a few moments. We are simply carrying out the order of the day.

Miss Pike. No, I do not know who presented it in this report, but I presented it at the Continental Congress last year to be acted on at this Continental Congress. I will read it if you desire me to.

CHAIRMAN. If you will allow the Chair to say it will be acted upon at the proper time. It is not the proper time to act upon it now.

Miss Pike. When will be the proper time?

CHAIRMAN. As soon as the notices of the new amendments are in. If you will yield to them, you will be recognized at the proper time. Will the house be quiet?

Mrs. Fowler. Are State Regents National officers? If so, do they not come under the biennial clause, and can they be elected every year according to the By-Laws read? Are they not National officers?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair would refer you to the Constitution on that point; the Chair is not able to decide questions of that kind.

Mrs. Newcomb. May I speak on that point?

CHAIRMAN. Discussion is out of order on that point. We are in the midst of By-Laws to be presented next year.

Mrs. Cresap. This is an amendment to the Constitution, to be acted upon at the next Congress I offer. That Article VII, Section 3, may have inserted the words "may adopt a Constitution and," so that the original Constitution may read, "The local Chapters may adopt a Constitution and enact By-Laws for their convenience, in harmony with the Constitution of the National Society."
CHAIRMAN. Are there any other amendments to the By-Laws to be offered?

Mrs. Peck. Iowa wishes to offer the following amendment. To Article V, Section 2, add the words, “No person shall be eligible to sit as a delegate in the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution who is not a bona-fide member of the Chapter she represents and has so been at least six months prior to the date of the annual session.”

CHAIRMAN. Are there any other amendments?

Mrs. McWilliams. I have one I would like to present.

CHAIRMAN. Will you kindly read this resolution for the Reader? She is not here just now.

Mrs. McWilliams (reads):

Amendment offered by Mrs. Mary R. Kendall, Regent of the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Portland, Maine: “Strike out Section 3 of Article VIII, and substitute: The local Chapters shall be entitled to retain three-fourths of the annual dues and one-half of the life membership fees paid to them respectively, for their own use. The By-Laws of said Chapter may provide for additional dues for Chapter uses.” I am sorry to have had to read that, Madam Chairman. I wish to say that this morning there were two amendments offered to Article VII, Section 1, of the Constitution, by two ladies in the same city, although members of different Chapters; they desire the courtesy of the house in this matter, and that the house will permit them to strike out these two amendments for the sake of brevity in our work next year, and substitute another one. Will the house permit? They are to omit the words, “at the annual meeting,” and to strike out the word, “choose,” and insert the word “elect.” It is the article in regard to the election of State Regents. The substitute I wish to offer is, “Strike out the word ‘choose,’ and insert ‘elect,’ and omit the words ‘at the annual meeting.’” These two ladies are very willing to substitute the one for the two, as they both cover the ground. Next year it would require acting upon two instead of one.

CHAIRMAN. If there is no objection it will be permitted; the Chair hears no objection.

Mrs. Tuttle. I would like to ask if the Magazine can be
made the special order of business now, as many of us have been waiting for three days now for it?

CHAIRMAN. Does the house wish to take up the Magazine now, or to finish with the By-Laws?

A MEMBER. Was not the Magazine made the special order for half-past two?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair remembers distinctly that that was made the special order of business, or that it was brought up. The Chair remembers now that it was not voted on. The amendment is in order, Miss Desha.

Miss DESHA. Amendment to Article V, Section 5, adding the words, "And no Chapter Regent shall participate in its deliberations for more than five consecutive years," reading this way: "All honorary and ex-officers of the National Society may attend the meetings of the Continental Congress but shall not participate in its deliberations; and no Chapter Regent shall participate in its deliberations for more than five consecutive years."

CHAIRMAN. Will the ladies resume their seats, in order that we may proceed with business? The Chair has just recognized the lady at the foot of the platform.

Mrs. COBB, of Vermont. A matter was on the program for yesterday afternoon with regard to the markers for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair cannot recognize that, as that is not an amendment, unless the house wishes to set the order of business aside.

Miss MILLER. I was going to question an amendment that was offered here.

CHAIRMAN. This is not the time, I think, to question that; that will be questioned next year.

Miss MILLER. I did not know we could consider it a legal amendment next year.

Miss PIKE. I move an amendment to the Constitution that any amendment which has been voted down in three successive Congresses shall not be offered again. [Applause.]
Mrs. SELDEN. I move to amend the Constitution by substituting the word “biennial” for “annual” wherever the word “annual” occurs in the Constitution in reference to the Continental Congress.

Mrs. SHIELDS. Have I your permission to offer a little word in preamble, only a word?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair cannot allow that, Mrs. Shields; it is out of order at this time.

Mrs. SHIELDS. This is in regard to Magazine, Madam Chairman. I ask to introduce the following motion first of all.

CHAIRMAN. A motion is not in order.

Mrs. SHIELDS. It will be a By-Law; it can be made so. I would like the Congress to take it up at once.

CHAIRMAN. We can't do that, Mrs. Shields; the Chair will have to rule that out of order. The Congress has decided that all its own rules for government must be held under consideration.

Mrs. BELDEN. An amendment to Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution: Insert after the words “One member of the National Society” the words to “whom the applicant is personally well known.” It will then read: “Every applicant for membership must be endorsed by at least one member of the National Society, to whom the applicant is personally well known.”

Mrs. BROCKETT. In Article XII, after “shall be,” insert “two inches in place of “one and seven-eighths of an inch.” Article XIV, after “to be worn” insert “suspended from one bar and loop ribbon,” leaving out “on ceremonial occasions upon a bow of ribbon.”

CHAIRMAN. Are there any further amendments? If not, we will proceed with the order of the day, and proceed to the report of the Committee on Insignia. Is the Committee ready to report? If not, the report on Prison Ships. It will facilitate this reading by perfect quiet and the Chair will rap whenever she hears a whisper in any part of the house and stop the reading until there is perfect quiet in the house.

Mrs. AVERY:

Madam President and Members of the Eighth Continental Congress:
Your committee appointed on the Prison Ships planned to do great
things this year just past. We planned to collect the unpublished names of the prison ship heroes from private chronicles and torn and parish records with brief accounts of services and vital statistics. We planned to identify as many as possible of the 8,000 names printed by the old Brooklynites and to give to each one the record of his services. We planned to obtain by various means contributions toward the building of a monument. We planned to print and send to every Chapter the letter left by the sufferers in which they plead their right to a monument far better than we can plead it. We planned to obtain through our Minister to England a knowledge of what yet remained unknown in the British archives relating to these brave men and to devise some way of having these records copied. We planned to prepare the manuscript for a pamphlet which should contain a brief of the record and services of these men. This we hoped to present to this Congress and ask leave to print, provided we did it without expense to the Society. We only asked leave to print. This is a bold outline of our plan which we hoped would meet with your approval. What have we done? Only this: We have had collected and had typewritten the names and records of about 200 prison ship heroes, hitherto unknown to fortune and to fame. A small ending for so brave a beginning you will say. It seems best to state what has been done toward a monument by one of your committee.

Our committee asks again the cooperation of all the 27,000 Daughters of the American Revolution, not only in their Chapters but among the children.

The past year we have all had to let the dead past bury its dead and to live in the living present, heart within and God o'er head. New occasions bring new duties. We gave all our energies, all our time, all our thoughts to the brave men who were preparing for the conflict at Chickamauga and Atlanta, at Tampa and at Lakeland, or who were fighting our battles in Cuba or Manila. We knew the heroes of '76 would bid us care for the heroes of '98 before we tried to rescue their names from oblivion. We have cared for the heroes of '98 untiringly, devotedly. Madam President and members of the Congress, we offer this statement, not as an apology—we feel that we need no apology; but as a reason why we have so feebly done the work committed to our charge.

Those of you who were here four years ago will remember that Mrs. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, was given the privilege of the floor and made a strong appeal for a monument to these heroes who suffered on the prison ships during the War of the Revolution. She had already begun the work and collected a considerable sum of money. She has continued her efforts, always urging other patriotic men and women to join hands with her in rescuing from oblivion the names of these brave men who suffered death rather than turn traitor to his country. She has persevered through many discourage-
ments and collected on her own subscription books over $9,000. From interest and other sources $1,000 more, so that there is $10,027.51, a substantial beginning for the monument.

Last spring an association was formed called the Prison-Ship Martyrs' Monument Association of the United States, Elijah R. Kennedy, President; Mrs. S. V. White, Vice-President; Felix Campbell, Treasurer, 172 Montague street, Brooklyn; Mrs. Horatio C. King, Secretary, 46 Willow street. This association is formed from representatives of all the prominent patriotic societies of revolutionary interest. Only the organization was secured. The breaking out of the war with Spain put a stop for the time to any progress in this direction.

Yesterday a prize of life membership in the Mary Washington Memorial Association, with the golden star as an accompaniment, was offered to that member of the Children's Society, which should secure most money for the monument during the coming year. [Applause.]

This is eminently proper, for our records show that more than a score of boys were incarcerated in these vile prisons, one of whom was only twelve years old and died calling for his mother.

The last contribution of $100 was recently contributed by Fort Greene Chapter, which was organized by Mrs. White two years ago. I will ask that Mrs. Edwards, if she is in the house, will kindly read the appeal left by the prison-ship martyrs. [Applause.]

Mrs. Edwards. This appeal needs no comment. It is in the records of the Historical Society of Brooklyn. The men have left it to posterity. "If we are victorious, and our country emerges free and independent from the contest in which she is now engaged, but the end of which we are not permitted to see, bury us in her soil, and engrave our names on the monument you shall erected over our bones, as victims who willingly surrendered their lives as the portion of the price paid for your
liberty; and our departed spirits will never murmur nor regret
the sacrifice made to obtain for you the blessings you enjoy."

Mrs. AVERY. I would state that I have a few pamphlets with
me, which give a brief record of some of their sufferings, which
I shall be glad to distribute to those who desire.

CHAIRMAN. What will you do with this report?
A MEMBER. I move it be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this report be
accepted. Are you ready for the question? All in favor of the
acceptance of this report—

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I have this to say to this house. It is not
that a command to this Society to help to erect a monument
over the martyrs of the prison-ships? That is all I had to say
in reference to it.

CHAIRMAN. Any further discussion, ladies, any further re-
marks on this report? All in favor of accepting this report
will please signify it by saying "aye;" contrary, "no." The
"ayes" seem to have it. The "ayes" have it. It is carried.
The next report to be presented is that on the certificate plate.
Is the chairman of that committee ready to report?

Miss FORSYTH. Yes, Madam Chairman, but it may be re-
membered that an earlier report was not accepted, that no
action was taken, as has been suggested recently, from the
house, regarding the report of the Committee on the Magazine.
Is it the will of the house that that should precede the other,
in view of the requests that have been made about it?

CHAIRMAN. The Chair would rule that that does precede. I
am sure that this meets with the approval of the house, there-
fore we will have the report of the Magazine Committee first.
The Chair will ask for perfect quiet in the house and on the
stage.

Miss FORSYTH. Does the house desire to hear the report re-
peated as given?

CHAIRMAN. It has been read but not accepted. What is the
will of the house? Will the house accept this report without
reading, or does it wish it re-read?

(Cries of "Read it.")

CHAIRMAN. It has been read once, ladies, the report was
read on Monday evening, was it not? This report was read on Monday evening. What is the pleasure of the house in regard to it?

Mrs. Nash. I move that it be accepted.

Seconded.

Chairman. It is moved and seconded that this report be accepted—

Mrs. Draper. I do not think that would be possible for us. Was the motion to accept or simply adopt the report? If we accept, it is accepted when it is read. If we adopt, it carries with it its recommendations, and it does not seem possible for us to adopt the report with the recommendations without re-hearing them. From Monday evening to Saturday is a long time, and we have done a great deal of business. May we not hear the recommendations before we act upon this motion?

Chairman. Is it the wish of the house that this report should be re-read?

Audience. "The recommendations."

Chairman. Miss Forsyth, will you read those recommendations?

Miss Forsyth. Your committee recommended, first, that the members of the Eighth Continental Congress, with the alternates and visiting members of our Society present, be asked to state how many of them will take the Magazine for the ensuing year; second, that they be also asked what part of the Magazine they prefer, how many read with most interest the historic articles, how many the reports of Chapter work, how many the minutes of the Congress and National Board meetings; third, that club rates be given to a number of subscribers sending in subscriptions through any one Chapter; fourth, that each report of Chapter work shall be allowed a stated amount of space in the Magazine, in order to give the same opportunity to all Chapters and avoid delay in publishing such reports; fifth, that the number of pages of each issue and all details be left to the discretion of the Editor, Business Manager and a Magazine Committee; sixth, that this Congress, in view of the importance of the effort to make our Magazine of greater interest and value, one that shall tell upon the future of our land, shall vote the sum of $5,000 for carrying it on during the coming year; this sum, as will be seen, is not greatly in ex-
cess of the present net cost of publication, with the salaries
of the Editor and Business Manager; what may remain after
meeting such expenses should be used to advance the interests
of the Magazine, at the discretion of a competent Magazine
Committee. May I state, Madam Chairman, that possibly
the Congress has forgotten what the figures were, but some-
what over four thousand dollars. Your committee believes,
after careful consideration, that these methods would place
the whole matter upon a broader and more business-like basis
than heretofore and tend to success.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I rise to a question of information. As I
remember the reading of that report, there was something
said in it about some publishing company's having been con-
sulted in regard to the publication of our Magazine. May I
ask the chairman of that committee if she will state to us
what information was asked from the different publishers, and
who the publishers were, and what information was received
on the subject?

Miss FORSYTH. I will answer to the best of my ability, and
ask any other members of the Magazine Committee present
to supplement what I may forget, because we have asked for
so much information in so many places that I cannot recall it
all in a moment. May I ask what points especially? I did
not catch just exactly.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I asked what information has been asked
of different publishing companies as to the publication of our
Magazine, and of what publishers any information had been
received.

Miss FORSYTH. We sent out to a great many printing com-
panies and publishing houses, asking on what terms this Maga-
zine could be published, and took the bid that was the very
lowest. It would be impossible for me, but if the Business
Manager were present she might recall them all. I also saw
the business manager of the Cosmopolitan Magazine myself
and asked him for full information as to this matter. I wrote
to the president of the Loan and Trust Company, in New York,
asking him what advertising agents could be seen, or what was
the best way for us to secure advertisements for the Magazine.
He put me in communication with several of the leading ad-
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Advertising agents in New York City. One of the members of our committee, Mrs. Thomas Roberts, and myself, at the suggestion of a third member of the committee, went to see the principal advertising agent in Philadelphia, with the same end in view. I have been to the Editor of Harper's Bazaar and asked her advice as to our methods and what we were to do. I have written to Godey's Magazine and one or two others—I feel that on the spur of the moment I can hardly recall them all, and to several of the well-known publishing houses, trying to see whether we could do any better by getting our publication combined with something else. I do not mean formally combined with it, but whether there were not some way by which we could get our publication printed by some other; and I made that effort first of all in regard to the Cosmopolitan, and the Business Manager of that told me that they had too much of that already in hand for other associations, but he suggested several that I applied to. I think one of them was the Churchman, of New York. We covered that ground just as thoroughly as there seemed to be any possibility of doing, but at that time you will remember, in the spring, the war had just broken out and there seemed to be no disposition on the part of any of these persons to take up new methods to enlarge the scope of work. The same thing applied to advertising. In Chicago, when passing through there this summer, I deputed a special agent, whom I knew personally, to take up the work of securing advertisements for us, and we did a great many more things with this matter that I cannot now recall. Is there anything further?

Mrs. THOMPSON. I asked what information was received from these different publishing companies, what they thought about the expense, and what their ideas were in regard to it.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. The Business Manager is here now, and she sent communications out to all of these publishers and printers. Perhaps she could give you this information.

Miss FORSYTH. I suggested that if the Business Manager were present she could perhaps state some facts that I cannot recall.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I was asking the information officially from the chairman of the Magazine Committee.
Miss Forsyth. Would you like fuller information?

Mrs. Thompson. What I wanted to know is what they said.

Miss Forsyth. I have asked McClure, I think, the Cosmopolitan, I know, the Churchman, and I have forgotten how many others, because I was in constant correspondence with these different publishing firms in the country. I asked them if they would be willing to publish for us, and I have found no one who was willing to do it at all. I may say that since this report has been handed in we have received one sole offer of that kind, but that came from a firm that asked more than it was costing us now, more than we were paying out at least. It was between six and seven thousand dollars, and was from a firm that proposed to have us combine with them and have the two names on the cover.

Mrs. Thompson. May I ask what it was?

Miss Forsyth. It was the Spirit of '76. That publication, as it is well known I suppose, is in a crippled condition and probably wanted the support of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The information came to me after our committee had handed in the report, but I showed it to a majority of the committee, who felt that we had nothing to gain in that direction. That is the only place where any such suggestion has been favorably received; that came from this city.

Mrs. Thompson. Thank you, Miss Forsyth; that is exactly what I wanted to know.

Mrs. McLean. I wish merely to state, in justice to the Spirit of '76—not that I am advocating it one way or another—I do not think the Spirit of '76 is in a crippled condition.

Mrs. Fowler. I think it is very much alive and very much up to date.

Miss Forsyth. May I answer a little more completely than I did? I would like to state that the figures that they gave did not include our minutes at all, and they only offered to publish a limited number of pages, with a combination of the two names, etc., which did not commend itself at all to the members of the committee, either financially or in any other way.

