

THE W. M. C. T. U. CONVENTION

first stepped foot on Plymouth Rock \$85.00 from a descendant of Roger Williams, another from Cotton Mather, etc. etc. Some much wit and history was brought out that it was proposed to collect the money in a book to be printed then in the form of a pamphlet form, to be sold for the benefit of the Hayes Fund, which is to be used not only for the purchase of the monument, but also for the balance is to be kept as a permanent fund for collecting and circulating local abolition literature.

Mrs. Livermore, in speaking of the stand for the monument, said that she had been told by Mr. Hayes, said that the first person to be mentioned in her action was no less a personage than the Hon. John C. Calhoun, minister from Great Britain, Lady Thorneycroft, and the Hon. Charles Sumner, who had acquired favor of the government and courtesy Mrs. Hayes had been in the society at Washington by keeping liquor out."

The sales of wine in Washington during the occupation of the city by President Hayes have been reduced fifty per cent.

A committee was appointed by the W. C. T. U. to call upon the wife of the next president and urge her to continue the customs established by Mrs. Hayes of "no wine at State dinners."

## DENOMINATIONAL.

Wednesday afternoon was devoted to listening to the reports of standing committees. The first, on "Sabbath School Work" was given by Miss Lucia F. Kimball of Chicago, and showed that successful attempts had been made in many Sabbath schools to introduce temperance lessons for the open Sunday of the quarter. There is yet much to be done as only a beginning has been made on this line of work. Miss Kimball was afterward elected Superintendent of this department.

We heartily endorse this movement, but venture the suggestion that so far as the open Sunday is concerned the subject of temperance should alternate with that of Missions.

The next Report was on "Temperance Literature," by Miss Julia Colman of Brooklyn, N. Y. She referred to the work, as taken up by the different States. Some States have gone into a thorough crusade, scattering beer hand-bills extensively. "The beer series comprise twenty-two tracts upon such subjects as, "What is malt liquor?" "What are the effects of beer?" "What is the cost of beer?" "What have you to show for it?" "Is there Food

Referring to an offer from the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of California of assistance in the work of raising funds for the further dissemination of temperance literature, she closed with an appeal to the Union to place this work upon a firmer financial basis by organizing a Literature Society of the W. N. C. T. U.

Miss Mary Allan West of Galesburg, Ill., then

presented the report of the Committee on "Unfermented Wine." This Committee have prepared petitions signed by the officers of the State Unions and by representative ministers, for presentation to national ecclesiastical bodies and various local religious associations. This work has been prosecuted

quite thoroughly in some of the States, and with good results. Some discussion followed the reading of this report. One lady was unwilling to remain away from the communion table even though fermented wine should be used. This brought out much strong temperance sentiment. Mrs. Wallace, who, when she was the wife of the Governor of Indiana, was true to her temperance principles.

and forcibly, "The only moral support that the liquor traffic has is the communion wine, and as long as it is used there, any argument we may bring will be useless, for if it is fit for the Lord's Table, it is fit for our own."

It was evidently the sentiment of the entire Con-

Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop of Mich., one of the strongest and most eloquent women in the Convention,

poke briefly at the constitutional amendment attempted in her State which read, "no liquors shall be sold except for mechanical, medicinal and sacramental uses. The authors of the amendment claiming that the State has no right to legislate against the use of alcoholic wine, for sacramental purposes

It appears that it is no small endeavor, this effort to abolish fermented wine from the table of our Lord. Oh! may Christian people everywhere be roused to put away this evil from our very holy of holies.

Mrs. Hanna Whitall Smith of Philadelphia, Pa., Chairman of Committee on Temperance Bible Readings, submitted a report so valuable that it cannot be condensed. I therefore reserve it for some time in the future when it can be given in full.

The exercises of the evening were made interesting by an address of welcome by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore; a poetical response by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Iowa; an address of welcome by the pastor of the church in which the Convention was held, Rev. Dr. Gordon; and a response by Miss

Willard. Many grand and good things were said by all the speakers. Mrs. Livermore was very aptly introduced by Miss Willard as "our philanthropic Greatheart, Mary A. Livermore." Miss Willard, the most popular young lady in the country, was an eloquent speaker, strong, brave, courageous.

ut-spoken, yet gentle and lady-like with all. She comes near being the ideal woman. In her are combined talent, education, thorough training for the work, culture and great spiritual power.

Among the reports read on Thursday was one on the Pearl Meetings by Mrs. Mary C. Johnson.

Brooklyn, N. Y. This lady has labored successfully in Gospel and Temperance work among the aristocratic circles of England and America, being the daughter of a wealthy banker and a lady of high social position.

A brief discussion followed the reading of this paper. Some of the ladies suggested that these social temperance meetings need not be confined to parlors but among people who had no parlors; they could be called "kitchen meetings" or "front room meetings."

One lady spoke of the lawn meetings held by the Union she represented. They gave a general invitation, provided entertainment and refreshments. The minister, the editor of the local newspaper, the young people and others who had never identified themselves with the temperance movement came to

Miss Morrison of Ind., read a report of work among Indians, Chinese and colored people.

temperance Society to the grandest body of women ever assembled in America. He spoke briefly with regard to the publications of the Society he represented, and said that the Society had spent nearly a million dollars in disseminating temperance literature. Of the two hundred and fifty writers em-

employed in the work of the Society, two-thirds were women. He asked the Convention to appoint seven delegates to the Convention of all the national temperance societies to be held in Saratoga in June, 1881.

There was also a report by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster

She was Chairman of the Committee on "Collecting Information respecting Temperance Legislation." Her report shows a large gain for prohibition. She pleads for constitutional amendments in the nation and in the States in favor of prohibition.

Mrs. Foster also said, "Do not hesitate to petition legislatures if you know you'll fail." She spoke petition after petition being sent to the legislature of her State and every one was headed "W. C. U. of Iowa," so that they were constantly being minded that there was a W. C. T. U. of Iowa.

and prosecute even if you know you'll lose the case. Another and annoy the liquor dealers all you can. He spoke of one hotel keeper in Iowa who notified his customers through the newspapers that he should close his bar because the temperance women annoyed him so it didn't pay.

The next was a report of the Committee on "Incing Corporations and Employers to require Total ostenance in their Employees." Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, of Philadelphia, reported on "Relation of Intemperance to Pauperism and Crime," showing that excessive drinking

She spoke of one county (Potter Co., Pa.), where liquor is sold, and when the Court assembled there were no indictments.

There were no inmates, no criminals and no one in the jail. The cost of running the jail for the year was \$1.75, and that was spent in cleaning it. There is a movement on foot which, when it was presented to the Convention, was received with a great deal of enthusiasm. It is proposed to give to

temperance people of the country an opportunity to contribute to a testimonial in honor of Mrs. Hayes, the wife of our President, for her noble example in abolishing wine from the table of the White House, even at State dinners. Thursday afternoon it was proposed to raise \$50 toward the

for the testimonial, which is to be a life-size portrait of Mrs. Hayes, hung in the dining room of White House. Every person or society contributing \$5.00 toward this fund is to receive an engraving of the picture, which will have suitable accessories and inscriptions to give to it the signifi-

required. Thus it will become a Temperance factor, not only to the visitors at Washington, in many homes, societies and institutions. Instead of the suggested \$50—nearly \$800—were raised, and the next day the attempt to make it \$1,000, was more than successful. Enthusi-

ran high as dollar after dollar came pouring in.  
\$0 for a lineal descendant of John Alden, who