



"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 9. NO. 1.

FARGO, N. D., FEBRUARY, 1907.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

February.

Will winter never be over?
Will dark days never go?
Must the Buttercup and the Clover
Be always hid under the snow?
Ah, lean me your little ear, love,
Hark to a beautiful thing:
The warmest month of the year, love,
Is shortest, and nearest the Spring:
A. D. T. Whitney.

Why Women of N. D. Should Desire the Ballot.

Why the women of N. D. should desire the ballot. Webster defines politics as "that part of ethics which has to do with the regulation and government of a nation or state, the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity, the defense of its existence against foreign control or conquest, the augmentation of its strength and resources, and the protection of its citizens in their rights with the preservation and improvement of their morals." "That part of ethics"—ethics relates to morals (why then should women, the acknowledged conservators of morals, be excluded?) "The preservation of the states' safety, peace and prosperity." Have not the mothers of the land an interest in its safety, peace and prosperity? And what is "the protection of its citizens and the preservation and improvement of its morals," but another way of describing "Home Protection," the watchword of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union? Taking Webster's definition we can understand how the exercise of political rights makes man noble, as it does; why should the exercise of the same rights degrade women? and if women are "too good" as some men claim, is not their influence needed in politics, and does not the moral fiber of the nation depend upon ideals that are absorbed into the individual life of the home.

But, the objection is raised, that the women themselves do not want to vote that way, few of them take any interest in politics, some of our own W. C. T. U. women say we have enough to look after now, without adding any thing more. Undoubtedly this may seem to be true in many cases, for what women have a greater multiplicity of duties than our own North Dakota women. Mrs. Livermore said: "Vigorous efforts on the part of the few, compelled the opening of the public schools to girls—the few, who, clear-visioned and God-impelled, saw some of the possibilities shining before an educated young womanhood in this country," and it is few, visionary God-impelled that we must look to for orders to go forward in this matter. The dawn of the twentieth century sees every college in this land, except two open to women, while other countries are offering her almost equal educational advantage. Mrs. Hawley says "the steadily advancing ideals of civilization are due, in large measure, to the self-sacrificing labors of a splendid minority of women." Take but one example: Josephine Butler in England stepped forth and quietly but fearlessly demanded an equal standard of purity for men and women, the W. C. T. U. swiftly embodied the idea in its all-inclusive plan of work, and lo, the attitude of the whole civilized world is changed upon that vital question, as is evidenced by the constantly improving laws for the protection of our young girls." Those only women praying in the saloons of Ohio twenty-two years ago, have revolutionized thought in regard to drink and tobacco; the lime light of science has been thrown upon those subjects in

their relation to crime and disease and poverty, and the public schools everywhere are preaching a clean manhood and a clean womanhood to the glory of God and the salvation of this republic.

"These things have become part of the ethics of our time. Why then should we distrust the value of that other movement which started at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848, to give to women the power to express their opinions at the ballot box. Four states of the American Union have now for a number of years permitted women to vote on all questions just as men do, and to hold all offices. These states are in the west—Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and Idaho. Utah has had the provision in her constitution since her admission to the Union in 1894. Wyoming's practice of woman's suffrage began in 1870, and the principal has been adopted in her constitution. Colorado's experience dates from 1893, and Idaho's from 1896. Twenty states have school suffrage. Oklahoma has in first class cities, Kansas in municipal suffrage. Louisiana tax paying. Montana women vote on all questions submitted to tax payers. Iowa has limited municipal suffrage. Outside of our own country, we find Federated Australia with full parliamentary suffrage to her 800,000 women, may be elected to parliament and hold any elective office. New South Wales, Tasmania, Queensland, Victoria, Isle of Man, Finland and New Zealand have full suffrage. Iceland, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Northwest Territory, Provinces of Ontario and Quebec have municipal suffrage to single women and widows, some of these are limited. England has parish and district suffrage, Scotland has a county suffrage, in France women engaging in commerce have the right to vote for judges and tribunals of commerce. Norway has municipal suffrage to tax paying women.

Let us consider for a few minutes why the women of North Dakota should have a desire to vote. Because it is fair and right that those who obey the laws 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 is true, that taxation must not be without representation, and if women are taxed it follows that women should be represented in the state by their votes. Can the state afford to dispense with the aid of women in its affairs any more than the family can?"

Because:—It is the quietest, easiest, most dignified and least conspicuous way of influencing public affairs.

Because:—It would elevate and broaden women's minds to take part of their time to study public questions. It would make them more intelligent companions for their husbands and broader minded mothers for their children.

Because:—It would result in the election of better men to offices. In Wyoming, soon after the passage of the woman suffrage law, a man was elected who was popular with his party, but was a secret drinker. After his election he grew more careless, went into saloons openly and was several times seen on the street for the worse for liquor. The politicians of his party did not care. When his term was out they renominated him. A man came home from the caucus and his wife asked who the candidate was. He told her. "Why, she said that man can't do it." "Why not?" "Not possible, he elected." She asked her husband in surprise. The asked her husband no answer, but she put on her sunbonnet and went out and talked with the woman next door. The woman next

door did the same thing and soon the word was passed 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 cast 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, at least, not nominating bad men, if they wish to succeed.

