

Mrs. Nellie Curtis

The North Dakota White Ribbon.

A MONTHLY W. C. T. U. JOURNAL.

"Not willing that any should perish."

VOL. 1.

FARGO, JULY, 1900.

No. 1.

NORTH DAKOTA W. C. T. U.

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NOTES FROM THE UNIONS.

JAMESTOWN.

To write of the prosperity of an organization, one must first obtain a standpoint of observation which will take a correct view, and to do this of some grand building we would be obliged to view it from several standpoints, and even then one view could not penetrate the interior of the structure, which, however plain without, might be covered with elaborate gilding, painting and tapestry of choicest pattern within. So the real work of the W. C. T. U. will many times be hidden until a day in which 'He makes up His jewels.' In that restful day will be revealed much of which we must now remain ignorant, and in a work like that of the W. C. T. U., covering such numerous lives, reaching downward to lift the fallen, reaching outward to bring others in, and reaching forward to bring within the grasp of woman, much that rightfully belongs to her of power, position and trust, how can an organization like

this ever be said to be dead? No, a thousand times no. Once planted in a town the influence of the W. C. T. U. can never cease. With it always abides the blessing of Christ in the words, "if ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed; and while too often our faith is so limited as to resemble this insignificant seed, there are many who possess it, therefore it must be multiplied according to the number who possess even that little.

Several strong-hearted members of the Jamestown W. C. T. U. have left for other fields, and so through them Jamestown still works in California, Washington, Minnesota and Vancouver. The reading room has been maintained and is adding new books to its already complete list of good reading. To this very room many come daily, and only the watchful Father can measure the good this work is doing.

On the Fourth of July the W. C. T. U. gives a celebration which now promises to be one of the most successful ever attempted. Bishop Shanley will deliver the oration. Music and amusements will add their charms to the day, while for the comfort of all a dinner will be served.

As the years go on, the influence ever widening from this our little union will meet the same influence from other unions, and finally in God's good time the reign of "Peace upon earth, good will to man" shall make this wilderness of sorrow and trial a perfect place for the dwelling of the redeemed.

DURBIN.

I will give you a short report from this young Union, hoping to aid your undertaking of giving us a W. C. T. U. paper in North Dakota.

Rest assured you have our hearty good wishes and the subscriptions of the most of our members. Thanks to our worthy President who is indefatigable in any work which aims to help the grand cause.

We have a membership of twenty-one beside six honorary, and while we do not expect to gain many more, as we have nearly all the families in a circle of five or six miles represented, we have yet some names to enroll; and we hope to give as good a report as any union in proportion to our facilities.

We have held two silver medal contests, and expect to keep on until we have a gold medal contest.

We pieced a quilt, held a social and voted it to the most popular person—Mrs. Tillie Maloney; and whether the quilt ever helps to keep the little ones warm or not, it netted us nine dollars and forty-four cents.

We have twenty Temple mite boxes distributed and have sent the proceeds of a small baby band to the Temple fund. Also we have a Supt. of Sabbath school work who has introduced the temperance lessons.

And now I wish to say to the W. C. T. U. people in the country: See that you take an interest in who are to be the members of your school boards at the coming election. I do not think the crowds will harm us more from its being just the edge of political doings than when we vote for Sabbath school officers. Yours truly,

PAULINE.

LEONARD. CASS COUNTY.

This energetic Union has pledged one hundred dollars to the Temperance Temple, twenty dollars of which have been paid. It has twenty-five temple mite boxes out, and is forming a baby band. The young people of the union gave a social in May, at Woods, the proceeds of which were to go into the Temple fund. Owing to bad weather, but four dollars and fifteen cents were netted.

The Union sent four dollars to the Lever, Nebraska, fund, and two dollars toward the expenses of North Dakota delegate to the Inter-State Prohibitory Convention in April.

It hopes to organize a Loyal Legion in the near future.

Leonard Union has held eleven silver medal contests, and one gold medal contest. In these contests thirty or more young persons between ten and twenty years of age have taken part. Among them are Americans, Germans, Irish and Scandinavians.

Miss Bernice Peart, of Woods, has the honor of taking the medal at the first gold medal contest in North Dakota.

In this as in most country unions in Dakota, work has been interrupted during the rush of seeding time.

RIPON.

The following report to the superintendent of Evangelistic Work, Sabbath Observance and Unfermented Wine departments, gives information concerning the Ripon Union.

Evangelistic—We hold Gospel Temperance meetings nearly every Sunday evening. We have the "Bible Reading Course," recommended by our state superintendent, Miss Preston. Our local superintendent thinks she cannot undertake it; but we doubtless will find some one who can.

Sabbath Observance—The Sabbath is well observed in our town and neighborhood. We have discussed Sabbath observance at two of our Gospel meetings.

Unfermented Wine—Both of our churches use unfermented wine. Hop-

ing that our county convention may be a grand success, and that you may prospered in your work for God, and home, and native land. I am yours,

MRS. LIZZIE B. MATTERS.

FARGO.

Woodford Union. Fargo, is as usual hard at work, having secured a lease of lots on Front street, adjoining the Y. M. C. A. building, on which to place a building to be used as permanent temperance headquarters.

Negotiations have been completed for a two story building 20x60 feet which will be fitted up as rapidly as is consistent with financial safety.

The building will be known as Woodford Hall, in honor of Col. George Woodford, for whom the union was named.

