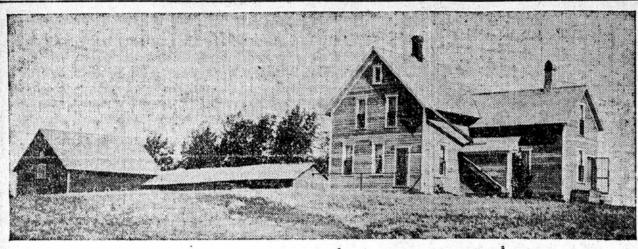
Opportunities for All Classes in North Dakota



famestown NO July 23. 1904

Wills & Dickey lo Jam glad to hear you are advertising the James River, Valley in the Hated where land is so enuch higher than here in North Dakota. In 189/ 2 came to et. D. and settled on a home stead 20 miles S.E. of James of what out mongh eafetal to buy a team of which only told out two years ago realwhing \$10,000 in tach beliedes my horres and machinery. I then travelled through the bastern states and enad a viell to my old horne in Sectional was then onl too glad to return to ev. D

I was then onl too glad to return to ev. D

I wow own 560 acres of land, which I consider worth

14'000 and escheet to thrash 15.000. bushels of grain, this fall and am well pleased with my present localion and would not eschange it for any place. I have seen John Gordon.

Correspondence solicited by Wells & Dickey Co., Real Estate Dealers, Jamestown, N. D.

NORTH DAKOTA, A YOUNG GIANT-WHAT IT HAS AND IS

Its Actual Wealth, Without Including Its Beds of Lignite Coal, Is Rapidly Approaching the Billion Dollar Mark—Opportunities Alike for Rich and Poor.

The assessed valuation of real and personal property in North Dakota—about 20 per cent of the actual value—is \$146,537.44. Its actual wealth is rapidly nearing the billion dollar mark, without including its immensely valuable but undeveloped beds of lignite coal. The farm products of North Dakota for 1903 aggregated \$125,000,000. The dairy products of North Dakota for 1903 aggregated \$125,000,000. The dairy products of North Dakota for 1903 aggregated \$3,000,000. North Dakota has 3,850 public North Dakota has 3,850 public North Dakota has 3,850 public Schools.

All of North Dakota's state institutions have land grants, the incomes from which will in time make them self-supporting.

North Dakota's average annual rainfall ranges from seventeen to twenty-size in different sections of the state.

North Dakota has, according to the last United States census, the largest three incomes from which will in time make them self-supporting.

Corn a Coming Staple.

Corn is coming to be an important erop in this state, and, notwithstanding the general opinion to the contrary, North Dakota is fully establishing the fact that it is within the corn belt. The yield for 1903 in the state is estimated at 1,000,000 bushels. A large portion of this is raised in the south-scale and has six large elevators, with a combined capacity of 250,000 bushels of grain.

North Dakota has 2,000 students in its institutions of higher learning.

North Dakota has 115,830 pupils in its public schools.

North Dakota employs 5,200 public

North Dakota expended for the support of its public schools in 1903, \$1, 638.694.

The public schools of North Dakota have an codowment of land worth fully

North Dakota has 43,868 farms under cultivation and 6,150 stock ranches.

North Dakota has eighty-four flour mills in operation.

sixty creameries and eight cheese factories are in operation in North Dakota. Native lignite coal is being mined at eighty coal mines in the state.

The manufactured products of North Dakota aggregate \$20,000,000 annually. North Dakota ranks as the healthiest North Dakota ranks as the healthiest state in the union according to the statistics of the marine hospital service, with an average mortality of 6.95 a thousand. The figures include records for towns and cities of 1,000 or more in population. The average for the entire country is 16.87.

Agricultural Wealth.

In the value of its agricultural products per capita North Dakota ranks as the first state in the union—\$20 for each man, woman and child.

North Dakota's university ranks North Dakota's university in the best eastern educational in-

stitutions.
North Dakota's state agricultural college is the largest in the United States.
North Dakota raises one-half of the flax crop of the United States. North Dakota corn won second prize at the Pan-American exposition in com-petition with the great corn-producing

states.

North Dakota butter won third place at the Pan-American exposition, with a score of 95.63 points.