Chairman. Are there any further questions in regard to this report, and is it the wish of the house that the Magazine Business Manager should appear and answer these questions?
Mrs. Cabaniss. I rise to a question of personal privilege. I want to know does that report say that the $5,000 that they call for is over and above the contributions that are paid in for the paper? I understood the lady to say the other day (Mrs. Lockwood), in speaking of how many times trivial things had to be printed and published, that we commanded to be published, she said this thing is published 4,500 times—I think I am correct. That to my mind meant that there were 4,500 subscribers to the Magazine, which means $4,500. Am I right? And then do I understand that the Magazine costs $5,000 over and above that?

Chairman. Will the chairman of the committee answer that question?

Miss Forsyth. I think, Madam Chairman, that I will have to call upon the Business Manager for the absolute figures.

Miss Lockwood. The Editor made a mistake in saying that it was repeated 4,500 times. The edition is 3,500, but your subscription list is now about 3,100. Of that there were at least 800 subscriptions overdue in this last year. That is the reason I made that appeal in my report to the ladies, asking them to please pay their subscriptions, and not as a d Crist, as I so expressed it, but to show you why the deficit was as large as it is this year. This year it was about $675, I think, greater than last year, but if the subscriptions had been paid promptly it would not have been so great as last year. The net cost was only about $125 greater than last year.

Miss Forsyth. To the lady who just asked for some information I would like to state that your committee named this even sum of $5,000 because the expense of the Magazine this year was reported by the Treasurer, I think, as a little over $4,000. We have thought that one means of increasing interest and securing a wider circulation would be if occasionaly we could, for instance, pay a small sum for a very fine article, or some reasonable sum for an article from the acknowledged writers of the day, and if we could have just a little, it makes very little difference to us how much it is, if it is to be a hundred dollars or two or three hundred dollars, if we could have just a little bit over and above the actual expenses, so that the Magazine Committee could use that in such a way as

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would promote the interests of the Magazine, either by advertising it judiciously in other publications, or by paying occasionally for an article from men or women of recognized ability in addition to that voluntarily contributed.

Mrs. CABANISS. I am very much obliged to you; I only wanted to clear the matter in my own mind.

Mrs. MATHER, of New Jersey. I consulted with a very successful publisher of a newspaper in regard to the publishing of a Magazine in order to bring in revenue, and he gave it as his opinion that if we sent it free to the whole 27,000 women we would get advertisements enough to bring us revenue. If it were known that 27,000 women got it, advertisers would seek us, and we would not have to seek advertisers.

Mrs. FRYE. I would say that the receipts of this Magazine were $2,005.74; the expenditures $6,537.10. You can draw your own conclusions.

Mrs. WEED, of Connecticut. I move that the official reports of the National Board and proceedings of the National Congress be omitted.

CHAIRMAN. That is out of order; it is in the midst of a discussion; there is a motion before the house.

Miss HARVEY. I would like to say a few words about a small fund for purchasing contributions. I know of ladies of acknowledged ability and standing as professional writers, who sent first-class articles to that Magazine, thinking they were contributing their services and thinking they were helping the Daughters, and then finding that their contributions were not valued. If those contributions had had "Price $5" in the corner, there might have been a chance of their acceptance. I think it would give the Magazine standing among other magazines if it were known that—

CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks this is irrelevant.

Miss FORSYTH. I simply want to give you the information you wish. We have been working this entire year on the basis of what has just been presented by the speakers who have last spoken. I have gone myself to one person after another and pleaded with them to remember that we have a membership of 25,000 and over, and that we could certainly rely upon a circulation of that amount if we sent it, as has been suggested,
free, and that we hoped to reach that without sending it free. There are two difficulties in the way that I did not anticipate. One is that free editions call for much heavier postage; another one that an edition of 25,000 is considered by business people as a very small edition, and they immediately come and tell me, "Oh if you had a hundred thousand then we might think about at." I have also said, "But you must remember that we have not only our 25,000 Daughters to read this, who represent the best women and the most intelligent women of the United States, all through the United States, but we have their families; that this represents five times the number who now read it." But so far, with all the effort that our committee has been able to bring to bear upon this, and we have brought a great deal, we have not been able to make people feel that the circulation is large enough for any success, except, as has been suggested, by the Daughters taking it up themselves and making it a success. Then with regard to the articles that have been spoken of. We have also asked for contributed articles; we have the promise of one from Mrs. Margaret Sangster, who is probably known to you all, to whom I went and asked as a favor that she would do this. Dr. Edward Everett Hale has also promised to give us one of his articles that is not known, although it has been printed. In that way we have tried to beg for something of the kind, but it seems not altogether dignified to a very considerable extent.

Mrs. Jewett, of Minnesota. In order to expedite this business, can't we take these recommendations up one by one and vote upon them? Would that be in order?

Chairman. A motion is before the house to accept the report. If the maker of this motion will withdraw it, will the house consent to the mover withdrawing it? Then it can be taken up section by section.

Mrs. Nash. I moved the acceptance of that report under a misapprehension. I was told by a lady that it was the report of the Committee on Certificate Plates; I moved the acceptance and did not know what it was.

Chairman. Is there any objection on the part of the house
to its withdrawal? The Chair hears none, therefore it is withdrawn.

Mrs. O’Neil. May I ask Miss Forsyth to read the circular she sent to the Society?

Chairman. That is out of order until there is some motion before the house.

Mrs. Jewett, of Minnesota. Is my motion in order? I move that the recommendations of the committee be acted upon section by section in order to expedite business of the Congress.

Chairman. You have heard the motion, ladies. What is your wish? All in favor will please say “aye;” opposed, “no.” It is carried.

Chairman. Miss Forsyth, will you read the first recommendation?

Miss Forsyth. May I make one more statement, to the effect that your committee sent to every Chapter in the United States, asking their cooperation and help in securing subscriptions, contributions of interest and advertisements, and the response has been very, very small. We have recommended now, consequently, first, that the members of the Eighth Continental Congress, with the alternates and visiting members of our Society present, be asked to state how many of them will take the Magazine for the ensuing year.

Miss Washington. I move to lay that motion on the table.

Seconded.

Chairman. There is no motion to lay on the table, Miss Washington.

Miss Washington. I move to lay that recommendation on the table.

Seconded.

President General. All in favor will say “aye;” opposed, “no.” Carried.

Miss Forsyth. That these ladies be also asked what part of the Magazine they prefer.

Mrs. McCartney. I would like to answer that on the part of the Wyoming Valley Chapter. We prefer the minutes of
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the Board; that is the only part that is really of interest to our Society. [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN. A motion must be made first in regard to this recommendation.

Mrs. BROCKETT. I move the acceptance of it.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this be accepted; the question is before you.

Miss MILLER. May I state, as I did last year, that it seems to me outside of the minutes of the Board and the report of the Congress, the next most interesting parts are the reports of the Chapters, published in the Magazine? It seems to me that the reports of the Chapters keep us in touch one with the other.

CHAIRMAN. The chairman of this committee has just made a little statement to the Chair which she would like to make to the house. The question as put in the report is, how many would like the report of the minutes, how many the historical work, and how many prefer the different parts of the work; and therefore the Chair will ask if you are willing to take an informal vote in regard to the preferences of these different parts; and if you adopt the recommendations, we can take these different expressions. All in favor of this recommendation will signify it by saying “aye;” opposed, “no;” the motion is carried. (Cries of “Division.”) Division is called. All those in favor will please signify it by rising. You are voting on permission to take these opinions. It will help the Magazine Committee and it will help the Editor of the Magazine. You are doing this, the Chair would like to state, for your own benefit; you are doing it to help along your Magazine, therefore vote intelligently. Do you wish to take the sense of the house in regard to which part of the Magazine the different ones prefer? All those in favor of taking the sense of the house rise; all opposed to taking the sense of the house regarding this recommendation will please rise. The motion is carried. We will now proceed to take the sense of the Congress.

Miss FORSYTH. What your committee would like to know,
first is, how many read with most interest the historical articles?

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, all those who read with most interest the historical articles will now please rise. This is to aid the Magazine Committee. (There were four rose.) How many the reports of Chapter work; all those in favor of this? (Forty-four were in favor of the Chapter work, preferred the Chapter work.) How many prefer the minutes of the Congress and National Board meetings? The Chair considered it is not necessary to count these; evidently there were fifty on this side alone, without the right-hand side of the stage.

A MEMBER. Is it proper for me to ask how one is to vote who prefers it all? [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN. The Chair would suggest that the person in such doubt would arise on every vote.

SAME MEMBER. But you asked most.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair has only asked for those favoring.

MRS. WALKER, of Illinois. How can we favor that Magazine, any of those Magazines, any of those subjects you have spoken of, and still have a perfect patriotic Magazine? I think it would be impossible not to be interested in the Chapter work, because that gives us a word of instruction in regard to the strength and vitality and the growth of the whole Society. Certainly we want genealogical research and historical incident. I think we had better vote that we should put in all that we can that is interesting. Let the Editor decide what we can put in, and let us vote to sustain it. [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN. The Chair was simply carrying out the order of your body, who ordered that a vote be taken in putting these questions before you:

MRS. DAVOL, of Massachusetts. I want to speak one more word for the Magazine—

CHAIRMAN. It is not in order in the midst of these reports. Does the house wish to go on with these subjects? (Cries of "No.") The house will have to rescind its own order.

MRS. FRYE. I would like to ask a question. How many present take the Magazine?

CHAIRMAN. That is not in order, but you may ask. The
Chair rules that out of order parliamentary, but not for the good of the Society.

Miss FORSYTH. I believe the order of the house was that these suggestions be read.

CHAIRMAN. The house ordered that these various suggestions should be acted upon; it was by a large majority. If you do not wish to act upon these others, you are privileged to rescind. What is the wish of the house? Will you go on?

MRS. BALLINGER. May we hear the suggestions? I move that the suggestions be continued.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair does not understand Mrs. Ballinger—she does not hear her.

MRS. BALLINGER. I move that these recommendations or suggestions made by the Magazine Committee—they are merely suggestions, are they not?—may be read.

CHAIRMAN. They are recommendations, Mrs. Ballinger.

MRS. BALLINGER. I move that we hear the recommendations, otherwise we cannot intelligently vote.

CHAIRMAN. They have been read.

Miss FORSYTH. Excuse me, there are two or three recommendations which have not been re-read.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair hears no motion to rescind, therefore you will proceed.

Miss FORSYTH. That club rates be given to a number of subscriptions coming in from any one Chapter.

A MEMBER. I move that be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that club rates be given to a number of subscribers sending in subscriptions through any one Chapter. Are you ready for the question? (Cries of “Question.”) All in favor will please say “aye;” opposed, “no.” The “ayes” seem to have it. It is carried.

Miss FORSYTH. (4) That each report of Chapter work shall be allowed a stated amount of space in the Magazine, in order to give the same opportunity to all Chapters and avoid delay in publishing such reports.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. Now, ladies, I do not think that is fairly put. I think that the rule should be that no Chapter has
more than so much space, but a small Chapter that has but little to report ought not to demand the same space that your large Chapters need and require to make a statement of your work. You cannot keep them all within one hundred lines. One Chapter does not want over ten lines; but I would like to have a limit to the amount of space that the largest Chapters could take.

Miss Forsyth. The chairman of the committee would like to say that this is substantially what is the purpose of the committee; simply that no Chapter should overrun a certain amount of space, not that they should be obliged to fill it.

Chairman. It is moved and seconded that this be accepted.

Mrs. Gist. That is a question I would like to have settled. I take the Magazine, and I read sometimes six or eight pages from one Chapter, a lot of names and a lot of tea parties, and who were present, and the dresses they were wearing; and then another Chapter, and they had about so much space (indicating two or three inches) and every word of deep interest. We could have many more reports if there was a limit to the space. I feel it because I have been treated that way.

Chairman. All in favor of accepting this will please say “aye;” opposed, “no.” It is carried.

Miss Forsyth. “That the number of pages of each issue and all details be left to the discretion of the Editor, Business Manager, and a Magazine Committee.”

A Member. I move that be accepted.

Seconded.

Chairman. Is there any discussion on it? All those in favor of accepting this section will please say “aye;” opposed, “no.” The “ayes” seem to have it; it is carried.

Miss Forsyth. (6) That this Congress, in view of the importance of the effort to make our Magazine of greater interest and value, one that shall tell upon the future of our land, shall vote the sum of $5,000 for carrying it on during the current year. This sum, as will be noticed, is not greatly in excess of the present net cost of publication, with the salaries of the Editor and Business Manager. What may remain after meeting such expenses should be used to advance the inter-
ests of the Magazine at the discretion of a competent Magazine Committee.

A MEMBER. I move that be accepted.

Seconded.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that this be accepted.

Dr. McGee. I would like to say a word about the expense of the Magazine, because we might as well look it squarely in the face and not avoid it. I was for two or three years a member of the Magazine Committee, and made a careful study of the finances. At that time the expense was a little less than it is now. It was then about $6,000 and now it is about $6,500, according to the Treasurer's account, and the Business Manager told me that was due to some payments that should be credited to next year. The income at that time was $3,000; the income now is $2,000. Our increased membership during the last two years has resulted in the diminution of the income of the Magazine from $3,000 to $2,000. The conclusion to be drawn is perfectly plain and simple; the Magazine in its present lines does not meet the wants of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I am not putting this forth as an argument in any sense of the term; it is the simple and inevitable conclusion from those figures. If it did meet our wants then it would increase; the subscription list would increase with the increase of membership, if not more so. Instead of that, our income is less. There are just two things possible; one is to continue to support the Magazine, to appropriate a certain amount as proposed by the Magazine Committee each year to support the Magazine, and the other is the proposition to send it free to every member of the Society and get advertisements, hoping to cover the expense in that way. I do not say that you want to do that; I tell you those are the alternatives before you.

Mrs. Thompson. May I mention another alternative?

Chairman. You cannot interrupt the speaker; Dr. McGee has the floor.

Mrs. Thompson. I ask Dr. McGee for the courtesy; if Dr. McGee will allow me the courtesy of stating one more alternative.

Dr. McGee. Certainly.
Mrs. THOMPSON. That is, of omitting the historical part and printing simply the Chapter work and the minutes of the Board, and regulating the cost accordingly.

Dr. McGEE. That is a detail; that would diminish the cost, of course, but it would not take away the necessity of our devoting money to the support of the Magazine. That is a matter which may well be considered, but I am speaking now along the broadest lines. We ought to look this matter squarely in the face because, in my opinion, the Magazine is a thing of the utmost importance to our Society; we must have a link between ourselves. This Society is so large it will fall to pieces unless we have some means of communication between the National Society and the Chapters all over the country. The question before you is, why is not this Magazine a success? It is because it is so evident that the subscription list is small that the Magazine Committee is anxious to know what the Daughters do want, and what changes they want in the Magazine to make it acceptable to the whole membership.

Miss PIKE. I only want (interrupted)—

CHAIRMAN. Won't you yield the floor to Mrs. Lockwood? she wants to make a statement.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. There is a little misunderstanding in regard to the income and the subscriptions. I think you all heard the Business Manager when she said that the subscription list had increased about three hundred the last year; but many subscribers had been delinquent, but since she made out her report the shortcomings have been paid in very largely. Now, she did not cut off those names because she knew there was not one of the names on that list that wanted them cut off; and since she made her yearly report they have been very largely paid, and very largely since you came to this Congress. Therefore if her report had been made out to-day, the deficit is not there that Dr. McGee speaks of. It did not cost more, and the income has not been less, it has been greater this year; the figures had not been made up to the present date, but you have paid very largely since you came to the Congress, and the ladies have been paying in the last two or three weeks since the list was made up. Correct is correct,
and if you make a statement like that it is rather misleading; and it is not according to the figures of to-day.

Dr. McGee. I am very glad the lady called attention to that; what I meant was that we should have increased with every year. Two years ago we had perhaps half the membership we have now; we ought to have doubled the subscribers we have now, and we have not.

Miss Pike. We must all remember that these two years have been years of very hard times; many subscribers have fallen back in their subscriptions who would not have done so in other years. Now we know all of us that every one nearly has suffered from the strain of these last two years, and that is the reason that the subscriptions are not larger; if not the only reason, it is the principal reason.

Mrs. McCartney. I am very sorry to hear such a statement made on the part of anybody.

Mrs. Torrance. I am unbusinesslike enough to be glad that we are not so popular in the matter of subscribers or I mean of advertising matter as some other magazine. I must confess that I take up with pride our Magazine as it lies on my table among other magazines that are burdened and disgraced often by a great mass of advertising matter. [Applause.] And I consider that the American Monthly Magazine is one of the cleanest, prettiest, most aristocratic magazines I ever saw. [Applause.] I am glad, I say, that we are not. I am unbusinesslike enough to say that I am glad the Magazine is not popular in that direction, and I do not see how we can make a better investment of our money than to perpetuate the American Monthly Magazine. I know very well that there is scarcely an organization, church, State or any other, that has not to support largely its magazine and it would consider it a most unbusinesslike matter to drop its magazine because it did not support itself. You know in all church organizations the church has often to pay a large debt at the end of the year. And I tell you why our Magazine has not a larger circulation; it is no secret to me. It is the fault of the Daughters. We do not talk enough about it, and we do not advertise it enough ourselves among our Chapters. I know there are plenty of Chapters who do not take a Maga-
zine at all; plenty of Chapter Regents who do not take the Magazine at all; and they are not intelligent workers, they never can be intelligent workers unless they do; and if every Chapter Regent who comes here to this Congress would go home to her Chapter determined to say to her members, "You cannot be intelligent Daughters of the American Revolution unless you take the organ of your Society and read it," the matter would be solved. It it not Mrs. Lockwood's fault that that Magazine is not taken largely; it is not the fault of the Magazine Committee; it is the fault of State and Chapter Regents, and we ought to advertise it ourselves and it will be taken.