It will contain a hall, or assembly room, on first floor; and on second floor will be parlor, kitchen and editorial rooms or offices.

The now assured success of this enterprise is due in large part to the unflagging energy of Mrs. H. L. Campbell, President of Woodford Union.

The Fargo Centrals and the Fargo Y's are rather quiet just at present, but no doubt they will be heard from later.

VALLEY CITY.

The W. C. T. U. of Valley City report a prosperous union, and under the earnest christian efforts of their president, Mrs. J. C. Gibson, much good is being accomplished. Monthly Union Temperance meetings are held in the various churches, and are very interesting; the program for these meetings consist of fifteen minute talks by the different temperance workers, also songs pertaining to the cause are interspersed, and much interest is manifested.

FROM CONTEST TO CONQUEST.

The education of children and youth in the principles of temperance as founded upon the prohibition of the liquor traffic, more directly than any other agency, will tend to the conquest of the world for those principles.

As an educational power the elocutionary contests, as planned and set in motion by W. Jennings Demorest of New York City, are taking rank among the most important of the W. C. T. U. departments.

There have been up to date (June 10) seventy-eight silver medal contests in North Dakota. These represent as many as six hundred recitations given before Dakota audiences; and the selections for these recitations are the thoughts of the best writers and speakers on the temperance question.

Six hundred temperance lectures from youthful speakers! Who can estimate the influence for good they have been, and will continue to be, disseminating? Who can tell the power for good they are to be in their effect upon the character and trend of thought of the speakers themselves? or the moral force they will exert upon the listening, applauding audiences?

Through these contests we reach a class who would be otherwise inaccessible to arguments in favor of prohibition—for many

will come out to hear their own and their neighbor's children speak, who would not care to attend our meetings of a different character.

Sisters of the W. C. T. U., can we not enlarge our work in this field? Can we not enlist more of the children in this line? From ten to eighteen years I think the most favorable time. Let these principles be instilled into their minds in the impressive time of childhood. Many young people fall into frivolous habits of thought and conversation because they are not drawn up to the appreciation of higher things.

Give our young people something to do which shall lead them to think. Give them subjects of thought which shall lead them to purer aspirations and nobler deeds.

M. H. SOWLES.

State Supt. of Demorest Medal Contest Work, Dublin, N. D.

Orders for medals and contest supplies should be addressed to Miss M. H. Sowles, Leonard, Cass Co., and should contain stamps for postage on goods ordered.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter from Mrs. Bache, late superintendent of jail and prison work, will be of general interest:

BOUND BROOK, N. J.,

June 10, 1890.

I arrived here on Friday last, having visited for some time among my friends in Philadelphia. I find Bound Brook to be a very pretty place. There are so many shade trees on all the streets, so large and majestic that they form a perfect arch over the roads and driveways. Our new home will be a lovely place to live. The house is new and large; its architecture is of the latest. The grounds are large and well shaded. Our H. H. goods have just arrived, so in the morning we shall start to get straightened out, and I shall be so glad when we get our home in shape once more. I often think of you and when you meet the Union please kindly remember me to them. I shall often think of the little company gathered at Mrs. Scoville's and wish that I could drop in amongst you. May God bless you and help you to succeed. I will close, hoping to hear from you often. I remain your loving sister in Christ.

MRS. W. W. BACHE.

LAKOTA, N. D.

EDITOR WHITE RIBBON:

With very few exceptions the women of this town and vicinity turned out to vote. There was no excitement, and as far as I am a judge they looked and appeared as if they might be going or coming from church. We have a very flourishing Union of twenty-one members, and most of them seem to be earnest in the work for God, for home, for native land.

A. M. CRAMOND.

The following is from a private letter from Miss Addie M. Kinnear:

DEAR MRS. HILL:—Your kind letter received. I am just as busy as a bee,

speaking every evening and traveling every day, and even holding ladies' meetings in the afternoon.

TO THE EDITOR:

We are sure all our friends will rejoice with us when they learn that we who live on the north side of the Manitoba track have a full-fledged W. C. T. Union, organized by the county organizer, Mrs. H. L. Campbell. Our regular meetings will be upon the 1st and 3d Wednesday of each month, and we hope, though we have but a small beginning, to keep pace with the sister Unions in Fargo. EXCELSIOR.

ANOTHER MURDEROUS DEED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 21.—The brutal rum power has struck down another victim. Osborne Congleton, known to Prohibitionists as the former editor of The Quill, of Philadelphia, has been lecturing for the last three months for the Sons of Temperance in California, and doing his work so effectually that it seems he aroused the wrath of the liquor men, who resolved to drive him from the State.

Last Sunday Mr. Congleton received at the Russ House in this city, the following letter:

Osborne Congleton—You Prohibition son of a—, we want you to quit interfering with other people's business and go back East where you belong. If you don't we will take steps to stop you.

VIGILANCE COM.

Mr. Congleton showed the note to the clerk and the men laughed together over it and no more was thought of the matter. Yesterday on Alameda ferry Mr. Congleton met a stranger who engaged him in conversation and claimed to be a Prohibitionist. Congleton left him at the depot and called on Dr. C. W. Bronson. On returning to the depot he was again met by the man. The two took the cars for Oakland where Congleton was induced off the proper road. On passing a lumber pile the man struck Congleton on the head with a club. Two other men appeared on the scene and held him while his escort placed a pistol at Congleton's heart and fired. The ball struck a pair of scissors in the prohibitionist's pocket and deflected, saving his life. He was then thrown into San Francisco bay and left for dead. The plucky Prohibitionist climbed on a float, however, and made his escape.