The vacant lands which may be taken under the homestead laws are mainly in the western part of the state—althouthere are still scattered tracts near the central portion of the state.

The state school lands, comprising one-eighteenth of the entire area of the state, were granted to the state by the one-eighteenth of the entire area of the state, were granted to the state by the national government for the benefit of the public schools. They occupy sections of one square mile each, numbered 16 and 36 of each township of thirty-six square miles. Each of these sections embraces 640 acres. The enabling act and the constitution fix the minimum price at which these lands may be sold at \$10 an acre. They cannot thus

sold at \$10 an acre. They cannot thus be sold at a less price but they may be sold on any terms the state may fix. The money arising from their sale must be invested in a permanent school fund and only the interest can be used. The terms fixed by the state provide for the sale of these lands on twenty years' the sale of these lands on twenty years' time, one-fifth down and one-fifth at the end of the first five years, and one-fifth at the end of the second, third and fourth five-year terms, with annual interest paid in advance. About three hundred thousand acres have been sold up to the present time by the board of university and school lands.

Development Extraordinary.

North Dakota's opportunities are present opportunities. It will have other opportunities later, but the fact must not be lost sight of that this state is developing rapidly along many lines. Especially is this true in the settlement of its low-priced lands and in building up of new towns and business. building up of new towns and business centers to care for the rapidly develop-

ing country.

Westhope, now a town of nearly one thousand population, at the end of the Great Northern's Turtle Mountain Great Northern's resident in branch, had not a single resident in November last. The emen who are doing business there now are the men who took advantage of present oppor-

North Dakota has gained in population over 400,000, or approximately 1,200 per cent in the past wenty-four years and nearly 200 per cent since it was admitted to statehood.

North Dakota has 3,500 miles of railfolds in operation.

The assessed valuation of real and personal property in North Dakota—

The assessed valuation of real and the best cement, the best fire brick and the best vitrified brick in the world are made in North Dakota.

North Dakota has an inexhaustible store of the finest pottery clays awaiting development.

All of North Dakota's state institutions have land grants, the incomes from which will in time make them self-grain.

ern part of the state, but it is raised in nearly every county.

The Indians were raising corn when the Lewis and Clark expedition ex-

the Lewis and Clark expedition explored North Dakota one hundred years ago this present year. James Holes has been raising corn on his farm in Cass county for thirty-two years. Three times during this period his corn has been damaged by frost before it matured. He considers it an ordinarily safe crop. The yield is all the way from thirty to aightry bushels are corn. safe crop. The yield is all the way from thirty to eighty bushels an acre. On the Dalrymple farm, in Cass county, about one thousand acres are plantty, about one thousand acres are planted to corn annually. Mr. Dalrymple believes in rotation of crops and uses corn, oats, millet, barley, etc., in rotation with wheat so far as practicable.

He finds corn a profitable crop. Barley and Macaroni.

North Dakota produced over ten mil-lion bushels of barley in 1902, according to the returns to the county and

state auditor.

The growing macaroni wheat closely resembles barley, in its rank growth and its beards, but the straw has, on closer inspection, a more bluish cast than ordinary barley. It grows from four to nearly five feet high in some cases. Among the favorable features of this wheat is the fact that it matures a week earlier than other varieties of wheat, making it safer. It is very hardy and is less liable to be affected by frost. The yield is also uniformly larger than the other varieties of wheat in adjoining fields, produced under like conditions.

North Dakota Grasses.

Professor C. B. Waldron of the United States experiment station at the state agricultural college says that North Dakota has a grass area of 40,000,000 acres, capable of producing each year as much beef as is represented by half a million 3-year-old steers, allowing twenty-five acres to each animal. These yoked together would make an ox team 500 miles long, thus giving an idea of the immense productiveness of our pastures.

Professor Waldron also makes the statement that of the 3,000 or more species of grass known to botanists Professor C. B. Waldron of the

species of grass known to botanists about 80 are natives of this state. States having more varied vegetable conditions, like that of New York, have much greater number of species, but no state contains a larger number or quantity of valuable species.

Stock Raising.

Stock raising in the western part of the state has been from the first the important industry. The first to engage in breeding cattle in this section were men who were connected with the va-rious military posts along the Missouri river at Fort Buford, at Fort Lincoln and other points, in the seventies. The character of the land and the sight of countless buffalo which roamed over the prairie doubtless convinced them of the superiority of that section as a

stock-growing country.