A MEMBER. I recommend that we reserve two pages of the Magazine for current topics.

Mrs. Nash. I think one matter has not been touched upon. Public money in a public trust. I am sure if any of us as individuals had invested our money in any way where we lost $4,000 annually, we would very soon change that investment. Now, have we any right to use the funds of the Daughters for any investment which is a dead loss of $4,000? Unlike Mrs. Torrance, I am a business woman, and I feel that if the Daughters want this Magazine, there are 27,000 of them, if they want this Magazine, will they support it? Then let us have a Magazine; but I do not feel that when the Chapters, when the delegates come here from the far west, from the east, and from the south, asking assistance from this National Society to preserve their historical spots, to erect monuments, to mark the graves of their revolutionary heroes, I do not feel that we can encourage this waste of money, $4,000 annually. [Applause.]

Mrs. Davol. I want just to speak a word for the Magazine and its improvements. We ought to have the Magazine, but it can be improved and the circulation can be larger. I think we want the Chapter work, but it has been suggested that the notices should be shorter than they are. We want the historical work, we want the Board work. I am afraid there are a large number of obituaries sent. Can we not have in that part of the Magazine a simple notice of the death? It is, of course, proper that we should have notices of the deaths, but
cannot it be the same as in our newspapers? Can we not use our Magazine some for open discussion, open letters, or discussion of matters of interest? Now, in my own city our Magazine has been taken in our public library, so that people would be better acquainted with it. In our Chapter we have the back numbers and we send it to our Old Ladies’ Home thinking it may interest those people. And it seems to me that if people would interest their public libraries and have them put it there, and if they would have Lineage Books in the library, there might be a larger circulation. Can I mention the Lineage Book in this connection? They are in our public library, and I think they are useful there. I would say that two years ago the ladies, I think nearly every one or a great many, promised to get six more subscribers, or as many as they could, and I was told afterward that it was very much larger because so many interested their friends. I want the Magazine, but I want a better Magazine, that is going to be worthy of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Cummings, of Vermont. I move the previous question. Seconded.

Chairman. The previous question is moved and seconded. Do you wish to close debate? All in favor please rise. Those opposed to closing debate will please rise. The previous question has been ordered. The chairman who made the report has the right to close debate after the previous question has been ordered. Miss Forsyth, you have the floor.

Miss Forsyth. Madam Chairman, I will close debate very promptly, but at the same time I want to say, in regard to the suggestion that we have been wasting $4,000 in the carrying on of our Magazine, that it does not seem to the chairman to be the exact state of things. The letters that have come to me personally from all over the United States alluding to what has been read in the Magazine showed that although it is not a paying investment in one sense, not in dollars and cents, it is a paying investment in some higher way. Ladies, we can make it a paying investment in both ways if the Society chooses. That is all, Madam Chairman.

Chairman. Are you ready for the question? All in favor of adopting this last recommendation will signify it by saying
"aye;" to appropriate $5,000 the Chair will state. Will the chairman read that recommendation?

Miss Forsyth. That this Congress, in view of the importance of the effort to make our Magazine of greater interest and value, one that shall tell upon the future of our land, shall vote the sum of $5,000 for carrying it on during the coming year. This sum as will be noticed is not greatly in excess of the present net cost of publication, with the salaries of the Editor and Business Manager. What may remain after meeting such expenses should be used to advance the interests of the Magazine, at the discretion of a competent Magazine Committee.

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

Chairman. State Your question of information, Mrs. Fowler.

Mrs. Fowler. May I ask, does not the sense of the house as given this afternoon tell us what is the matter with the Magazine, and why can we not have the official minutes? Every woman in the house will subscribe to it if we can have the official minutes.

Chairman. All in favor of this recommendation signify it by saying "aye;" opposed, "no;" the Chair is in doubt. All in favor will rise and remain standing while they are counted. The Chair wants you to be very sure that you are voting correctly. This is a very important matter. The recommendation is brought in by your committee. Remember, you placed it in the hands of a committee to act upon; they are working for your best interests; they come with this recommendation which you are to accept or reject. Now vote intelligently. All those in favor will please rise and remain standing while they are counting you. All opposed will please rise. The vote stands seventy-four in favor of appropriating $5,000 for the continuance of the Magazine, and seventy-one opposed to it. The "ayes" seem to have it, the "ayes" have it.

(Cries of "Recount.")

A Member. Madam President, may we not have a recount?

Chairman. Yes, if it is the wish of the house. Is it the wish of the house that there shall be a recount?
Mrs. DRAPER. Some one moved a recount; may I state the reason after the motion is made and stated?

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that there shall be a recount, and motions relating to voting are not debatable. All in favor of the recount will signify it by rising. Ladies, you are voting now upon the recount. All those in favor of this recount being taken will please rise. Those opposed will please rise. The motion to have a recount seems to be carried, it is carried.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I state my reason why I wished a recount?

CHAIRMAN. It is not debatable.

Mrs. DRAPER. The ladies did not understand; may I state the point why they did not understand? Is it not in order for me to state that? May I ask unanimous consent to state it?

CHAIRMAN. Has Mrs. Draper the unanimous consent of the house?

Mrs. DRAPER. I wish simply to state that the question is not on the continuance or discontinuance of the Magazine, or anything except this one point, shall we appropriate $5,000 or shall we not? That is all. Those who wish to appropriate the $5,000 will rise in the affirmative, those who do not wish to appropriate the $5,000, whether they wish the Magazine continued or whether the wish it discontinued, will vote on the negative side. [Applause.]

CHAIRMAN. Now all those in favor of appropriating this $5,000 will signify it by rising and remain standing while they are counted.

READER. As the one appointed by this Congress to make this count, I feel myself in a very delicate position, as the vote is so close. I wish the house would provide some definite way of taking the count, because I have heard it stated, "How can Miss Richards be sure that she is counting accurately?" I think the point is well taken.

CHAIRMAN. The house I am sure understands this. All opposed will now please rise. The vote stands sixty-nine in favor of this recommendation and eighty-six against the recommendation. [Applause.] The motion is lost.
Mrs. Lockwood. I don't know why there should be any more money asked for the Magazine this year than there was last year. It certainly will not cost any more, I cannot see why it should, and I feel that the way the Magazine has been conducted heretofore is the proper way for the funds to be distributed, therefore I did not approve of an appropriation being asked for this amount of money. [Applause.]

Mrs. Shields. Are we through with this committee now?

Chairman. No, it is in order for the report to be approved as a whole. A motion is in order to approve this entire report.

Mrs. Thompson. I move that this report be accepted with the exception of the recommendations that have been acted upon.

Chairman. The recommendations have been adopted, we approve the report. Will you make the motion? It is moved that this report be approved as a whole; that has nothing to do with the recommendation.

Mrs. Thompson. I move that the report stand approved.

Chairman. It is moved and seconded that the report be accepted. All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried.

Mrs. Colton. Ladies, I would like to move that we proceed to the publishing of the Magazine as we have done in the past. That we proceed to publish the Magazine in time to come under the same plans as we have in the past.

Mrs. McWilliams. Second the motion.

Mrs. Colton. Don't give up the Magazine, ladies; don't stop because it costs money.

Chairman. The motion is that we continue the Magazine as it has been done in the past. It has been moved and seconded; is there any discussion?

Mrs. Colton. Of course, ladies, I mean financially. I do not mean from a literary point of view.

Mrs. Draper. Wouldn't the lady withdraw her motion when she realizes that it will go on if she does not make any motion? Of course the Magazine goes on. It has been adopted for years and years; there is no necessity of a motion and this will simply open up discussion and take a great deal
of time that is needed for other things. Would she not be willing to withdraw it?

Mrs. Colton. I am perfectly willing.

Chairman. Does the second, Mrs. McWilliams, give permission to the withdrawal of this motion? The Chair hears no objection, therefore this motion will be withdrawn.

Mrs. Shields. We are going to have the Magazine, there is no doubt about it. We have an Editor that is most popular, and she is elected year after year; we have also a Clerk who is a faithful, lovely, charming woman; we all trust her. I do think, however, that we might have a different basis for our business affairs. There are many magazines that pay—

Chairman. The Chair is sorry to call you to order. There is no motion before the house.

Mrs. Shields. I am going to make a motion.

Chairman. Make your motion first.

Mrs. Shields. "Resolved, That this Congress elect, by two-thirds vote, a Business Manager for the American Monthly Magazine, who shall at once assume the duties of the office and whose salary shall also be named by this Congress."

Seconded by Mrs. Edwards.

Chairman. Please send your motion up, so that the Chair may state it.

Reader. "Resolved, That this Congress elect, by two-thirds vote, a Business Manager for the American Monthly Magazine, who shall at once assume the duties of the office, and whose salary shall also be named by this Congress."

Mrs. Shields. May I speak to that motion? I mean a Business Manager. We have an Editor, ladies, whom we elected again; we are going to keep her, there is no doubt about that. We have also a Clerk, who is faithful and true, and we are going to keep her. What I propose now is to have a Business Manager. There is not a magazine in the whole land where there is not a business manager where a magazine is managed on a business scale. This can be done. You know there are magazines sold throughout this country for ten cents apiece and are growing rich. I do not scorn the advertisements; to me they are a source of delight as well as a benefit very often. [Applause.] Now with this Magazine,
in the first year we fell behind $1,900 only. Now you see we are behind $5,000. I have in mind one of our founders, Mrs. Walworth, who has a wonderful head for business. It seems to me that if this Congress would name her as Business Manager of this Magazine, the matter could go on beautifully and smoothly. I therefore leave this in your hands.

Mrs. Johnson. Have we not now a Business Manager?

Mrs. Lockwood. I would ask what the business of that Business Manager is, to travel over the country and boom the Magazine?

Mrs. Shields. Not necessarily.

Mrs. Gist. I move that this motion be laid on the table.

Seconded.

Chairman. All in favor of tabling this motion will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried.

Mrs. Main. The members of this Congress will remember that since we opened we have had a letter of greeting and congratulation from our ex-President General, Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson. We have not yet returned that greeting. I pray you not to adjourn until you have done so; and I desire to offer this motion, that this Eighth Continental Congress most heartily reciprocates and returns the greetings of Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, ex-President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Seconded.

Reader. "I move that this Eighth Continental Congress most cordially reciprocates and returns the greetings of Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, ex-President General, Daughters of the American Revolution."

Mrs. Draper. I simply wanted to substitute the word "honorary" for "ex." One is always known by the highest title.

Chairman. You have heard the motion, ladies. All in favor of this motion will please rise. I will not put the negative to this. It is unanimous.

Mrs. Burdette. Madam Chairman and ladies of the Congress, I wish to give a vote of thanks to our Vice-President General, Mrs. H. N. Taplin, for her efficient services as Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Seconded.
CHAIRMAN. You have heard the motion. All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried.

Mrs. Nash. I rise to a question of privilege, but this time I am not going to speak for myself, but for two timid little women not blessed with as good lungs as I have. They told me an impression had gone abroad that the expenses of the the reception at the Corcoran Art Gallery the other evening were very heavy; that one item, the matter of flowers alone, had been over $400. I told them I was convinced that that was a mistake, and in their name I would ask that the chairman or one of the members of the committee on the reception be permitted to give us a brief summary of the expenses.

Mrs. Burdette. I would like to have Mrs. Taplin come forward and give her report.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair hears no objection, therefore Mrs. Taplin will proceed with her report.

Mrs. Taplin. I have a great deal of pleasure in coming forward with this report. The National Board were very careful in limiting my committee, and through the kindness of a gentleman that the Congress thanked the other day, I have succeeded in bringing the expenses to this small figure. Would you like to hear the itemized statement? (Cries of "Yes.") Flowers, $10. [Applause.] Those are the cut flowers and the orchids that our President General carried; and the flowers on the stairway and the plants in baskets were $25. Flags and awnings, $30, the electric lighting and insignia included. The attendants, $37. Rugs, $15. Carriage for our President General, $5. The hauling of the rocks for the coats and wraps backward and forward, $4 and $3. Electric lights and heat for the hall, which was given to us free of all expense, $75. You know we had to have some men there, the regular attendants of the gallery, to preserve the pictures, statuary, etc., their expenses were $31. The band coming in and going out (which Mrs. Alger was kind enough to give to us), was $5, making in all a total of $256.25. [Applause.]

Mrs. Draper. May I say one word that Mrs. Taplin was too modest to say? The question has been asked over and over again how did we get that building? My husband asked me six times. I told him I did not know. He said, make it
your business to know. It is the most important concession that was ever granted the Daughters of the American Revolu-
tion. [Applause.]

Mrs. Taplin. I have the pleasure of saying that our chair-
man, Dr. Day, was really the one who succeeded in doing it all for me.

Mrs. Stockton. Madam Chairman, we have done nothing with the recommendations of the Magazine Committee. I
move that they be passed as offered.

Chairman. They were accepted.

Mrs. Stockton. I move that the report be adopted as of-
fered.

Chairman. That has all been finished.

Miss Forsyth:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CERTIFICATE PLATE.

Your Committee on the Certificate Plate reports that at a meet-
ing of the National Board held shortly before the Congress of 1896, it
was stated that our certificate plate was worn to such an extent
that a new one would soon become necessary.

It was decided that new and handsome designs should be secured
of artistic merit and significant of our work. A committee was ap-
nointed with Mrs. Dickson, of Georgia, as chairman to carry out
this decision. It was given full power to purchase the most desirable
plate at a cost not to exceed one thousand dollars. Designs were
offered by leading engravers of different States, that of Bailey,
Banks & Biddle, of Philadelphia, being chosen by the whole com-
mittee. Although less expensive than some others, it was most
beautiful and suggestive, and was ordered, the price being four hun-
dred and fifty dollars. It is very similar to that of the Children of
the American Revolution, showing the liberty bell, arms of the “old
thirteen” States, etc.

Changes in the membership of the Board had changed the situa-
tion. Some members objected to the slightest alteration being made
in the certificate, and were unwilling to have the new plate used.
The firm from whom it had been purchased felt greatly aggrieved
at the possibility of its being set aside after following a competition,
considering their reputation involved. In the hope of over-
coming all difficulties, some slight changes were made and the new
design was arranged as a border to the original one, which appears,
with this exception, the same as before.

Messrs. Caldwell & Company, of Philadelphia, have offered to pre-
sent the Society with a new certificate plate to be an exact copy of
the original, but of better workmanship, on condition that this firm shall be allowed to supply all copies. The cost of these would be as at present, six and one-half cents each. The cost of each certificate printed from the new design would be twenty-five cents.

The decision as to which one shall be used hereafter was referred to this Continental Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH,
GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
M. C. O'NEIL,
E. H. B. ROBERTS.

(And continued) Perhaps I should state, Madam Chairman, it is absolutely necessary that this Congress shall decide which plate they will use, because the old plate has been repeatedly repaired and can no longer be fit for such purpose. We either must have the new one, or the duplicate of the old one.

MRS. LYON. We wish a fac simile of the old one, renewed.

CHAIRMAN. You have the privilege of offering a motion.

MRS. O'NEIL. Ladies, there can be but one original certificate, and that is the one we all have, and it is the one that has admitted every member of this Society, from the founders and the charter members to the 27,000 that are represented here. I think the offer of Caldwell & Company should be accepted with gratitude. They offer to present us with this certificate plate, an exact copy of the original, with improved workmanship, and I think that is a very kind offer, and I think the certificate that admitted the past members of this Society should admit the future members. May I read my motion, ladies? "I move that the offer of Messrs. Caldwell & Company to present to this Society a new certificate plate, an exact copy of the original, be accepted with thanks, and that certificates from this plate be used to admit all future members to this Society."

Seconded by MRS. Lyon, of Iowa.

READER. "I move that the offer of Messrs. Caldwell & Company to present to this Society a new certificate plate, the exact copy of the original, be accepted with thanks, and that certificates from this plate be used to admit all future members to this Society."
Mrs. Edwards. I rise for information; what is to be done with the design furnished by Bailey, Banks & Biddle?

Mrs. O'Neil. Mrs. Hatcher is to answer that question, and she was to have the certificate here.

Miss Forsyth. The certificate is here, Madam Chairman. I beg the pardon of the Chairman, but I do not think the chairman of the committee can answer the question.

Mrs. O'Neil. I will pass it around.

Chairman. The question is one to be decided by the house.

Miss Forsyth. It was proposed at one time, Madam Chairman,—

Mrs. McWilliams. Did we have to pay a thousand dollars for that?

Miss Forsyth. No, this was paid for some time ago; the copy of the original is a present.

(Calls of "Question.")

Chairman. Have you any questions that you wish to ask the chairman of this committee? She is ready to answer them.

Mrs. Edwards. The question has been asked, what is to be done with the design furnished by Messrs. Bailey, Banks & Biddle when they entered into competition.

Chairman. That is a question to be answered by this house; what are you to do with these reports?

Miss Forsyth. I would like to answer; as far as possible for the committee to answer the question I would be most happy to do so. We have had great perplexity in our committee on that point. We therefore felt compelled to submit it finally to the Congress; but on the other hand, the one suggestion was made that at one time seemed practicable, that this, since we had it, it should be used for life membership in order to have a distinctive plate.