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 so in Louisville, trade would go elsewhere. Not long after, the mayor of St. Paul made an effort to enforce 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 gamblers or patrons of the other places. 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, and would not every mother of them have supported the mayor, if she could.

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 is idle to say that the political world is too corrupt for women to touch it, when it inevitable touches women at so many points.

Because:—It is a maxim in war "Always do the thing to which your enemy particularly objects." The Brewers Convention at Chicago passed this resolution by a unanimous vote: Resolved, That we are opposed to woman's suffrage everywhere and always; for when woman has the ballot she will vote solid for prohibition; and women's votes is the last hope of the prohibitionists.

The ballot in the hands of women will not right all wrongs, but it will help to right some. For instance if the women of North Dakota had the ballot would it be possible to re-submit our Prohibition law, think you?

To be sure all women do not measure up to the fullness of their responsibility in any matter. Do all men? And is

that an argument against man's disfranchisement?

The question is often asked why do we not have Prohibition in the states that have woman suffrage? Mrs. Garlock, of Idaho, answers this question in the Union Signal for Idaho. In order to pass correct judgment in this matter, one must take into consideration the conditions existing in the state when woman's suffrage was granted. Also think of the immense immigration that is constantly pouring into this state and the education that is needed before public sentiment can be crystallized into laws. Their population is too varied to make Sunday legislation possible as yet. They have worked hard for a local option measure, but failed to secure it, the foremost argument against the bill was, "If we grant local option the women will vote the saloon out of the state." For this same reason the eastern states will not grant equal suffrage because they have local option.

The immense immigration that is coming into our own state is another reason why the women of N. D. should desire the ballot. Many of these people coming from other states and countries having high license fail to appreciate the value of our Prohibition law, and unless the law is better enforced in the western part of our state, these people will not receive the education needed to make them in favor of the law. Hence the need of the ballot in the hands of our women. MRS. LILLIE B. SMITH, Thompson.

Our W. C. T. U. Home.

The report of the three hours work of the two Mayville ladies resulting in one hundred dollars for the home is very encouraging, yet it is what might be duplicated by many unions. The men are ready to give for this work when it is presented, let us give them the pleasure. We have no outstanding debts, what we are gathering and giving for is present expense and future needs. This is a great and a very necessary part of the Lord's work. We have no endowment or system of tithes, all gifts are voluntary, freewill offerings, and often come in direct answer to prayer when we are in greatest need. A half dozen churches give to its support. This number should be multiplied by one hundred. Interest your ministers and through them your church. Several boxes and packages have been received and are most gratefully acknowledged. We do not know to whom to credit our nice box. If you do not find yours in this list, write us please. It will be a most most satisfactory to you if you will make for us an estimated list of the things you send and also inform the State Treasurer of the value of your gift so you may have proper credit.

Yours in loving service,
Mrs. W. H. Bess.

Fargo, N. D., Jan. 20, 1907.
Goods received at the Home—1st Cong'l church union, Fargo, \$1.00, Pembina \$0.50, Oakes \$4.70, Preston \$4.45, Mayville \$6.50, Min to \$13.75, Bismarck \$0.65, Cooperstown \$29.35, Grandin \$18.50, New Rockford \$30.00, Unknown \$4.25, Leonard \$6.20, Grand Forks \$2.10, Rolla \$19.55, Pres. S. S. Fargo, coal and provisions \$12.75, Fargo Scandinavian \$30.00, Fargo W. C. T. U. \$50.23, W. O. Olson Christmas check \$50.00. This makes \$100.00 Mr. Olson has given to the Home in 1906. Who will be another for 1907?

White Ribbon Bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson,
 EDITOR IN CHIEF.
 Mrs. E. M. Pollock,
 MANAGING EDITOR.
OFFICIAL ORGAN N. D. W. C. T. U.
 FEBRUARY, 1907.

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OBJECT: To promote the advancement of the W. C. T. U. work of North Dakota in all its departments, and to do all in our power to bring the triumph of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and habit; to amonish the State motto, "I can do anything, but I can do something; what I can do, I ought to do, and what I ought to do, by the grace of God, will do."

All manuscripts for publication must be in my hands at least one week before publication, subscriptions and money, to Mrs. E. M. POLLOCK, Fargo, N. Dak.

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 Valley City.
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 State Home Worker—Mrs. Emma Clark, Fargo.

Glittering Advertisements.

To Whom It May Concern:
 Through advertising matter I was induced to come to Fargo to enroll at one of the business colleges. After about two months I found that the school fell far short of its glittering advertisements, so I investigated Aaker's Business College and found that it would pay me to sacrifice tuition paid at the other school in order to get the advantages offered by the A. B. C. After a two months' trial I am pleased to say that I have found it a school in the real sense of that word. In building, in equipment, in quality of instruction, and in helpful textbooks, the A. B. C. excels, and the school seems to carry out every promise.

Respectfully,
 A. M. KLEIN,
 Washburn, N. D., March 13, 1906.

We are going to print some extra copies of our February number and hope the unions will order them. The paper is good literature to distribute.

If your White Ribbon Bulletin fails to reach you, write the editor a postal card giving your address and the paper will be sent you.

The Hop—W. C. T. U. recently held a mothers' meeting at the home of Mrs. O. G. Major. A most interesting paper was read by our president, Mrs. Curry, on "The Duties of Parents." A profitable discussion followed. Refreshments were then served by the hostess and a collection taken.