Some of the cattle sent out to the Indians on the reservations eventually Indians on the reservations eventually found their way to ranges controlled by white men. Others had small herds shipped up the Missouri river from Iowa and other points, and for years large herds were driven from points farther south to fatten on the ranges of the Missouri river country and then shipped from there to market. In this way some of the non-resident stockmen found that cattle did much better here than farther south, and during the next few years numerous permanent stock ranches were established in the western part of North Dakota, some of them representing large capital, and consisting of large bands of horses, cattle and sheep.

seekers during October and November.

part of the county and more attention is being given to diversified and dairy farming. Cattle and horses feed out of doors the whole winter. The county has good roads the year thru, the surface of the soil drying quickly after a rain.

But the northern and eastern part of the county is the farmer's ideal country. This land varies from the perfect ly level plains to the gently sloping valleys and hills. There are but few farms on which one cannot cultivate the entire 160 acres in a quarter section. Here the average farmer devotes practically all his energies to pure farming, raising only about as much the stock as is ordinarily raised by farmer ers in the central states, like Indiana and Illinois. Here crops are raised year after year that are worth more than the land on which they are grown. This is indeed the Mecca for the farmer er of small means who desires a suitable place to build a home and make his fortune. Thousands of acres of land, recently belonging to the government, are now covered with small, comfortable homes, and rich, large yields of the best wheat, oats, flax, potatoes, cabbage and the land on which they are grown the land on which they are grown. This is indeed the Mecca for the farmer er of small means who desires a suitable place to build a home and make his fortune. Thousands of acres of land, recently belonging to the government, are now covered with small, comfortable wheat, oats, flax, potatoes, cabbage and the land on which they are grown the fortune. Thousands of the best wheat, oats, flax, potatoes, cabbage and the land on wheat, oats, flax, potatoes, cabbage and the land on wheat, oats, flax, potatoes, cabbage and the land on which they are grown the land on the land on which they are grown the land of the

homes, and rich, large yields of the best wheat, cats, flax, potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables.

These are regions of cheap lands, the last to be had in North Dakota. Homeseekers from the middle west and some from localities farther east, are pouring in and aither howing treats outsight

During the year 1902-3 there were 4,402 beekeepers, with 32,126 hives, in the state of Victoria, Australian. They produced 1,199,331 pounds of honey and 23,061 pounds of wax. from localities farther east, are pouring in, and either buying tracts outright or making settlement under the terms of the homestead law.

And this land is adapted to farming in most of its phases and is well watered and can be made profitable in a year's cultivation. Railway lines are being extended and new towns started. From the first the settlers will have good FOR SALE—320 ACRES, \$8 PER ACRE; \$2 PER acre down; five miles from Medina, Stutsman county, N. D.; rich, black loam, clay subsoll; perfect stock and grain farm. More land agents wanted. Frank P. Root, Lakota, N. D.

NOTICE. Land interests wishing representation on Journal's weekly page devoted to North Dakota, write Ward D. Williams, manager Northwest advertising.

L. W. TORGESON. Real Estate and Investments,

MINOT, NORTH DAKOTA.

quite as easily. Besides, no one can cut in, as our keys are not duplicated. Commercial travelers will do well not to get their keys mixed."

WARD COUNTY AND ITS GROWING CAPITAL CITY

Trend of Immigration and Enterprise Is Toward This Northern Empire in North Dakota.

For Full Information

as to soil, crops, climate, social and educational advan-

Red River

Valley

and of the First Bench Lands immediately adjacent

Fargo, N. D.,

and he will send you pamphlets, maps and descriptive

ence in practical farming in the counties of Cass, Barnes

Traill, Ransom, Sargent and La Moure, and will be

pleased to give you the benefit of his experience in choos-

Write to Him Today

as prices are sure to advance as soon as this season's

work is finished. Will obtain reduced rates for all land-

MR. FOLSOM has had 23 years of actual experi-

price lists, from which you may make selections.

The eastern half of the county is generally level, while the western half is much more rugged and more suitable for diversified or mixed farming and generally level, while the western half is much more rugged and more suitable for diversified or mixed farming and ranching, altho there are many fine farms and an abundance of farming lands in the western part.

