

At the devotional exercises which closed the morning session Mrs. Hallie Chapin pronounced a eulogy upon Mrs. J. C. Johnston, deceased, late president of the W. C. T. U. for the state of Tennessee.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

## TEMPERANCE FANS.

Mrs. H. G. Greene of St. Albans, Vt., was introduced, and exhibited a temperance fan, which she presented to Miss Willard, on behalf of the young ladies of Swanton, Vt. A vote of thanks was ordered by the convention to be sent to the young ladies.

## THE GERMANS.

Mrs. Henrietta Skoltan, of Illinois, presented the claims of the temperance work among the Germans. She was in favor of using vigorous arguments with the Germans, and herself tells them that beer must go, and that the women are going to close all the breweries in the United States. She thought if Martin Luther were alive to-day he would be a prohibition speaker, leading the women on to victory.

## THE SOUTH.

Mrs. Hallie P. Chapin, of Charleston, S. C., addressed the convention on the subject of temperance work in the south, in charge of which she is. She reported great progress in all the southern states there being prohibition in many of the counties of her own state, as well as in those of many other southern states. Allusion was also made to the work among the colored people in the south; in her estimation the temperance movement there was at its height, and she expected great results in the near future. Mrs. Chapin said she had visited Texas and labored among the Indians. She recalled one old Indian chief who expressed great satisfaction at meeting her, because both were like idiots, neither could vote. The lady's remarks were embellished with many anecdotes, all pleasing and aptly illustrating her treatment of the subject in hand. Mrs. Chapin closed by introducing the delegates and visitors from the south.

## EDUCATIONAL.

Mrs. H. Hunt, superintendent of the branch of scientific instruction, explained to delegates the sort of work to be employed in getting instruction into the public schools. She recommended a list of text books for the guidance of effort in this direction.

## AMONG COLORED PEOPLE.

The work among colored people in the north was spoken about by Mrs. Charles Kinney of Port Huron, who made a strong appeal for more earnest labor among the colored people.

Mrs. Harper, a colored woman from Philadelphia, who is in charge of the work among the colored people there, gave a brief review of the labors in Maryland to secure local option, stating that out of 24 counties 14 were now under the operation of local option laws.

Mrs. Emily McLaughlin of Boston gave a report of her efforts to present the work of the union to Sunday Schools, educational, moral and other associations. The method is to endeavor through members of these associations to secure the passage of a resolution approving the work and committing the associations themselves to do all in their power in their respective fields to advance the cause of total abstinence and prohibition.

The convention voted to go out into the Grand Circus Park to-morrow noon and be photographed, after which adjournment until evening was taken.

## EVENING SESSION.

## THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mrs. Mary B. Willard, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported a list of thanks, including everybody who had in any way contributed to the success of the convention and the comfort of its delegates. The declaration of principles began with a resolution in favor of total abstinence; condemned all license and tax laws; demanded the repeal of the internal revenue tax on liquors; favored a 16th amendment to the federal constitution providing for woman suffrage; pledging the aid of the union to that political party whose platform is the best embodiment of prohibition principles; favoring a clause in all deeds and leases forbidding the manufacture and sale of liquors on the premises leased or sold; urging employers of labor to employ only men who are total abstainers; asking railroads to prohibit the wine-list from the tables in their dining cars; in favor of prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors; recommending that the work among the colored people be pushed to its fullest extent; urging that members of the union patronize as far as possible only those business men who are committed to the principles of total abstinence; and favoring citizenship for the Indian.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The woman suffrage question provoked a long discussion. It transpired that almost every woman in the convention was in favor of woman suffrage, but the expression was almost equally general that the W. C. T. U. ought not to commit itself to this matter at present. Several amendments were offered, but the trouble was finally obviated by laying the amendment on the table.

