

Mrs. Nellie Curtis

The North Dakota White Ribbon.

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

"Not willing that any should perish."

VOL. 1.

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No. 7.

The North Dakota White Ribbon

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
OF NORTH DAKOTA.

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MRS. ANNA S. HILL, M. D., - - - Editor.

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While THE NORTH DAKOTA WHITE RIBBON is published primarily as a means of communication between the Officers and Superintendents of Departments of the North Dakota W. C. T. U. and the members of its Local Unions, it will endeavor to furnish its readers with a resume of all important W. C. T. U. news of general interest.

Brief Communications on W. C. T. U. topics are solicited.

Address all communications intended for publication to the Editor.

FARGO, N. D., JANUARY, 1891.

THE ATLANTA CONVENTION.

Editor White Ribbon:

The western excursion to Atlanta, which the North Dakota delegates joined, left Chicago via the C. & E. I. R. R. at 3:50 p. m., Nov. 12th. One hundred and five women from western states, even from Washington, marshalled by Miss Helen L. Wood of Chicago, that "none such" of an excursion general, composed the party. Two Pullman sleeping cars, in one of which was a buffet attachment for supplying the wants of the inner man, were placed at our disposal. On one of them was a huge banner of white muslin stretching the whole length of the car, and bearing this legend, "Delegates to National Convention W. C. T. U., Georgia, Nov. 14-18, 1890." This was the occasion of many comments all along the line. Mr. C. L. Stone, passenger agent of the C. & E. I. R. R., accompanied the party as far as Chattanooga, and added much to our pleasure by his thoughtful care and kind attention in pointing out places of interest all along the route. Thursday morning we arrived in Nashville for

breakfast. Here the dusky faces began to be very numerous, and we realized that while we slept some unseen force had been bearing us rapidly southward. This day was one of great interest, every inch of the way being historical ground. We passed Murfreesboro, famous for its war associations, and also for being the home of Charles Egbert Craddock, the well-known authoress; we passed national cemeteries in which hundreds of union soldiers were sleeping, a plain white marble slab marking each grave, and over all floating the stars and stripes, in defense of which they had given their lives. Space forbids me to point out to you all the places of interest and sacredness that we passed. It was a never to be forgotten journey. About 3 p. m. we arrived in Chattanooga. Here our whole party left the train and ascended Lookout Mountain. This was indeed an event in our lives. We went up the mountain on the Inclined Railway, which has an ascent of 30 feet in every 100. We were soon "among the clouds," 2000 feet above the Tennessee River. The very spot where that wonderful battle was fought was pointed out to us; and as we saw the natural advantages possessed by the enemy, we marvelled that success could have come to the Union army. At our feet was the famous meccasin bend in the Tennessee River, while stretching away in the distance lay state after state plainly visible to our view, and around us everywhere was beauty and historic interest. At 6 o'clock we boarded the train and were again borne rapidly southward. At 11 o'clock we reached Atlanta, where we found a committee of gentlemen waiting to receive and assign us to our southern homes. Your North Dakota delegates and the president of South Dakota were entertained right royally by Mayor M. C. Kiser, one of Atlanta's millionaires and a former business friend of the father of your correspondent. I will give you a

brief history of the city itself. Sixty years ago an old log cabin marked the site of Atlanta. The onward sweep of years brought the Georgia railway which ended here, and the place was called Terminus. Later it was named Marthasville, in honor of Gov. Lumpkin's daughter. In 1847, the name was changed to Atlanta, and is now known as the "Gate city of the South." It is 270 miles from the Atlantic ocean, 260 from the Gulf ports and 340 from the Mississippi river. Eight railroads center here and about 200 manufacturing establishments give employment to several thousands. The population is about 70,000. It is a great center for wholesale trade, and is a thriving, flourishing city.

The convention was held in Trinity (Methodist) church. This was the first time in its history that such services had been permitted there. It had forty-nine stewards whose consent had to be and was obtained. This church with its numerous lecture and reception rooms afforded splendid accommodations for committee meetings, etc. The audience room was beautifully decorated with festoons, and garlands of moss, ferns and palm trees from Florida, while a profusion of many hued chrysanthemums added much to the attractiveness of the decorations. Upon the walls were arranged the banners of the various state unions. Georgia's banner is a "thing of beauty." In the center is painted the coat of arms of the state, surrounded by a wreath of cotton plant in bloom and ball, and cherokee roses. Cotton signifies "We agree," and the rose having been an old time hedge plant, means, "To prohibit," hence the whole design means, "We agree to prohibit."

On the morning of the 14th, promptly at 9 o'clock, Miss Willard's gavel fell and the convention was called to order. "Rock of Ages" was sung. Miss Willard and Mrs. Monroe, President of the Crusade state led the convention in a responsive reading of

the Crusade psalm, the 146th, and "Mother Wallace," "The Mother of Ben Hur," offered a fervent prayer. Mother Stewart was on the platform, but when asked to say a few words, replied, that her voice was too full of tears. Roll call came next in order, and the result showed the presence of the presidents of thirty-nine states and two territories. Mrs. Elizabeth Comstock, the Quaker philanthropist, who has visited more prisons than any other living person, was in the audience and was called to the platform by the president. Mrs. Buell's report, as corresponding secretary, showed a vast amount of work done and many new members added during the year. The increase in membership over last year was 1,625, but as 7,261 members in Iowa and Pennsylvania had seceded that loss had to be made up, hence the real gain was 8,886. As these figures were given the enthusiasm ran high, and was only silenced by singing the doxology. Mrs. Buell said:

"Ten years ago at our Boston convention, twenty-three states and territories and the District of Columbia were represented; to-day, forty-four states, two territories and the District of Columbia. Since 1880, the official organ of the Union has grown from an eight-page monthly with a circulation of 5,000 into a sixteen-page weekly, The Union Signal, with a subscription list of 80,000. The largest list of any religious or philanthropic paper, except the Sunday School Times."