NO CLUE TO THE MURDERERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 2.—No arrests have been made and no clue discovered as to the identity of the would be murderers of Mr. Congleton. While Congleton was in the country recently the clerk of the Russ House says a stranger inquired several times for Congleton and whose description tallies with the man who assaulted Congleton. No motive can be given for the crime save Congleton's activity as a Prohibitionist. He is now in a critical condition, but it is thought will recover.

The Central Labor Union of New York city have endorsed Woman Suffrage.

TO-DAY AND YESTERDAY.

Every day is a fresh beginning,
 Every morn is the world made new,
 You who are weary of sorrow and sinning,
 Here is a beautiful hope for you;
 A hope for me and a hope for you.

All the past things are past and over,
 The tasks are done and the tears are shed,
 Yesterday's errors let yesterday cover,
 Yesterday's wounds which smarted and
 bled
 Are healed with the healing which night
 has shed.

Yesterday now is a part of forever,
 Bound up in a sheaf which God holds tight:
 With glad days, and sad days, and bad days
 which never
 Shall visit us more with their bloom and
 their blight,
 Their fulness of sunshine or their sorrow-
 ful blight.

Let them go since we cannot retain them,
 Cannot undo and cannot atone;
 God in His mercy receive and forgive them;
 Only the new days are our own,
 To-day is ours and to-day alone.

—Susan Coolidge.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN.

We are ceasing to remark that this is woman's century. The comparatively free movement of women in affairs has become so familiar that the change it makes in the complexion of public and social life attracts less and less attention. True, now and then, we hear protests against the changes. An occasional scientist still insists that the physical vigor necessary to a sturdy race will be ruined if higher education prevails among women, and social students still predict that love of learning will destroy love of humanity and of home. The outcries do not act as a check. Demands for opportunities are accompanied by steady concessions; indeed, the two were never so nearly simultaneous. Just now there is a request from a number of the most influential women of the country for the opening to women of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, in some respects the finest institution of the kind in the world. The probability is that the request will be granted. The general feeling seems to be that it is only common sense to give to those who are doing the trained nursing of the country, and who are the preferred physicians of many people, the largest opportunities to learn their business.

The complaints and warnings do not keep women out of college; there were never so many in. They do not check intellectual activities at home. It is a fact that the reading public of America is to-day largely women. It is by women that the new books and magazines are read. It is women who form the literary clubs and support the lecture system. The alarms do not keep them from practicing a variety of professions and trades, never so many before. They do not decrease their popularity as speakers or teachers. A fine illustration is the Chautauqua program of the coming season, where two of the most important courses of lectures are by women, and where the address on the

greatest of Chautauqua occasions, Recognition Day, is to be delivered by a woman, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, the former president of Wellesley College. In fact, the alarms have not in any way turned the tide.

The reason is clear enough. Experience contradicts the critics. Women know that the new era has strengthened them in every particular that the alarmists have declared that it would weaken. They are the better physically, because of their new training to think. The worst physical enemy woman has ever had has been the narrowness of life, which gave her so little to think of that she had endless time for worry, which made her a slave to customs of dress, like stays and heavy draperies, to slavish methods of housework, and to social superstitions. A woman taught to think, and familiar with literature, art and science, frees herself from trivial worries and shakes off petty household cares. She gains in physical force with every step toward intellectuality and spirituality.

Nor does she harden her heart toward humanity and despise the home. Women never did as much disinterested, unselfish work for humanity as they do to-day, and never did it with so little weak sentiment and pauperizing effect. Education is spreading the idea that every woman has an imperative duty toward humanity, and that time and opportunity for its fulfillment must be found. The whole question of the home, instead of being ignored, is being treated with scientific care and unsparing devotion. The Association of Collegiate Alumnae has made home sanitation one of its special subjects and issued a manual for housekeepers on all the points of sanitation of practical import to a woman who is a home-maker. It also has instituted an investigation of the greatest import into the relations of servants and mistresses, and is making a thorough examination of the extent and success of co-operative housekeeping.

Indeed, the experiences of the past decade have proved the higher education to be most valuable on the very lines where it was prophesied it would do the greatest harm. The most significant outcome of the movement has been the recognition [that trained thought and cultivated artistic taste are not squandered by application to the affairs of daily life. This conviction is spreading among women everywhere, and they are calling for more scientific methods of cookery, more rational dress, more artistic home decorations, more skillful training in domestic science, better ideas of the relations between mistress and servant. Such demands constantly reach The Chautauquan. The pressure has become so great that we have determined that hereafter the magazine shall contain each month, in addition to the established order of things, matter especially devoted to woman's interests. The Woman's Council Table will ad-

vice and suggest, warn and encourage.