Ward county is the largest county in North Dakota, and is larger in area than Rhode Island, Delaware and the District of Columbia combined, and contains 5,500 square miles. The Fort Berthold Indian reservation lies in the southeast corner and is not counted window dearest in ease page should be a supposed on the southeast corner and is not counted window dearest in ease page should be a supposed on the southeast corner and is not counted by the business development has been even more remarkable.

This hustling young giant is already the third city in the state. Most of its growth has come since 1900. When the empire about it is settled and developed, it will become one of the foremost cities of the great plains of the west.

WORSE THAN THE DOG.

Chicago Journal.

tages of the

thereto, drop a line to

ing a location.

Ward county, North Dakota, is generally called the "empire" county, because it occupies one-twelfth the area of the state. Excellent water can be found any place in the county at a depth of from twelve to fifteen feet, and fuel abounds in every section in the county. Lignite coal, of which there is an abundance, is tributary to Minot and is shipped extensively thru the state, and there are few farmers or ranchers who are not located close to a coal vein and can get their winter supply very cheap at the mines, and many of the farmers dig it out of the ground and haul it to their homes.

The eastern half of the county is generally level, while the western half is much more rugged and more suitable.

The past two years have witnessed a remarkable growth in Minot and this year has been a recordbreaker. More elegant residences have been constructed in Minot this year than in any three years preceding. Thus far in the season over eighty residences have been built, and enough others are building or a replanned to make the number over 100. The business development has been even more remarkable.

Berthold Indian reservation lies in the southeast corner and is not counted in the area of the county.

The soil is a dark, rich loam, about eighteen inches or two feet, with a clay subsoil easily worked.

Creameries are to be built in every

Cricago Journal.

She—You'd better sit by this open window, dearest, in case papa should come into the room suddenly.

He—But there's a fierce bulldog outside, darling.

"I know it. But of two evils always choose the lesser."

30% Net

How a North Dakota School Teacher Realized the Above Returns on His Investment. The Following Letter Tells the Story:

Mr. John Meissner, Rugby, North Dakota.

Sykeston, N. D., Oct. 5, 1904.

Dear Sir:—

 Net Bushels
 946

 Your half, 437 bu. at 96c
 \$454.08

 Note and interest for hay
 6.15

WHEELOCK & WHEELOCK,
By Bert T. Legg.

NOTE—Above letter was written from our Sykeston office. Mr. Meissner had only 80 acres into wheat and on a valuation of \$15.00 per acre, it netted him 30 per cent on his investment. This speaks pretty well for Wells county, North Dakota. It also shows how a non-resident can make money on our lands. Mr. Meissner came here from Oskaloosa, Iowa.

For particulars in regard to North Dakota lands write to us.

WHEELOCK, & WHEELOCK, Fargo, North Dakota.

THE VALUE OF RANSOM COUNTY

LANDS; SUCCESS AND PROSPERITY OF THE PRESENT OWNERS

Lisbon, N. D., Oct. 26.—Your correspondent has been reading the daily papers of late and noting with interest the indications all over the country of renewed or returned prosperity, especially along the line of conservative business, and this renewed interest in matters of business has been much experienced by him the past week in his travels thru Ransom county, North Dakota, in seeing the great number of inmake an accelerated movement from the kota, in seeing the great number of in-telligent farmers from Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota and Wisconsin who

telligent farmers from Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota and Wisconsin who are there buying lands, and, conversing with them, I find that they all have about the same idea concerning the future. They seem to say that the acreage of arable lands is just so much and cannot be increased, while the population of our country is growing at a very conservative estimate at least a million a year. These people have got to be fed. Certain portions of them are farmers and they have got to have lands.

There is no possible reason for gainsaying the prediction that when lands in the middle west are selling at \$100 and more an acre, lands in Ransom county, North Dakota, which produce the same crops and as good yields and grades, have just as good value, the supply and demand, the railroad facilities and all other conditions take care of distance, and while Ransom county lands are only selling for \$25 and \$30 an acre, there certainly is an excellent and good margin for further increased prices, and that this increase in price is sure to come is not a matter of sentiment or local conditions, but of general conditions all over the country.

