

# MEMBER

For three years' time when parties give first mortgage on real estate as security.

**Seidler & Robinson.**

K. N. GILMORE, Manager, Hope, D. T.

# Meat Market!

FRESH AND SALT  
**WHEATS,**  
Pork and Mutton  
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

PAID FOR HIDES AND FURS.  
**HARRY H. BAKER,**  
Office at the Commercial Hotel,  
NEAR THIRD ST., HOPE, D. T.

## Heavy Harness

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
EVERY ARTICLE USUALLY  
FOUND IN A FIRST-CLASS  
HARNESS SHOP AL-  
WAYS ON HAND.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Corner of Hubbard Avenue and Third Street,  
Hope, Steele Co., D. T.

FOR ALL KINDS OF THE BEST

## FARM MACHINERY

CALL ON  
**L. N. WOOD & Co.,**  
HOPE, D. T.

WE ALSO CARRY A COMPLETE  
STOCK OF HARDWARE, TIN-  
WARE, ETC.

W. H. M. PHILIP, M. D.,  
**Physician and Surgeon,**  
Graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.  
Office at the Commercial Hotel,  
HOPE, D. T.

Dr. C. L. Opsal, a graduate of dentistry, will be at Hope on Monday, April 27th, to stay one week. Those who desire his professional services will please call early at his office at the Hope House. Refers by permission to Drs. W. A. & J. H. Spaulding, of Minneapolis.

Frank Hill, after having disposed of a car load of horses, left on Saturday last for Killbuck City, where he goes to procure another car load of stock, among which there will be several fine roadsters and some fine blooded milch cows. Mr. Hill expects to get back by the 23d.

We learn from the *Cooperstown Courier* that Captain Robinson has relinquished his farm to S. K. Norgard, and will go east with his family. This is greatly to be regretted. Mardell, without the Captain and Mrs. Robinson and the young ladies, will be like a garden blighted by frost.

The contract for building an iron bridge over the Goose river between Portland and Mayville has been let by the Traill county commissioners, the bridge to cost about \$8,000. The commissioners have also appropriated \$25,000 from the general fund to be used as a bulling fund for erecting county buildings.

George S. Christian returned on Saturday from Noblesville, Indiana, where he spent the winter, accompanied by Mr. Winfield Alvord. George returns prepared for business, and informs us that his brother William will follow in about a month, being detained by law business in Indiana which requires his personal attention.

It gives us great pleasure to be able to state that Mrs. R. W. Berry, who met with a severe accident on Saturday last, falling down fourteen steps into the cellar, receiving injuries which confined her to her bed for several days, is again able to be about, thanks to the skill and care of Dr. W. H. M. Philip, and on Wednesday afternoon was so far recovered that she rode out in company with Mrs. H. D. Carpenter.

With the advent of spring nearly every farmer will find it necessary to replenish to a certain extent his harness equipment, and we take great pleasure in recommending all who may be in need of anything in that line to Mr. J. M. Moore, a practical harness maker, who has a large stock of light and heavy harness on hand, or he will take your order and furnish you with anything you may desire. He also does all kinds of repairing. See his advertisement in another column.

We understand that some parties in the south end of Grand Forks county have been circulating a paper derogatory to the character of N. H. Berg, with what object we are not informed. The immediate neighbors of a man generally form a pretty accurate opinion of the worth of a man, and if apply this test in Mr. Berg's case, it would appear that he stands