Woman's life and work will be considered here, by women who have been stimulated by the new régime, and who believe that the home, society, philanthropy, self-support, all forms of a woman's life, are benefitted if they are submitted to the thought and sympathetic consideration of trained intellects. The noble array of women whose names are used in our announcement in this issue, are there, each and all by their own consent. It is by them that the Council Table will be presided over. We believe that every woman who meets at the board, will discover that a woman's life, whether at home or abroad, can be made richer and more useful if it is stimulated and directed by trained thought and broad sympathies.—From July Chautauquan.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Chauncey Depew received a grand ovation on the occasion of his delivering the annual address before the Chicago Press Club. The auditorium was crowded with an enthusiastic audience that very soon became a delighted one, as his musical voice penetrated every part of the vast audience room. The theme assigned him was "The World's Fair," and he remarked that in one light he might appear as a captive chained to the chariot wheels of his conqueror, but a broader and more generous conception was that, after a healthy and friendly rivalry, we are now all equally earnest and enthusiastic for a financial success of the Columbian Fair. "New York has no animosities, no jealousies, no enmities, and I am here to say that all that is in her power to do will be done for the exhibition in Chicago. The Columbus Quadri-Centennial Celebration will be the only one within recorded time in which all the world can cordially and fraternally unite. It is not sacrilege to say that the two events to which civilization today owes its advanced position, are the introduction of Christianity and the discovery of America. The dynamic forces of our Christian faith, in the destruction of the buttresses of bigotry and oppression, and the leveling up of the masses to common rights could never have worked such marvelous results, except for the opportunities of a new country and an untraveled population." He paid a beautiful tribute to Isabella, saying that it was a happy omen of what America would do for woman, that when statesmen and prelate alike had rejected the appeal of Columbus as a visionary, and the king had dismissed it with chilling courtesy, Isabella comprehended the discoverer's idea, saw the opportunities of his success, appreciated the magnitude of the results to her throne and the world, and pledged not only her royal favor, but her fortune and her jewels to the enterprise. The American woman with her property rights guaranteed by American law, with her equal position and independence, with her unequal opportunities for higher education and for usefulness, can say with her brother, her lover and her lover, "You owe America to me."—Union Signal.

THE SUPREME COURT AGAINST ITSELF.

The following editorial in the New York Christian Advocate puts the matter of the "original package" Supreme Court decision in so clear a light that though somewhat lengthy we quote it entire.

"Forty years ago the Supreme Court of the United States decided "That a general statute of a state prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors without license from municipal authorities, including liquors brought from another state, and sold by the importer in the original barrel or package," was not in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

On the 28th day of last month the Supreme Court decides that without a special Act of Congress a state in which prohibition has been enacted cannot prevent the sale and delivery of liquor to citizens of the said state by citizens of any other state. The case on which this decision is rendered is this: A firm of beer-brewers in Peoria, Ill., shipped beer in sealed kegs and cases to Keokuk, Iowa, where their agent, a non-resident, put it on sale in the original packages. The Marshal of Keokuk seized it, and the brewers brought suit on the ground that the seizure was unconstitutional because the Constitution gives Congress the sole power to regulate commerce between the states. The local court decided in favor of the brewers, but the marshal appealed to the Supreme Court of Iowa, which reversed the decision. Then the brewers appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which reverses the decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa. Three of the members of the Supreme Court—Gray, Harlan and Brewer—dissent. Gray, long Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, writes the dissenting opinion. In it he shows that the decision made forty years ago, now practically reversed, was made upon full argument and great consideration; that it concurs with the practice during the hundred years since the adoption of the Constitution, and that it has been accepted and acted upon by congress, state legislatures, courts and people ever since.

Unquestionably decisions of high courts are influenced as much by the conscious or sub-conscious sympathies of members as by abstract principles. Not that in some cases the principles do not prevail; but in many others the sympathies must. Take, for example, the Electoral Commission of 1876. It was eight to seven, the Justices of the Supreme Court deciding upon strictly party lines. As an able writer in the Atlantic Monthly for May shows:

"Most of its members no doubt approached the question with a patriotic purpose to be perfectly impartial, perfectly judicial. They listened to arguments on both sides, and deliberated and gave their opinions; and they were divided eight to seven—precisely on party lines; and this not merely on one or two of the questions, but on every question of importance. In thirty-four divisions of eight to seven; almost every one that is recorded."

It is quite easy to conceive a state of

things in which the Supreme Court of the United States would decide this very question the other way by an equal majority or greater; but until it is reversed it is the law of the land.

WHAT WILL BE ITS EFFECT?

It means that the people of the states surrounding Iowa, Kansas or Maine, or the people of any state, may sell liquor to the inhabitants of Maine, Iowa, or Kansas, in any amount, from a flask to a vessel as large as the most capacious oil tank ever carried by a train. Nor can any law be made to embarrass the delivery to the purchaser in any part of those prohibition states.

Not only so, but if we understand it aright, the Supreme Court expressly decides that any person or firm has a right to have an agent in the state, and that he may sell the liquor in the original packages in which it was brought into the state. This is the passage:

"The plaintiffs in error are citizens of Illinois, and have no permits, but import into Iowa beer which they sell in original packages, as described in our decision in *Bowman vs. Chicago, re Bidway Co. supra.* They had the right to import this beer into that state, and in the view which we have expressed they had the right to sell it, by which act alone it would be commingled in the common mass of property within the state. Up to that point, then, we hold that in the absence of congressional permission to do so, the state had no power to interfere by seizure, or in any other action, in prohibition of importation and sale by the foreign or non-resident importer."

If, in view of the nature of the suit, and the act performed against which the appeal was taken, any one can show that we misunderstand the scope of the decision as respects the power of a non-resident manufacturer of liquor to have a non-resident agent in a state to sell the liquor to all comers in the original flasks or vessels, we should be glad to have it done.

