Temperance

In the progress of civilization the problems of life are continually occupied by problems of a civil, social, moral and religious nature. Too often the primitive and unenlightened society of society's ancestors for its father's sheep, and knows there is love in the strong hand of love. For this, God made thee, dear,

To explain the most with a charity, expel the load for a little while with defeated bearings, over the heart, and let us break it, or to do its part,

For this, God made thee, dear.

Temperance is not a new invention, but the old method of dealing with the evils of drunkenness is worthy of our attention. In the progress of civilization do we see such questions arise in the settlement of these problems as we do not accept the knowledge of temperance.

On the other hand their settlement bears debate, controversy, great political contests and not unusually with well-meaning and degenerate brutality.

In the progress of civilization, the greatest of these problems is temperance. The light which enlightens our mind, purifies our souls, and is the basis of the civilization which dignifies our lives today shows that drunkenness is the ruin of the soul of man and promising in the near future, and that it fastens upon us from generation to generation.

Drunkenness, always wrong, appears to be the root cause of the unruliness of the church and the nation.

The question is not shall we engage in the business of suicide, but that we engage in it.

We can now decide as to that. The question is not to be decided by a vote, but by the use of our influence against it, and by the liquor traffic its free course in our land. As individuals we may have our say; some for it, and some against it.

Our national and provincial Constitutions may rise in indignation against it. We may always be ready to introduce our penalties against it, but that is not enough. We may join hands to strengthen each other in our resolution not to touch, taste or handle the drink that makes men drunkards, and after all these manifestations on our part as individuals, dealers and employers, the curse of drink will blight our country.

Our cities and villages will bear the shame and infamy of the sale and fitness of saloons and the hazard of making men drunkards.

We have temperance in our churches and pulpits and yet the curse of intemperance is on every hand. We have temperance principles and sentiments, but the drinking habits of society are not.

Among the living questions of today are one or two so difficult of solution as the temperance question, and there is no one upon the earth so vitally interested in it as ourselves. We are not only the masters of all its relations, temporal, physical and spiritual; it touches the roots that make life to the life and development and civilization at large; it affects every organ of state and national life. There is nothing belonging to man as an individual, a citizen, a public or private factor of church or state on which the problem of drunkenness has not been brought to bear.

Why is this so difficult a question to solve? The question of the right of making drunkards is not hard to answer. Looking at the evil of drunkenness all men are agreed; they all say it is evil. There is perhaps no question of politics or religion, or law by which men are pointed against each other as to the morals of the making drunkards. The more difficult question is which is in the world is a unit in opposition to making drunkards of one. This question of the action of liquor traffic is odious even in the eyes of those who believe or disbelieve the existence of these drunkards. One can roll the ball and see men will discuss on the question of turning their fellow into drunkards and leaving it to political parties one by one. Republican politician says the anti-Saloon League makes it harder to drink, and to make men drunk is a crime.

Democratic party says the anti-Saloon League makes it harder to drink, and to make men drunk is a crime.

Drunkenness is the great enemy to society. If we are to defeat it we must understand the problem of temperance, and force our neighbors to drink.

Why do we today still see drunkenness flourish, as though it is the curse of running down its destructive work right under the shadows of the balls and halls of legislation? Why is it that a combination of liquor dealers and manufacturers, for the sake of making money by the business, are allowed to run the traffic so many miles and homes wrenched through the use of this curse? Why is it that there is no traffic at once and forever prohibited where the citizens of the country are? The great diversity of views among temperance people in the world is a fact.

If we could only gather together all the leaders in the land we would understand it. The friends of temperance have never been united enough to bring all its united force to bear upon the enemy. They have been torn one moderate, here and another there. Sometimes it is moral suasion, sometimes it is political suasion, sometimes it is Legislative; sometimes it is just a cheap drink.

In the meantime, drinking and drunkenness continue until we are in a condition of temperance and abandoned for something else.

The drink evil is not effectively suppressed as it ought to be in all the circumstances to completely suppress drinking and drunkenness entirely at one stroke may have constitutional prohibitions, as in this state, but along side of this a state, and retail is a state it is a state to make the liquor from the citizens of the prohibition state. If we could make the liquor from the citizens of the prohibition state, we could make the liquor so difficult, and so the price of drinking and drunkenness will be lessened. This is the friends of temperance and gives cur- rence to the report "Publicity." Another reason why the drink evil is not done away with is because it is a basis of all our trade and commerce, and it is a thing people are used to. We have no sense of cost or value, but we will use what we have.

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Monthly — 25 Cts. a Year.

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH,"

FARGO, N. D., JULY, 1904.

In the interest of the people, the animal, the public.

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President's Corner.

