The Pioneer Express.

VOL. XIX. PEMBINA, N. D., FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1897. NUMBER 6.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.

U. S. Representative, M. N. Johnson.
Senators, H. C. Hansbrough, W. N. Roach.
Governor, Frank A. Briggs.
First Governor, J. M. Devine.
Secretary of State, Fred Falley.
State Treasurer, Geo. E. Nickels.
State Auditor, N. E. Hanson.
Attorney General, John Owens.
Supreme Court, Guy C. H. Corliss, Alfred Wallin, J. M. Bartholomew.
Railroad Commissioners, John F. Gibson, Geo H. Hayes, I. I. Walton.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. G. Halland.
Commissioner of Insurance, Fred B. Fancher.
Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, H. U. Thomas.

SENATORS.

First District, Judson LaMoure, Pembina.
Second District, James Doble, Tyner.

REPRESENTATIVES.

First District, Alex Duncan, Bruce, J. D. Wallace, Drayton.
Second District, Thomas Guinan, St. Thomas, H. N. Joy, Hamilton.
Judge of the District Court, Seventh Judicial District, O. B. Sauter, Grafton.
Clerk of District Court, Frank A. Hart.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

States Attorney, A. L. Miller.
Sheriff, J. E. Tweamer.
Auditor, Donald Thomson.
Treasurer, Whitfield Douglas.
Register of Deeds, J. M. Chisholm.
County Judge, E. W. Conroy.
Superintendent of Schools, C. E. Jackson.
Surveyor, F. E. Hebert.
Coroner, Dr. J. C. Sutter.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First District, F. C. Myrick, Pembina.
Second District, T. Halldorson, Mountain.
Third District, Geo. Taylor, Bathgate.
Fourth District, J. D. Gordon, Ernest.
Fifth District, H. P. Olsen, St. Thomas.

COUNTY JUSTICES.

C. H. Anselstine, Hamilton.
F. H. McMillan, Hamilton.
I. E. Russell, Drayton.
S. A. Armstrong, Bathgate.

COUNTY CONSTABLES.

Charles Edwards, Drayton.
Andrew Darling, Crystal.
E. A. Nevers, Cavalier.
John Lindsay, St Thomas.

The Pioneer Express.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CITY AND COUNTY.

TERMS, $2.00 PER ANNUM.

F A. Wardwell. G. G. Thompson.

WARDWELL & THOMPSON.

Entered at the post office at Pembina as second-class mail matter.

AN OUTRAGE.

On Monday the plant of the Bismarck Settler was destroyed. The parties broke into the office, smashed the presses with sledges, took the type and account books and carried them to the Missouri river and dumped them in. This is the second time this office has been destroyed in this manner. The reason is not hard to see. For years Editor Moffat has fought for law and order, and against the wide-open saloon element. While not always perhaps with the best of judgment, yet no person outside of Bismarck could see that Mr. Moffat fought with any especial venom or viciousness. In fact there are many local papers who habitually use much more intemperate and abusive language than the Settler in reference to others.

It looks as though a certain class of people are getting desperate. At first the prohibition law affected only parts of the Red River Valley. It is gradually and certainly spreading. Jamestown, Wahpeton, Devils Lake and Minot are all feeling its pressure to a greater or less degree. It is certain that only by the most strenuous, questionable, and probably illegal methods did the wide-open class carry the election in Bismarck last fall; and it is this pressure, political and social, that makes such a desperate and despicable eruption as the destruction of the Settler's office. Time was when they could laugh at the utterances of the Settler. Now, they must destroy it or be themselves destroyed. Public opinion is for enforcement of the law. Some, because it is the law, but largely and increasingly because of the belief that the law is for the best.

We believe that the dastardly destruction of the Settler office will do much to change the public sentiment of the citizens of Bismarck in favor of law and order, and that a large class who have heretofore simply suffered or permitted the rougher element to have their own way, will for the good name of the city and for decency's sake be opposed to the political and social power of men, who by act, example or precept are guilty of such outrages.

And if Bismarck people do not care to do this for the sake of right and for decency's sake, then they should at least respect the opinions of the people of this state, who to a large extent support the city. And it might be well for the future of the city to remember that few people who visit Bismarck officially or otherwise, are favorably impressed with its constant and open disregard of state laws. The people of this state will not always tolerate such a condition of affairs.

SOURING OF MILK.