Under this decision, first, any citizen of any state may buy elsewhere and take into the state all liquors that he wishes for his own use. This had been previously settled, and is nothing new. Second, all manufacturers and venders of liquor elsewhere may establish agencies in the states and sell to the inhabitants thereof for their own use any liquors in the original packages in which they sent them into the state. The only way in which a prohibition state can hope to prevent this is by procuring a special act of congress. Therefore the people of such states must apply to congress for relief. As respects this matter they are in exactly the same condition they would be if this were exclusively a federal government, and there were no such restrictions as state rights.

WHAT RESORT HAVE PROHIBITION STATES?

Meanwhile what can the states do which find their laws trampled under foot and their will set aside? They must make every conceivable regulation, and enforce them by every means which police power given to the states allows to prevent the second sale or gift, in whole or in part, of

the liquor. This is constitutional. Whoever buys a flask of liquor imported from another state may drink it, but the state may pass laws forbidding him either to sell or give away one drop of it. Hence, the saloon may still be destroyed and the rum-selling druggist, subjected to all the existing limitations; for the citizen of Iowa or any other prohibition state cannot sell a drop therein, nor could any outside liquor manufacturing or selling firm employ a citizen of the state as an agent therein. In every case he must be a non-resident, and in every case after he has sold the original package to a citizen of the state, it is subject to every law of seizure and destruction and to every penalty the moment it is offered by a citizen for sale, or by any one, citizen or not, after the breaking of the package. The decision will, as Justice Gray says, "cripple, if not destroy, the whole control of every state over the sale of intoxicating liquors within its borders," unless the most stringent measures are adopted and enforced to restrict the effect to possible legal consequences of this decision. Then, of course, the cry against spies and trying to interfere with the rights of the people will be raised.

It is probable that some of the difficulties and decisions concerning other matters have prepared the minds of the majority of the court for this decision. Some years ago certain of the states, under cover of attempting to protect the health of the people, enacted laws excluding from their own borders cattle slaughtered in the West; and these laws were overthrown on the same ground. And the principle laid down by the Supreme Court will affect various kinds of business. For example, if it should be known that a contagious and destructive disease prevailed among horses or cattle in the State of New Jersey, the State of New York, by any authority which it possesses for self-protection, could not prevent residents of that state from bringing them across the line. It must have a special act of congress. In some such cases, we think, acts have been passed. Oleomargarine is prohibited in some of the states; but by this decision, if it is sent into them in original packages, and offered for sale by non-resident agents of outside firms, it cannot be stopped. Who knows but the Louisiana Lottery Company will appeal soon against the prohibition of the sale of its tickets in the "original packages?" Nevertheless, while noting the fallibility of its members, and emphasizing the flat contradiction between its decision and that upon which the country has acted for forty years, we will not be guilty of disrespect to so august a body.

The almost uncontrollable joy of the liquor-dealers over this decision is a full answer to the frivolous remarks of such of their unavowed friends as say that it will probably not increase the sale of liquor.

The Czar in response to a personal appeal from the Queen of Denmark, promises strict inquiry into reported outrages in Siberia, that officials found guilty shall be punished, and that measures for general amelioration shall be inaugurated.

The North Dakota White Ribbon

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Mrs. H. L. CAMPBELL, Business Manager.

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Address all communications intended for publication to the Editor.

Make a 1 checks, drafts and post office orders payable to and send all subscriptions to the Business Manager.

FARGO, N. D., JULY, 1890.

We make our bow, and introduce a new paper, among the many claiming attention, in this our day. And why this venture; are there not already journals enough—may be asked. In answer, briefly—a local paper of the W. C. T. U. is felt to be needed as a medium of communication between Unions as a less laborious way than by personal correspondence, by which general officers and superintendents may give notice to Unions of their movements, and plans of work, and as a means by which the christian temperance women of Dakota may express their thought and feeling, as they cannot without a paper of their very own. We trust that our modest venture may prove the right thing for North Dakota white ribbon women.

Copies of this issue of "The North Dakota White Ribbon" will be sent out to the different Unions in the state; and we hope, dear sisters, that our enterprise may so commend itself to you that such a subscription list may come in from the Unions as will insure its success. Let us hear from you with words of encouragement, items of interest, tidings of work done or of work planned, and do not forget to subscribe, and to ask your neighbor across the way to do likewise.

The purification of politics is an iridescent dream. Government is force. Politics is a battle for supremacy. Parties are the armies. The decalogue and the golden rule have no place in a political campaign. The object is success. To defeat the antagonist and expel the party in power is the purpose. This modern cant about the corruption of politics is fatiguing in the extreme.—Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, late President of the U. S. Senate.

Is not this a startling paragraph? The editor does not remember to have seen, from one high in political circles, so broad an admission of the utter separation of politics from principle. We can see how gen-

uine lovers of their country may honestly differ upon political questions and matters of public expediency, and can honor them in their differences of opinion. It is however wholly beyond the grasp of our feminine intellect to comprehend how persons actuated by no higher motives than ordinary mortality and decent business integrity, much less patriots, still less Christians, can endorse and support a political creed like this: "The decalogue and the golden rule have no place in a political campaign." "Government is force." "Politics is a battle for supremacy." Yes, but in what does this force consist, but in the power accruing to that which seems worthier over that which seems less worthy. And what is this battle but a pretense, at least, of trying to overthrow existing principles and usages, and supplant them by those that seem more nearly right. Thanks to our Christian civilization, even though sadly imperfect, our politicians must appeal to the consciousness of right and wrong in their efforts to win in this struggle for supremacy. Whether or not the politician is honest in this appeal, the appeal he must make if he would win. And counterfeit morals no more than counterfeit coin can long remain in circulation.