At this first meeting of the convention two members of the state legislature brought the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the use of this hall (Legislation Hall, House of Representatives) be tendered Mrs. Mary H. Hunt for the delivery of an address to the General Assembly of Georgia, on the subject she has taken at hand, "Scientific Temperance Instruction," on any night or noon of any day.

Resolved. That the Hon. Simeon Maxwell, chairman of the Committee on Temperance, and the Hon. R. H. Jackson, Chairman of the Committee on Education, be charged with the duty of informing Mrs. Hunt, and of ascertaining the time.

The invitation was accepted with thanks, and Tuesday morning was appointed as the time for this address. The feature of the afternoon meeting was Miss Willard's address, which was a masterly effort, holding the closest attention of that great audience for nearly two hours. Following this address were reports of

superintendents. In the evening the first feature was the march of the children, under the direction of Miss Anna Gordon, who, for several days, had been drilling 200 children of Atlanta. They marched in, headed by two little girls in white, bearing the Temple banner, and filed upon the stage, filling it full and forming a beautiful picture. As soon as the children had taken their places they sang Miss Lathbury's hymn, "Sing! Sing! Children of a King;" also, Miss Willard's "Saloons, Saloons, Saloons Must Go," and Mrs. Henry's "Rise, Temple, Rise." This was a wonderfully beautiful and impressive exercise. Next came the addresses of welcome by Rev. W. H. Heit, in behalf of Atlanta W. C. T. U., Rev. J. W. Lee in behalf of the clergy, Col. B. F. Abbott in behalf of the city, Gov. Northern for the state of Georgia, four representatives of the press, Mrs. W. G. Sibley, in behalf of the Georgia W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin for the South. Responses were given by Mrs. C. B. Buell for New England, Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop for the North, and Miss Adelaide M. Kinnear for the new states. Saturday was occupied largely with the reports of superintendents. On Sunday, forty Atlanta pulpits were filled with white ribbon women. The annual sermon before the convention was preached by Mrs. Louise Rounds, Illinois' gifted president. Miss Willard and Mother Wallace spoke in the crowded opera house, holding the immense audience as if spell-bound. Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop of Michigan spoke Sunday evening in the First Baptist church to a packed house. Her address was one of the grandest efforts it has ever been our good fortune to hear. On Monday all of the old officers were re-elected and the routine business of the convention continued. From 5 until 6 p. m., receptions were given the delegates and visitors by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Atlanta Y. M. C. A., in their pleasant parlors, and by Gov. and Mrs. Northern, in the executive mansion. An Atlanta daily thus describes the governor's reception:

"The governor's mansion presented a scene of much interest and beauty last evening. It was the occasion of a reception tendered by Gov. Northern and Mrs. Northern to the ladies of the National Woman's Christian Tem-

perance Union. The mansion was brilliantly illuminated and beautifully decorated. Gov. and Mrs. Northern and their daughter, Miss Daisy, received their guests in the hall, standing just under the arch, McThomas Martin, a nephew of the governor's, introducing each person in a most graceful manner. The whole house was thrown open, and the parlor and blue room decorated with palms, ferns and mosses, the mantles were banks of ferns and white chrysanthemums, while the vases everywhere were filled with the same flower of every gorgeous hue. An orchestra discoursed the sweetest music from an alcove in the rear. The ladies of the convention turned out en masse and right royally were they welcomed. Both the governor and his wife had a cordial handshake for all, and pleasant smiles and kind words were heard on all sides from the strangers. Gov. Northern is a man of remarkably pleasing appearance, and a governor any state might well feel proud of. Mrs. Northern captivated the hearts of all by her genial smile and graceful manners, and Miss Daisy came in for a large share of admiration. The crowd was immense, many standing in line from the mansion to the street, waiting to be presented, old and young side by side, many gray-haired ladies being present. Looking down the long hall, the picture presented was one never to be forgotten. The chandeliers were draped in long gray moss, and shed their mellow lights upon one of the most notable gatherings ever assembled in the mansion; for we doubt if there were ever before so many brilliant women gathered together at one time. Each lady was presented with a souvenir of the occasion, a card tied with a band of white ribbon, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union's badge, and printed beneath:

NATIONAL CONVENTION
1890.

On the opposite side was:

EXECUTIVE MANSION RECEPTION,
Nov. 17, 1890.

LIVE FOR HUMANITY;
IN GOD SHALL BE YOUR STRENGTH.

Then came the autograph of Gov. and Mrs. Northern.

It was altogether one of the most brilliant receptions ever given in Atlanta, and all seemed to enjoy and enter into the spirit of the occasion."