Mrs. Tibbals, of Connecticut. I would like this question answered: Can any one give a lucid answer why the certificate plate of the Daughters of the American Revolution should be changed at all? I admit that it is worn out now, but can it not be replaced?

Chairman. The Chair would answer that this is the ques-
tion before you, the making of a new certificate plate like the old one, duplicating the old one.

Mrs. Tibbals. I understood another one had been suggested. Why is another one suggested? Am I wrong in my impression?

Chairman. Mrs. Tibbals, there was a new one made; it is for this Congress to decide whether you will use the new one or the old one; that is the question before you. The Chair will recognize Miss Pike.

A Member. I call for the previous question.

Mrs. O'Neil. One year ago, when I entered the Board, I was told that the certificate plate, the original one, was worn out almost; it was very nearly. This new one was brought to be accepted at the first meeting. I immediately was up in arms; I wrote a motion, and I found that the majority of the Board agreed with me not to change the original certificate. The Printing Committee sent it to Caldwell & Co. to be renovated; they did it, and it has printed the certificates that you have received this year, 5,000, but it cannot print any more. It is worn out, and no wonder, it has admitted 27,000 women to this Society. And so Caldwell reported to the Recording Secretary General, Messrs. Caldwell & Co., and made us this offer, to reproduce an exact copy, with improved workmanship, and offered it to the Society as a present, of course provided we vote to use it.

Mrs. Nash. As I understand, Caldwell proposes to present us with a plate and charge us 25 cents for each certificate.

Mrs. O'Neil. Oh no, 6½ cents.

Mrs. Nash. Do we have to pay a thousand dollars for this? Mrs. O'Neil. Don't ask me conundrums.

Mrs. Draper. Will you please state very clearly, because there is a difference of opinion here, just how long the Society binds itself to have Caldwell print them provided he gives us this plate, no matter what he charges, do we bind ourselves to let him print them forever?

Mrs. O'Neil. This Society will live forever, I hope; but, of course, there is no provision of that kind. He simply gives it to us on condition. My motion says that it shall admit all
future members to this Society. May I read my motion again, or will the Reader do it?

CHAIRMAN. Will you please allow the Chair to state that ladies will have to ask questions through the Chair?

Miss Huey, of Philadelphia. Madam Chairman, the question which I wish to ask is, did not the Congress of the Daughters order this competition? And was not the result that different firms presented their designs, and the one of Bailey, Banks & Biddle was considered the best?

CHAIRMAN. Will you yield the floor to Mrs. Hatcher? Mrs. Hatcher, as the chairman of the first Certificate Plate Committee, will be able to answer the questions that occur to you.

Mrs. Hatcher. When I was first elected a National officer, in 1896, the first work that was given me was this work of the certificate plate. I was made the chairman in the spring of 1896. My committee consisted of five ladies, one living in Georgia, one in New York, one in Rhode Island, and one some place in the west. They did not come to Washington. I was in Washington, and I could not meet them. I went to my home in Indiana, and I wrote to the President General, asking her to call those ladies together just before the Congress convened in 1897, and have a meeting to consider this very important matter. After much communication the President General, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, thought it wisest not to do that, and I was obliged to resign. However, I had gotten many bids, and had a great deal of communication with very important firms, the American Bank Note Company among others. I resigned as chairman; I am very sorry, because it was delightful work and I would like to have continued it, but could not meet my committee, who lived in the four corners of the earth, and correspondence was not satisfactory. I was a member of the second committee, and Mrs. Dixon, of Georgia, was the chairman and after several meetings she went to Philadelphia and consulted Bailey, Banks & Biddle and other firms. Members of the Board present when the designs were presented went in and looked at the designs, and they preferred the design of Bailey, Banks & Biddle, which you have in your hands now. The committee accepted it. Their representative, the late Mr. Zieber, was there at the time, and as
the committee accepted the design, it was left absolutely in the hands of the committee. No orders were ever given it. We could not get advice, or suggestions, or permission from the Board. They absolutely refused to give us instructions; it lay absolutely in the hands of that committee. Consequently, when the committee decided that the design should be accepted, they accepted it and Mr. Zieber then and there took it and went back to Philadelphia. When they brought it to the Board, the Registrars, who knew more about it than we did, and it was a mistake that one of those Registrars was not on the committee, said it was not practicable, there was not a proper place for signing; and Mrs. Dixon, I think, was just leaving for Europe, at any rate she was just leaving Washington, and as she was anxious to have the bill paid, it came addressed to her just a few hours after she left, and they turned it over to me as being the next person on the committee, and I was ordered by the Board to turn that over to the Treasurer General to be paid. Consequently the bill was paid, before the objection was noted. Then the whole matter was thrown back upon the Board, and we had it for a long time, and then I think Mrs. Roberts was forced to take it, were you not, Mrs. Roberts?

Mrs. ROBERTS. I would like to say that Mrs. Roberts was selected as chairman of the committee appointed, and when she found the condition of things, Madam Chairman, she resigned at once, and declined to have anything to do with it.

Mrs. HATCHER. So you see it has been one of the hardest, most mortifying things we have ever had to deal with; and after it had been going on over two years, we decided that the best thing to do was to throw it in the hands of the Congress. I have the original resolution here which was passed in 1895. It came up in the Board, it was not an order of the Congress. Now, we accepted this, and this very reliable and important firm of Bailey, Banks & Biddle consequently thought it was rather slighting them to accept this thing, for which, I think, we had paid over $400 or in the neighborhood of $400, and never use it. I am not speaking for Bailey, Banks & Biddle, nor for Caldwell, because both of them are my friends and I have no preference about the matter at all; only I feel, in jus-
tice to the people who sent us this thing, I must tell the truth just as it occurred. The Registrars say it is not practicable, and at the Board it was suggested that this should be given to life members. Now the old certificate plate, which was never a good one, was practically worn out. Mr. Caldwell very kindly offered to take it and recut it for us, and has been supplying the certificates at 6½ cents; and as Mrs. O'Neil states, he is now ready to give us a new certificate plate, which would cost $75 if we paid for it, but if we accept this, that firm expects to print our certificates practically forever. They do not want any competition; they do not want any other firm to be given that plate; it is with that understanding. Now it rests with you whether or not you want to accept that as a gift and bind yourselves, or buy your plate and own it and have our certificates printed where you see fit. But, of course, some action ought to be taken on it, since we own a plate and it was, of course, very expensive.

Mrs. Edwards. Would it be impossible for the Congress to get a bid from Bailey, Banks & Biddle upon a new plate, or find out if they are willing to make the same arrangement that Caldwell will make, and perhaps, make them feel more pleasantly toward us?

Chairman. The Chair will state that this is before the Congress; you can open the whole matter and do what the Congress wishes; it is in your hands; the resolution is here, vote it down or accept it.

(Calls of "Question.")

Mrs. Lewis, of Tennessee. I move that we have the previous question.

Chairman. Previous question is before the house. Is it seconded? (Seconded.) The previous question is moved; do you wish to close debate? All in favor signify it by rising. All opposed to closing debate will please rise.

Mrs. Ballinger. May I rise to a question of privilege?

Chairman. Not while a vote is being taken, Mrs. Ballinger. Will you be seated? The negative has been taken, and the motion has been carried. The debate will cease. The mover of the resolution has the right to make the closing remark.
Mrs. O’NEIL. Can my motion be read again and acted on now?

CHAIRMAN. The motion will be read again, and the mover of the motion yields her privilege of talking to Mrs. Hatcher.

READER (reads motion): “That the offer of Messrs. Caldwell & Co. to present to this Society a new certificate plate, an exact copy of the original, be accepted with thanks, and that certificates from this plate admit all future members to this Society.”

Miss MILLER. May I offer an amendment?

CHAIRMAN. It is out of order; we are working under the previous question; the vote has been called for. You have ordered debate closed and Mrs. Hatcher has this last statement to make. Of course, you understand Mrs. Hatcher has no right to make this statement except the mover yielded her privilege. Mrs. Hatcher, will you make your statement briefly?

Mrs. HATCHER. You must remember, ladies, that the firms of Caldwell & Co. and Bailey, Banks & Biddle are both our friends. Mr. Caldwell is considered our official jeweller, one might say our official stationer; he has our watermark, he keeps that, consequently he is necessarily the official stationer to this Society and is authorized to furnish things. This is a very delicate matter. We cannot afford to enter into a big contract like this, with a firm like Bailey, Banks & Biddle, and then do anything at all which looks as though we were going back on our word or were discourteous. We are too big and too dignified an organization to do anything like this.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair must rule that Mrs. Hatcher is out of order as she is opening the question again. You are speaking against the motion, and the mover of the motion has the right to close debate. The question has been called for. All in favor of this resolution of Mrs. O’Neil will signify it by saying “aye.” Those opposed, “no.” The Chair is in doubt. She will ask all in favor to signify it by rising.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

CHAIRMAN. Not in the middle of a vote.
Mrs. McWILLIAMS. Oh, I beg pardon. I thought it was finished.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair would request that all those opposed to the resolution will rise. The vote stands 70 for the resolution, 35 in the negative. Therefore the resolution, Mrs. O’Neil’s resolution, has been carried. The Chair has a very important notice that must be read.

READER. Mrs. Harrison, of Pennsylvania, most kindly gave to the Chapters of the western States pieces of wood taken from Independence Hall. The pieces were given into the hands of the Revolutionary Relics Committee for distribution. The chairman of this committee regrets that she cannot be here this afternoon, and was compelled to take them with her for safekeeping. They can be procured from her at “The Cochran,” Mrs. Lindsay.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. I would like to know if we are to have an evening session.

CHAIRMAN. That is for the Congress to decide.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. I wish to go home, and wish to know whether I am to come back or not.

CHAIRMAN. The Chair would state that no one can tell; it depends on the wish of the house.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. I move we adjourn. (Seconded.) I move that we take a recess until eight o’clock.

CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that we take a recess until eight o’clock. All in favor will please say “aye;” opposed, “no.” The “ayes” seem to have it, the “ayes” have it. It is carried. (6.05 p.m.)

Saturday Evening Session.

PRESIDENT. GENERAL called the meeting to order at 8 p.m. Mrs. King, are you ready to report? Report on the Meadow Garden Farm, Chairman, Mrs. Porter King, of Georgia.

Mrs. KING:

Madam President, Officers of the National Society, and Delegates to the Eighth Continental Congress: We, the members of the Meadow Garden Committee, beg leave to present the following report for your consideration. The object of this committee was to consider
the best way to execute the plan of the National Society for securing
the ownership of "Meadow Garden," at Augusta, Georgia, the home
of George Walton, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

We were appointed during March of 1898, but being unable to secure
a directory of all the Chapters, nothing could be done before they dis-
banded for the summer, and it was decided to postpone this work
until fall. In the interval war was declared, and soon came requests
for subscriptions to a relief fund for the soldiers. To such a call
there could be but one answer, and from every State and Chapter
came ready and generous responses. In September, finding the
directory still further delayed, a list of Chapters was secured from
the official stenographer, and a circular letter prepared and sent to
every one, asking that each member be requested to contribute the
sum of ten cents toward a fund to be used in purchasing the home
of this Signer of the Declaration.

This was the sense of the Congress of 1898 as conveyed by the
resolution of Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania, and passed by the
delegates then assembled. Of the 441 Chapters written to, 60
have sent contributions and the following list gives the names and
amounts:

Mrs. Daniel Manning, $5; Miss Forsyth, $2; The Genesee Chapter,
of Flint, Michigan, $2.40; North Shore Chapter, of Illinois, $3.50;
Dixon Chapter, Illinois, $1.30; Cumberland Chapter, Nashville, Ten-
nessee, $2; Campbell Chapter, Nashville, Tennessee, $5; Susannah
Elliott Chapter, Georgia, $1.50; Shadrach Bond Chapter, Illinois,
$1.30; Oakland Chapter, California, $3; Ottauquecher Chapter, Ver-
mont, $1.60; Samuel Ashly Chapter, New Hampshire, $2.50;
Continental Chapter, New Jersey, $2.45; Green Mountain Chapter,
Vermont, $5; New York City Chapter, $15; Pulaski Chapter,
Georgia, $5; Xavier Chapter, Georgia, $3; Rev. James Caldwell,
Illinois, $1.30; Willard's Mountain Chapter, New York, 60 cents;
Oglethorpe Chapter, Georgia, $4.20; Cayuga Chapter, New York,
$1.50; Catharine Schuyler, New York, $1; Bronx Chapter, New York,
$1.60; Merion Chapter, Pennsylvania, $1; Margaret Gaston, Tennes-
see, $1; Springfield Chapter, Illinois, $3.30; Mrs. Hugh Page, 10
cents; from Mrs. Speakman for her Chapter, $2; from Mrs. John
Leary, Seattle, 10 cents; Eunice Sterling Chapter, Kansas, $2; Madison
County Chapter, Kentucky, $1.90; Keturah Moss Taylor Chap-
eter, Kentucky, $2.10; Harrisburg Chapter, Pennsylvania, $4.90; Berks
County Chapter, Pennsylvania, $2.70; Dial Rock Chapter, Pennsyl-
venia, $2.40; Conrad Weiser Chapter, Pennsylvania, $1.40; Hugh
White Chapter, Pennsylvania, $1.50; Spirit of '76 Chapter, Louisiana,
$3.10; Cowpens Chapter, South Carolina, $2.50; Washington County,
Pennsylvania, $1.10; Pittsburg Chapter, Pennsylvania, $25; General
Samuel Hopkins Chapter, Kentucky, $2; Venango Chapter, Pennsyl-
venia, $1.60; Betty Washington Chapter, Kansas, $1.60; Donegal
Chapter, Pennsylvania, $4.10; King's Mountain Chapter, South Carolina, $1.40; Rebecca Bryan Boone Chapter, Kentucky, $1.10; Liberty Bell Chapter, Pennsylvania, $2.70; Jemima Johnson Chapter, Kentucky, $3.40; Chester County Chapter, Pennsylvania, $6.20; John Marshall Chapter, Kentucky, $3.50; Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, $3; Andrew Jackson Chapter, Alabama, $1.50; Atlanta Chapter, Georgia, $3; in the hands of the Augusta Chapter, $50; Eagle Rock Chapter, Montclair, New Jersey, $1.70; Des Moines, Iowa, $2; Dubuque, Iowa, $3; Huntington, Indiana, $2; Augusta, Maine, $1; Elizabeth Claypoole Chapter, $1.65; Mrs. Cooley, 15 cents; Margaret Lynn Laws, Virginia, $2; Mrs. R. H. Dyer, 50 cents; cash, 10 cents. Total, $233.00.

The cost of supplies for the committee's work, such as printing circular letters, $3, list of Chapters from stenographer, $3, receipt book and stamps, $2.74, making a total of $8.74, stands as the contribution to the work from the chairman of the committee.

Many Chapters, while in sympathy with the movement, feel that the demands for relief work, memorials of different kinds, in addition to their own expenses, have so depleted their funds that they cannot respond to this call. Other Chapters may yet be heard from, but the results of our joint labor lead us to believe that it will be impossible to secure by this means the purchase money of this old revolutionary home. As the weeks and months go by, the hand of time is leaving its impression on all such landmarks of our country's history, and if you do not as a Society lend a helping hand soon, it will be too late. Do not in building for the future forget the past. Turn these landmarks into monuments, and let it not be said that the principles on which our Society is built, as set forth in our Constitution, are found only in print, and not in practice. Would those patriots of our country's past whom we desire to honor, whose memories we hope to perpetuate, feel honored by our methods? Did they, when called upon to help their country in its hour of need, so respond? We answer no! For with unfaltering courage, brave hearts and generosity that never failed they met every demand upon them, however great, and can we not as a National Society give them a form of recognition which is possible to no other organization? You have been generous to your National Board by refusing to lessen the funds in the national treasury. Will you not be equally generous to yourselves, and with a part of what is still your own insure to our Society possessions, the value of which is beyond price. After careful consideration, we, the committee, earnestly recommend that a part of the surplus fund from each year be set aside for the purpose of preserving and acquiring historical spots. And we further recommend that this Congress appropriate a sufficient sum to insure the purchase price of Meadow Garden, that it may thus become the property of our National Society, and that a standing committee
be appointed to cooperate with individual Chapters in the search for and selections of such landmarks.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. PORTER KING,  
Chairman,

MRS. E. G. RATHBONE,  
MRS. HUGH NELSON PAGE,  
MRS. EDWARD MAXWELL,  
MRS. CLARA COOLEY.

A MEMBER. I move the acceptance of this report.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this report be accepted with the recommendations. All those in favor please say "aye."

MRS. DRAPER. Isn't it open for discussion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly it is.

MRS. DRAPER. There were several recommendations, can't we have them read separately? I would move that the recommendations, if it be allowed, be read separately, to be acted upon separately. There were several recommendations if I remember.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. King, will you come back to the platform so that they can be read?

MRS. KING. The first recommendation is that a part of the surplus fund of each year be set aside for the purpose of preserving and acquiring these historical spots.

MRS. DRAPER. Is it in order to move the acceptance of that recommendation without rescinding the other motion for the report?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is not.

MRS. DRAPER. Will the lady who made the motion withdraw it so that we can divide the report to allow us to act upon each recommendation separately?

THE MEMBER. Yes, I withdraw it to allow you to divide it.

MRS. DRAPER. I move that we accept that recommendation. Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that you accept that recommendation.