A white ribboner writes that her dress-maker declares the average waist of the well-to-do woman of society increased several inches in the last ten years. It is now twenty-four to twenty-six inches. She also says that a leading fashion paper has the following evolutionary paragraph in its "Answers to Correspondents:" "Ear-rings are worn by those who like them, but are not considered fashionable."

Good words concerning our paper enterprise come to us from Mrs. W. H. Best, of Casselton, vice-president at large, and from Mrs. D. W. Shinn, president of the Casselton union; "Hope that the paper will be a success" from Hillsboro union. A letter also comes from Mrs. A. S. Porteous, secretary of a new union at Rolla, asking information concerning W. C. T. U. work.

The opinion seems quite general in political circles that the two issues in North Dakota politics the coming fall will be the re-submission of the prohibition question, and the lottery. We await with some anxiety the declarations of the state conventions. In the meantime let the women of North Dakota read and think and form opinions.

Miss Addie M. Kinnear, State Pres., has just returned, as our paper goes to press, from a five weeks tour through the northern counties. She reports W. C. T. U. work in a flourishing condition—attended two county conventions, and organized several new missions.

All the students at the University of Vermillion, S. D., turned out May 26th to oppose the granting of a druggist's permit to sell liquor. They raised \$250 dollars among themselves to press the opposition.

THE CIDER QUESTION.

A correspondent asks, "Why do so many young ladies object to signing the pledge against sweet cider when there can be more alcohol made from it than from sour." We think that even in W. C. T. U. circles there is often a misapprehension of the cider question. Of course the more sugar the apples from which the cider is made contains the larger proportion of alcohol will be developed by fermentation.

No one will claim that the juice of good sound apples, so sealed from the atmosphere as absolutely to prevent fermentation is other than a harmless and refreshing drink. This however is not the sweet cider of commerce. Indeed, it differs very materially from the cider sold at lunch counters and in restaurants.

The refuse apples, those not good enough to be used for anything else, are taken to the mill, ground and pressed, and in most cases fermentation has commenced before the cider is drawn into barrels. When the object is to sell it as sweet cider it is often left standing until it acquires just the "right twang" when chemicals are added to arrest the fermentation. It is needless to add, but true, that the chemical agents used are not harmless.

OUR MOTTO.

To Miss A. M. Kinnear, the active and energetic president of our State W. C. T. U., the White Ribbon is indebted for the motto adopted, which is also the state motto, "Not willing that any should perish;" and for the cordial endorsement of our paper, its object and its work, at Leonard, last April, we, the projectors, desire to express in this, our first issue, our sincere thanks.

As was announced in our last issue, Miss A. M. Kinnear, President of the W. C. T. U. of this State, delivered one of her stirring temperance lectures at the Grand Opera House Sunday evening. The News and Times takes pleasure in saying that few female lecturers possess Miss Kinnear's magnetic qualities of personality, or power of enchaining interest when upon the platform. In her lecture she deals with the temperance question with a courage, intellectual force and ability that are admirable, and yields wit, argument and satire with grace and facility that must win admiration even from those who may have reason to think differently. In argument Miss Kinnear is direct and logical, in subject matter, pungent and entertaining. The attendance was quite large.—Grafton News and Times.

The annual convention of the Cass Co. Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in Wheatland, Friday and Saturday, June 27th and 28th. Owing to the illness of the county president, Mrs. Baskerville, the state president, Miss Kinnear, will preside.

TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE.

By thine own soul's law learn to live,
And if men thwart thee take no heed,
And if men hate thee have no care:
Sing thou thy song and do thy deed,
Hope thou thy hope and pray thy prayer,
And claim no crown they will not give,
Nor bays they grudge thee for thy hair.

Keep thou thy soul-sworn steadfast oath,
And to thy heart be true thy heart:
What thy soul teaches learn to know,
And play out thine appointed part:
And thou shalt reap as thou shalt sow,
Nor helped nor hindered in thy growth,
To thy full stature thou shalt grow.

Fix on the future's goal thy face,
And let thy feet be lured to stray
Nowhither, but be swift to run,
And nowhere tarry 'ry the way,
Until at last the end is won,
And thou may'st look back from thy place,
And see thy long day's journey done.

—Fakenham Beatty, in Spectator.

THE HEREDITARY FACTOR IN ALCOHOLISM.

We present the following to our readers, not as the production of a "temperance crank" nor yet as the utterance of some fanatical W. C. T. U. woman, but as the sober earnest thought of conservative, scientific medical men, given in the British Medical Journal, quoted in The Journal of The American Medical Association:

"To the thoughtful medical man, who is at the same time engaged in philanthropic work, it must often be a source of discouragement when he reflects that few, if any, of our schemes for ameliorating the condition of our fellow men do more than touch the surface of the evil attacked, leaving their obscure and deep-seated causes to go on producing a like train of ills entirely uninfluenced by our efforts. Someone asked Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes if it were not the fact that every disease could be cured if the doctors were called early enough. "Yes, but early enough would commonly be two hundred years in advance." That Moorish doctor spoke like a philosopher when he prayed: "Oh God, be kind to the wicked! Thou hast been sufficiently kind to the good in making them good." We must all have sometime wished that the human race could be propagated with as much care as breeders bestow upon horses and cattle; and no thinking man of our profession can contemplate without pain the marriage of consumptives, syphilitics neurotics, or drunkards. Especially terrible, appears from recent researches, is the part played by alcoholism in heredity.