statement of a fact which took place in a case which excited very general interest in this community is made the basis for nearly a column of abuse and falsehood in regard to the PIONEER by the penny-liner who does the heavy work for the little sheet at the west end of town. We have no desire to inflict upon our readers a controversy in regard to this matter. We recognize the right of citizens to express their approbation or disapprobation of the acts of any public officer, and the hiss and the groan are recognized as modes by which disapprobation may be manifested when no other means are at hand. We are sure that we should know that Mr. Gray is only carrying out the will of the board. We know nothing of the kind. We defy the writer to show any authorization for a criminal action against any officer. Mr. Gray had the same right to swear out a complaint that any other citizen had, but when he does this under cover of his office, and also makes use of that position to send to Fargo and employ a lawyer, saddling the cost thereof on the county, in order that his personal malice may be gratified, the people have a right to express their detestation of the act, and we are inclined to think they will exercise it, whether it pleases the mud-slinger or not. The fling at the PIONEER being smothered we pass by with the contempt which it deserves, emanating from a source which it is contamination even to recognize. When the writer says that "if it be simply malicious persecution he (McMahon) has a remedy," he again shows his ignorance or willfully falsifies, for how can blood be drawn from a turnip. Again when he says that the PIONEER "harps on the thread-worn argument that McMahon has been a benefactor to the county and Hope in particular, inferring that that should absolve him from the consequences of any act he chooses to commit," he again utters what is false, for we have made no such argument. Mr. McMahon, we take it, is abundantly able to take care of himself, and it may be that before the matter is ended some of those whose paid hireling the mud-slinger is may find it uncomfortable for themselves.

It is a trite saying that you cannot touch pitch without being defiled, and the individual who publishes the little sheet is so lost to everything pertaining to fair dealing, or honor that we feel as though we should ask the pardon of our readers for even this brief allusion to him or his sheet. The very idea of his preaching morality is as amusing as it is absurd.

**Russia's Reasons.**  
The reasons given by Russia for desiring an ethnographical frontier is, that having conquered Turkestan she is entitled to take care of those inhabitants of Afghan-Turkestan who are allied to the Turkestanians by affinities of race, language and religion, and at the same time are possessed of an implacable hatred against the Afghans. She claims that her absorption of Afghan-Turkestan, at least north of the Paropamians, which comprises the three offshooting ranges of the Hindoo Koosh, which would indeed appear to be the natural northern boundary of Afghanistan, would prevent continual intertribal quarrels, any one of which might suddenly break up the peace of Afghanistan and Turkestan, and bring about international complications between Russia and England, the former of which is bound to protect Turkestan and the latter to protect the authority of the Ameer of Kabul.

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All newspapers, including this one, shall be entitled to transmission of one cent per pound or fraction thereof of postage to be prepaid. This is a reduction of one-half from existing rates. Third—Any article in a newspaper or other publication may be marked for observation except by written or printed words, without increase of postage.

**Publish the Laws.**  
Already much inconvenience is being felt in the Territory for want of authentic information with regard to bills passed by the legislature. In Minnesota and other states a law exists providing for the publishing of all the acts passed by the legislature in all the newspapers in the state. A similar bill was presented at the late session at Bismarek, but for some reason or other failed to get beyond a first reading in the house. Very few outside the legislators themselves have any reliable knowledge of the new laws, and legal proceedings will be much hampered for want of publication of these, many of them being amendments of the old code. When the bill failed to pass we are unable to say, but we do know that it would have been in the interest of the public to have given publicity to these laws, and also assisted both attorneys and court officials in the transaction of their various duties.