A grand reception was also given Mrs. John B. Finch, Right Worthy Vice Templar of the world, by the Good Templars, at the First Baptist Church, Monday evening. Mrs. Woodbridge and Mother Stewart were appointed by the convention fraternal delegates to bear friendly greetings to the meeting of the Good Templars

in Edinburgh, Scotland, next spring.

I have given you only a birds-eye view of this wonderful convention. I wish all who read it would send 25 cents and their address to 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., and thus secure a copy of the stenographic report, in which I am sure you would all be deeply interested.

ADELAIDE M. KINNEAR.

A GREAT CONVENTION.

It has called together the foremost women of every section of the United States, from the British provinces and from the republic of Mexico. These women most ably represent the brains, the culture, the refinement, the executive ability of American womanhood. These women who are here are earnest, able and intelligent workers in a cause to which they are devoting their energies. Such a weight of talent, combined with such an indomitable spirit of enterprise, can but work out such ends as shall be commensurate with the aims of the workers. The convention has been somewhat in the way of a revelation to the people of Atlanta, who have heretofore been more or less unacquainted with the aim and intent of this great organization. — Atlanta Constitution.

The wearing of a simple grey cloth dress, by Mrs. Governor Northen, at the reception given in the executive mansion to the National W. C. T. U. convention was a most gracious courtesy to guests, many of whom from distant states must of necessity appear in other than distinctive evening costume.

There is hope for the world while a child's cry speaks louder in a busy city than a trumpet's blast. When Chestnut street, just below Broad, in Philadelphia, was thronged most closely on a recent afternoon, a toddling child, with sobs and tears, cried out for "Mama," as if she were all alone in the world. At once the crowd was stayed. Fashionable shoppers, and business men, and careless loungers, and hurrying laborers, all stopped, with interest in their faces, to know the meaning of that cry. And when it was seen that it was really a lost child, every person in that city throng was moved by a common purpose of giving help to that child, or of showing sympathy with it.

All business was suspended for the time being; and men and women passed the word along that the lost child was here, and asked anxiously where the mother could be. And when, after awhile, the mother was found, and the child was restored to her, a deep sigh of relief went up from many a troubled heart, and smiles came again on tearful faces, as the whirl of business was resumed, and the incident of the moment became a thing of the past. It is such incidents as this that show that every heart is human, and that those who work and watch for souls need not toil without hope of sympathy from others, but may be sure that, in God's world, God's little ones have still a place in the interest and the love of all. — Sunday School Times.

GHOST DANCES AND TOMAHAWKS VS. WOMEN.

One of the most curious facts so far developed by the imperfect returns from South Dakota is that a larger proportion of votes were cast for Indian suffrage than for woman suffrage. The votes, so far as received, show that of 100 men voting on woman suffrage, 37 voted for and 63 against the women; while of 100 men voting on Indian suffrage, 45 voted for and 55 against the Indians.

And now, within a month, these very voters are appealing to the U. S. government for troops to defend them from these very Indians, crazed by fanaticism, who are spending their nights in whetting their tomahawks and in naked ghost dances on the prairie, and their days in plotting devastation and massacre against their terrified white neighbors.

Was there ever before so striking a demonstration of the power of prejudice over reason, justice and common sense? HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

QUESTION OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

We cannot close our eyes to the fact that our people have, by constitutional enactment, designated a method for the control of the liquor traffic within our state. This is a matter of great importance. It must be admitted by those who have given the subject serious consideration that each of the different methods of deal-

ing with it has earnest advocates in every section of the state; and while I do not propose to discuss the respective merits of these systems, yet let us not forget that, by the voice of the people, prohibition has been adopted as a settled policy in North Dakota.

The last legislature passed an enactment prescribing regulations for the enforcement of this provision of the organic law. The circumstances by which that enactment is now practically inoperative are well known to all. We therefore find ourselves in the embarrassing position of having no control whatever of the sale of liquors as a beverage within our state.

I am credibly informed that the supreme court of this state will be called upon some time during the present month to render a decision as to the legality of this penalty enactment. After such decision has been rendered, should it be adverse, it would appear to me as our immediate duty to take such action in the premises as may be warranted for the full enforcement of the constitutional provision, in order that a fair test may be given this method of controlling the disposition of intoxicating liquors in North Dakota. While on the other hand, should the supreme court decide this law as operative, then there is but one course for your executive, and every other official in the state, to pursue, and that is to enforce the law. — From Gov. Burke's Inaugural Address.

Mrs. Carrie Steele, of Georgia, has founded a colored orphan asylum, where destitute children may be cared for and taught trades. A cottage and stable have been built, a larger building is going up, and four acres of land belonging to the asylum are under full cultivation. All the funds thus far have been raised by Mrs. Steele's personal exertions. She now appeals for state aid, and will probably receive it, the Atlanta papers speaking in high terms of this effort by a colored woman to care for and train "the hundreds of colored orphans who are growing up as material for the chain-gang." — Woman's Column.

Let us hear from our Y's. We will gladly devote a page or two to the work of the girls.

THE NORTH DAKOTA WHITE RIBBON.

CHRISTMAS MORNING.

Keen blew the wind across the naked world,
 Glimmered the snow fields white:
 Aweary with my longing, doubt and pain,
 I watched this silent night.

Ah, me! Joy comes and goes, but grief remains.
 My days small comfort bring.
 But hark! Upon the frosty winter air
 The Christmas chimings ring.