U. S. Farmer's Bulletin, No. 29, 1895.

The souring of milk is due to the action of minute organisms known as bacteria. These bacteria are so minute that they can be seen only by the aid of a powerful microscope, but the result of the concerted action of myriads of them in souring milk is a familiar sight to every housewife. Besides the ordinary souring of milk, there are many other changes which may take place—as the ripening of cream, the ripening of cheese, butter becoming rancid, and many others less common. These changes are called fermentations, because they are similar to the fermenting of cider to vinegar, the fermentations produced by yeast in beer making, etc. The term includes many changes due to other micro-organisms or ferments besides bacteria; and so here fermentation is used to cover all the changes which occur in milk, such as curdling, souring, and putrefaction, most of which are caused by bacteria. The great importance of these fermentations of milk is being realized. It is only by a proper control of them that good butter or cheese can be made. It is important that they should take place, but it is equally important that they should not be allowed to get the upper hand.

* * * Bacteria proper, which have much to do with milk and cream, are found in immense numbers everywhere, and play an important part in nature. They are all extremely minute. In shape they show three chief varieties, which may be compared, respectively, to a lead pencil (bacillus,) a ball (coccus,) and a corkscrew (spirillum.) With the highest powers of the microscope they appear as scarcely more than simple dots and lines. They are to be classed with plants rather than animals, in spite of the fact that many of them are endowed with motion.

* * * Another fact of importance which has been emphasized is the value of cooling the milk as thoroughly as possible as soon as milked. When drawn from the cow, milk is at a high temperature, and, indeed, at just the temperature at which the majority of bacteria will grow the most rapidly. Under the influence of the atmospheric temperature, especially in the summer, the milk will become cool very slowly, but never becomes cooler than the air. The bacteria which have gotten into the milk will therefore have the very best opportunity for rapid multiplication and the milk will sour very rapidly. If, however, the milk is cooled to a low temperature immediately after it is drawn, the bacteria growth is checked at once and will not begin again with much rapidity until the milk has become warmed once more. This warming will take place slowly, and therefore the cooled milk will remain sweet many hours longer than that which is not cooled. A practical knowledge of this fact will be of great value to every person handling milk. Early cooling to as low a temperature as is practicable is the best remedy for too rapid souring of milk.

NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

From the Emerson Journal.

Emerson and Gretna have each another government official. Their duty is to prevent laboring men coming across the line and finding employment on this side. It has too long been a habit amongst Canadians to be too friendly to the Americans in the letting of contracts. Even the governments have been to blame often in this respect. Large building contracts, railway deals, have sometimes been given to American firms for the purpose of the smallest economy. But now the Government sees not only its own duty in the matter—Canadians first—but it also realizes the importance of giving Canadian laboring men the preference in filling their positions. The amount that is saved by a contract to an American, though perhaps saved to the individual letting the contract, is not saved to the country. The country is poorer for every such bargain. The money which is paid to an American contractor is invested in the United States. Canada as a country is poorer to the extent of the contract, instead of being richer to the extent of the few dollars saved between the price of the contracts.

This same principle is becoming more and more realized by individuals in our villages and country places. They are beginning to wake up to the fact that money sent to a far off town or city, though saving a few cents or dollars to them, is a strong factor in producing dull times in our own midst. The money is in circulation elsewhere; people are forced to buy on credit, and hard times and failure often follow. Whereas if the money was invested here, it would still be in circulation amongst them and the profits arising from its investment would be partly theirs; theirs to a much greater extent than the paltry saving resulting from sending it away.

Canadians are often a little slower in sizing up these advantages than the Americans, but we are progressing more rapidly now and beginning to see these things when they are a little further off than we used to. It is several years since the American Government placed officers along the boundary line for the same purpose that the Canadian government have now placed these men, and we have been in the meantime getting our selves to see through the problem. But we understand the position and are enforcing it with all our might. The men employed on the Crow's Nest railway belong to Canada. Laboring men this year cannot cross the boundary line and become laborers on this side. Canadians have been given the preference, and up at the Yukon, mounted police have been placed to prevent Americans bringing in free provisions and carrying off free booty.

The officer placed in Emerson by the government to protect the interests of the laboring men will not, in all probability remain here except during the season in which laborers are in the habit of crossing the line. But for this we commend the government and hope that it is only the beginning of the protection which the laboring man of Canada will secure from them.—Emerson Journal.

We copy the above because it is good "protection" doctrine and is just as true of this country as of Canada. We think however, that it is probable that the statement that laborers will not be allowed to cross into Canada to look for work is not true and it is certainly an error as to laborers coming here. There is nothing to hinder laborers coming to this country from anywhere in search of employment, but they must not enter into contract with any person to work on this side, before coming here; and it is a criminal offense for any person in this country to hire persons in a foreign country to come here to work. As a matter of fact a large number of Manitobans do come over every fall and work in the harvest fields of this country.