MRS. FOWLER. The lady says "these historic spots;" has
she mentioned more than one, or is she speaking for other States?

Mrs. King. I will eliminate the word "these," and read it "historical spots"—for the preservation of historical spots.

Mrs. Draper. I would like to have it read once more so that we can all vote intelligently. I still move it.

Mrs. King. We as a committee earnestly recommend that a part of the surplus fund of each year be set aside for the purpose of acquiring and preserving historical spots. [Applause.]

President General. All in favor of this motion will please say "ayes;" opposed, "no." It is carried. Will you state the second recommendation?

Mrs. King. We further recommend that this Congress appropriate a sufficient sum to insure the purchase price of Meadow Garden, that it may thus become the property of our National Society.

Miss Pike. May I ask how much is necessary?

Mrs. King. The purchase price was $2,500 originally. The amount I have reported as secured, $230.

Miss Pike. I wanted to know how much would be required to be paid down as the first installment.

Mrs. King. The purchase price, when this matter was turned over to the committee, was $2,500. We were instructed to secure ten cents from every member in the United States. I cannot say we approved of this method of carrying out the principles of this National Society, but we obeyed the order of this Congress. We have done the best we could to secure this amount. I think it possible to lessen the price to $2,250. I have a communication from the manager of the property, asking that the National Society make them an offer. I have asked for a reduction of the $2,500; what the amount will be I cannot say without some definite offer from the National Society, which I, of course, have no authority to make.

Miss Pike. We wish to know, is it to be paid all in one sum or in installments.

Mrs. King. It would have to be paid all in cash.

Mrs. Draper. Is it in order to offer a motion? I move that this be referred to a committee of the State Regents of the
thirteen original States. And it was my desire that every pro-
ject that involved money and the purchase of historical spots
should be referred to that same committee, a committee of the
State Regents of the thirteen original States.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion, will you
read it, Miss Richards?

READER. It is moved and seconded that this be referred to
a committee of the State Regents of the thirteen original
States.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I add the word “consisting?”

Dr. McGEE. May I ask Mrs. Draper a question? Did I
understand you to say that you would afterward move to have
other matters referred to this committee?

Mrs. DRAPER. Yes, I had intended to bring that up this
evening. It was my intention to bring up a motion referring
all such matters to a committee composed of the State Re-
gents of the thirteen original States. Some one has just sug-
gested that other State Regents might be interested also.
That is a matter of no importance to me, but my idea was
that the State Regent of a State would know very much better
than we would in the Congress which were the spots where
the little money that the Daughters of the American Revo-
lution have could bring the most good; and they would know
which ones would be entirely destroyed if we did not pur-
chase. I do not think that we here are capable of saying
whether Meadow Garden, Faneuil Hall, Paul Revere’s house,
or any other place, is the proper one to give our money to this
year.

Dr. McGEE. I second the motion, Madam President.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I ask the courtesy of the house for
one moment while I present the wife of the Korean Minister
and her little boy. [Applause.]

The WIFE (through the little boy): Madam President and
ladies, I have been here about three years and I like American
customs very much. My two sons study in good American
schools and I am grateful for these privileges. I see here the
Daughters of the American Revolution. When I return to
my country I will recommend a similar patriotic organization
for Korea. I present these flowers to the President General. I speak to you through my little boy, who interprets me.

Mrs. King. I would like to move a rising vote of thanks to the Korean Minister, his wife, and their little boy, for their attention to our President General.

Seconded.

President General. All in favor of this motion will please rise. It is unanimous. [Applause.]

Mrs. White, of Maine. I wish to ask for information; I wish to ask the lady who made that motion to refer this matter to a committee composed of the Regents of the thirteen original States if this is to be with full power to act, or merely to make a recommendation which shall come before us another year? I do not understand how comprehensive her motion is; may I ask the question?

Mrs. Draper. When a woman writes a motion in a hurry, she is very apt to leave out something. I had a resolution all prepared which embraced a great many things, but this had to be written on the spur of the moment in order to be passed upon. Now, the mover of the motion would be delighted to have expressions of opinion from the States here as to whether it would be the best thing for the State Regents to act. In my opinion a certain sum of money should be set apart by this Congress for this committee each year, giving them full power to act. If a committee composed of the State Regents of the thirteen original States, with as many others added as this body chooses, cannot intelligently spend our money, I do not know anybody that can. [Applause.] And it seems to me that would simplify matters very much. We all want our money to go where every penny of it will count. We cannot tell. You cannot tell one thing, and I, living here, cannot tell whether it is needed most in this State or in that State. I want it to go just where it is needed most and will most redound to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, therefore any amendment of that sort will be most gratefully accepted. [Applause.]

President General. Is there anything more to be said on this matter?
Mrs. BROCKETT. May I amend it by adding "with full power to act?"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Has this motion received a second? (Seconded.) It is moved and seconded that this motion be amended by adding the words "with full power to act." Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "No," and "Question.")

Mrs. BELDEN, of Connecticut. I think, as there are so few persons here to vote, this matter of appropriations should be referred to the next Congress, when there can be a full vote taken.

(Appause, and cries of "No.")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is on the motion to amend. All those in favor will please say "aye."

Mrs. ROBERTS. We would like the question stated. Will the Chair kindly state the question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Was the amendment sent up, Mrs. Brockett?

Mrs. BROCKETT. No, I simply asked it.

READER. The motion was, "I move that this matter be referred to a committee consisting of the State Regents from the thirteen original States." Amended by the addition of the words, "with full power to act." That last clause is what you are about to vote upon.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Is it in order to speak to the amendment? I do not quite understand why this should be referred to a committee. We have all along been complaining and thinking we ought to have more money from the treasury for this very work. Now Georgia comes forth and asks for a small share out of the National fund that is created for historic purposes, and I do not see that we are consistent in refusing Georgia some assistance in this matter. It seems to me that we are quibbling over a matter in another form that we have just been complaining about; and I think that Georgia is entitled to some consideration from this Congress in this matter. She is seeking to mark historic spots and preserve them, and we ought to help her.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is on the amendment.

Miss TEMPLE. In regard to complying with the request of
Georgia to appropriate $2,500 for this object, I would call the attention of the Congress to the fact that we only have a surplus a little over $3,000, and there are many States making demands.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Out of order; it is only on the amendment, "with power to act." Do you wish to shape the motion in that way by adding those words, "with power to act?"

MRS. BELDEN. I would like to move an amendment to the amendment, striking out "with power to act" and say "report to the next Congress."

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded to strike out the words "with power to act," and amend the amendment by substituting the words "report to the next Congress." Are you ready for the question?

MRS. THOM. I rise to a question of privilege. Some of the ladies who are just coming in do not know what they are voting about.

MRS. DRAPER. The motion was in regard to purchasing Meadow Garden property, and the original motion was, moved that this matter be referred to a committee consisting "of the State Regents of the thirteen original States." The first amendment is, "with full power to act." Then Mrs. Belden has moved an amendment to the amendment, strike out the words "with full power to act," and insert "and report to the next Congress."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is on the amendment to the amendment.

MISS FORSYTH. May I speak just a minute? Madam President and ladies of the Eighth Continental Congress, some little explanation seems due to this Congress, which is to the effect that two years ago this matter came up before that Congress; it was thought then that no action could be taken just at that time.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is obliged to rule the speaker out of order.

MISS FORSYTH. I beg pardon; I understood the Chair to give me the floor.
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PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are not speaking to the amendment.

MRS. BELDEN, of New York. It was a member of Connecticut who made the amendment to the amendment. Being a State Regent, while I fully approve of it, I did not originate it.

MRS. McWILLIAMS. I simply wish to ask the Congress, if they defer this matter until another year, what will become of Meadow Garden Farm in the meantime? [ Applause. ]

MRS. HATCH. I do not know whether my motion is in order, but I trust it is. I move that this Congress empower the Continental Hall Committee to draw upon the permanent fund when approved by the National Board of Management.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion is out of order.

MRS. HATCH. It is the permanent fund; is that not the question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The amendment to the amendment is before the house; substituting the words “and report to the next Congress” for the words “with power to act.” Are you ready for the question? All in favor of the amendment will please say “aye;” opposed, “no.” It is lost. The question recurs to the amendment; will you read the amendment, please, Mrs. Draper?

MRS. DRAPER. Add the words, “with full power to act.”

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is on adding these words; are you ready for the question? (Cries of “Question.”) All in favor will please say “aye;” opposed, “no.” It is lost. The question recurs to the main motion. Will you read that, please?

MRS. DRAPER. Moved that this matter be referred to a committee consisting of the State Regents of the thirteen original States.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question?

MRS. DRAPER. As it is my motion, may I speak to the motion? Madam President and ladies, I would ask that something be added to that. If we now pass that motion, we do not do anything, we simply pass a motion; we do not give them power to act, we do not give them any money, they cannot do a thing. While I moved that, I should surely vote...
against it, because I never want to vote for such a foolish thing as that. I wrote it so as to get something before the house, so that you would all help to start it. I think the idea of all of us, or a majority at least, is that some money should be appropriated each year for the acquisition and preservation of historical spots. If some one would only move that this motion be referred to a committee of three, to report to this Congress within an hour, I think that a committee could present a motion to the Congress upon which they could act intelligently, and then the majority of the house would know.

**President General.** Do you make that motion, Mrs. Draper?

**Mrs. Nash.** I have one in my hand. I move to refer this to a committee of three to be appointed by the Chair, to report in half an hour or one hour as the body decides.

Seconded by Mrs. Richardson, of South Carolina.

**President General.** You understand that this is not a special order, in half an hour, but that the instructions be that the committee be ready to report in half an hour.

**Mrs. Fowler.** What can a committee of three do without any instructions? I cannot imagine what action they could take without instructions of some kind.

**President General.** The motion is before the house.

**Reader.** Motion of Mrs. Kendall, of Maine, offered by Mrs. Nash: "I move to refer this to a committee of three, to be appointed by the Chair, to report in half an hour."

**President General.** They are to deliberate and formulate a plan to submit to this Congress; that is all; are you ready for the question?

**Miss Pike.** Is it in order to inquire whether Georgia could not get along with a smaller sum for the present?

**President General.** The question is on referring this matter to a committee. Are you ready for the question? All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried.

**Mrs. Ballinger.** May we ask the Treasurer to let us know how much money is in the treasury? We are now on a vote to pay out some money, and while I am fully in sympathy with Georgia and hope they will secure this historic spot, we must
first know how much money we have in the treasury before we can vote intelligently.

Miss Pike. If they agreed to pay the full sum of $2,500, perhaps they could pay it in two installments, and then we could let them have the first installment this year and the next installment next year, out of the surplus.

President General. There is no motion at present before the house. The Chair has been ordered to name the committee. The Chair will name Mrs. Nash, of South Carolina, Mrs. Belden, of New York, and Mrs. Roberts, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. McCartney. May I state to this Congress one thing that they seem to forget. You say, appropriate this to Georgia. When Georgia acquires this it becomes the property of the National Society. [Applause.] It is not for Georgia alone. Georgia cannot own property purchased by the money of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It becomes the property of the Daughters.

President General. This matter has gone into the hands of a committee; will the committee retire immediately in order that they may make up the report?

Mrs. Nash. I don't think we quite understood; will you kindly repeat the names of the committee?

President General. Mrs. Nash, of South Carolina, Mrs. Belden, of New York, and Mrs. Roberts, of Pennsylvania.

Miss Forsyth. Madam President and ladies of the Congress, there is one subject that has not been presented at the proper time. I am asked to present it to you, in default of the lady who was present but has, I believe, left. That is, Miss Helena M. Wright, who made a spirited design that many of you at least have seen, for a grave marker. We all know, probably are familiar with, the marker that is used by the Sons of the American Revolution. Many appeals have come to the Society from Chapters of the Daughters where there was no Chapter of the Sons, and no representative of the Sons, asking that they might have a design that might be especially ours, I mean initiated by the Daughters. Consequently this design has been presented. It has been offered to the National Board, it was mentioned at the last Continental Congress, and only
needs the endorsement of this Congress to enable us to use it. It is nothing that will require any expense whatever from the National Society, simply the approval of this body to use this marker. I presume so many of the ladies have seen it, either in the Magazine or in the small sketches of it that have been distributed through the house, that unless you require it I will add no other description. I earnestly hope that we can act upon this and deeply regret that the lady whose design this is, and who has had some correspondence about it with members of the Board, was obliged to leave, who came on from Cambridge, New York, to get it properly before you. I move, Madam President, if it is in order, that the Congress authorize the use of this marker by our Society.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the Congress authorize the use of the grave marker designed by Miss Helena M. Wright. Are you ready for the question?

Miss HUEY. In the Magazine the design was given, and as I understood the letter written by Miss Wright in the Magazine, I would like to know whether the voting on this motion means that we must have N. S. D. A. R., because to my mind it would be very much prettier D. A. R., and I would like to ask Miss Forsyth whether we are voting for this N. S. D. A. R., or simply D. A. R.

Miss FORSYTH. That I presume rests with the members; all that I thought of moving about was the marker, but I would be very glad to state to the Congress that the very strong opinion of the designer of the marker is for simply the D. A. R. instead of the N. S. D. A. R. She considered it more artistic and fitting.

Mrs. KENDALL, of Massachusetts. I would like to report that at the last Regents' meeting in Massachusetts, action was taken on that as to our opinion, and we decided that it was something that had been undertaken by the Sons of the American Revolution and we preferred to leave it in their hands; that we had a great deal to do, and that they did it well, and that we preferred to leave it with them.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam Chairman, the Sons of the American Revolution have already placed markers at the head
of the graves, and they have sent out a circular asking that every grave discovered might be reported to them, no matter how obscure the spot, so that they might place their mark upon it. It don't seem to me it would be quite courteous to us to start a rival marker. It would interfere with their work, it would not be recognized maybe as the grave of a patriot by some who had seen some other mark on the graves; therefore I do not think it would be wise for us, ambitious as we are, to absorb all the good work going, to interfere with the Sons. [Applause.]

Mrs. Kempster. There is no one more anxious to join with the Sons of the American Revolution than myself in the loyal and patriotic work which they are doing; but I would like to ask the ladies assembled if they have ever seen a marker put up by the Sons of the American Revolution which says over whose body that lies? It is marked simply, S. A. R., without a word to designate that a soldier lies there. I would like to add an amendment to the suggestion, and would gladly vote for it, simply that it be a soldier of the Revolution rather than a revolutionary soldier, and then I think it will meet all the needs of the Society.

Miss Harvey. Madam President, I find that a great many ladies cannot get any information about these markers. Will some one please tell us what they are made of, and what they look like? We have never seen a sketch.

Miss Wright. Madam President and ladies, the marker is to be cast of iron or bronze; the iron will cost $1, the bronze $3. In regard to the Sons, our treading on their feet or anything of that sort, I have had numerous letters since this matter came up in the Magazine asking for information, saying they could get no markers, they could get no Sons to mark their graves, and preferring really to do the work themselves; I ask, therefore, that you give us your favor.

Dr. McGee. I would like to say one word to correct what seems to be a misapprehension. In this article in the Magazine it said that N. S. D. A. R. would not represent the Chapters properly, or something of that kind. I want to call your attention to the fact that Dau. of the Am. Rev. is an abbreviation; it is not the name of any Chapter or Chapters, or of
any society at all. The name of our Society is the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the name of every Chapter is the "Martha Jones" Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. There is no such thing as Daughters of the American Revolution, short. The Board thought the initials of the full name of the Society should appear.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question?

Miss TEMPLE. Madam President and ladies of the Continental Congress, if we can possibly have the Sons do this work for us, let us do it, and let us do some more living and progressive work. Let us do something for the future and not so much for the past. Let us give this work to the Sons and let us found our scholarships and do something for the education of the future.

Mrs. TAPLIN. I would like to add my few words to what Miss Temple has said. It seems to me the Daughters of the American Revolution leave very little for the Sons. In going through the States of New England I asked who put up these markers, for it seems to me the one we have in mind is very much like the one the Sons have. The reply was, "the Sons," and they cost $5. They make it their business to go around and find those graves and report it to the Sons. I am sure they will take great pleasure in marking every grave.

Mrs. PILCHER. In some of our States we have very few of the Sons of the American Revolution, perhaps not a dozen in the State. In those States what are we to do about marking the graves of continental soldiers?

Mrs. TAPLIN. I am informed that the Government will do it any time that it is reported.

Mrs. WHITE, of Massachusetts. Please bear with me a moment, for I represent a Chapter where we have sixty revolutionary graves. They are all marked by the Sons, but they are cared for by the Daughters; that is our business every year to go round and see that those markers are not removed. Some markers rest in cemeteries, they rest in scattered places; away off on the hill-side, almost in a forest, is one, and the boys going around are very apt to take it away, unless it is watched and looked after by the Daughters. Every year the
other graves are marked with wreaths of laurel. All through Massachusetts, in a great many places, you will find these Sons of the American Revolution markers. If in other parts of the country they are to be marked with the Daughters of the American Revolution markers, those of us who have been working all these years are going to be deprived of a little bit of the pleasure that you are going to have, because you are going to get the credit of the work that we have been doing. It seems to me a pity that there should not be a uniformity in the marking of the graves all over the country. [Applause.]

Mrs. Maxwell. As many of these graves have already been marked, it seems a pity to change the marker. The public has become familiar with the marker of the Sons, it seems a pity to change it.

(Cries of "Question.")

President General. There is a motion before the house; will you read it, please?