And like a guffly ghost at break of dawn,
 My coward moanings fly:
 Echoes again th' adoring song that woke
 Beneath Judea's sky.

And sweeter, clearer, louder, chime on chime,
 Ring out, O happy bells!
 For every peal, with jubilant refrain,
 The wondrous tidings tells:--

The wondrous tidings, old yet ever new,
 That hallow Christmas mirth.
 For on the blessed day when Christ was born
 Joy comes to all the earth.

O! Hearts so weary with the pain of life,
 That fade your bleeding feet,
 Would seek the gates of death to stop and rest--
 Lo! Rest and comfort sweet.

And ye who lift your happy brows to heaven,
 Joy crowned this Christmas day,
 Still brighter beams your earthly bliss aglow
 With that Celestial ray.

O Star, that lit the dreary dark of sin!
 O Babe, that bade us live!
 O God, who, moved by pity and by love,
 The precious Babe did'st give!

O Love divine! Dear Babe! Almighty God!
 What praises can we sing?
 How shall our voices faint, Thy beauty tell,
 Our Savior, Brother, King!

The laughter of the happy children sounds,
 They know not what they say:
 They only feel they love us for the joy
 We give them Christmas day.

And so, albeit we have no power to speak
 The thoughts that in us move,
 Dear Father, though we are so low, so weak,
 We love Thee for Thy love.

—Louise Beth Hendriksen.

IN THE FURROW.

The dark brown mold's upturned
 By the sharp-pointed plow,—
 And I've a lesson learned.

My life is but a field
 Stretched out beneath God's sky,
 Some harvest rich to yield.

Where grows the golden grain?
 Where faith? Where sympathy?
 In a furrow cut by pain.

REV. MALFIE D. BARCOCK.

FROM THE MINUTES.

How I wish I could picture to you clearly the kindness of feeling, the brotherliness and the chivalric courtesy and respect that is manifested by the Knights of Labor for the woman workers of the W. C. T. U., and in return, dear sisters, how I wish I could enlist your sympathies, your aid and your encouragement with and for the workingmen, who are struggling to improve their condition and that of their families. Confronted by unvarying toil, with few opportunities of self-improvement, with a mountain of prejudice before them,

they are struggling manfully for a nobler and a wider life.

With a knightliness of feeling and unselfishness seldom seen in this struggling world, they have brought forward the cause of woman's advancement with their own. Their manly plea for "equal pay for woman's work"—in their declaration of principles will ever stand as a guard on their innate chivalry and love of justice.

In conclusion, let me assure you that the Knights of Labor are our natural allies in the cause of temperance, and that they are far from being the anarchists with whom they are too often mistakably classed. They are men who have known wrong and privation and who are patiently bearing to-day burdens that love and encouragement may lighten; they are men who have enlisted the sympathies of the world by their orderly striving to secure, by peaceful and legal means, higher opportunities for themselves and a nobler education for their children.

Ah! we are all laborers, either with brain or hand—and it becomes us as loyal W. C. T. U. workers, believing with them that "Labor is honorable and holy"—to reach out sisterly hands of help and encouragement to these, our brothers, and worthy fellow-laborers in humanity's great cause.

LINDA W. SLAUGHTER.

Behind this mighty movement we may be sure there stands the Lord God Almighty, and nothing fails with God behind it. So with unflagging zeal let us continue to "wage our peaceful war for God and home and native land," and as sure as woman is woman, and God is God, we shall crush out this relic of barbarism and succeed to the—

"Dawn of a broader, whiter day
 Than ever blessed us with its ray,
 A dawn beneath whose purer light,
 All grief and wrong shall fade away."

MARIE B. GOODRICH.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE Y'S.

First, much depends upon the president; she must be willing to do all that she can possibly do to make the meetings interesting. But the president cannot do the work alone. Each member should feel the same interest in the Union that the president does. Second, I think another drawback is the lack of system. For public meetings we take great pains to prepare a

program. But for our regular meetings we are apt to grow careless.

I would suggest that you have a program committee, and at each meeting let that committee present a program for the next meeting. Let it be a rule that each member shall perform the part assigned her. Do not use all your material the first time. Take four or five say; have one prepare an essay, another read some selection, etc., and if you have singers, have a duet or solo now and then. "Roberts' Rules of Order" should be studied. "Oak and Ivy Leaf" should be taken; also use the monthly readings. For variety in the program have selections from such writers as Hannah Whitehall Smith. Here is a sample program:

Music.

Scripture reading.

Prayer.

Music.

"Roberts' Rules of Order."

Five minutes.

Monthly reading.

Essay.

Duet.

Select Reading—"God's Chariots"

—H. W. Smith.

Reading from "Oak and Ivy Leaf" or Union Signal.

Music.

Adjournment.

It is well to keep up these parlor meetings, as they have a good influence. Always have literature to distribute and a box into which free will offerings may be deposited.

Wear your white ribbon. Do not be ashamed of your colors. If a good many of you wear the ribbon others will. Levy a fine for being seen without the ribbon. Remember God's promise to Joshua, "I will be with thee."

MRS. G. S. BASKERVILLE.

DEMAREST MEDAL CONTEST.