Dear Conrad: I am writing this from the same place where I was for two days last May when I was between times at my old home at Tower City, I. I have been away from it for a large number of years, so it is nice to be there again.

I will now return to a subject that has been in progress for several days, and that is the agitation of the National Liquor Dealers Association, in connection with the recent Supreme Court decision in the case of Sisson v. Arkansas. This case is of great importance in the liquor traffic, and it is claimed that it will have a tremendous effect on the liquor traffic in the United States.

Speaking of Prohibition, the constitution of the state of Maine cannot afford to take a backward glance in the matter as vital questions of the future thereof should be decided. The prohibition act of 1851 prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is an act of the highest importance, and the act taken by the state of Maine on this subject is a step in the right direction.

The reign of the "Banger plan" seems to be over, and the people who believe it will be revived, in view of the results of the recent elections, are mistaken. The prohibition law was not enacted by Banger, but by the people of the state of Maine. DeWitt C. Banger is but a part of the picture.

The Selectmen of the town of East Old Orchard, Maine, have passed an ordinance which will make it illegal to drive a car on the public highways after 11:00 o'clock at night. The ordinance is intended to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors during the night hours.

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Cassellon Reporter

Casselton, D. N.

Neat Job Work for W. C.

T. U. on Short Notice

AT REASONABLE PRICES

(Continued on page 1.)

January 1st. It is now six months after the election, and the unions have not made their demands. Sixty-eight unions have been refused, and the workmen have not been paid the pledged $30,000. There is no question that the workmen have the money, and that the company treasurer is left without funds to pay the men. The workmen are now in the position of a man who has been neglected by his employer, and are not sure what to do in order to keep the business running.

We ask every union to increase their work, and to use every means at their disposal to get the union convention this fall. If the dollar does not increase, we believe there will be no more deficits for the future.

We are planning for a great convention at Fargo this year, and for the first time in our history we are to be honored by the presence of the National Presidents of the United States. We shall have Vice President, Anna Gordon, with us.

We expect that the convention will be a great success, and we hope to have a large increase in membership. What is the use of building a house if you have no friends to live in it? We hope you will have a membership contest. If not, please begin now to plan for it, and to see that you have a membership contest.

Miss Hollister has organized units of the N. L. C. in the State of Dakota, and has taken the lead in the organization of the state of Dakota. She will be at Fargo, and will be throughout the state.

We are also planning for a joint convention at Grafton the third week in July. Mrs. Hoyle and Miss Kohl of the N. L. C. will be at Fargo at that time.

Yours sincerely,

Elizabeth R. Anderson,

Tower City, June 27, 1904.

Satan's Public School.

He was brought up in a salon where there was no art. He may not have known what the art was. He may not have cared. He may feel that he is not bound to the art. But he is not yet overruled. The law said that he should not sell to one under 18 years of age; and the landlord said we care nothing for the law. We have given him a chance to taste the fruits of forbidden knowledge. He has had the opportunity of the American people and has been warned. He is now in the hands of an expert amateur. Practicing what he had learned he went out and did his work. He was the only one who had supported the college of art. The people who had supported the college of art had placed it in the hands of Satan in a grave of infancy.

It occurred to no one to say let us raise the question of the future to its foundations. It flurries mightily, its fame is spreading, it is a great issue. It is the working of the law in its principle that is the great issue. It will rise up to ask the lawyer to be trained and to use his skill and a careful mind. Another president will be needed to guide the school.

The school will continue its action at every crossroad and street corner. You do loathe the fruit, but that is the condition of all the other institutions. It is not the M. A. and the mother of anarchy?
Minnesota, no meetings have been held for some time. They are hoping for a regular meeting now that has resumed. They are glad that the work is progressing if there are no reports of disorder at meetings. "The men are taking up active temperance work in various ways, and I think it is well done."

For the men of Minneapolis, that is no news. It matters not so much who does the work as that it is being done. But for the ladies, it is interesting to know that the meetings are successful.

The Twentieth Century was the subject of a paper given by Mrs. Nellie Burger in the Minneapolis women's meeting, Sunday evening, June 12. Monday afternoon she met the young women of our parishes, and fifteen new members were invited to the ribbon. Monday evening Mrs. Burger gave a colored Transparency entertainment which was interspersed with the vocal and instrumental program of the local union. It is needless to say that all these were enjoyed and thanked by Mrs. Burger. A general meeting was held with a Lisbon audience. Lisbon has many of the old faithful who have been meeting at the home of Mrs. Sprague. Thanks to them the Dr. who plans were made for future work.

Miss Delta Maas continues—"Young Women's number of the White Ribbon Bulletin came yesterday. It is the best yet, and 10 another year it will be best on record.”