**The Foreign Wheat Supply.**  
A correspondent of Bradstreet reviews the bread supply situation and presents a far different situation than the one which most writers have given. He says that India, Russia and Australia have been presented as promising candidates for the priority now held by the United States in supplying the world's demand for food, but there is no immediate prospect that the Australian yield will be in excess of home consumption, while Russia is retrograding rather than advancing as to the head relief place in the list. The development of her vast territories suited to wheat production belongs not to the practicalities of the present, but to the possibilities of the future. "As to India," says the writer, "she alone has been sounded vigorously of late years, and a great many nervous people are actually apprehensive of danger from that quarter. Yet the report recently made by the director of the agricultural department of the Indian government shows that the Indian supply for the demand of Europe or even for Great Britain breadstuffs is a pure chimera. By this authority the actual cost to the Indian farmer in raising a bushel of wheat is fifty-five and a-half cents, while the average in the American Northwest is far below this, and the cost of transportation is decidedly in favor of the western continent. Another feature which the writer ably discusses is the fact that wheat production increases with the taking up of new land, and after rising to maximum remains stationary during further developments. During the last seven years eighty and one-half million acres of public lands have been disposed of, the bulk lying in the west and northwest and in connection with the record of the land office, the following from the last report on the foreign commerce of the country is of interest: "It is estimated by persons well informed as to the grain trade, that about ninety-two per cent. of the exports of bread and breadstuffs from the United States consists of products of our western and northwestern states." A good example of this is the state of Minnesota. In 1870 the population of the state was about 440,000, and the wheat crop 18,866,078 bushels. By 1875 the population was 597,000, an increase of some thirty per cent., and the wheat crop 31,475,000, an increase of more than twice such per cent. In the next five years the population advanced to seventy-seven per cent., and the wheat yield increased but about ten per cent. At present the wheat acreage in that state is 450,000 acres short of what it was in 1850, and 250,000 less than in 1870. The total yield in 1879 was 31-

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In the meantime, no little profit may arise. In our own country, if we maintain our present peaceful attitude. Wheat jumped...  
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Our packers and armamakers have already received large war orders. Immigration from the countries cursed by a blood-sucking militarism, will add to our wealth. And, as has been remarked, the war of two giants, both endowed with energy and bulldog tenacity, is likely to be a long war, and there are few well-wishers of beneficent, civilizing influence who will not devoutly wish that the Muscovite hosts may be rolled backward from the Hindu Kush and be effectually prevented from extending the rule of an oriental despotism over Afghanistan or India.—*Pioneer Press.*

**New Postoffices Established.**  
Among the latest postoffices established in Dakota are Golden Lake, Steele county; Island Lake, Bolette county; Lebanon, Potter county; Zell, Faulk county.

**Wonders Never Cease.**  
Prof. C. Donaldson, New Orleans, La., proprietor of Museums, who suffered eighteen years with rheumatic pains, states he has spent ten thousand dollars to get cured. After trying doctors, famous baths, electric appliances and legions of liniments without relief, he tried St. Jacobs Oil, which completely cured him. It is a wonderful remedy, he says, and he has sold his crutches.

**Peculiarly Valuable.**  
"The Weekly Pioneer Press contains a carefully prepared summary of all the news of the week, and in its literary, agricultural, domestic and general departments is arranged with care and discrimination for the benefit of its many thousand patrons throughout the country. Especial attention is devoted to news and events more immediately connected with the development of Minnesota and the Northwest, a feature that makes it peculiarly valuable for circulation outside of the Northwest. The subscription price of the Weekly is only one dollar a year, postpaid. A trifling sum for so large and excellent a paper."

**Weights and Measures.**  
The new law providing for a standard of weights and measures makes the sheriff of each county the scales of weights, with authority to appoint as many deputies and procure as many duplicate weights and measures as the county commissioners may by resolution deem necessary. The commissioners may change said resolution at any regular meeting. The weights and measures used by any county are to be paid by said county. Sheriff to test scales in the month of July of each year. The following standard, conforming to the standard of the United States are to be kept in the territorial treasurer's office: One bushel, one half-bushel, one peck, one half-peck, one quart, one wine gallon, one wine half-gallon, one wine quart, one wine pint, one wine gill; said measures to be made of copper or other suitable and substantial material. Also one surveyor's chain, thirty-three standard feet in length; one yard measure, one foot measure, one inch measure, one one hundred pound weight, one fifty pound weight, one twenty-five pound weight, one ten pound weight, one one pound weight, one quarter-pound weight, one one-eighth-pound weight, one one-sixteenth-pound weight, one one-thirtieth-pound weight, one set of apothecaries' weights from one pound to one grain; one set of troy weights from one pound to one penny weight; as well as such scales, beams and balances necessary to test other weights.—*Fargo Argus.*