The Demarest Medal Contest work puts in its strokes for right thinking and pure living by setting the youth to study and commit to memory the best thoughts of the best thinkers upon the prohibition question, then having him rehearse to audiences what he has made his own. So by the prevailing influence of early instruction we lay deep, broad foundations in the minds of our juveniles for a superstructure of temperance with all its attendant blessings.

The primary objects of this department are the education of the youth

NORTH DAKOTA W. C. T. U.

Officers for 1890-91.

President—Miss Addie M. Kinnear..... Fargo
 Corresponding Sec'y—Mrs. M. V. Wood..... Fargo
 Recording Sec'y—Mrs. M. D. Bill..... Jamestown
 Treasurer—Mrs. Lizzie J. Boyle..... Ellendale

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Organizer and Lecturer, Miss Addie M. Kinnear, Fargo.
 Assistant Organizer and Evangelistic Superintendent, Miss Lizzie Preston, Elliot.
 Union Signal Work, Miss Clara A. Stephens Mitchell, P. O.
 Juvenile Work, Mrs. A. M. Wilcox, Wahpeton.
 Sunday School Work, Mrs. L. M. Riggs, Sanborn.
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 Young Women's Work, Mrs. Ida G. Fox, Valley City.
 Heredity and Hygiene, Mrs. Dr. Franklin, Wahpeton.
 Jail and Prison, Mrs. E. H. Wilson, Bismarck.
 State and County Fairs, Mrs. Clara Parsons, Grand Forks.
 Unfermented Wine, Mrs. George Ryan, Pembina.
 Work Among Foreigners, Mrs. Mary A. Bennett, Jamestown.
 Flower Mission, Miss Ella Long, Ellendale.
 Franchise, Mrs. M. B. Goodrich, Casselton.
 Sabbath Observance, Mrs. D. C. Plannette, Fargo.
 Railroad Work, Mrs. H. M. Tuttle, Mandan.
 Tobacco Habit, Mrs. Wm. Johnson, Oriska.
 Social Purity, Mrs. VanWormer, Grand Forks.
 Press Work, Mrs. Dr. Anna S. Hill, Fargo.
 Parlor Meetings, Mrs. M. M. Titus, Minot.
 Legislation and Petition, Miss Adelaide M. Kinnear, Fargo.
 Non-Alcoholics, Mrs. E. E. Bowers, Hillsboro.
 Demorest Medal Contests, Miss M. H. Sowles, Leonard.
 Relation of Temperance to Labor and Charitable Work, Mrs. Linda W. Slaughter, Bismarck.
 Temperance Temple, Mrs. Minnie Tibbets, Ellendale.
 Work Among Soldiers, Mrs. H. E. White, Jamestown.

The White Ribbon almost congratulates itself upon the non-appearance of the December number, as the many letters of inquiry show that in the brief six months passed it has won a place in the homes and hearts of the white ribbon women of our state. Thank you, dear sisters, and we will try to make each number more full of interest and more helpful than the last.

Miss Preston writes: "I have organized nine unions since convention. My health is good and I stand the work better than ever before." Miss Preston is winning her way to the hearts of the people, judging by the kindly press notices appearing in the towns where she speaks. She is "on the wing" most of the time, but letters will reach her addressed to Lisbon.

The women of fourteen states who have received the school vote are urged to use their power to engraft Kindergarten and ethical and manual training upon the public school system of their respective states.

Temperance people and all lovers of law and order cannot fail to be pleased with the decided manly utterance of Gov. Burke upon the traffic in intoxicants. Fargoans think that Capt. Burke means what he says and is a man to be relied upon.

The minutes of the Jamestown convention are received, and contain much of interest to the white ribbon women of our state, as extracts from reports, given as samples of the good things contained, will prove. Send ten cents to Mrs. Lizzie J. Boyle, Ellendale, and receive a copy.

A letter from Mrs. Martha E. Bache, Bound Brook, New Jersey, says: "I am superintendent of evangelistic work for this county, but would much rather have my work in North Dakota. My heart was in the work there. Remember me kindly to all. God bless you one and all and be ever with you in your good work."

The Young Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of the larger cities will give special attention in the coming year to "College Settlements," a plan by which refined and well-to-do women take up their residence for a time in the most undesirable quarters of the city, there to give an object lesson in cleanly, healthful home-life.

Such "settlements" in New York and Chicago are telling visibly upon the "slums" by which they are surrounded.

Dr. Kate C. Bushnell, of Evanston, Ill., long associated with Miss Willard in the National W. C. T. U. work for the promotion of social purity, expects to sail for England about January 28. Dr. Bushnell goes by request of the National W. C. T. U. on a trip around the world, in which she will be accompanied by Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler Andrew, until recently associate editor of the Union Signal.

"Do not make the mistake that the W. C. T. U. is devoted to the 'woman question'—it is the great human question that concerns us."—Frances Willard.

A card comes from Mrs. H. L. Cook, president of the Brampton Union, expressing thanks in behalf of the unions for the contributions received in response to her letter published in the White Ribbon.

AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.

The Temperance Teacher comes to us full of good things for temperance workers in any line. It is published at 47 Bible House, New York city, by Frances Richardson. The editor is Julia Colman, so long at the head of the department of literature for the national W. C. T. U. We commend it heartily to our unions, and especially to all teachers as being full of helpful hints in the presentation of temperance truths to children and youth. Single subscriptions, 60 cents a year.