The Progress Medical has done the medical profession a large, good service by publishing M. Paul Sollier's Aubanel Prize Essay on the "Role of Heredity in Alcoholism." A more suggestive study for the physician, and a more saddening one for the philanthropist, it would be difficult to imagine. Here is original sin in terms of modern science, and the punishment threatened in the decalogue to the "third and fourth generation" is exhibited at work in perhaps its most terrible form. By abundant and well arranged statistics M. Sollier traces the afflictions of the idiot, the epileptic, the imbecile, the hydrocephalic, the

choreic and the mentally debilitated, up to the alcoholic father, mother or grandparent, in so many and such clearly marked instances that it is quite impossible to deny his conclusions from the data he gives. An alcoholic subject runs a terrible risk of conferring upon his descendants either insanity or tendency to vice. The legacy of evil may miss a generation, and then appear in the next. It will generally manifest itself, if it appear in the form of dipsomania, in a taste for the same liquor as that preferred by the ancestor, and in its mildest form it will tend so to predispose the unhappy descendant to the evil of inebriety that he will find the freedom of his will in that direction seriously imperilled."

MILLINERY.

We call the attention of our readers to the millinery parlors of Miss Mattie Rockwood, 8th street, Fargo.

Millinery in this day deserves to be ranked as a fine art; and Miss Rockwood is truly an artist, as shown by the exquisite combinations evolved by her skill from what to the uninitiated is a bewildering mass of lace, silk, velvet, satin, flowers, ribbons and feathers. Out of these she brings beautiful harmonies and beautiful contrasts of form and color, possible only to an artist's hand.

Ladies from out of town are invited to call and examine the complete line of seasonable millinery goods always to be found at the parlors of Miss Rockwood.

J. F. Rice, for several years in charge of the undertaking establishment of the Luger Furniture Company, has opened an undertaking establishment of his own. See add on last page. Telegraph orders promptly attended to.

LIGHT IN THE SICK ROOM.

Dr. W. B. Richardson, in the course of a lecture on "Disease and How to Combat It," remarks as follows:

"Still the custom prevails, despite all our sanitary teachings, that the occupant of a sick room in the private house should be kept at all hours in a darkened room. Not one time in ten do we find it blessed with the light of the sun. Almost invariably before we can get a look at the face of the patient, we are obliged to request that the blinds may be drawn up in order that the rays of a much greater healer than the most able physician can ever hope to be, may be admitted. Too often the compliance with this request reveals a condition of the room which, in a state of darkness, is almost inevitably one of disorder everywhere; foods, medicine, furniture, bedding misplaced; dust and stray leavings in all directions.

In brief, there is nothing so bad as a dark sick room; it is as if the attendants were anticipating the death of the patient; and, if the reason for it be asked, the answer is as inconsistent as the act. The reason usually offered is that the patient cannot bear the light, as though the light

could not be cut off from the patient by a curtain or screen, and as though to darken one part of the room it was necessary to darken the whole of it. The real reason is an old superstitious practice, which once prevailed so intensely that the sick, suffering from the most terrible diseases—smallpox, for instance—were shut up in darkness, their beds surrounded with red curtains, during the whole of their illness. The red curtains are now pretty nearly given up, but the darkness; is still accredited with some mysterious curative virtue.

A more injurious practice really could not be maintained than that of darkness in the sick room. It is not only that dirt and disorder are results of darkness, a great remedy is lost. Sunlight is the remedy lost, and the loss is momentous. Sunlight diffused through a sick room warms and clarifies the air. It has a direct influence on the minute organic poisons, a destructive influence which is most precious, and it has a cheerful influence upon the mind. The sick should never be gloomy, and in the presence of the light the shadows of gloom fly away. Happily the hospital ward, notwithstanding its many defects, and it has many, is so far favored that it is blessed with the light of the sun wherever the sun shines. In private practice the same remedy ought to be extended to the patients of the household, and the first words of the physician or surgeon on entering the dark sick room should be the dying words of Goethe: "More light, more light!"—The Sanitarian.

LATEST STYLES.

Ladies will find a complete line of latest styles in millinery goods, ribbons, trimmings, etc., at Mrs. L. E. Aplin's, Main St., Lisbon, N. D.

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TWELVE REASONS WHY WOMEN WANT TO VOTE.

BY ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

1. Because it is fair that those who obey the laws should have a voice in making them, and that those who pay taxes should have a voice as to the amount of the tax and the way in which it shall be spent. Harriet Beecher Stowe says: "If the principle on which we founded our government be true, that taxation must not be without representation, and if women hold property and are taxed, it follows that women should be represented in the state by their votes. I think that the state can no more afford to dispense with the aid of women in its affairs than the family."

2. Because it is the quietest, easiest, most dignified and least conspicuous way of influencing public affairs. It takes much less expenditure of time, labor and personal presence to go up to the ballot box, drop in a slip of paper and come away, than to stand all day at the polls offering coffee and entreaties to a miscellaneous crowd of voters. Above all the ballots would be effectual; the coffee and entreaties too often are not.