Reader. "I move that the Congress authorize the use of the grave marker designed by Miss Helena M. Wright."

Miss Temple. I move to lay that motion on the table.

Seconded.

President General. All in favor of tabling this motion will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried. I would like to present Dr. Day to the audience this evening. She has just one word to say, which I think we will be ready to hear if there are no objections.

Dr. Day. Madam President and Daughters of the American Revolution, a question was asked this afternoon of considerable significance by one of the Daughters, as to who had secured the beautiful building, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, for the reception. Mrs. Taplin, who has done all the work and taken none of the credit, was kind enough to attribute that to me, and that calls for a slight explanation. Acting out of the deepest respect for your body, for your President, and for Mrs. Taplin, and the good work that she has done here before, I perfectly mechanically went through the form of asking for the building for the purpose of the reception, and think that you will be gratified if I can give you as well as I can from memory—I have searched my files for about half an
hour and cannot find the letter itself—the letter from the Board of Directors of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, giving that hall for this purpose, which shows why it was given:

[Applause.]

*My Dear Doctor:* In response to your request for the use of the Corcoran Gallery of Art for the annual reception of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I am glad to advise you that the board unanimously grants the request, in hearty appreciation of the noble work of this organization during the past summer. In addition we wish to lend every assistance in making the reception the success it deserves to be. With sincere respect,

Yours,

S. H. KAUFMANN,
Chairman.

[Applause.]

The work of your committee on that reception resulted in a reception far better than you had the year before, and that was better than the year before that. That must give promise that this organization should hold another reception, two other receptions, under auspices still better,—perhaps the next one in the most beautiful palace in the world, the Library of Congress [Applause], and after that, the following year, let us hope in the one place still more appropriate, the Continental Hall. [Applause.]

Mrs. DARWIN. Madam President and ladies of the Congress—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report of the Smithsonian Institution.

MRS. DARWIN reads report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the committee.

Miss TEMPLE. I move its acceptance.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that this report be accepted. All in favor will please say "aye," opposed, "no." It is carried.

Mrs. COLTON. I have been hoping that some of you would think of the matter that I am bringing before you; as you have not, it must come from the stage. *Whereas,* this is a critical year for the Continental Hall, and it is important to
have a chairman of the committee in this city to act promptly in regard to securing a lot for the building from the Congress of the United States or otherwise; therefore, Resolved, that our President General, Mrs. Manning, be and hereby is requested to become the active chairman, not simply ex-officio, of the Continental Hall Committee which she appoints.

Seconded.

(Mrs. Jewett takes the chair, 9.30.)

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, you have heard the motion. I will ask the Reader to read it. Mrs. Draper, I will call upon you to come and read it.

Mrs. DRAPER (reads): "Whereas, this is a critical year for the Continental Hall, and it is important to have a chairman of the committee in this city to act promptly in regard to securing a lot for the building from the Congress of the United States or otherwise; therefore, Resolved, that our President General, Mrs. Manning, be and hereby is requested to become the active chairman, not simply ex-officio, of the Continental Hall Committee which she appoints."

CHAIRMAN. Ladies, you have heard the motion. All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried.

Mrs. HATCH. I think my motion is now in order. I move that this Congress empower the Continental Hall Committee to draw upon the permanent fund when approved by the National Board of Management. Madam Chairman, I would like to speak to that motion for a moment.

CHAIRMAN. After it has been seconded. Will you send up your motion to the Chair?

Seconded.

READER. "I move that this Congress empower the Continental Hall Committee to draw upon the permanent fund, when approved by the Board."

Mrs. HATCH. Madam Chairman, as everybody knows the permanent fund cannot be drawn upon in any way except by authority of the Congress. Last year I was asked by Mrs. Shepard, the chairman of the Continental Hall Committee, if they did find a lot, if they were given a lot and could start their Continental Hall, could she spend any money. I said I could not without authority of the Congress. Therefore, as
our President General has been nominated as the chairman of that committee, I earnestly hope that this Congress by a standing vote will empower her to start this Continental Hall by allowing her, with the approval of the Board, to draw upon this fund.

CHAIRMAN. Are you ready for the question?

Miss Pike. While there is not a member of this Congress, I believe, that would not do all in her power to honor our already honored President General, it has been said that we may be able to secure a site for our Continental Hall from the Congress of the United States. Now, if we empower the National Board of Management or the committee to pay out any money for any site or any other purpose connected with the Continental Hall, we prevent ourselves from having that opportunity to secure a site from the Congress of the United States. Mrs. Keim has stated that Congress did not refuse us that site because they did not wish us to have it, but because they had not the power to let us have it; but if we would find some site which they could give us they would be very willing to do so. Why not try to find such a site? If we had a beautiful lot—call it a lot, call it what you will, the name matters very little,—but if we had the ground to build upon, and if the Congress of the United States gave us the ground,—they have usually been generous in that respect, and would give us quite enough for all the purposes we need—we would be able to put up such a building as would be grand enough and magnificent enough to please every Daughter of the American Revolution; and it would be built according to our plans, that is, according to the plans selected by us, while if we buy any house, any property, now, it would have to be remodeled and would cost us in the end much more than a building that would be put up new. Therefore, without the slightest thought of want of trust or confidence in the committee, or in the Board of Management, we would ask that this matter lie in abeyance and that we wait till we have tried to secure a site from Congress.

Mrs. Hatch. I did not ask or say to buy a site; I ask that the thing be left with our honored President General that she may decide whether it is best to accept a site from Congress.
or to buy one, or whether she thinks it is best to lay the foundation this year, which we trust we can. She has got to have authority from this Congress to draw upon the permanent fund or you cannot touch one cent of it until next year. I have asked that my motion be carried unanimously, that she may be placed in a position in which she can start this hall if we make it a Continental Hall year as we hope we will. That is all I have asked.

CHAIRMAN. Any further debate.

Mrs. KENDALL, of Massachusetts. I should think when the matter came to selecting a site or doing anything in that way, I should suppose it would be necessary to have a building committee; at least all organizations of anything of that kind I have been connected with have. I am at present connected with something of that kind in the city of Boston, and we could do very little until a building committee was selected.

Mrs. DANIEL MANNING. May I ask if a Continental Hall Committee would be considered the building committee? One of the most important committees of our organization heretofore has been the Continental Hall Committee; but as I have understood it, we could neither buy nor hold, nor do anything until this Congress gave us an opportunity to do so. What are we going to do? What is the use of spending all the weeks, as we have done, looking at building lots? There is no use in going up to Congress and using our influence with Senators and Congressmen whom we know, unless we can take money and put something on the lot which they are willing to give us. [Applause.] It is simply necessary to speak the truth; I did not know that either of these motions would be brought in this way before the house. In the first place, Mrs. Shepard, who has been our efficient chairman for many years, wrote to me, "It is an impossible thing for me to serve again as chairman of that committee; I am going away and I deeply regret that I have not seen the wish of my heart accomplished in having our hall or starting our Continental Hall." So I place before you this fact, that it is an impossible thing to have Mrs. Shepard active in this matter; but I want the Congress to understand, if I am to be chairman of this committee, I would like representatives from
every State in this Union wherein we have Daughters. I want every one that is named from that State—my idea would be that they should take up their State work in regard to gathering together funds and reaching out and interesting the people in this cause. If we are to have a hall, let us go to work; don't let us come here every year and talk about Continental Hall. [Applause.]

Mrs. Fowler. I would like to second the motion of Mrs. Hatch.

Chairman. The motion has been seconded, or it would not be debated.

Mrs. Fowler. I think our President General with the committee which she will appoint, who are usually among the best members of the Society, is capable of managing this matter without the Congress voting, if she is empowered.

Chairman. Are you ready for the question? All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried.

Mrs. McWilliams. Could not the Continental Hall Committee be authorized to start this building? Could they not be considered the building committee?

Chairman. The motion is passed; did you not hear the motion?

Mrs. McWilliams. Not in regard to the building; it was passed in regard to giving them the right to draw upon the funds.

Chairman. Does the house wish that motion which was passed to be read again?

Mrs. Draper. May I not answer that question?

Chairman. If you think you can do so better than by having the motion read.

Mrs. Draper. By simply referring to what was done two years ago, that was all.

Mrs. McWilliams. I understood the motion just passed to refer to the funds—drawing upon the funds, permission to draw upon the funds; nothing to do with the building committee, as suggested by the lady from Massachusetts.

Reader. The motion was, "I move that the Congress empower the Continental Hall Committee to draw upon the per-
EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS—SIXTH DAY.

manent fund when approved by the Board." That is what you voted on.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. That has nothing to do with the building.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I speak just a moment?

CHAIRMAN. There is no motion before the house, Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. DRAPER. May I ask the privilege of the house to make one statement? Two years ago this Congress gave the Continental Hall Committee power to select a site and start the building, but this Congress did not appropriate one cent for them to do it. They passed just such a motion as I handed in to you to-day about referring this matter to a committee of State Regents. That was all. The committee could not do one thing until the Congress finished the motion which they passed two years ago, by appropriating the money. Now, the Continental Hall Committee has the power to act and money to act with. [Applause.]

Mrs. WHITNEY. Is the Continental Hall subject finished?

(At 9.45 President General resumes the chair.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The committee is here ready to report.

Mrs. NASH. Your committee would recommend the formation of a permanent committee to act upon all questions of appropriations of money from the national treasury for the purchase of historical spots. Your committee would further recommend the appropriation of the sum of $1,000 for the purchase of Meadow Garden Farm for the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the title to be vested in the National Society.—Respectfully submitted, Caroline R. Nash, J. V. Z. Belden, E. H. B. Roberts.

Miss MILLER. I move the acceptance of this report.

Seconded.

Mrs. McLEAN. I should like to be on record as seconding that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that the report of the committee be accepted.

Miss MILLER. May I ask one question? The committee
recommended that a permanent committee be formed for that; should not that include the thirteen original States?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does your recommendation say anything about that?

Mrs. Nash. The committee recommended the formation of a committee, but the nature of the committee was to be left with the body; the number of the committee and the members composing it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. Draper. May I ask for information? Will the chairman please read the last recommendation once more?

Mrs. Nash. Your committee would further recommend the appropriation of $1,000 for the purchase of Meadow Garden Farm for the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the title to be vested in the National Society.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. McCartney. Might I ask a question of Mrs. Nash? Did you take into consideration, in considering this matter, that we must have, by the dues paid in this last year, nearly $30,000 in our treasury? Dues for this year ought all to be in by the 22d of February for the coming year. That sum must be in the hands of your Treasurer besides the $3,000 surplus that was previously in her hands.

Mrs. Nash. Your committee understood that the only funds which this Congress had a right to touch was the surplus left from last year; the surplus of $3,000. That was the reason that we did not recommend a larger sum; we felt it was not wise to deplete our surplus entirely.

Mrs. McCartney. That is why I speak to your question, to inform this Congress, or enlighten it, or remind it, that there is that sum to be paid, or was due on the 22d of February; that all the dues, $27,000, besides all other dues from initiation fees, should be in hand.

Mrs. Draper. May we have the motion divided, the recommendations voted on separately?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Won't you explain about the $27,000?

Mrs. McLean. Have I your permission to make a statement, Madam Chairman? On the first day of this Continental
Congress I brought before it a project as to rearing a memo-
rial toward the soldiers, sailors, et al., who had lost their
lives during the late war, and the surplus of our fund for the
year 1899 to be used therefor; but I wish to state now that as
no action was taken on it that day, which I so warmly de-
sired because it would have been the first recorded action, and
as it is so late, and the end of our whole session, when we are
worn with exhaustion, I would, Madam Chairman, with your
permission state that I do not care to press the matter further,
and allow it to remain as though the resolution had not been
offered, save that I hope the resolution will be entered upon
the minutes of the Society as it now exists.

Mrs. King. May I ask that the report be acted on as a
whole now?

President General. Mrs. Draper has moved to separate
the recommendations.

Mrs. Draper. I will withdraw it if I have permission to
speak upon the report, adopting it as a whole.

(Cries of "Divide them.")

Mrs. Draper. I have no privilege to withdraw it if the
house objects; they have objected.

President General. It has not been stated, Mrs. Draper;
you have the privilege of withdrawing it because it has not
been stated from the platform.

Mrs. Draper. I must decline to withdraw it, and let the
house decide the point.

President General. Please send it in writing. Will you
indicate where you want it divided?

Reader. "Act upon each recommendation separately."

President General. All in favor of this motion will please
say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried. Will you read the
first recommendation, Mrs. Nash?

Mrs. Nash (reads): "Your committee would recommend
the formation of a permanent committee to act upon all ques-
tions of appropriation of money from the national treasury
for the purchase of historic spots."

Mrs. McLean. I seconded this resolution a moment since,
not exactly understanding it as it is now read. Does it mean
that the committee will act without further action by Congress,
that is, that the money would be expended by the committee without further referring to the Congress? Is that the idea?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I understand it so.

Mrs. McLean. Then I must be obliged to withdraw the second.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has gone before the house and been debated.

Mrs. McLean. I was only one of several seconds; I only want to record my own opinion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will you read your recommendation again?

Mrs. Nash. This committee was instructed to report in half an hour, and the committee has presented this report: (1) "Your committee recommend the formation of a permanent committee to act upon all questions of appropriations of money from the national treasury for the purchase of historic spots."

Mrs. Thompson. This does not say that they shall make the appropriation. Congress shall appropriate.

Mrs. Nash. That was not the sense of your special committee in making this. The idea was that there should be a standing committee to whom all questions of appropriation would be referred. They would bring in their reports to this Congress to be acted upon.

Mrs. McLean. That was the way I understood it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman has explained it. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. Draper. May I offer a substitute?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is offered as a substitute for the first division.

Reader. "Resolved, That the President General be and is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a standing Committee on Ways and Means, of five members, to whom shall be referred all resolutions for the appropriation of moneys, and which committee shall, not later than the day preceding final adjournment, submit a report to the Congress to embrace all contemplated expenditures during the ensuing year."

Seconded by Mrs. Ballinger.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question? It
is moved and seconded to substitute this motion for the first section.

Miss Miller. May we have that read once more?

Reader. "Resolved, That the President General be and is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a standing Committee on Ways and Means, of five members, to whom shall be referred all resolutions for the appropriation of moneys, and which committee shall, not later than the day preceding final adjournment, submit a report to the Congress to embrace all contemplated expenditures during the ensuing year."

President General. You have heard the motion, the substitute is for the first division. Are you ready for the question? (Cries of "Question.") All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried. The question is now on the substitute.

Reader. "Resolved, That the President General be and is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a standing Committee on Ways and Means, of five members, to whom shall be referred all resolutions for the appropriation of moneys, and which committee shall, not later than the day preceding final adjournment, submit a report to the Congress to embrace all contemplated expenditures during the ensuing year."

President General. All in favor of this will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." The "ayes" seem to have it; the "ayes" have it, it is carried. Will you read the next section, please?

Mrs. Nash. Your committee would further recommend the appropriation of the sum of $1,000 for the purchase of Meadow Garden Farm for the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the title to be vested in the National Society.

Seconded by Miss Miller.

Mrs. McCartney. Might I ask where the other money is coming from to help Georgia?

Mrs. McWilliams. Is it order to amend that recommendation?

President General. Certainly.

Mrs. McWilliams. I move to amend that recommendation by striking out "one thousand dollars" and substituting "the required amount" to purchase Meadow Garden Farm. I do
not know what the amount is, if the chairman of that commit-
tee will say.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded to amend
by substituting "the required amount" for "one thousand dol-

Mrs. DRAPER. Cannot the chairman of the committee or
Mrs. Porter King tell us what is the required amount?

Mrs. KING. The original price was $2,500; we have on
hand $230. I believe if this Congress will appropriate $2,000,
and empower some committee to make that offer to the ad-

Mrs. MCWILLIAMS. Then I would substitute "two thou-
sand dollars" for "one thousand dollars."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your amendment is before the
house, "the required amount."

Mrs. ROBERTS. I have permission from the chairman of
the committee to say that it was in the minds of the com-
mittee that this was an earnest of what we would like
to see the Eighth Continental Congress do in regard to this
matter, but we felt that perhaps this thousand dollars would
enable us to put the whole property on a business basis and
understand exactly what could be done. I think that the
State Regent of Georgia will agree with us; will appreciate
the spirit of what we wanted to do. Our whole sympathy was
with the enterprise and with the desire that the National So-
ciety should not lose as I understand the only historic spot in
Georgia.

(Cries of "No! No!")

Mrs. KING. Of that nature, Mrs. Roberts.

Mrs. ROBERTS. Pardon me, ladies, I am asking the Georgia
ladies with regard to this thing. May I address the State
Regent of Georgia? That was out; understanding; were we
mistaken?

Mrs. KING. Have I your permission to answer?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly.

Mrs. KING. The only home of a Signer of the Declaration
of Independence.

Mrs. ROBERTS. It was the home of Mr. Walton, who was
a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, therefore it appealed particularly to this organization, and your committee felt that the thousand dollars was an earnest of the spirit in which we would like to see this whole subject met, and that probably an arrangement could be made by which the whole amount, or whatever amount was decided upon, could be arranged for later, the whole thing to be placed upon a business basis. I do not know whether I have made it clear?

Miss Temple. Does the Congress realize that in acquiring these spots it is not simply the money we vote for the purchase, but that we will have to keep up these spots; and imagine that this is one spot, another in Massachusetts, another in Connecticut, where hundreds of thousands of dollars would be necessary as time goes on.