## RAILWAY TRAINS.

Another long discussion followed on the resolution regarding the sale of liquors on railway trains. There was really no opposition to the resolution, but several of the ladies took occasion to relate anecdotes bearing on the subject, thus occupying nearly an hour. The resolutions were finally adopted with the exception, and the convention adjourned until morning.

## FOURTH DAY—FORENOON SESSION.

## THE NEXT PLACE OF MEETING, ST. LOUIS.

The decision was in favor of St. Louis. The report of the Executive Committee was then read and adopted.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mrs. Shields, of Colorado, took the chair while the election was going on. There were 238 voters in all, but 240 votes were cast. Mrs. Woodbridge received 2 votes and Mrs. Latham 1, the remaining 243 being for Miss Willard, the President. Mrs. Gov. Wallace, of Indiana, introduced Miss Willard in some touching remarks, and offered up an affecting prayer. God Save the Queen was sung with fervor, the sentiment referred directly to the their noble President.

Mrs. Angele Davis, of Cincinnati, Ohio, then stepped up to the newly elected President, and presented her with a basket of flowers having a white lily in the centre, emblematic, as the lady said, of her who "wears the white lily of a blameless life."

## MISS WILLARD'S RESPONSE.

was a characteristic one. She referred to the assertion that public life was leveling, denying that such was the fact. Miss Willard referred to the probable expansion of the work in time to come. There is no doubt, she said, that it will finally develop into something nobler, affording woman an opportunity to move in her real sphere of doing benefit and creating new systems which will remedy many of the social flaws.

Mrs. C. B. Boell was re-elected secretary and briefly expressed her thanks.

The following resolutions of acknowledgment and declaration of principles were adopted:

## THE PLATFORM.

Most gratefully we acknowledge the good hand of our God upon us as an organization during the year just ended, especially remembering the great advance of public sentiment along the lines of constitutional Prohibition, Prohibition principles embodied in party politics, and the widening of the effort for the prevention of the evils of intemperance. Realizing, however, that there is before us "very much land to be possessed," and that there is a vast amount of educational work to be undertaken and accomplished, we set forth the following as a declaration of the principles on which the work should be based:

1. Since total abstinence from alcoholic beverages underlies every department of our work, and is a part of the law of God written on the tissues of the human body as well as in His holy word, there should be a strong, persistent effort on the part of this organization to secure an intelligent and a more wide-spread adherence to this principle, not only among the drinking classes, but in society and among the Christian men and women of our churches.
2. Because total abstinence from all that intoxicates is both right in theory, and necessary to a pure, enlightened method of womanhood, Prohibition of the sale and manufacture of all that intoxicates follows as a logical necessity and should be the principle of our government in dealing with the liquor traffic. We especially condemn all license and tax legislation as a complicity and compromise with evil, not justifiable in a Christian government.

3. Believing that the internal revenues derived from the taxation of alcoholic beverages is wrong in principle, an outrage on the moral sentiment of the country, a legalization of a business that is a source of most of our poverty and crime, and a great hindrance to the entire removal of the traffic and its attendant evils, we ask abolition of this system of taxes and revenue.

4. As the strength of the liquor traffic is the law protecting it, and law is the result of sentiment expressed by the ballot, we, therefore, recognize it to be the Christian and patriotic duty of women to bend their energies toward securing the ballot, to the end of crystalizing their sentiment into law that shall protect the home from the encroachments of its enemies.

5. We will lend our influence to that party, by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best embodiment of Prohibition principles and will most surely protect our homes.

6. We greatly approve the insertion of a clause in the title and lease of property, prohibiting the sale or manufacture of alcoholic drinks on the premises under penalty of forfeiture of title or lease, and commend this thought to our women of property as well as to our business men.

7. Believing that a great power for work exists in the large corporation and manufacturing interests of the country, we must respectfully urge upon the managers of these institutions the requirement of total abstinence on the part of all employees, both for the public safety and private interests.

8. In consequence of the temptations and dangers directly placed before the traveling public by the sale of liquors on railway dining cars