On December 16 Mrs. Hopper was expected to speak in the M. E. church but for some reason failed to be here. A large number having come out to meet a substitute program was furnished. The Reverend Hitchcock and Dr. Bigelow made addresses, followed by Mrs. Curry and Mr. Shippy. Dr. Phillips also made pertinent remarks. A petition to the legislators of this district urging the enactment of some measure to prevent the work of solicitors for liquor houses is being circulated and has already a large number of signers.

Flower Mission.

Dear Flower Mission Workers:—Our national superintendent, Miss Sewall, sends us her greetings and offers several prizes of which North Dakota should at least carry off one. First Prize:—Five dollars worth of F. M. literature or text cards to the state securing the largest pro-rata per cent. of reports from local unions. Second Prize:—Three dollars worth of literature for the second largest gain in reports. Third Prize:—Two dollars worth of the same for the third largest per cent. of reports from local unions. Miss Sewall suggests that we work for a gain of 25 cent. along all lines, especially bouquets, encourage a more frequent use of text cards with flowers, a larger distribution of F. M. literature. The state superintendent would like to hear from local, county or district Flower Mission superintendents and would be glad of any suggestions. With best wishes for a very successful year.

Lovingly, HAZEL KNEESHAW,
 State Supt. F. M.

Treasurer's Report.

Mayville, N. D., Jan. 17, 1907.
 Dear Sisters:—I feel that we are picking up and doing better. Our State Minutes have reached us at last and if any union wants them please send order at once so as to get good use of them.

Yours in the work,
 Lizzie Schlosser,
 State Treas.

Mrs. J. C. Corbet, Stanley State dues	\$ 1 00
Granville Union organizing	6 30
Bisbee Home bldg.	15 00
Brinsmade state dues	5 60
Ray W. R. Bulletin \$.50, state dues \$2.10	2 60
Mrs. Woodruff, Inmates of Home Fargo Home	25 00
Fargo Scandinavian Home	25 00
Hope state dues	5 00
Grand Forks Scan. Home	5 00
Mrs. Woodruff, state minutes	15 00
West Fairview state minutes	9 80
Egeland Home	10 00
Pembina County Home	25 00
Hoffund state dues	3 50
Hoffund pledges	6 00
Tyner state \$3, Home \$15, L. T. L. \$1	19 00
Tyner Chau. \$1, Leg. \$1, Mem. \$2	4 00
Walhalla state dues	9 80
Thompson state dues	12 60
Mayville Home bldg, \$50, Home \$50	100 00
Portal state dues	7 00
Knox Home \$10, Organ \$3.58, state dues \$1.40	14 98
Cooperstown state dues	20 30
Ray state dues	4 20
Valley City state dues	10 50
Valley City Home \$22.25, state \$5	27 25
Dwight Home \$5, state \$3, state dues \$7.70	15 70
Forest River Home thru Mrs. R. M. P.	2 00
Christmas donations to Home as follows:	
Fargo, groceries etc.	8 82
Mayville box, not valued	
New Rockford box, not valued	
In one of my reports I gave Devils Lake credit for \$47 to the Home, this should have been Devils Lake Home bldg.	1 25
Grand Forks Home bldg.	45 75
This was collected by Mrs. Haig of Devils Lake.	

PRESIDENT'S CORNER.

Dear Comrades: The deep snow, frequent blizzards and extreme cold, make this a winter to be remembered, and unless we exercise unusual care and effort we shall find our work greatly retarded by the unusual weather conditions.

On account of the blockade of the railroads we have been obliged to postpone Miss Bowers' visit from which we hoped for great results.

There are two important things to which we urgently request every union to give attention during the month of February. First, the observance of February membership week 10th to 17th and Miss Willard's heavenly birthday, the 17th. Let every white ribbon see how many recruits she can gain for our blessed cause during this week. Faithful effort on the part of every one would easily double our membership. As the 17th occurs on Sunday this year, wherever possible have a union service of churches in the evening. Invite the life and work of give addresses on the life and work of Miss Willard, and also some phase of our work that demands immediate attention—such as the state temperance commissioner, the anti cigarette bill, the anti polygamy amendment to the federal constitution.

The other important matter which demands our attention this month is the legislative work. A great deal of this work can be done by individual white ribboners, in their homes, with pen, ink and paper, and the aid of Uncle Sam's mail. Write a letter to every member of your district letting them know what legislation you are interested in, and get influential men of your community to do the same.

A bill providing for an Enforcement Commissioner whose sole duty shall be to enforce the prohibition law, has been introduced by Senator McLean, and is known as senate bill 110.

Two bills have been introduced prohibiting the soliciting of orders for liquors in the state—House bill 25 by Hon. A. P. Hougren, and Senate bill 78 by Senator Pierce. Mr. Hougren's bill has been recommended to pass.

Senator Young introduced a concurrent resolution calling for a federal constitutional convention, to amend the constitution of the United States by prohibiting polygamy. This passed unanimously in the Senate, but was killed in the House by the action of Hon. R. N. Stevens, of Burleigh Co., who moved that the House concur, and insinuated that other things were aimed at in this attempted change of the constitution. This resolution is of the greatest importance in the fight against polygamy and we trust the vote by which it was lost may be reconsidered.

A bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes has been introduced by Senator Spoonheim, and is known as Senate Bill 102. A similar measure will be introduced in the House.

Initiative and referendum bills have been introduced in both House and Senate. Letters come to me from temperance people asking if this not another name for re submission. I find there are temperance men in the legislature who favor the initiative and referendum on general principles. If the House bill passes undoubtedly one of the first questions to be referred to the people will be an amendment to the constitution doing away with prohibition, and brewers, distillers and liquor dealers' associations of this country will pour in their money to carry the campaign and bring back the saloon to North Dakota. This means a terrible fight against an enemy that has almost unlimited resources and is powerful and unscrupulous.

The initiative and referendum bill which is before the Senate—Senate bill 41—introduced by Senator Plain, excepts constitutional amendments and so would not affect the prohibition law. It is of the utmost importance that you write the members of your district at once, asking them if they favor the initiative and referendum to vote for the Senate bill which excepts constitutional amendments, and tell them why you desire this. Aside from the consideration of prohibition, there is a fundamental reason why the constitution should be excepted. The value of the constitution lies in the fact that it is more stable than statutory law, and is more difficult to amend. Make it as easy to amend as any legislative enactment and its great purpose to serve as a check to legislators and to the people is lost. I notice in his message Gov. Burke recommended the initiative and referendum to apply to Legislative Enactments, and not to the constitution.

Senator Plain's bill is in accord with this idea.

Now beloved, the battle is at the gates, and the responsibility rests upon you. Will you do your part quickly for all these important measures? Remember that letters are much more valuable than petitions and receive greater consideration.

Yours for victory,
 ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON,
 Jan. 28, 1907. Valley City, N. D.

P. S. One of the first fruits of the victory of last fall's election is the appointment by Gov. Burke of Hon. Burleigh F. Spalding as supreme judge to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Engerud. The appointment of Mr. Spalding will give great satisfaction to the temperance people of the state.
 E. P. A.

Letter From Mrs. Wylie.

Dear Comrades:—It is over three months since we parted at Convention and I am getting lonesome to hear from you. Won't you please write and tell me about your union, how often you meet, what you are doing or expect to do? The regular report blanks will be sent out only once this year, but in the mean time we want to hear from each of you. How glad I should be to receive a letter from each corresponding secretary or president of each local union in the state! Any new idea you have about the work of any experiment, will be greatly appreciated. Before long I want to write another letter to the Union Signal and I shall be glad to report something about your union if you will give me the information.

It was a delight to receive this week the beautiful yearly program of the Absaraka union. It is a thing of beauty and will be a joy throughout the year. On the front page we see a calendar and a picture of Miss Willard's sweet face. Elsewhere are names of state officers and the state motto. During the year, our leading departments of work are to be considered and papers on live subjects to be given. Any union wanting a yearly program, will do well to confer with the Absaraka union.

Some time ago I sent to every union in the state, petition blanks, which ask for the early enactment, by Congress, of the Littlefield Bill. Here is a work for us all, in circulating these petitions at once. If more copies are needed, send a postal to Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, 522, 6th St. N. W., Washington, D. C., and they will be sent free of charge. Let us keep the petitions pouring in but do not wait too long.

I have received the new annual Leaflet for 1907, also a quantity of the latest leaflets. One of these "How to fill the treasury" is full of suggestions and very opportune. You may have any of these free but the state will not appreciate it if you should enclose the postage. Send to Mrs. Schlosser, not to me, for the new state minutes.

Since Convention, Mrs. Lydia Northrup has resigned as Supt. of Evangelistic work. At the general officers' meeting in December, Mrs. Ida Shields, of Antler, was nominated to fill this vacancy. Those who were at Park River will remember, with pleasure, the valuable assistance Mrs. Shields gave at the convention.

Let no one think we are losing ground. More and more it is being proven that the W. C. T. U. is a power in the state. Our influence was felt most decidedly at the last election and we have cause to thank God for the victory and go bravely forward to the next duty. As now, beloved, do not fail to pray constantly that God's will may be done this winter in our legislative halls, both in state and national. Some very important matters are pending and when we can do nothing else, we can pray. Let me urge you again to write—if only a postal—saying you are at work. In spite of the hindrances caused by the snow, our cause may triumph gloriously this winter if every woman does her best.

Let us be as faithful watchmen on the walls, working with our might, yet rejoicing, because "The Morning Cometh."
 Lovingly yours,
 BARBARA H. WYLIE,
 Jan. 10th, 1907. Drayton, N. D.

Lisbon:—Our union intends publishing each week in the Lisbon Free Press one or more sections of the Prohibition law of North Dakota, so that people may become familiar with our good law. Mr. Boyden, the editor, has kindly permitted me to see for that purpose. Best wishes for a prosperous New Year. Sincerely Yours,
 Press Supt.



Mrs. Brown's Y Letter.

Nassau, Bahamas, Dec. 25th, 1906. My dear Y Girls: Though it is late to report from the World's Convention, yet I must talk over some phases of it with you which especially concern us. If you could know of the many thoughts I have sent to you, you would know that my silence has not been due to neglect. The changing scenes of travel and its time consuming demands are chargeable with my failure to send you my bulletin long before this.