President General. The question is on the amendment.
Mrs. King. May I speak to that point?

President General. The question is on the amendment.

Mrs. King. I would like to speak to the point the lady made as to maintaining the home.

President General. It is out of order, Mrs. King; the question is on the amendment for substituting "the required amount" for "one thousand dollars." Are you ready for the question? All those in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no;" the motion seems to be lost. (Cries of "Division.") Division is called for; all those in favor please rise; those opposed will please rise and remain standing until counted.

Mrs. White. There are some who do not understand now whether it is the required amount or $2,000.

President General. It was moved to substitute the words "the required amount;" that is what you are voting on.

Miss Pike. Afterwards the State Regent of Georgia said $2,000 would be the amount necessary.

President General. All opposed to this amendment will please rise and remain standing until counted.

Reader. Will you let me state this again and begin counting over again. Ladies, will you all be seated? All negatives rise—all opposed to "the required amount."

President General. The question is on the motion to substitute "the required amount" for "one thousand dollars."
It is lost, fifty-one for, and fifty-five opposed. The question recurs to the main motion, $1,000.

READER. The committee further recommends the appropriation of the sum of $1,000 for the purchase of Meadow Garden Farm for the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the title to be vested in the National Society.

MRS. McWILLIAMS. I am afraid some of the ladies do not understand how they voted. One of the ladies said, vote down your amendment and then vote for the $2,000.

MRS. DRAPER. That is perfectly proper, and anybody is at perfect liberty to make an amendment substituting $2,000 for $1,000.

MRS. MAXWELL. I move to amend by substituting $2,000 for $1,000. [Applause.]

MRS. McLEAN. I would suggest that that would seem very wise for us to dictate the proper sum for purchasing this property, else how can the title be properly vested in us?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will state the motion. It has been moved and seconded that we substitute the words "two thousand dollars" for "one thousand dollars." Are you ready for the question? All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried. (Cries of "Division.") Division is called for. All in favor will please rise and remain standing until counted. Now those opposed. The vote stands seventy in favor, forty against. It is carried. The questions recurs to the amended motion.

READER. "The committee further recommends the appropriation of the sum of $2,000 for the purchase of Meadow Garden Farm for the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the title to be vested in the National Society."

DR. McGE. I want very much to ask the Regent whether this is the most desirable property for us to acquire in Georgia? I want to be sure of that before voting on the subject. It was not stated.

MRS. KING. I so understand, or it would not have been presented in that form for four consecutive years to the Congress.
PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this recommendation will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried.

Mrs. ROBERTS. "Moved by Mrs. Harrison, of Philadelphia Chapter, that each State Regent use her influence in her State to ask the State Legislatures to petition the Congress of the United States to pass a bill to protect the national flag."

Seconded.

READER. "Moved by Mrs. Harrison, of Philadelphia Chapter, that each State Regent use her influence in her State to ask the State Legislatures to petition the Congress of the United States to pass a bill to protect the national flag."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion. All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried.

Mrs. BELDEN. I move that we do now adjourn.

Seconded.

Miss PIKE. My amendment on the By-Laws has not been acted upon yet.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. A motion to adjourn is in order. The question is on the motion to adjourn. Are you ready for the question? All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried. (Cries of "Division.") Division is called. All in favor will please rise. Now those opposed. The motion is lost.

Miss TEMPLE. I move that a vote of thanks be extended to the twenty-six young ladies who have so faithfully served us as ushers during the Eighth Continental Congress.

Numerously seconded.

A MEMBER. May that be corrected to pages instead of ushers?

Miss TEMPLE. I would say that the chairman wishes them called ushers.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of this motion will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is carried.

Mrs. ROBERTS. I move that we adjourn.

Seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that we adjourn. All in favor will please say "aye;" opposed, "no." It is lost.

Mrs. WHITNEY, of Michigan. Daughters, Michigan has
been on the floor early and late, but I am glad to say not too late to bring up an important thing. If you will pardon the personality, I had the pleasure this afternoon of going to Mount Vernon. Among the thousands of women who have visited that historic spot, I wonder it has never occurred to one of you that there is not a sentinel, not a soldier, not a guard, at the tomb of George Washington. The tomb of Napoleon is guarded, and any such places you visit in Europe you will find doubly guarded. I spoke on the subject to a prominent Army officer, and he said it was a disgrace to the Army of the United States, not only in respect to the memory of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army as he was, but it was not safe. We have incurred the enmity of certain foreign powers; we are letting in an influx of foreigners into our country constantly. All any one has to do is to go down and pay twenty-five cents, walk in, and there is a poor old negro down there that a child could shove over, and it is not safe. Therefore, in due respect, considering the standing army there is in America, considering whom we are honoring, Madam Chairman, I move that the Chair appoint a committee of three members of the National Board to prepare a petition to his Excellency, the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, to detail a guard at the sacred tomb of Washington. Said petition to be sent in the name of our National Society and to be signed by all officers of the Board. [Applause.]

Mrs. Howard. The tomb of Washington is in the State of Virginia and the United States needs no further guard.

Mrs. Roberts. I move we adjourn.

Seconded.

President General. It is moved and seconded to adjourn. Are you ready for the question? All in favor will please say “aye;” opposed, “no;” the motion is carried; the Eighth Continental Congress stands adjourned (10.20 p. m.).
Rooms of the D. A. R., April 13, 1899.

The Editing Committee, appointed by the National Board of Management, hereby affirm that they have delivered these minutes to the printer in the same form as received from the stenographer, with the exception of two minutes in which the stenographic report did not agree with the minutes as accepted by the Eighth Continental Congress.

Mary S. Lockwood,
Alice Pickett Akers,
Kate Kearney Henry,
Editing Committee.
OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution
Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1899.

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New York, Mrs. EDWARD DILWORTH LATTU, "Dilworth," Charlotte.
Ohio, Mrs. MOSHIS M. GRANGER, 140 Muskingum Ave., Zanesville.
Oklahoma, Mrs. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
Oregon, Mrs. I. W. CARD, 380 32d Street, Portland.
Rhode Island, Mrs. GEORGE M. THORNTON, 103 Clay Street, Central Falls.
South Carolina, Mrs. CLARK WARING, 1428 Laurel Street, Columbia.
South Dakota, Mrs. ANDREW J. KELLAR, Hot Springs.
Tennessee, Mrs. JAMES S. PILCHER, Addison Ave., Nashville.
Texas, Mrs. SIDNEY T. FONTAINE, 1004 Market Street, Galveston.
Utah, Mrs. CLARENCE E. ALLEN, 234 10th East St., Salt Lake City.
Vermont, Mrs. JESSE BURDICK, Arlington.
Virginia, Mrs. HUGH NELSON PAGE, 212 Granby St., Norfolk.
Washington, Mrs. CHANCEY W. GRIFFS, 401 N. Tacoma Ave., Tacoma.
Wisconsin, Mrs. JAMES S. FISKE, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee.
Wyoming, Mrs. FRANCIS H. WARREN, Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C.
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 "Registars 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.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

January 24, 1899.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held January 24th, the President General; Mrs. Manning, in the Chair.

Members present: Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Fairbanks, Dr. McGee, Miss Temple, Miss Benning, Mrs. Hoopes, Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Goodloe, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Henry, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Akers, and the following State Regents: Mrs. Roberts, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Warren, of Wyoming; Mrs. Thom, of Maryland; Mrs. Newcomb, of the District of Columbia.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meeting, which, upon motion, were approved.

The President General announced that the regular order of business would be waived to give the members from a distance an opportunity to present any matter they might desire for the consideration of the Board.

Mrs. Hoopes, of Pennsylvania, made a statement in regard to the Chapter recently formed in Philadelphia, requesting that a charter be issued and this Chapter be permitted to go on under the regency of the newly-appointed Regent, Miss Huey.

Mrs. Jewett, of Illinois, moved: "That the drawing of the seats be the order of the day at half past two o'clock." Motion carried.

Reports of officers being called, the Recording Secretary General presented the following:

Since my last report I have written one hundred and twenty-eight letters and ninety postal cards; have signed all certificates of membership up to date, as well as charters, and attended to all work assigned me at the last meeting of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALICE PICKETT AKERS.

Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Blanks issued, 7,013; Constitutions, 1,433; Caldwell circulars, 595; officers' lists, 530; letters received, 283; letters written, 118; amendments to Constitution issued, 964; amendments to By-Laws, 964; railroad circulars, 964.

War reports have been received from all the State Regents, except Arkansas, Indian Territory, Montana, Oklahoma, and Texas. Mrs.
Mattie A. Hand, State Regent of Kansas, reports that the report of Kansas was sent in October, but it has not been received in my office.
Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) KATE KEARNEY HENRY, Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.—The following Regents have been appointed by the respective State Regents, to form Chapters: Mrs. Janie Dunklin Ashcraft, Florence, Alabama; Mrs. Patty Miller Stocking, Washington, District of Columbia; Mrs. Ella N. Taylor, Geneseo, Illinois; Miss Ruth Lawrence, Lawrence, Long Island; Mrs. Georgia B. McLain, Jamestown, North Dakota; Mrs. Alie E. Lockwood, Rugby, North Dakota; Mrs. Anna S. S. Bryan, Memphis, Tennessee; Mrs. Clara Randolph Howard, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

A Chapter formed with sixteen members on the 25th of November, with Mrs. Nelly F. Conant as Regent, at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, to be known as the “Flint Lock and Powder Horn” Chapter.

On recommendation of the State Regent of Connecticut, I appoint Mrs. Kate E. S. Turner Regent to form a Chapter at Ottawa, Canada.

Resignation of Mrs. Helen Kilham, of Beverly, Massachusetts.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

Report accepted.

Report of the Treasurer General was read, and upon motion, accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.—Applications presented, 559; applications verified, awaiting dues, 73; applications on hand not verified, but paid, 36; badge permits issued, 230.
Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL, Registrar General.

Report accepted.

Report of the Historian General was read and, upon motion, accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—Since last report the following bound volumes have been added to the Library: 1. History of Georgia, from Miss Sallie E. Brown; 2. Life and Times of Joseph 65

The following unbound volumes have also been received: 1. Program of work of Elizabeth Ross Chapter; 2. The Navy in the War of the Revolution, from District of Columbia Sons of the American Revolution; 3. Account of the Annual Banquet of the District of Columbia Sons of the American Revolution, from District of Columbia Sons of the American Revolution; 4. Directory and Eligibility List of the Colonial Dames of America; 5. Report of the work done by Merion Chapter; 6. Catalogue of Barkhamsted Men, from Mrs. Fred. B. Street.


Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GERTRUDE B. DARWIN, Librarian General.

Report accepted.

Report of amount received and expended by the Curator, from November 22, 1898, to January 22, 1899:

Office Expenses.

Amount received. .................................................. $90 00
Amount expended. .................................................. 89 68
OFFICIAL.

Amount received,............................................ $30 00
Amount expended, ........................................... 25 00

Amount Received from Articles Sold.

Rosettes, ...................................................... $19 20
Ribbon, ........................................................ 1 25
Lineage Book, Vol. I, ................................... 16 40
Lineage Book, Vol. II, .................................. 16 00
Lineage Book, Vol. III, ................................ 16 00
Lineage Book, Vol. IV, .................................. 16 00
Lineage Book, Vol. V, ................................... 17 00
Lineage Book, Vol. VI, .................................. 18 00
Lineage Book, Vol. VII, ................................ 30 00
Directory, .................................................... 69 50
Statute Book, .................................................. 70

Total, .......................................................... $220 05

Report accepted.
The report of the Finance Committee was presented by Mrs. Fairbanks, the chairman, and, upon motion, accepted.

REPORT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY RELICS COMMITTEE. — Madam President: Your Committee on Revolutionary Relics has the honor to submit the following as its report: During and since the last meeting of the Congress there have been presented to the Society, the following valuable relics: Three photographic views from Lexington, Massachusetts, one being of the old belfry from which the alarm was given by Paul Revere to the Minute Men; another is a view of the Village Green, where the battle was fought, and the third is of the monument reared to the patriots who fell April, 1775. These views are framed in some of the wood of the old belfry, and were presented by the Lexington Chapter, through their Regent, Mrs. Sarah Bowman Van Ness.

Two plates which belonged to the revolutionary family of de la Court, presented to the Society by Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay.

A fragment of the British ship “Somerset,” which was wrecked off Capt Cod during the Revolutionary War. Presented by Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay.

A letter from Jane M. Morton, aged ninety-four, a daughter of a revolutionary soldier, West Salisbury, Vermont, Ethan Allen Chapter.

A letter from Mrs. Elmira Bannister Mason, the daughter of a revolutionary soldier, Poultney, Vermont, Rutland County.

A letter from Mary Wells Burdick, Claremont, New Hampshire, aged ninety-four, the daughter of a revolutionary soldier.

The following were deposited in the Smithsonian Institution, July 13, 1898:
A coat worn by Charles Carrollton, of Carrollton, when he signed the Declaration of Independence. Presented by Mr. Tracy L. Jeffords, through Mrs. Angus Cameron; deposited in the Smithsonian Institution by Mrs. Goodloe.

The relics placed in possession of the Society to-day are:

Wood from old Hancock House, Boston, Massachusetts, built 1737, destroyed 1863. Presented to the National Society, October 11, 1898, by Mrs. Cornelia W. (Lincoln) Davol, Historian, Que-que-chan Chapter, Fall River, Massachusetts.

A letter from Mrs. Emily Allen, of South Lee, New Hampshire, aged seventy-seven, the daughter of a revolutionary soldier.

A letter from the following members of Ola South Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts, daughters of revolutionary soldiers; Eunice Russ Ames Davis, aged ninety-eight, first president and oldest living member of the Anti-Slavery Society, Boston; Jane Brown Marshal; Sophronia Fletcher, M. D., aged ninety-two, first woman physician at Mt. Holyoke College, first class, New England Female Medical College; Joanna W. B. Fletcher, aged eighty-seven; Adeline Goulding; C. N. Perry, aged ninety.

A letter from Mrs. Anna Morse, Cherry Valley, New York, daughter of a revolutionary soldier, and late Chapter Regent at Cherry Valley; sent through Mrs. Caroline C. Little, Regent of Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester, New York.

A letter referring to Mrs. Elmira Montague Hitchcock Hall, daughter of a revolutionary soldier, from Mrs. Horace H. Dyer, Regent, Ann Story Chapter, Rutland, Vermont.

Letters from members of the Committee have been received, showing that diligent efforts are being made to secure relics. One from Mrs. Clark Waring, of South Carolina, speaks of having secured pieces of china possessing historic connection with the name of Martha Washington, and also two balls, dug from the battle-field of Cowpens, which Mrs. Waring will bring with her at the time of the next Congress.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

ELEANOR HOLMES LINDSAY,
Chairman.

ELLEN R. JEWETT,
MARY B. TEMPLE.

Report accepted.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.—Franco-American Memorial Committee.

Madam President: The Franco-American Memorial Committee has the honor to report that it issued circulars to National Officers, State and Chapter Regents, according to the ordering of the Board, on December 13th, and it is happy to state that liberal contributions have been received.
OFFICIAL.

As the time limit, February 1, 1899, is very short, and as many Chapters have written that although anxious to contribute, they are unable to raise funds by that date, the Committee request that the time be extended, by action of the Board, and this information be given out at the Congress and be published in the Magazine.

Following are the amounts raised up to this date:
Pledges to the amount of $47.00 have been made in the following proportion: $10.00 to the Washington Statute; $37.00 to Lafayette Monument.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Chairman.

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
ALICE PICKETT AKERS.

Report accepted.
The Chairman of the Committee on Filing Papers presented the following:

Madam President: I have to report that in accordance with the ordering of the Board, at the December meeting, there have been deposited in the cabinet, in the office of the Recording Secretary General, all official minutes dating from the organization of the National Society, October 11, 1899, to the beginning of the present administration, which will be duly filed at the end of the official Daughters of the American Revolution year, in February, 1899.

As Chairman of this Committee, I have to acknowledge great obligations to the Treasurer General, Mrs. Mark B. Hatch, for her invaluable services in the filing of the documents, through which it has been done systematically and in their proper order for reference and preservaton. The key to the cabinet is to be left in the custody of the Recording Secretary General.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Chairman.

Report accepted.
The Chairman of the work on the Directory presented the following:

In making the final report of the Directory of 1898, we felt that an itemized account should appear, and we wish also to state that in the office will be found for further reference all matter regarding bids, rates of advertisements, etc.

At the beginning of the Directory the Book-keeper of the Treasurer General was requested to keep an itemized expense account, which is herein submitted:

To total cost of Directory, including clerical hire, postage, etc., .......................................................... $1,667 71
Receipts for advertising and sale of Directories, ............. 128 00

Total expense to date ........................................ $1,539 71
The edition of Directories as ordered was 1,000
Sales to date, ........................................ 150

Total on hand, ........................................ 850

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT,
GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER.

Report accepted.

A special report of the Auditing Committee, in regard to the accounts of Mrs. Bell M. Draper, Treasurer of the Hospital Corps, Daughters of the American Revolution, was rendered, which, upon motion, was accepted.

Mrs. Hatcher, Chairman of the Printing Committee, stated that there was no regular report to be rendered from this committee at this time, as the chairmen of the various committees for the Congress had been authorized, at a previous meeting, to have all necessary printing done in connection with their work. This had been done, as directed, and the bills approved. Mrs. Hatcher stated that there were two bills for printing in connection with her committee work which she would like to have approved by the Board, as it was not within the province of the Printing Committee to attend to this matter.

