

Colgate, July 29th, 1890.

To the Editor of the *Hope Pioneer*:

Dear Sir: I was considerably amused in reading a letter in your last issue written by our friend "Chippy." I will not ask for space to answer it in detail, but wish to refer to one or two items in it. He said I "tried to show the public what I did not know concerning the law that governs school elections." He also made the assertion that it "was well known to all intelligent minds that a woman of foreign birth married to a citizen of the United States, thereby became a citizen and qualified to vote." Will you please print the enclosed letter from the state superintendent of public instruction, who ought to be as intelligent—as Mr. "Chippy" and his friends.

The letter was received by a citizen of Colgate township in answer to an inquiry on this subject:

LETTER.

Bismarck, June 30th, 1890.

Mr. _____,
Colgate, N. D.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of June 28, I will say that the law gives the right to a woman to vote, who is a citizen, or who has declared her intention one year and not to exceed six years, prior to election. A woman becomes a citizen who has lived in this country five years and is married to a citizen. This gives a woman a right to vote at school elections. Yours respectfully,

W. J. CLAPP.

Now will Mr. "Chippy" assert that all the women of foreign birth had been married five years?

Yours truly,

L. C. DAY.