The Ladies' Home Journal, Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., at \$1 a year, is one of the best ladies' journals with which we are acquainted. Its contributors are the leading magazine writers of the day in the various departments. "It prints only that literature that is helpful to women and beneficial to good home influence." Among the many attractions for '91 are a department of "The King's Daughters" in charge of Margaret Bottome, and a new serial story by Mrs. C. D. T. Whitney.

The Modern Priscilla, Lynn, Mass.: "A monthly journal devoted to ladies' work and ladies' pleasure," contains much of practical value to home makers in the departments of house furnishing and decorating. Its suggestions being simple and practicable, and in a large measure available to those housekeepers who desire to make bright, attractive homes with small outlay of money. Subscription price, 50 cents; 3 months' trial, 10 cents.

The Woman's Column, a bright little weekly, hails from Boston. It is edited by Alice Stone Blackwell, and is a loyal daughter of the Woman's Journal in its advocacy of equal rights for women. It is to quite an extent made up of brief, pithy items gleaned from all over the world, of the work and the achievement of women. Only 25 cents a year. 3 York Street, Boston.

The Woman's Record is published by the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of St. Paul. In addition to general miscellaneous matter, it gives much information concerning such industrial unions, and the philanthropic and charitable organizations of St. Paul.

Queen Isabella Journal: Issued quarterly by the Queen Isabella associations to promote the interests of women at the world's fair, 1893. Headquarters Bay State Building, 70 State St., Chicago. 25 cents a year.

The Minnesota White Ribboner, "our twin," comes twice a month, full of the work and plans of the white ribboners on the eastern side of the Red river.

Headquarters
Personal Liberty Association.
 FARGO, N. D., 1890.

Gentlemen: It is a matter of necessity that this association have assistance from its friends. All persons to whom we apply for help are parties with whom we deal, and to whom we pay our money. Every hotel and saloon in the city is represented in this association, and every member feels that they should have at least some help from those they patronize. Since July 1st we have been fighting the prohibition law at a large expense really heavier than we are able to bear. This must continue for some time to come, at least so long as the law is in existence. Our attorneys are the best we can secure; the newspapers are silent; public opinion in this city is with us, but it all costs money, and money we must have or go by the board. Help us all you can and thereby secure and maintain the trade of this association.

Please give this your immediate attention and very much oblige the twenty-five members of this association.

.....President.
Secretary.

The above copy of a letter in the possession of the editor of the White Ribbon speaks for itself and needs but little comment. Please give it your careful attention. "Public opinion in this city is with us." We would say, public opinion in this city is divided. A large and not insignificant fraction of public opinion is decidedly not with the framers of this letter.

"Our attorneys are the best we can secure; the newspapers are silent; public opinion in this city is with us; but it all costs money, and money we must have or go by the board." Examine this sentence—what is the "all" that costs money? Is it paying the attorneys, silencing newspapers, and creating and maintaining said public opinion. This would seem to be the plain inference from the language employed—but the White Ribbon would be very sorry to believe that

the newspapers of Fargo are silent in consideration of any part of this money that the Personal Liberty Association states is being used in such large measure.

The following extract from an interview with Mrs. Marietta Bones in Minneapolis Tribune is at least suggestive:

"The Indian, as you know, is a disturbing element at present. So long as the Indians are allowed to remain in such a wide scope of country, they will be a menace to our settlers. If their horses and firearms were taken away, and they removed to the Indian Territory—and there well provided for and policed—they would be less dangerous; and after a time might become self-supporting. If the government is as anxious to do justice to the people of North and South Dakota as it is to the Indians, then it certainly will remove them from these states, and, in fact, from all the western states. If it is true, as reported, that large districts of Vermont, Massachusetts and New Hampshire have been almost depopulated by reason of the inhabitants seeking homes in the more and fertile West, it would be a wise plan for the government to try the experiment of colonizing the 'Noble red men' in those deserted districts, where they would be in the immediate vicinity of their solicitous friends and admirers, and far removed from the vicious (?) frontiersman and cowboy of the West."

Whenever the subject of women engaging in any active labor comes up, the question is always raised as to whether they have the physique for it, whether it requires more strength than they possess, or whether they will go crazy, or have fewer babies, or neglect conventionalities, or be worse than wicked—be vulgar? "These sympathetic doubts," Jenny June observes, "are not expressed concerning women who take in washing, who spend their days in scrubbing abroad and their nights in washing and ironing and cleaning at home." By a curious absence of consistency, it is only when their labor competes with that of men, in journalism, for example, in medicine, in farming, in general business, or in any scientific pursuit, that chivalrous manhood rises up in arms, and refuses to allow misguided femininity to put its pretty eyes out poring over miserable books.—The Woman's Record.

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CRYSTAL FOUNT LODGE NO. 5, I. O. G. T. meets every Friday evening in I. O. G. T. Hall, first floor of Ely Block, North Broadway. W. F. DUVALL, C. T.; MRS. T. S. LIPPY, Sec'y.

FRUITFUL (JUVENILE) TEMPLE, NO. 3, I. O. G. T., meet every Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock in hall in Ely Block, North Broadway.