It was moved and carried that the bills be paid by the Treasurer General.

The chairmen of the various committees for the Congress presented their respective reports and received all necessary instructions from the Board.

Upon request, Miss Desha appeared before the Board and made a statement in regard to the date of the charter of "Warren and Prescott" Chapter, of Boston, Massachusetts, the same having been under discussion by the National Board several months previous.

At the conclusion of this statement, which was listened to with much interest, the President General said: "This matter is open to discussion. I would like to hear an expression of opinion from the members of the Board."

Mrs. O'Neil moved: "That the date on the Warren and Prescott charter remain as it now stands—December 19, 1891,—on the charter."

Mrs. Fuller, State Regent of Massachusetts, said: "The Mercy Warren Chapter understands that this has been placed in the hands of the Congress and they have appointed members to attend to it at that time. As it has been thrown into the hands of the Congress, it scarcely seems fair to make any change now. Whatever decision is arrived at then will be entirely acceptable to the Mercy Warren Chapter. I am not speaking in the interest of any one Chapter. It is a simple matter of justice."

Mrs. Seymour said: "This takes me entirely by surprise, and inasmuch as the National Board ordered that this matter be referred to the Continental Congress, and it has been so understood by the mem-
bers of the Mercy Warren Chapter; and further, as the Mercy Warren Chapter has no representative at this meeting to advocate their cause, I protest against any decision at this time which will reverse the decision of the National Board at its recent meeting, viz: that this matter be left entirely in the hands of the Continental Congress.”

President General: “There is a protest against Mrs. O’Neil’s motion now before the house. A vote will be taken on the motion. All in favor of letting the date remain unchanged upon the charter will please say aye.” A rising vote was called. The motion was lost, 15 to 2.

At 1 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until 2 p. m.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, January 24, 1899.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.15 p. m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the Chair.

The Chairman of the Committee on Invitation for the Congress asked for instructions in regard to the issuance of invitations—as to the persons to be invited.

Mrs. Thom, State Regent of Maryland, moved: “That the officers of the patriotic societies, the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the Revolution, and the Colonial Dames be invited to the reception on February 22d.”

Mrs. Hoopes amended this by substituting the “revolutionary societies” for “patriotic societies.”

Mrs. Jewett amended the amendment as follows: “I move to limit the invitations to the reception to the officers of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution.” Motion carried as amended.

The President General read a letter from Mrs. Clark Waring, of South Carolina.

Mrs. Jewett moved: “The time having now arrived for the drawing of seats, we proceed to this business.” Motion carried.

The President General requested Mrs. Page, State Regent of Virginia, to draw for the South Carolina delegation.

Mrs. Hoopes moved to draw by numbers; seconded by Mrs. Jewett and carried.

After the drawing of the seats was concluded, the Recording Secretary General read a letter from Miss Desha, addressed to the National Board of Management, suggesting that the names of the nurses in the late war with Spain, appointed through the Hospital Corps, Daughters of the American Revolution, be copied from the list in the War Department and placed on file in the office of the National Society.

Dr. McGee, Director of the Hospital Corps, stated that she had already begun this work, and that it was necessary to have access to official reports and records in order to make a correct list. There was a motion passed at a recent meeting of the Board, Dr. McGee stated,
to the effect that such a list be compiled and this list had been started, a portion of it being sent for publication to the American Monthly Magazine; but having been informed that she was laboring under a misapprehension, this work had been discontinued.

The President General stated that it would seem desirable to have the entire list published, and that it was not justice to those nurses who were not named and who could not by any possibility appear for two months in the Magazine.

It was decided that this matter be left in the hands of Dr. McGee—the preparation of the list of Daughters of the American Revolution nurses, Dr. McGee having previously read the motion of Mrs. Darwin, at the November meeting, in regard to publishing the list of names of the nurses sent through the Hospital Corps.

Mrs. Darwin reported that she had submitted her manuscript, as authorized at the last meeting of the Board, to Mrs. Boynton; Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Washington, and Miss Desha, also, had submitted the preface to the authorities at the Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. Jewett moved that the consideration of this matter be deferred until to-morrow, as the hour for adjournment was near at hand. Carried.

Dr. McGee suggested that the Committee on Smithsonian Report be enlarged and increased to seven. No action.

Mrs. Seymour announced that she had received an acknowledgment from Mrs. Walworth of the resolutions of condolence, ordered to be sent Mrs. Walworth upon the death of her daughter.

Dr. McGee read a communication from the Saratoga Chapter, addressed to the National Board, in regard to the erection of a monument to commemorate the services of Miss Walworth to her country, stating that an honorary committee had been appointed to carry out this purpose, provided it met with the approval of the National Board, and requesting authority to issue a circular, inviting other Chapters and Daughters to cooperate in the plan. This was granted.

It was moved and carried, that the President General appoint a committee for the presentation of the matter of the certificate plate to the Continental Congress.

At 5.15 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.
received from the Chapter in Monmouth, Illinois. I desire the Board
to give this matter their closest attention, as the decision may estab-
lish a precedent for all time. The National Society will look to us to
declare fairly and impartially."

The Recording Secretary General read the appeal from the Mon-
mouth Chapter, addressed to the National Board.

The President General stated that she had taken the precaution of
securing legal advice on this subject, after the receipt of the appeal
from the Monmouth Chapter, realizing that the case was too complex
and difficult to consider without such advice. This legal opinion was
read to the Board.

After an exhaustive discussion of the subject, the following was
offered by Mrs. Stakely:

Resolved, That the petition of Mesdames Helen Nye Rupp, Mary F.
Chandler, Rachel D. Spriggs, Anna M. Smythe, Flora S. Drake, Mar-
egaret G. Houston, Susannah I. Webster, Harriet A. Kreis, for the re-
consideration of the resolution relating to the Warren Chapter at
Monmouth, Illinois, adopted by this Board at its meeting held in No-

vember last, be, and the same is, hereby denied.

The President General requested the reading of the resolution on
this subject, passed at the November meeting of the Board. This was
read by the Recording Secretary General. The motion of Mrs. Stakely
was then voted on and carried.

The question of the dues of certain members of the Chapter arose,
and Mrs. Jewett offered the following:

WHEREAS, Nine names were presented to the National Board at the
meetings held in September and November other than those required,
by the Constitution of the National Society, Daughters of the Ameri-
can Revolution; be it

Resolved, That the dues of the said nine ladies be returned to them
by the Treasurer General." Carried.

Mrs. Jewett read a letter from Mrs. Burns, Regent of Warren Chap-
ter, and received instructions from the Board in regard to answering
the same.

Mrs. Darwin asked the opinion of the Board in regard to the right
of Chapters to have Constitutions, as well as By-Laws, stating that
her understanding was that Chapters could only have By-Laws, these
to be in accordance with the By-Laws of the National Society; but
having been requested to bring this to the Board, she desired infor-
mation.

It was stated that Chapters could only have By-Laws and that the
Constitution of the National Society does away with Chapter Con-
stitutions.

Mrs. Frye, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, read a letter from
Mrs. Draper, ex-Treasurer, Hospital Corps, Daughters of the Ameri-
can Revolution, stating that all books and papers regarding money and
supplies had been turned over to the proper person.
At 12.15 o'clock it was moved and carried to go into a Committee of the Whole.

At 1 p. m. the Committee arose. Mrs. Jewett, Chairman of the Committee, announced that the name of the Chapter Regent under discussion be favorably considered.

Mrs. Brockett, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, presented the name of Miss Huey as Regent of the new Chapter in Philadelphia. This was confirmed by the Board.

Miss Temple moved: "That the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization be empowered to write to the Regent of the new Chapter forming in Philadelphia with regard to the choice of a name for the Chapter." Carried.

Mrs. Roberts read a record of the war work done in Pennsylvania. Miss Temple moved the acceptance of this report, with thanks to the State Regent of Pennsylvania, for presenting this work in so fine a light. Carried.

At 12.45 it was moved and carried to adjourn until 2 p. m.

Wednesday Afternoon, January 25, 1899.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.20 p. m., Mrs. Manning in the Chair.

Mrs. Hatch requested permission to introduce Miss Howes, of Boston, who was recommended as an able musician, and solicited the patronage of the Board to sing at the Congress.

After the withdrawal of Miss Howes, it was decided to refer this matter to the Chairman of the Committee on Music, Mrs. Howard, the same to be decided by Mr. Foster, who has charge of the music for the Congress.

The Registrar General offered some additional names for membership. It was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these applicants.

Mrs. Hatch presented to the Board some photographs of the Daughters of the American Revolution launch. Mrs. Brockett moved that the thanks of the Board be given Mrs. Hatch and Captain McArthur for securing pictures of this launch. Carried.

The President General announced that Mrs. Urquhart Lee, of Chicago, had consented to act as parliamentarian of the Congress—compensation to be $25 per day. This was approved by the Board.

Mrs. Akers moved that the services of Miss Janet Richards, as official reader for the Eighth Continental Congress, be accepted upon the terms named. Carried.

Mrs. Seymour read a letter from Mrs. McLean, acknowledging the resolutions of condolence sent her by the National Board.

A letter was read from the State Regent of New York, and acted upon favorably according to the suggestions therein.

Mrs. O'Neil read some letters, on the part of the Corresponding
Secretary General; also, war work report of Arkansas, which was received with appreciation.

Mrs. Hatcher presented an engraving of Mrs. Harrison, the first President General of the National Society, to the Board, on the part of Mr. Hatcher.

Mrs. Seymour moved that the Board render a vote of thanks to Mr. Hatcher for the beautiful picture of Mrs. Harrison, first President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved that the Board meeting be held February 17th, and a State Regents' meeting be held February 18th. Carried.

Mrs. Darwin read a portion of the report of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. Brockett moved to adjourn until to-morrow at 10 a.m., and to take up this report where it was left off. Carried.

THURSDAY MORNING, January 26, 1899.

The adjourned meeting was opened at 10 a.m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the Chair.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the Recording Secretary General read the motions of the previous day.

The President General stated that the first business of the day was the consideration of the reading of the report for the Smithsonian Institution.

At the conclusion of this reading, Mrs. Stakely moved that Mrs. Darwin be granted the privilege of adding such items as may be found necessary to the report. Carried.

Mrs. Hatcher rose to a question of personal privilege, and introduced to the President General and members of the Board, Nicholas E. Jones, Esq., of Clean Drinking Manor, Maryland. Mr. Jones then presented a beautiful satin waistcoat of colonial pattern, exquisitely embroidered by hand, in colored silks, in a beautiful state of preservation, which belonged to his maternal grandfather, the Honorable Copeland Parker, who was appointed Surveyor and Inspector of the Port of Norfolk, Virginia, by George Washington.

The Curator was directed to telephone Mrs. Lindsay, chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee, to come to the rooms, for the purpose of receiving the relics.

Mr. Robert S. Hatcher was also introduced, and presented to the Board an exact photo-lithographed fac-simile, mounted in an ebony frame, of the first diplomatic communication of the United States, a two-page letter in the hand writing of Benjamin Franklin, and signed by himself, Silas Deane and Arthur Lee, dated Paris, December 23, 1776, addressed to the Count de Vergennes, Prime Minister of King Louis XVI, acquainting his Excellency of their appointment, with full powers, by the American Congress, to propose and negotiate a treaty between France and the United States, and requesting an op-
portunity of presenting their credentials. The original letter is preserved in the archives of the French Government, at Paris, where, by courtesy of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, this photograph was taken.

Mr. Hatcher also presented the Society a large photograph—made by the Government—of the oil portrait of Thomas Jefferson, which hangs in the Diplomatic Room of the Department of State, and which is a copy made by Miss Caroline L. Ransom, of Washington, District of Columbia (a charter member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution), about 1858, now in the possession of the New York City Historical Society. Miss Ransom's copy was purchased by the Government in 1881, at the suggestion of Secretary James G. Blaine, then in Garfield's cabinet, for five hundred dollars, and added to the collection of portraits of former Secretaries of State of the United States.

Mrs. Lindsay made some remarks, acknowledging these very valuable relics presented by Mr. Jones and Mr. Hatcher, and it was decided to deposit the same in the National Museum. The President General expressed on the part of the Board their high appreciation of this acquisition to the Society's collection of revolutionary relics.

It having been stated that the mother of Mr. Jones was the daughter of a revolutionary soldier and thereby entitled to a souvenir spoon of the Society, which had never been received by her, the President General suggested to the Board that this spoon be presented to Mr. Jones. This was cordially approved, and the President General presenting the Souvenir Spoon, said: "Several years ago, by act of our Continental Congress, it was decided that every 'Real Daughter' should receive a spoon of the Society. We have on the rolls of our membership the name of your mother, who was entitled to this spoon, but never received it. We now have the honor to present the same to you, and we beg you to receive this from the National Society as a token of our high regard, and of our appreciation of your valuable gifts."

Mr. Jones acknowledged the same with many thanks.

The following motions were offered by Mrs. O’Neil: "That a vote of thanks be given Mr. Jones for his valuable gift of a vest worn by his ancestor, Captain Parker, of Virginia, Inspector of the Port of Norfolk, under General Washington." Carried.

"That a vote of thanks be given Mr. Hatcher for his valuable gifts of a photograph of Jefferson and a letter of Franklin." Carried.

Mrs. Taplin moved: "That the Recording Secretary General be directed to convey the thanks of the Board to Mr. Jones for the valuable relics presented by him to the National Society." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from the President of the United States, expressing his desire to receive the Daughters of the American Revolution during the Continental Congress.
Returning to the report prepared for the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Sperry moved that this report be accepted. Carried.

It was moved and carried that the resolution passed at a previous meeting of the Board for the reading of the Smithsonian report be rescinded.

At 1 p.m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Friday, February 17th.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL.
JANUARY 20, 1899, TO FEBRUARY 10, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance January 20</td>
<td>$1,081.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charters and Life Members</td>
<td>137.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees and dues</td>
<td>8,010.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificates</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directory</td>
<td>77.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanks and stationery</td>
<td>20.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insignia</td>
<td>494.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spoons</td>
<td>9.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record shields</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental Hall</td>
<td>55.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazine</td>
<td>262.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosettes</td>
<td>6.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lineage</td>
<td>22.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statute books</td>
<td>70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribbon</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Fund (refund)</td>
<td>1,650.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Fund (refund)</td>
<td>108.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$12,021.11

DISBURSEMENTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dues refunded</td>
<td>$225.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magazine</td>
<td>$350.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office expenses</td>
<td>.3.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing—February issue</td>
<td>342.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor’s salary, February</td>
<td>83.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Manager’s salary, February</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

830.05
Eighth Continental Congress.

Printing, .................................................. $65.50
Credential Committee, ................................. 10.00
House Committee, ...................................... 50.00
Postage, ................................................... 2.10
Printing, ................................................... 13.50
Temporary Clerk, ten days, ............................. 10.00

Lineage.

Postage, .................................................. $25.00
1,000 Volume VIII, ...................................... 550.00

Bills payable: Loan paid Crane, Panis & Co., ........ 1,200.00
Spoons: Caldwell, .................................... 4.80

General Office.

State Regent's postage—Mrs. Belden, ................ $25.74
State Regent's postage—Massachusetts, ............... 5.00
Postage on certificates, .................................. 30.00
Postage on Directories, .................................. 15.00
Postage on National University, ........................ 6.00
Postage on application blanks, .......................... 15.00
Printing: Washington and Lafayette Monument, .... 8.87
Printing 400 receipts, .................................. 2.00
Printing Regent's certificates, ........................ 27.00
Auditing Mrs. Draper's accounts, ....................... 5.00
Office rent, February, ................................... 150.00
Picture frames, ......................................... 11.50
Office expense, ......................................... 70.00
Rugs for offices, ........................................ 125.10
Stationery, ................................................ 50.86
Interest on loan, $1,200.00, ........................... 5.40
2,000 cards, ............................................ 7.00
500 petitions: Nat. University, ......................... 2.75
Binding, .................................................. 9.00
Curator's salary, February, ............................ 75.00
10,000 application blanks, ............................... 82.65
State Regent's postage—Mrs. Rathbone, .............. 10.00

Registrars General.

Binding Vols. 129, 130, 131, .......................... $9.00
2,000 mailing tubes, .................................... 22.00
Engrossing, .............................................. 10.50
Salaries, February, ..................................... 150.00

Total: ................................................................ 738.87

Interest on loan. $1,200.00. ............................ 5.40
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treasurer General.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer cards,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerks, February,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One bottle ink,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recording Secretary General.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stenographer's salary, February,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Corresponding Secretary General.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber stamp,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk's salary, February,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Historian General.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerks' salaries, February,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engrossing,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk's salary, February,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Card Catalogue.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000 Ancestor cards,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk's salary, February,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Permanent Fund.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental Hall,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charters and Life Members,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosettes,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statute books,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insignia,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record shields,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of transfer of $5,000 ordered by Seventh Continental Congress,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Librarian General.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk's salary, February,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance: National Metropolitan Bank, $3,363.55; Washington Loan and Trust Company, $353.00,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$12,021 I1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Permanent investments. $38,935.76
Current investments. 2,232.50
Current Fund: Bank balances. $3,363.55, $353.00, 3,716.55
Permanent Fund: American Loan and Trust Co., 4,573.10

Contributions to Continental Hall.
King's Mountain Chapter. $5.00
Valley Forge Chapter. 50.00

$55.00

Sarah H. Hatch,
Treasurer General.