I am snatching time here in sunny Nassau to have a little chat with you. I wish you all might have had the inspiration of that splendid Convention at Boston, where many of the elect women of all countries were met together in the interests of this great reform. And I wish particularly that you might have seen and heard the representatives of the Y branch. They were indeed a brilliant company of young women. One of the most noted of these is Lady Dorothy Howard, who by her cleverness and beauty quite took the Convention by storm in which the press of the city seemed to be equally affected. Lady Howard is her mother's representative (Lady Carlisle, the newly elected World's President of the W. C. T. U.) thanked the convention for the trust they had placed in her mother in an able and eloquent address. The Boston Transcript said in reporting it: "Lady Dorothy Howard, representative of one of the oldest and most aristocratic lines of conservative English ancestry, is known throughout her home land as an earnest advocate for temperance reform. Her parents Lord and Lady Carlisle (the family name is Howard) are in the advance ranks of reformers and their daughter is in the closest sympathy with all their efforts to shake off the shackles that bid fair to crush out the very heart of English Society. The Carlisle Castle Nawarth, an old border estate in Cumberland, still wears the splendor of baronial times. From its portals this beautiful girl comes out into the world for the benefit of humanity. The English women delegates are proud of her, and quite rightly, it appears, after seeing and hearing her as she stood on the platform of Tremont Temple last night and won the heart of every listener. She first expressed regret that Lady Carlisle could not be in her place and then said: "The great enchantment of this conference is in meeting those who have made it their business in every part of this great world to try to sweep it a little bit cleaner. * * * We in England, she continued, have been trying among our women to take up our share with the highest responsibility we can give to it." * * * In England we think that intemperance is one of the most serious evils we have in racial deterioration. * * * If we want our England and you want your United States to be worth what we wish to have it when we boast of our flag, let us see to it that it is cleaned of the drink traffic first and foremost. If we want each nation to compete in the struggle for life and growth, must we not look to it that we are a sober and thrifty nation?"

The Boston Herald said of this young English woman: "With remarkable skill and force, Lady Dorothy Howard conveyed the greetings of England to America and described to 3,000 people at Tremont Temple last night the grave dangers that threaten her country and are slowly but surely making for the deterioration of the English race. Lady Dorothy, who is only 20 years old, and who has been reared in the environment of British courts and castles, spoke with the ease of a trained campaigner, and made a stirring plea in behalf of the 30,000 English barmaids whose lives are blasted by the liquor traffic, and of the great multitudes of slum dwellers in her country, who never saw a country field and who are degraded and physically blighted by drink. As she told of the determination of prominent English women to break down the prejudice against women's participation in political affairs, in defence of the home and

the moral well being of society, she was greeted with prolonged applause.

The great Y mass meeting of Sunday night the last night of the convention was the most notable in the whole series, as it was the only one which demanded an overflow meeting. Before the hour of opening nearly 3,000 people had filled every seat and all available standing room in side aisles, about the doors and in the area at either wing of the platform.

Miss Amy Swankie, Canoner of London, Asst. Sec. of the World's Y. W. C. U., presided. She first requested ladies to remove their hats, which was promptly heeded by a majority. She said the meeting was to be the best of the convention, like the post script of a letter. She explained the Y branch to the great audience, paying a glowing tribute to Frances Willard, whose life and work was alike an inspiration to old and young. She quoted the remark of a member of parliament to her that the most important work in the British Empire was among the young women, because of their influence and the fact that they were to become the mothers and have the training of the next generation. * * * She closed with the appeal "Come up higher girls, and the men will follow you." Our own Mrs Seberry delivered the address of welcome. Mrs. F. H. Griswold-Waycott of Canada, the newly elected World's Y Secretary, made an interesting address. She is a most gifted and enthusiastic worker and a fervent believer in the young men and women and the power of their influence for good. Miss Anna Cummings a white native of South Africa told of the work of the Y branch there. She said the inhabitants were largely young men who had the desire all parts of the world to seek their fortunes, and consecrated young men as well as young women were needed to help them resist the temptations of dissipation. Mrs. Randolph Clarkson, of England, said: "The power of the young women of to-day is great for good or evil * * * The young women are not only makers of men, but are the makers of the men of to-morrow." Miss Ada Henry, of Australia, said she rejoiced that she was in the Y work. She brought strong and true words of inspiration to the young women of the world as represented in that body. Miss Catharine McDonald, of Scotland, was "proud of the word of the Bible and the schools and the fine men and women, but acknowledged it had its dark side in the legal sale of intoxicants, and the fact that it was known the world over by its Scotch whiskey."

Baroness Von Hausen, who is the Helen Gould of Germany, spoke encouragingly of the Y branch in her country and the progress it had made in its brief existence, and gave some new methods used among her unions. Miss Hayashi, of Japan, spoke most enthusiastically of the work of the young women in her native land and its influence upon the young men. She expressed her hope that before long the World's W. C. T. U. would hold its convention in Japan. Mrs. Don P. Blaine, of Washington, D. C., said "The Ye of the United States lift up their voices in unison for their country, for the young men and women, for temperance, and purity, and the home. They sound the key note of co-operation of all the young people's societies in the land in the cause of temperance. When that day shall come," she said, "the problem of intemperance in America will be solved forever, and the kingdoms of our world will become the kingdoms of our Lord and His Christ." Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens said: "This audience of Y workers needs no greeting from me in behalf of the W. C. T. U., for they are a part of us. Our hopes, our fears, our aims, our prayers, are the same. This audience which we believe with me that every phase of our belief, hope and love will be advanced by this meeting." Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, pastor of the Tremont Temple Baptist church, gave the closing word of this remarkable meeting, saying that although he did not exactly know where he was as he gazed upon this great gathering, both he and his people were delighted to abandon their usual service for such a feast of reason and flow of soul—the inspiration of the words of these heroic young women.