THEY ARE FACTORS.

The manufacturers of the east and their employes, the coal miners, the iron manufacturers and all of those benefited by the increased tariff duties are not a factor and never are a factor in the price of wheat.—Pink Paper.

In the year 1895, this country raised in round numbers 467 millions of bushels of wheat, of which we exported only 76 millions. Of course therefore the P. P. does not mean to be construed literally. What it really means to say, is that our surplus, that which we have to sell to others, governs the price of wheat. But if supply and demand governs the price of wheat, if we had less to supply the markets of the world where the price is made, wouldn't the price be higher? And if we had more of "manufacturers and their employes, the iron manufacturers and all those benefited by the tariff," wouldn't we have less surplus to sell?

Now, about one-third of our population are "agriculturalists," though not all of these raise wheat. If we start more mills and mines, then some of "the agriculturalists who raise wheat at a loss" will go to work in the factories or mines or some other industry "benefited by the tariff." The number of employes will be increased in other ways, and thus by making a very little change in the relative proportion of the wheat-raisers to that of the consumers, will dispose of all the surplus wheat in this country.

Whether right or wrong, that is what protectionists believe in. It is not only to benefit manufacturers, but to furnish a home-market for farmers, that is the object of protective duties; because, the the home market furnishes a better class of customers, and less freight to pay, than that of foreign markets. We believe that the "employes benefited by the tariff," are not only now considerable of a factor in the demand for wheat, but we want to increase their numbers so there will be so great a demand that we will have no surplus to sell in foreign markets.

Tenders For Janitor.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon September 1st, 1897, for services as janitor of the schools of District No. 1, City of Pembina, as follows:

For School No. 1. All janitor work around and about the rooms of school building and of the fire hall, including the placing and replacing storm-sash, banking and general care of school property, except scrubbing.

For School No. 2, Geroux Bridge. All janitor work in and about the school room as in School No. 1 and also to furnish wood for the same.

State price per month. Mark envelopes "Tenders for janitor work of school No. 1" or "of No. 2" as case may be and address

T. R. SHAW,
Clerk of Dist. No. 1,
Pembina.

6-7

LORD & THOMAS, NEWSPAPER Advertising 45 to 49 Randolph St., Chicago, keep this paper on file and are authorized to make contracts with ADVERTISERS.

DOGS IN WAR.

How the St. Bernard Ministers to a Wounded Russian Soldier.

In the present day the British army seems the only one in which dogs are not trained either as spies, messengers or to help the wounded. The Germans, French, Austrians, Russians and Italians have all found them to be worth the trouble. The Germans have devoted themselves chiefly to the training of dogs for carrying messages to and from outposts and pickets and the main bodies of troops. For this purpose they find pointers are the best, but Scotch sheep dogs and short haired sporting dogs are much liked, as are also the clever little Pomeranians, which learn very quickly and are very strong and swift. In the German army the best trainers are the men of the Jager regiments, and a special officer and a special body of men are told off to look after the dogs. They are taught to march without frisking about, to avoid barking, but, with their wonderfully quick ear to warn if strangers are near, by pointing or by a low growl. They are trained to carry messages up to 2½ miles by known roads, and beyond that distance to find their own way across country. To men in the same uniform they are taught to be obedient.

In the Russian army a kind of big St. Bernard mastiff is used; also wolf and sheep dogs. These, equipped with a flask containing brandy or soup and a packet of bandages hung round their necks, are taught to find out the wounded lying among bushes or uneven ground and to offer them restoratives, standing meanwhile with their forefeet planted and barking to attract attention. They are even harnessed to little handcarts, such as we see them use in Belgian and German towns, and can drag two wounded men. The French, in their wars in Tunis and Algiers, have used dogs; also the Russians in their last Turkish war. In Austria they have been employed to discover ambuscades. The Dutch in Acheen found them most useful in preventing solitary sentries in thick jungle outposts being surprised by stealthy natives. The Italian sentries in the Alps are always accompanied by dogs.—United Service Magazine.

FIREFLY FLASHES.

The Method by Which the Insect Emits Its Beautiful Light.