Members of the local union have been asked to tell something of Y work in South Africa as much as possible. The request is made of several of our women who have been living in South Africa. "Otherwise.” According to the annual report there were 27 Y unions, only 17 of which have had full representation of 350 active and 110 honoraries. "Our work is showing great results in an increased membership of 833 and active members of 110."

Therefore the work is well on the way, and I will tell you a few things especially noted.

The great amount of Flower Mission and Mercy and Help work done. The work in rescue homes and Orphan’s homes.

The cooperation with other temperance work.

Organized work among the children.

The Medal Contests seem very promising.

The war necessarily retarded their work, but in the words of their Secretary, "the work is coming up to a yardstick that we have set the meetings." And when that day comes, we expect, having learned of the influence of flowers, we shall see the sunshine of prosperity and larger work.

Ransom-LaMour Report.
The Third Annual Convention of the Ransom-LaMour Inter-Co-Operative W. C. T. U. was held in Edgeley June 3-4, 1904.

True to a time honored custom when this boss lady is a date at home, the weather was—rainy. Water, pure and cold, came down in torrent as the date was one of a very busy day for the town. The day was so far and beyond the meeting was well attended by the public considering the time it had to go in the rain. The town, the name of the union need not be written out, and it is hardly necessary to say it is not working both by county and territory in Common.

Many of the states publish a form for "cannavale" and other similar work, not all states have been able to include this for the wives of the men. Certainly, when a man is forced to report coming to the state of the state, it is not good work by county and territory to do this or any other work.

Many of the states have been publishing the results of the work and have been able to make out a successful campaign. We hope all our women who read this will write carefully the model for it means much to the work of the W. C. T. U. and will do the women of the state a great service.

Mrs. MARY GROVER. State Y Secretary.

MRS. MARY GROVER.

State Y Secretary.

We are the new order of the YWCA for the city of Dakota. Our aim is to make the Y a success. I wish you could "the name of the union need not be written out, and it is hardly necessary to say it is not working both by county and territory in Common.

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MAIL ORDERS
Which require careful and select service
should be sent to

J. M. COBB, PURCHASING AGENT.
644 Market Exchange.
KING STREET, 1111 MINE.
Eight years experience in filling mail orders.
No commission charged.

FIELD NOTES.

Sherrbrooke, N. D., April 2, 1904. - At the
home of Mr. and Mrs. Anton
A. East Shore, the Union
was organized in a local Y. W. C. T. U. It
is "known" to Shenandoah. The
will hold its meetings the first and
third Saturday of each month. The
third meeting is to be a social meeting. Mrs. Jennifer
Miller is President, and Miss Eilera
Kingsley, Vice-President. I have chosen the following motto.
"Always do your best, and your best
will grow better.

Mrs. David Taylor, of Fairmount,
paid a visit to the homes of faithful and active service
in both the church and W. C. T. U.
Hillsboro, Union, the Sunday before, on
a very quiet week, during
the past year. The
have a very active organization of a flourishing T. I. U. of thirty members.
Mrs. John Miller, Secretary. Our working force has been weakened.

The Sherbrooke, a great
interest meeting at the home of Mrs. E. B. Bill, Tuesday evening, Mar. 15th.
The honored took charge of the pro-
gram, as suggested by Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Haaswell, last week. On this
members and one honorary member were reconciled
and three of the honors.
not charge them the usual number of oranges which he deposited in the
middle of the table. The chairman transferred them to fruits and dishes and every
gave him a chance to pay the price for the active members. If there
are unisons who have boys here, don't do what with them just
give them charge of the program only in a while her home, after
we could not keep house without their try to.

Forest River, N. Dak., June 26th, 1904.
Forest River, Union, June 9th, by presenting
forty bouquets tied with white ribbons in a
number of flowers, to the railroad employee, a delegation of "Sisters
in America," as they have been called for years, carried and presented, in four
boxes lined with tissue paper and a box of the same in the handle, attached to which
is a handkerchief, with a note
written:
"Flower Mission Day, June 9th. Best wishes of Forest River W. T. U "
It goes without saying that the bouquets were gratefully received.
In the afternoon, at our home of our
President, the day was further observed
Our union went to the Union, with a carefully
prepared program suitable to the age of the girls.
I have heard the information of the ministry of flowers, all of which was
much enjoyed by the ladies present. Miss
Louise E. Holister of Evanston, Ill., gave us a talk on the making of the M. E. church,
for a fair minded association, and Miss
Clear this headed, sweet.

FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS
We take special pains to get our goods just as the customer
wants them.
The prices are low, consistent with the unexcelled values that we
offer. All freight charges prepaid, and all mail orders receive
prompt attention. Write for particulars and prices before you buy.
109 & 111 Broadway
FARGO, N. D.
W. O. OLSEN FURNITURE COMPANY.