Fine music interspersed these excellent addresses, making it indeed a truly inspiring and uplifting meeting. Some of the special features of the meeting were the presentation to Miss Catharine McDonald, Scotland, of the blue and white silk banner which has won the most new members for the World's W. C. T. U. Miss McDonald, in accepting the banner, said she had to acknowledge that

drunkenness was on the increase among the young women of Scotland.

Miss Swanke-Cameron introduced representatives of a new Y union formed since the election of the new World's president, Lady Carlisle. It has been named the "Carlisle Union," and is composed of 24 members. Lady Dorothy Howard addressed the students at Wellesley, Sunday.

The Young Women's Branch was a charming feature of the great convention because of the brightness and attractiveness of the Y representatives from the various countries. It sounded a strong and clear note of hope for the cause of temperance in all lands.

May you catch the inspiration it awakened girls of North Dakota, for you are called to a part in it. Be faithful to the trust. If you feel that you can't do all you would, do at least all you can.

Faithfully Your Comrade,
L. M. Brown.

Notes from National L. T. L. Conference.

Successes and Failures of the Past Year was the subject of the Secretary's Parliament, participated in by L. T. L. workers from twenty states. Among the successes were L. T. L. Membership and Crusader Contests. Clipping Contests, where each side collects temperance clippings from all except temperance papers; Everybody a worker in the L. T. L. Manual Study for graduation; the development of the young people to become speakers; work in Newby's and Orphan's Homes; Medal Contest; State convention; distribution of temperance literature; paid leaders.

It was generally conceded that failures were caused by lack of leaders, leaving the payment of dues and other work until the latter part of the year, lack of systematic study for graduation.

How to increase Membership brought out the following suggestions: Membership crusades; a live Juvenile Orchestra; L. T. L. choirs; lessons; first social and good time after; active work for young men; the use of Honor Roll to secure payment of dues. Active work in Christian Citizenship; Flower Mission; Prayed Program; a wide awake press superintendent to advertise the L. T. L. meetings through the observance of Madam Willard's Birthday January 3d, as Mother's Day.

To bring the L. T. L. in closer touch with the W. C. T. U. have several L. T. L. topics on the program of all W. C. T. U. Institutes, as follows: How to promote and maintain an L. T. L. Why an L. T. L. in every Union? The L. T. L. and the young people. What is the future of the Senior Legion and what has it accomplished?

Co-operation of the W. C. T. U. and Legion in the observance of Red Letter Day. Emphasize the value of the W. C. T. U. to Legioners and of the L. T. L. to the union. Essay contests with prize offered by the W. C. T. U., the legioner winning the prize to read the essay before the union, reciprocity meetings, joint public meetings, advisory committees with representatives from W. and Y. and L. T. L. as members, Legioners to act as ushers at public meetings of the Union. Pledge Day in the L. T. L. be attended by the Union. New Legion members to be received into the L. T. L. and given the right hand of fellowship by the President of the W. C. T. U. Observance of L. T. L. Hour of Prayer by white ribbons. The appointment of a rotary L. T. L. committee by the W. C. T. U. to assist the L. T. L. leader.

For Junior Legions, systematic study for Junior certificates was recommended; the use of membership certificates as prizes; Introductory of Band of Mercy work; paid leaders in large cities; the L. T. L. Correspondence Training School for the training of leader; Training of Seniors for Junior work.

Department work was urged in Senior and Junior Legions. The importance of the Senior work was emphasized and the SPECIAL WORK FOR 1907

was stated as follows: 2500 Crusader Monthly subscribers, 3000 paid L. T. L. memberships or 30 L. T. L. delegates at next National Convention. The continuation of the effort to place an L. T. L. missionary in Japan, with change of name to the Anna A. Gordon Fund. The broader education of our Senior young women through active membership in the W. C. T. U. as well as the Senior Legion. The training of L. T. L. workers through the L. T. L. Correspondence Training School; paid L. T. L. workers for large cities.

Does It Pay?

DOES IT PAY to license a traffic which lessens the demand for the helpful things of life, which increases their cost and diminishes the ability to pay for them?

DOES IT PAY to license a traffic which makes men less skillful, less steady, less reliable; which lessens endurance, lessens confidence, lessens credit, lessens the demand for food, clothing, shelter and tools with which to work?

DOES IT PAY to license a traffic which breeds idiots, paupers, criminals, lunatics and epileptics and casts them upon society to be supported by decent, honest, industrious people?

DOES IT PAY to license a traffic which increases taxes by creating a demand for jails, penitentiaries, asylums, hospitals, almshouses, orphanages, reformatories, police and criminal courts?

DOES IT PAY to license a thing which decreases a man's industrial efficiency so that the government reports show that 72 per cent of agriculturalists discriminate against him for using it and that 79 per cent of manufacturers, 83 per cent of tradesmen and 90 per cent of railroad officials do the same thing?