MRS. L. A. LANE, Superintendent.

in the principles of prohibition and the cultivation of prohibition sentiment by arousing public interest in the contests. When we learn that there have been given in our state nearly or quite a thousand recitations of the excellent selections which have been compiled by the originator of this contest scheme, and that these recitations have been listened to by large, attentive and interested audiences all over the state, we cannot doubt that both of these objects are being attained. Young men and maidens are taking the platform for total prohibition, and their fathers and mothers are awakening to the fact that there are higher planes of thought upon the temperance question than they have ever dreamed of.

M. H. SOWLES.

REPORT OF CASS COUNTY UNION.

Cass county permanently organized by Mrs. Barker, June 13, 1888.

First local organization at Tower City in 1881. Re-organized and became annexed to territory, 1888. Casselton Union organized 1884.

15 W's, membership,.....	283
3 Y's, membership,.....	50
5 L. T. L., membership,.....	142
Honorary membership,.....	61

Total,.....526

Convention held,.....	1
Public meetings,.....	45
Petitions circulated,.....	24
Medal contests,.....	29
Literature distributed,.....	8,375
Money raised,.....	\$1 229.61

MRS. MATTIE MEACHAM.

Let every white ribbon woman be an evangelist in her home and in her daily life. If you cannot reach the masses, you may at least reach someone; you may be the means of saving a soul, for whom even Christ died.

ELIZABETH PRESTON.

IT LASTS.

Dr. Maclaren of Manchester, voices with peculiar sweetness this basal truth of Christianity:

"The peculiarity of Christianity is the strong personal tie of real love and intimacy which will bind men to the end of time to this Man that died nineteen hundred years ago. We look back into the wastes of antiquity; the mighty names rise there that we reverence; there are great teachers from whom we have learned, and to whom, after a fashion, we are grate-

ful. But what a gulf there is between us and the best and noblest of them! But here is a dead Man, who to-day is the object of passionate attachment and a love deeper than life to millions of people, and will be to the end of time. There is nothing in the whole history of the world the least like that strange bond which ties you and me to Jesus Christ, and the paradox of the apostle remains a unique fact in the experience of humanity. 'Jesus Christ, whom, having not seen, ye love.' We stretch out our hands across the waste, silent centuries, and there amid the mist of oblivion, thickening round all other figures in the past, we touch the warm, throbbing heart of our Friend, who lives forever and forever is near us. We here, nearly two milleniums after the words fell on the nightly air on the road to Gethsemane, have them coming direct to our hearts. A perpetual band unites men with Christ to-day; and for us, as truly as in that long-past Paschal night, is it true, 'Ye are My friends.'—Christian Advocate.

SCRIPTURE WELL APPLIED.

It is stated that Bishop Doane of New Jersey was strongly opposed to total abstinence.

On one occasion, Rev. Mr. Perkins, of the same denomination, and a member of the "Sons of Temperance," dined with the Bishop, who, pouring out a glass of wine, desired the reverend gentleman to drink with him, whereupon he replied:

"Can't do it, Bishop, 'Wine is a mocker.'"

"Take a glass of brandy, then," said the distinguished ecclesiastic.

"I can't do it, Bishop, 'Strong drink is raging.'"

By this time, the Bishop becoming restive and excited, said to Mr. Perkins:

"You'll pass the decanter to that gentleman next to you."

"No, Bishop, I can't do that; 'Woe unto him that putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lips.'"

"In London there are thirty thousand and loose women, and in all England one hundred thousand. There were thirty-two thousand criminals and twenty-two thousand juvenile thieves in London prisons last year. There were at the same time thirty-two

thousand nine hundred and ten reputed known thieves out of prison. The drunkards in Great Britain number half a million, of whom one hundred and sixty thousand were convicted of habitual drunkenness in one year. The drink bill amounted last year to one hundred and thirty-six millions of pounds sterling, the number of suicides to two thousand, two hundred and twenty-seven, and the number found dead to two thousand and one hundred and fifty-seven. The number of homeless people was thirty-three thousand; of starving, three hundred thousand; very near to starvation, two hundred and twenty-two thousand; very poor, three hundred and eighty thousand."—From Gen. Booth's, "In Darkest England."

The Bombay Guardian speaks as follows about what it calls, "The devil's missionary enterprise:" All vessels bound for West and South Africa, coming from ports in Europe and America, stop at Madeira. Here is the list of spirituous liquors which passed through in one week; it is taken from the daily returns posted in Liverpool:

960,000 cases of Gin,.....	£240,000
24,000 butts of Rum,.....	240,000
30,000 cases of Brandy,.....	90,000
56,000 cases of Irish Whisky,.....	56,000
900,000 demijohns of Rum,.....	240,000
36,000 barrels of Rum,.....	72,000
30,000 cases of Old Tom Gin,.....	60,000
15,000 barrels of Absinthe,.....	47,000
47,000 cases of Vermouth,.....	3,000

The testimony of science is, that men and women will do more work, and do it better, in six days than in seven, and thus have the Sabbath for rest and the worship of God. France proved this centuries ago when she resolved to violate God's law, and have but one day in ten for rest. Her people became so demoralized under this revolutionary regime that she was compelled to return to the good old practice, and by this her skeptical reformers were compelled to a knowledge (though it was against their will) that the Lord knew better than they what was needful for man.

The death of Sitting Bull removes a troublesome factor from the Indian problem. To the cunning of an Indian and the general depravity of a savage, he added the fine arts of the tricky white man. If we knew any good of him, we would speak of it. Now that he is gone, there is cause for thankfulness on the part of all peaceful Indians and the white settlers living in that vicinity.—Methodist Herald.