The return of prosperity is bound to tions all over the country.

The return of prosperity is bound to in the spring.

make an accelerated movement from the high-priced lands in the middle west to the low-priced lands of Ransom county. There is a good deal of talk about industrial business being overcapitalized, but here is the mother earth, the foundation of all wealth, the ideal security for investment undercapitalized.

As I travel thru the different countries of Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa and Wisconsin, I hear of this man and that man, or this farmer and that farmer, who is reputed to be wealthy, and nine times out of ten their wealth is in lands and these lands have made them

and these lands have made them wealthy in increased valuations, because they have held on to the lands for twenty, thirty and forty years.

The winter and spring of 1905 indicates that there will be a very large immigration of the intelligent, prosperous farmer from the older states to the northwest, and Ransom county certainly will obtain its share of this immigra-tion. The railroad companies are mak ing every arrangement to take care of this land and homeseekers' movement, believing that the movement will as-sume proportions equal to the movement of 1902, and land values will proportion-ately increase.

It is astonishing to drive over Ransom county, and talk with the Illinois and Indiana farmers who have been there from two to five years, and have them relate to you the success obtained and the profitable farming that they have experienced. My advice and suggestion to the farmer of the middle west is that they go to see Ransom county this fall and make their purchases so as to

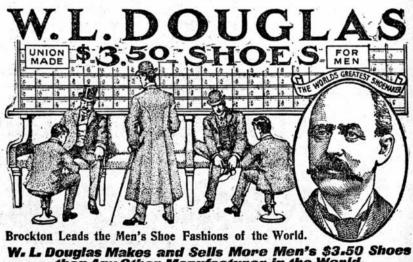
SOME WOMEN ARE CRANKY AND HARD TO PLEASE But you cannot find one too cranky to be pleased by a

MACPHERSON & LANGFORD SKIRT

Ask your dealer to show them to you. If he cannot, come to us and we will.

Be cranky enough to see that our name is on the hanger of your skirt and you will be

MACPHERSON & LANGFORD 336 SIBLEY STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN.



W. L. Douglas Makes and Sells More Men's \$3.50 Shoes than Any Other Manufacturer in the World.

The reason W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world, is, because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. They are just as good as those that cost \$5.00 to \$7.00, the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the infinite care with which every pair of W. L. Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W.L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced anywhere, and why the sales for the year ending July 1, 1904, were \$6,263,040.00.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the high grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it - take

no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere. W. L. Douglas \$2.00 and \$1.75 Shoes for Boys.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his \$3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded everywhere to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced.

Fast Color Eyelets will not turn brassy.

Write for New Illustrated Catalog. Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

G. C. & E. Eli Calf always gives satisfaction. W. L. Douglas \$3.50 Shoe Store in Minneapolis: 405 Nicollet Ave.

Brief History of the West

It has been easy to convert smooth prairie into beautiful and productive farms The grassy sod was ready for the plow and seeder, and harvest followed soon

The First Crop Often Paid for the Land Schools and churches were built during the first year of settlement. Towns and cities grew quickly to meet the country's needs. Independence and wealth rewarded the farmer's labors.

Morton and Hettinger Counties, North Dakota

Comprise a large area of rich, easily-tilled and lasting loam soil, are supplied Comprise a large area of rich, easily-tilled and lasting loam soil, are supplied with an abundance of the purest water, have an inexhaustible supply of native coal, and afford the last opportunity in the United States to buy prairie lands, and take free homesteads alongside, WHERE CROPS GROW. The settlement and development of twenty years have placed these counties far beyond the experimental stage in every branch of agricultural and pastoral farming and the newcomer here can find among his neighbors men who have become rich either as graingrowers, stockraisers or dairymen. We have mills and elevators that furnish a competitive market for our wheat. Our creameries receive for their butter, from the mines of Montana and Idaho, about the same prices that Illinois dairymen ordinarily get for their product. Our sheep and cattle have sold for the highest prices paid for grass-fed stock in the world's markets.

Land-buyers' weekly excursions to our new settlements.

\$8.00 to \$12.50 an Acre.

1904 crop on adjoining lands bringing over \$20 an acre



131 La Salle St., Chicago, III.

Richardton, or Mandan, N. Dak.