"By what process do fireflies produce the beautiful flashes of light?" That is a question frequently asked, and as entomological books fail to give a satisfactory reply the following explanation may be interesting:

I have made a special study of the light, and carefully examined the mechanism of the illuminating segments in both male and female specimens. The light emitted, when tested by the spectroscope, gives a brilliant spectrum, which is continuous through all the colors from the red to the violet rays. The illuminating organs consist of distinct spherical cells, each one of which is about 1.2000 of an inch in diameter, and the beetle has power to illuminate one or many of these cells at will, producing light of corresponding intensity. The cells contain a fluid saturated with phosphorus, and the covering of the cell is so thin that atmosphere coming in contact with it may affect the contents.

It has been suggested that the beetle produces the flashes of light or renders the phosphorus suddenly luminous by electricity—by the injection of warm fluids—or by friction. But it is certain that the flash of light is made in another way. We may clearly trace a connection between the spiracles and trachea (spiral air tubes) of the beetle and each of the illuminating cells, and find that the little creature renders the phosphorus contained in the cells luminous by forcing air upon them. The cells when thus excited emit light from their surface.

We may imitate the act of the beetle by dissecting one and placing the illuminating organ under a microscope, covered by a thin glass cover. When the cover is lifted so as to admit a little air, the cells become luminous.

We may add that the name "firefly" is a misnomer, as the "lightning bug" is a true beetle, belonging in the natural order caleoptera, and in the family lampyridæ.—D. K. Winder in Detroit Free Press.

A Millionaire's Extravagance.

An example of extravagance by a well known millionaire who built himself a castle in one of the English midland counties is reported by The English Illustrated Magazine. The water of the place was pure and sufficient, but a case of scarlet fever occurring in the village at a little distance from his residence he took a dislike to the local water supply and at a cost of over $400,000 provided himself with a fresh supply from a distance of 18 miles. Without children or wife and a great traveler, he does not inhabit his own country place for more than three months in the year. Although he drinks no wine, his water is an expensive beverage. Allowing only 3 per cent on the money, with 1 per cent sinking fund, his water costs him $250 for every day he visits his castle. This supply, it should be added, is limited to the one house. There is really no reason why it should be shared with others, for the local supply is ample and of good quality.

ATTENTION

PLEASE.

It will be of interest for ladies of Pembina and surrounding country to note that we have just opened the largest line of ladies', misses and children's

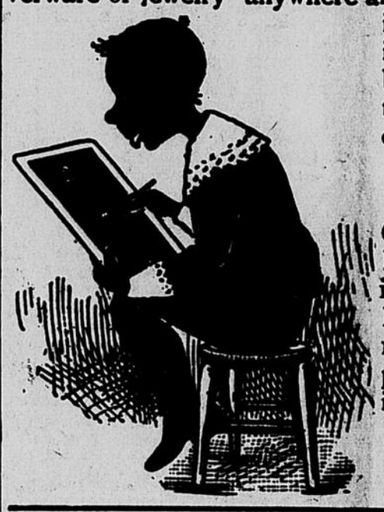
CAPES,
JACKETS,
CLOAKS

that has ever been seen in Pembina, and the most interesting feature is the low price. Call and be convinced. We take pleasure in showing our goods, at

CHAS. FULL,
Cheap Store.

To Make a Mistake

is natural; to rectify it is beneficial. If you have bought silverware or jewelry anywhere and got beaten, the experience is worth something. The satisfaction we will give you will be all the more pleasing by contrast. We have just enriched our stock by purchases of



Gold and Silver Watches,

Chains, Hair Ornaments, Hat Pins, Thimbles, Silver ware that is Silverware, etc.
However good your taste, or moderate your purchasing capability, we can give you satisfaction.

M. H. MILLER,
The Jeweler

The Northern Pacific Railway

WONDERLAND ROUTE.

Passes over what is destined to become the richest and most productive region west of the Mississippi River, When William H. Seward, in 1860, prophesied that "the unlimited seat of government of the United States" was to be at or near St. Paul, the statement was based upon the foregoing fact.

SUCH WHEAT As is raised on the prairies of Minnesota and North Dakota is unknown elsewhere in the world.

THE RANGES Of Montana are almost boundless; its valleys large and productive, while the mountains of Montana and Idaho produce the precious metals for the world in apparently unlimited quantities.

THE ORCHARDS of Eastern and Western Washington are as yet in their infancy.

THE CITIES along its line are laid out on a broad, comprehensive plan; are progressive; peopled by a refined, cultivated, energetic population and bear the stamp of future growth, wealth and permanency.

FOR INVESTMENTS of a safe, remunerative character, this region is unsurpassed.

J. M. HANNAFORD,
General Traffic Manager,
St. Paul, Minn.

CHAS. S FEE,
General Passenger and Ticket Agt.
St. Paul, Minn.