A BOY'S PROMISE.

The school was out, and down the street,

A noisy throng came thronging:

The hue of health, a gladness sweet,
To every face belonging.

Among them strode a little lad,

Who listened to another

And mildly said, half grave, half sad,

"I can't—I promised mother."

A shout went up, a ringing shout,

Of boisterous derision:

But not one moment left in doubt

That manly, brave decision.

"Go where you please, do what you will,"

He calmly told the other:

"But I shall keep my word, boys, still;

I can't—I promised mother."

Ah! who can doubt the future course

Of one who thus had spoken?

Through manhood's struggle, gain, and loss,

Could faith like this be broken?

God's blessing on that steadfast will,

Unyielding to another,

That bears all jeers and laughter still,

Because he promised mother!

—George Cooper in *Epworth Herald*.

RELATION OF BAD COOKERY
TO INTEMPERANCE.

The relation of bad cookery to intemperance is not often considered and not generally understood. Nevertheless it is often true that intemperance and unhealthful, unhygienic cookery are often related to each other by laws of cause and effect. Bad cookery leads to indigestion, and frequently indigestion leads to taking bitters of some sort to correct it—a remedy which is worse than the disease. The victim goes first to a doctor who prescribes some variety of tonic bitters, ready prepared or otherwise, and in time the man buys bitters for himself. I read the other day of a man found drunk on the streets with a bottle which had held "Plantation Bitters" in his pocket. A man can get drunk on almost any of the popular bitters advertised. Richardson's bitters contain sixty per cent. of alcohol, more than the best Scotch whiskey. Saloons keep patent medicine bitters of various sorts on their shelves, for many of their customers prefer them to other drinks.

Bitter substances stimulate the stomach and thus are a temporary aid to digestion, but their help is simply what the whip is to an overworked horse. They impart no strength and leave the stomach worse than they find it. Using bitters to-day only makes the demand still more urgent for them to-morrow.

Spices and condiments in the seasoning of food also lead to intemperance in the cultivation of an abnormal

taste for hot, smarting substances.

They create a craving for more food than can be digested, and for liquors as well. Persons who do not know how to cook, seek to make their cookery palatable by using spices and condiments to hide defects. Good cookery consists in increasing the digestibility and improving the palatableness of food. Bad cookery ignores the natural flavors of foods and adds a variety of high seasonings which render it still more indigestible than the unskilled preparations would be without them. The more serious reason why high seasonings should lead to intemperance is in the perversion of the sense of taste. Certain senses are given us to add to our pleasure as well as for the practical use they are to us. For instance, the sense of sight is not only useful but enables us to drink in beauty without doing us any harm. The same of music and other harmonies which may come to us through the sense of hearing. But the sense of taste was given to distinguish between wholesome and unwholesome foods, and cannot be used for merely sensuous gratification without debasement and making it a gross thing. An education which demands enjoyment or pleasure through the sense of taste is wholly artificial; it is coming down to the animal plane or below it, for the instinct of the brute creation teaches it merely to eat to live.

How widespread is this habit of sensuous gratification through taste. We call upon a neighbor and are offered refreshments, as though the greatest blessings of life came from indulging the appetite. This evil is largely due to wrong education which begins in childhood. When Johnnie sits down to the table, the mother says, "Johnnie, what would you like?" instead of putting plain, wholesome food before him, expecting him to eat it and be satisfied. It sets the child to thinking that he must have what he likes whether it is good for him or not. It is not strange that an appetite pampered in this way in childhood becomes uncontrollable at maturity, and the step from gormandizing to intoxicants is much shorter than most people imagine. The natural, unperverted taste of a child will lead him to eat that which is good for him. But how can we expect the

children to reform when the parents continually set them such bad examples in the matter of eating and drinking?

The cultivation of a taste for spices is a degradation of the sense of taste. Nature never designed that pleasure should be divorced from use. The effects of gratifying the sense of taste differs materially from those of gratifying the higher senses like sight and hearing. What we see is gone: and the same is true of the sweetest sounds which may reach us through the ear. But what we taste is swallowed into the stomach; and what has thus given us brief pleasure through the gratification of the palate, must make work in the alimentary canal for fourteen hours before it is finally disposed of.

We may smile with contempt upon the practice of the Romans of providing a "vomitorium" adjoining the dining room, where guests who had surfeited until their stomachs could retain no more, could retire and empty them by emetic; but that was better than the practice of continual eating to gratify the taste and keeping the stomach continually at work upon all sorts of indigestible things. Feasters of the present day are on a level with those who gathered around Nero's table.

Many people treat their stomachs as if they were pockets, putting things into them which they would not put in their pockets, limburger cheese, for instance. No one has a right to eat or drink except to meet the demands of the body, and wholesome, nutritious, unseasoned food can be prepared so as to be palatable to an unperverted taste. It takes more skill to cook simple food and preserve natural flavors than to rob them of natural flavors and supply the deficiency with a plentiful amount of condiments. So it behooves every one who has these important matters of health and temperance at heart to learn scientific cookery. We have senses through which we may seek enjoyment and which will lead us to a higher plane, but using the sense of taste for personal gratification can never be anything but debasing to young or old.—*Woman's News*.

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