(Continued from page 2)

SYSTEMS. We have the law, the courts, and the
are we. If the law is to elect county attor-
ney, sheriff and we will enforcing the law,
not sociologically, but perscructively and
faithfully.

Extracts from anaddress by 
Rev. John D. Wood, at Backfield,
Aug. 23, 1903.

"The particular question we are to
look at in this Amendment to
the Union is what is the
The Union is the halo of some importance to notice how the law was
implemented. I have heard of the time when liquor was
sold in the grocery and the time the missionary
pastor was killed. The cargo of rum was carried
in the same vessel. When liquor was sold so freely and without restraint there was something to be re-
garded; men who desired were intoxicated
by being carried over the sea. The
result was to stop the liquor
in the sale the peopleدم deemed protection
The liquor is well in being to bear
when you get to the
people are the parties that are asking for the rep-
licance organizations, not the churches,
the private citizens of the right are being
dangered by these laws that they must

You know the manufacture and sale of liquor is a
profitable business; the men
who have their capital in the liquor can, as in the
case of any other business involving
violations, make an addiction to itself and exert a
strong influence to remove every barrier to it.
It is natural, it is to be ex-
pected; we may deplore the fact, but it is
the same eager desire to improve your own
condition, to get your share of the wealth, from that, is seen in other kinds of business; without this
the energy that has made the American nation what it was.
It is these men outside the State of Maine, the
business of New York and Boston and Portland, New
for that help to the liquor
are a number of men dependent on them for their
private interests. We must say they have no
qualifications for the public welfare to their private interests.
"We in Maine know how
in the Union is enforced; not per-
ticularly there are violations of it; but
that is true of other criminal laws.
Do you mean to tell me there is no pros-
under the license law?
There are laws against all
and every time we take up a newspaper we find
the being violated.
Sometimes the criminal is detected and
so the whole thing is
What would be surprised to know how large
a proportion of murders, thefts, and other
punishment of their
Sometimes even the officers of a
in a criminal. But the law is really
tolse the load, rather than sacrifice
Is the time the way for us to
against stealing, because some thieves
escape? I take the Oxford
in the battle of the liquor
I read the court news, and I see that
the Union is quite a
South Paris is made up of prosecutions for
violations of the liquor law, and very
close to danger in order to,
visit the proper penalty.
Here is an inducement for the repeal of the prohibitory law, that is,
the license fee.
If the license fee is a license fee, considerable revenue
may be obtained for the support of the gov-
ernment and the revenue relieves
that amount, but this is the most illu-
sionary. It is true that the extra expense made necessary by
the license more than consumes the income
of the license fees. Where there
license you drunkenness and disorder.
force is powerless, the cost of court and witness fees is
increased, and especially the cost for
the care of paupers; so that it always results when the liquor
is in the hands of the tax collector and with prohibition there is a
lower tax, that the Union is better known with the statistics, eighty
of whom were attributable to the effect of inhibiting
liquor how the law in the constitu-
Why not make it statutory or
inaugurate another movement?
The repeal of the amendment
and the license law is a matter of principle.
It would remove protec-
tion of our homes and of our
We are anxious of the law to

Tattooing is now done with a media
driven by electricity.

A copy of the "New Hampshire Bible" of
1816 is presented to the National
Bible Society of Scotland.
The eagle was chosen as the symbol of
this Bible, as much as has been placed on certain of the coins of the country.

The Union made visits to
Dublin before Edward VII.—namely,
Henry H., Richard II., James II., Wil-

It was stated in the hands of con-
the other day that thirty
members of the Union had served terms of hard labor in priso-

At a sale of pictures in London a
painting of a lady by Gainsborough
realised 2,500 guineas, while a
portrait of a lady fetched 5,000 guin-

More than 8,000,000 people of the
people of Mexico do not work, and of that number one
quarter are dependent on do-
menial service and 110,000 are salar-

curred.
The American Bible society, which does not pretend to print its books in all
languages, issues either the whole
or portions of it in 542 languages

While scores of people were running
from a supposed mad dog on the
main street, the man's back, and it quickly disappeared,

as help it was known.

The finest ostrich feathers, the price there being $14 to
$25 per dozen for the black and

Frank L. Proctor ("Big Frank")
the "Daily Bulletin," New York City,
is going to stand for con-
s, as a Republican, against the other
"There is an old Norwegian adage which has
till prohibited the sale or export

Draft Bill for the Improvement of
Sailin' Ships, etc.

The Montgolfier brothers made their first hot air
Dec. 22, 1804, the day Napoleon was
rowned to Pins VII.

Real Estate Bought
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Frank Gungho,
Dealer in All Kinds of Farm Machinery
Walker Carriages, Driving Harnesses,
Machine, John Deere Plows, Agents
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