DOES IT PAY to maintain a national quarantine against criminal and dependent classes from abroad and license 250,000 + more workers to manufacture such products at home?

DOES IT PAY to support the families of saloon keepers and bartenders and pay their rent, taxes, insurance and buy luxuries for them in order to get a few pennies of our many dollars back in revenue and license?

DOES IT PAY to employ teachers to teach children the evil effects of alcohol upon the human system and license men to sell a thing which inflames the stomach, hardens the brain tissues, softens and weakens the blood vessels, impoverishes the blood, overworks the heart, retards the elimination of waste matter, dims the eye, dulls the hearing, discases the throat, lungs, kidneys, liver, nerves and muscles, the demand for which is wholly artificial and when supplied serves no good purpose?

DOES IT PAY to call ministers to preach the gospel of love, charity, honesty, purity, forgiveness and redemption and license other men to engage in a traffic which fosters hate, engenders strife, breeds dishonesty, impurity and destruction?

DOES IT PAY to send missionaries to the heathen to point out the way of salvation and from the same port and offer the same vessel send them to sea damnation?

DOES IT PAY to build a palace for the brewer, hire servants and buy silks for his wife and dress your own wife in rags, make her take in washing to support the family and finally send her to the poor-house and bury her in the potter's field?

DOES IT PAY to levy a tax to support orphans and widows and license the murder of husbands and fathers? Does it pay to license a thing which is always and everywhere known to be the enemy of everything which is sacred to God and man? Does it pay to maintain 275 life saving stations on our coasts at a cost of a million and a half and out of the same pockets maintained 250,000 life destroying stations at two billions and a half?

DOES IT PAY to listen to the sophistries and falsehoods of passion, prejudice, ignorance, appetite and greed and lose our ears to the voice of conscience, reason, judgment, suffering, religion and God?

Cando:—Early in the year a reception was given by the union to the city teachers. Refreshments were served and an enjoyable time spent. At one of our meetings a most excellent report of the state convention was given by our delegate. On election day lunch was served all day and evening, netting our treasury \$30. Leaflets on suffrage and temperance were distributed at this time.

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Report of World's Convention.

Nassau, New Providence Island, Bahamas, Dec. 24, 1906.—This installment of my report, though much belated, may not be unwelcome for all that, since the doings of our World's Convention will furnish inspiring material and information for the home workers all the year round. The time and space at the year's end of one reporter can bring scarcely more than the proverbial "drop in the bucket" at best to the faithful ones at home, some of whom have not had the benefit of the Union Signal reports.

The morning of the second day of the great convention found Tremont Temple packed with an intensely interested audience. The memorial service was most impressive. The Earl of Carlisle spoke in loving appreciation of Sir Wilfred Lawson, his old and esteemed associate. Dr. D. T. Crothers gave a summary of the work of Mrs. Mary W. Hunt, supt. of Scientific Temperance Instruction, giving the distinction of a discoverer. Many noted workers in the cause of the world's temperance hosts have fallen by the way the past year—chief of whom are Eliza Trimble Thompson, "mother" of the crusade movement out of which our organization grew, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and Susan B. Anthony. The Apollo Quartette gave a beautiful rendition of "Lead Kindly Light" just preceding this most beautiful and impressive service and it was most appropriately brought to a close by the beautiful words of Miss Willard's "On Heights of Power" rendered as a solo by Mrs. E. Humphry Allen-Babbitt of Boston.

Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey reported the Peace Dept., saying that since last world's convention at Geneva the dept. has made good progress. Twenty-three different nations have shown more local and general effort in various ways. Three million pages of literature have been distributed and 105 sermons preached and many addresses made in the interest of Universal Peace. A protest has been made against military toys for children, though manufacturers say as long as parents are anxious to buy them they will continue to make them.

The Sunday School Dept. shows that 25,900,886 children are enrolled in the Sunday schools of the world. When the next world's convention is held in Rome in 1907 the number will probably have increased to 27,000,000. This great number of youth are receiving temperance teaching by means of the international system of S. S. lessons in the quarterly temperance lessons.

Medal contests have been held in every province in Canada and have been introduced into many different countries. Nearly 11,000 have been held since last world's convention and 100 of them were diamond contests. Mrs. Carmel, world's supt., says it is no exaggeration to say that millions have been reached by this means, which is considered one of the most educational departments of W. C. T. U. work.

Miss Anna Gordon reported the world's L. T. L. work. She said, "We are justly proud of these girls and boys, young men and young women, in these countries who, in schools and colleges, in business life and in social circles, are making sentiment for total abstinence and prohibition." Miss Gordon stated that she had crossed the ocean 20 times in the interests of white ribbon work, including the Legion. The L. T. L. work is now carried on in foreign countries by the resident missionaries. Miss Margaret Wintinger is the newly elected General Secretary of L. T. L. work for the United States.

Mrs. M. M. Allen, national supt. of Medical Temperance, gave a very striking report and demonstration of her dept. by accompanying it with an experiment showing how well known patent medicines can be burned in an alcohol lamp, affording the heat enough for cooking and using the light of the same for reading her report, then showing by actual experiment the large percentage of alcohol in most patent medicines, and emphasizing the greater danger to the public health from ignorance of these facts.