3. Because it would elevate and broaden women's minds to take part of the spare time which they now spend on fancy-work, wax flowers, crazy quilts and gossip, and devote it to the study of public questions. It would make them more intelligent companions for their husbands, and broader-minded mothers for their children. If women understood politics, a man would not be obliged to leave his wife and go down to the store of an evening in order to find some one with whom to talk over the questions in which he is most interested.

4. Because it would increase women's influence. Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, "the mother of Ben Hur," lately said, speaking of the exclusion of women from all voice in regard to public affairs: "Think of the effect of this dishonor upon the boys of the land. The mother tries to teach her boy that he must be pure, and temperate, and honorable. That boy goes out from his mother, and the first thing he meets with neutralizes and gives the lie to all his mother's teachings. He says to himself, 'Why, mother says so and so;' but he finds men in high places violating all those teachings, and he begins to conclude that his mother does not know much about it. From that moment the boy discounts his mother's judgment, and though she must still have a hold upon his affections, she does not have a hold upon him in any other way. There is where you wrong us, gentlemen, and cripple us in training men who will make the statesmen of this nation. If you want us to make statesmen, you must give the women an interest in the government, and you must count their opinions."

5. Because it would result in the

election of better men to office. In Wyoming, soon after the passage of the woman suffrage law, a man was elected who was popular with his party, but who was a secret drinker. After his election he grew more careless, went into saloons openly, and was several times seen on the street the worse for liquor. The politicians of his party did not care. When his term was out they re-nominated him. A man came home from the caucus, and his wife asked him who the candidate was. He told her. "Why," she said, "that man cannot possibly be elected." "Why not?" asked her husband in surprise. The wife made no answer, but she put on her sunbonnet and went out and talked with the woman next door over the fence. The woman next door then put on her sunbonnet and went out and talked with her next neighbor; and so they passed the word all through the town. The women held no caucus, made no public demonstration, but when election day came the intemperate candidate found himself defeated. He knew he had done nothing to lose caste with his party, and he could not understand his defeat until one of his lady friends said to him very quietly, "We could not let you go back; you were setting a bad example to our boys." In Wyoming both parties have come to recognize the necessity of nominating their best men, or, at least, not nominating bad men, if they wish to succeed.

6. Because, under our present system, bad women have too much influence in politics. A member of the Michigan legislature once told Rev. Anna Shaw that if women voted, the bad women would have to vote. She answered "There is a certain row of houses close to the capitol at Lansing, and you know by what sort of women those houses are occupied every year during the session of the legislature, and you know that their influence is a formidable factor in determining legislation. If women could vote, a class of men would be chosen to office who are not so susceptible to the influence of bad women." The bad women are too few in number, in comparison with the good women, to exert much influence merely by their votes. But our public officers are elected by men alone, and are responsible for their official acts to a constituency composed of men alone. Public opinion on social questions is comparatively lax among men. Hence, men of notoriously immoral character are often chosen to positions of high public trust, and they appoint others like themselves. Witness the case of Sheriff Flack of New York. Such men, of course, are open to the influence of bad women, who are thus able to exert a power out of all proportion to their numbers. Let the great mass of good mothers, wives and sisters have a voice in choosing our representatives, and a higher class of men will be chosen, who will not be under the sway of bad wo-

men. Women want to vote in order that the good women may have more influence in politics than the bad ones.

7. Because women want to protect their business interests. As farmers need votes in order that they may represent the farming interests, and manufacturers in order that they may represent the manufacturing interests, so women need votes in order that they may represent the interests of the home. For instance: A few years ago the mayor of Louisville made an effort to enforce the city ordinances against gambling houses. He was met by a petition from leading citizens, lawyers, doctors and merchants, begging him to desist, on the ground that his action would injure the business interests of the city. Men who came to Louisville to trade expected to have "a good spree" after transacting their business. If they could not do this in Louisville they would go elsewhere. Not long after, the mayor of St. Paul made an effort to enforce the city ordinances against houses of ill-fame, and he was met with a similar petition from prominent citizens, protesting on the same ground—that it would injure the business interests of the city. How many of the wives of those prominent citizens do you suppose you could have got to sign such a petition? Probably most of the men who signed it were not themselves gamblers, or patrons of the other place. But they were business men, their minds were fixed on making money and they looked mainly at the money side of the question. The mothers, too, were in business. Their business was bringing up the boys and girls to be good men and women. They knew that the gambling houses and similar places interfered with their business—which is really the most important business of all, and the one for the sake of which all the others exist. And every mother of them would have supported the mayor—if she could. But every gambler, every loafer, every man who is absorbed in material interests, has a vote with which to intimidate a mayor who tries to do his duty. The good wives and mothers have no votes with which to sustain him. Is it any wonder that city officials so often wink at violations of law, when it is not the shops and factories of a city that are endangered, but only its homes?

8. Women want to vote because politics are so corrupt. For years good men have been trying in vain, unassisted to purify them. They need the help and co-operation of women. The corruption of public life sets a bad example to every woman's husband; it assails the morals of her son as soon as he steps across her threshold; it takes the tax money contributed by women, and refuses to apply it to purposes which women think most useful and desirable, such as police matrons, and squanders it lavishly for things which women regard as useless or even harmful, such as great quantities of champagne at inauguration balls. It is idle to say the political world is too corrupt for women to touch it, when it inevitably touches women at so many points. It is as if a man, in a mistaken spirit of chiv-