A note was read from President Roosevelt inviting all European and other delegates who wished to go, to a reception given by him at the White House on Nov. 7 to these delegates.

On motion of Mrs. Rebecca Chambers, of Penn., the convention voted to leave as its memorials to Boston two large portraits of Frances Willard, to be placed respectively in Faneuil Hall and the Public Library.

Mrs. Marie Weed of New York in speaking on her topic "The Menace of Mormonism" made a strong impression

on her audience in the impassioned appeal to her hearers to help crush it out. She declared that it is an institution which threatens every country and women everywhere. The convention unanimously adopted the following resolution: Resolved, That this Convention enters its protest against this system of vice and degradation, and heartily endorses the women of the United States in their endeavor to secure an amendment to the federal constitution prohibiting polygamy.

It is impossible to speak even briefly of all the reports and addresses which gave courage and inspiration to the members of this great gathering. Among the most notable ones were Miss Agnes E. Slack of England and Rev. Anna Shaw of America. Miss Slack said that 7,500,000 people in England had fallen victims to the liquor traffic, and that more people had been killed by it in the last thirty years than in all the states of the nineteenth century the world over.

Dr. Anna Shaw made a strong indictment against society for its failure to provide the best environment and training of our youth. "There is more than one kind of heredity," she declared. "Not only does a child inherit from his father and mother, but it inherits from society, and society is just as responsible as the parents for the education and training of the child. Here or hereafter we will have to face the responsibility as much as the parents of the child." She said, "I would pray with a great deal more faith if on rising from my knees had a ballot in my hand, that I might have some certainty of my prayer being answered." "Is not the value of a government dependent upon its ability to develop our youth? Any government that fails to do this to the extent of its opportunity is not the highest form of an institution. * * * It is the land that produces the highest type of manhood that is the highest type of government."

Miss Callesper, who is in America to study the educational system of our country, told of conditions in Greece, where licenses are so inexpensive that it creates a general inducement on the part of the public to drink. The Earl of Carlisle said that one of the facts of grave moment in our work was that its teachings were so soon forgotten and that "all temperance people are like the wicked in one respect—there is no rest for them."

On Sunday afternoon Miss Elizabeth Greenwood, World's Evangelist, preached a masterly sermon in Tremont Temple which was filled with a throng of attentive listeners. Miss Greenwood, always eloquent and convincing, never preached more powerfully. The theme of her discourse was the "Inner Light." The following are a few extracts caught from here and there: "History shows three sources of authority in the development of the Christian life—the church the Bible and the inner light of the spirit." "The churches sects, artificial barriers, ground for gold, false standards, abounding worldliness, heresy trials, bitter controversies, etc., etc. cause us to realize that we have not yet found the authority in religion, the highest standard." "A more precious bond of unity and source of authority is our Bible. From its pages looks out the face of the ideal character of the world, the only standard for conduct, the man Jesus Christ." "Is there a deeper source of unity and authority than the church and even the bible? Yes! a divine guide, through which church and bible have their power—the inner light—the indwelling spirit of God." "The holiest place for each of us is in our own souls. We carry about with us the eternal principles of righteousness, from which none can escape. This thought has almost been lost in this material age."

"Brought to the test of the inward light, and its standard of duty, how terrible seem recent developments in Packingtown and the adulteration of food and drink and drugs, and graft, greed and vice in their many hideous forms."

The Sunday evening Y mass meeting I will report for the Y column, and will therefore omit it here.

The Countess Rosalind Carlisle, president of the British Women's Temperance Union, was elected World's President of the W. C. T. U., succeeding Lady Henry Somerset whose health and numerous duties would not allow her acceptance of the office again. While Countess Carlisle is one of the richest women in England she is one of the most democratic. She is a philanthropist, devoting her efforts to the highest interests of humanity rather than to society and its numerous exactions. She is a worthy

leader for the greatest body of the world's womanhood.

L. M. Brown, Delegate.

Glastonbury ice harvesters recently found a live turtle frozen in the ice of a lake. It was imbedded in the lower surface of the ice, head downward. One of the men chipped the turtle out with his knife and threw it back into the lake.

Andrew Versey of Austin, Tex., charged with stealing cotton, pleaded that he was committing no crime because he took the cotton for the purpose of paying a twenty-five dollar subscription to the foreign mission cause of his church.

Old Falls church in Virginia, from which the village of Falls Church derives its name and at which President Washington worshiped for years and for a long time was a vestryman, is to be restored by the American Scenic and Historical Preservation society at the request of the rector of the church.

It is proposed to erect in Dublin a new monument to Tom Moore, although his poems, it is said, "are probably less read in Dublin at this moment than at any time during the last fifty years." Mangan, another Irish poet to whom a memorial is to be unveiled shortly, grows more and more popular.

A gift sent to the wedding, twenty-five years ago, of Mr. and Mrs. C. Bingham Leach of Middletown, Conn., has just been received by them. It is a valuable lace table cover, and Mr. Leach has forwarded a letter of thanks to the sender. The box containing the present was found by the coachman in the loft of the Leach barn.

It is said that from eighty to one hundred tons of bone-out pork, ready for curing, arrive in Glasgow daily. The pigs are, as a rule, slaughtered on the premises of the small farmers, and at no time before arrival in Glasgow do these carcasses appear to have been examined in order to determine as to their fitness for human food.

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