

Minnesota Wins Highest Honors at St. Louis and Chicago

FINE MINNESOTA FARM FOR SALE

900 acres of rich, level land, in township 44, range 29; Crow Wing county; 100 acres plow land; 200 acres fine meadow; 100 acres brush land, easily cleared. Balance heavy hardwood timber, new buildings, \$2,000. New machinery worth \$1,500. Four good horses, eight cows, ten yearlings, seventy-five Plymouth Rock hens; \$0,000 feet of sawed lumber on place; six miles new wire fence. Everything goes with farm at \$20.00 per acre. \$9,000.00 cash, ten and twenty years for balance, 5 per cent. Can be divided if necessary.

SMITH BROS., Owners,
110 Temple Court, Minneapolis, Minn.

Minnesota Farm, Dairy and Live Stock Exhibits

Win highest awards at St. Louis Exposition and Chicago Live Stock Show. We have a list of farms in the famous Red River Valley, a section that made Minnesota famous. Stop paying rent and get in touch with our propositions. Write

CLAY COUNTY LAND COMPANY
Moorhead, Minnesota.

HOMESEEKERS AND INVESTORS

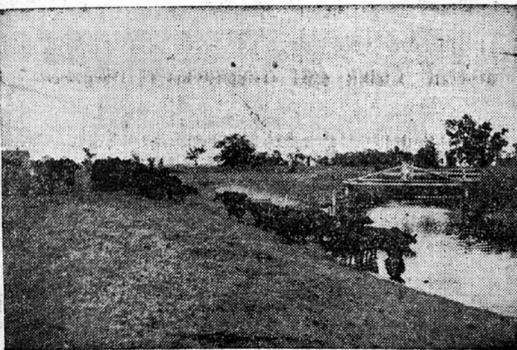
BEING ATTRACTED BY SPLENDID

RESOURCES OF WADENA COUNTY

Special Correspondence.

Wadena, Minn., Dec. 1.—A correspondent of The Journal who has been visiting Wadena, Minn., writes that there are great opportunities at this point for farmers wishing to engage in dairying and mixed farming. The farming country south and west from Wadena is highly improved and improved farms within four or five miles of Wadena sell at from \$25 to \$35 an acre. By going further southwest from Wadena, cheaper lands can be found, lands ten or fifteen miles southwest from Wadena, ranging from \$9 an acre upward. As regards location, however, these southwestern lands are peculiarly well located as regards railroad facilities. Wadena's southwestern territory is bounded in such a way by the Fergus Falls branch of the Northern

the cream can is a familiar sight on the streets of Wadena, still the opportunities in this direction have been merely touched, and in a short time much more will be done in this direction. The lands lying north from Wadena along the line of the Great Northern railroad, are also finely adapted to dairying and diversified farming. For some fifteen or twenty miles north from Wadena the land is partly timbered with hardwood, which for the most part is rather scattering, with openings of hazel brush and natural meadow land. All of these lands are adapted to clover-raising and make dairying the most suitable occupation. These lands north from Wadena have not yet been utilized for this purpose to any great extent, so that land can be bought at low prices—from \$12.50 an acre and upward to about \$12.50 for wild lands, which is cheap,



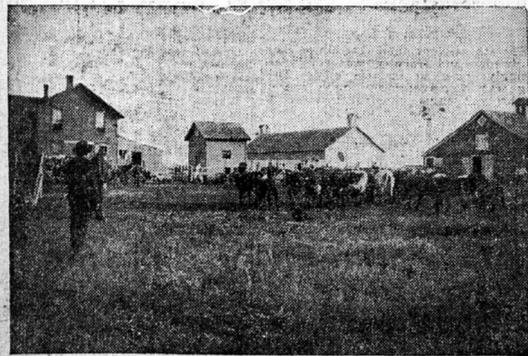
A FARM SCENE NEAR WADENA, MINN.

Pacific railroad and the Park Rapids branch of the Great Northern, as well as by the new Soo extension, that it is impossible to get further away than ten miles from some railroad station in this direction. By the way, the Soo extension at Parkers Prairie is only twenty-five miles from Wadena, and it is not unlikely that at no distant day the Soo may consider the idea of securing a share of Wadena's railroad business. But that is another story. This southwestern country, especially the towns of Oak Valley and Woodside, are favored by having a great abundance of natural low-land hay meadows and pasture lands. These lands are covered by an abundance of native grasses and can be readily seeded with tame grasses. While the farmers are becoming more interested in dairying, and

considering that all of these lands lie within easy reach of Wadena. Leaf River, Sebeka and Menahga, thriving villages on the Great Northern railway line. The two creameries now running at Wadena receive shipments of cream from farmers at these points. While they are now doing a very satisfactory business, this will be greatly enlarged as soon as homesekers learn of these advantages and come in to develop them to a greater extent. Readers of The Journal may be interested in learning that Wadena has an electric light and waterpower works owned by the city; also that its streets are laid with fine cement sidewalks and crosswalks; that it has two substantial national banks, with a combined capital of \$1,500,000, and numerous other business enterprises.

Bulletin No. One.

One of Murray's Splendid Propositions



A HOMESEEKER'S HOME AFTER FOUR YEARS, NEAR WADENA, MINN.

This is a view of the buildings on a 240-acre stock farm, six miles from Wadena, which we can sell at \$30 per acre. We also offer 120-acre farm in Otter Tail county, with 50 acres under plow, and habitable buildings, at \$16 per acre. For these and other lands. Address

MURRAY'S LAND OFFICE, WADENA, MINN.

A GOOD CHANGE

Have a few improved farms and some wild land, that I will trade for stock of hardware, furniture or general merchandise.—**N. G. OTTERNESS, St. Hilaire, Minn.**

TRIUMPHS AT ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO

ADVERTISE MINNESOTA TO THE WORLD

Climatic and Soil Conditions and Intelligent Farming Have Put the State in the Front Rank—Opportunity Now Knocking at the Door of the Eastern Renter and Man of Limited Means.

The world's fair at St. Louis and the international livestock exposition in Chicago have served to advertise Minnesota to the progressive nations of all the world. The flour and butter makers of the gopher state demonstrated their supremacy at the first, and the beef growers at the second. Minnesota is more than the bread and butter state—it is the beef state as well.

The grand champion steer of the Chicago exposition was "Clear Lake Jute," exhibited by the Minnesota experimental station at St. Anthony Park. He tips the beam at 1,900 pounds and most of the Chicago newspapers have printed his picture and told in big headlines of the triumph of the state.

Minnesota has always "made good" in every farm and home contest in which it has engaged. It has the soil and the climate and the men. Its interests are diversified, but the real progress and prosperity of the state have been and are based on its agricultural resources. The victories won at St. Louis and Chicago are the direct result of intelligent and scientific farming. They were won in a world-wide competition, where favoritism and partiality were out of the question.

The eastern renter and man of small means will do well to cast his lot with a state that has contracted the habit of doing things. Minnesota is such a state. It is young and vigorous and progressive in its watchword. Better areas in the state are awaiting development, and the man who puts his hand to the plow and forwards this development will become influential and well-to-do. History repeats itself, and the experience of all the older settled communities will be the experience of the regions yet to be settled and cultivated.

One of the State's Advantages.

There is one advantage which Minnesota has over its contemporaries, says Professor T. A. Hovestadt, superintendent of the state experiment station,

and that is a peculiarly constituted soil. While its seasons are somewhat shorter than those of many of the other states, vegetable growth is correspondingly much more rapid. Corn develops in from eighty to ninety days in Minnesota, where it takes four months to mature in other states.

This quick growth is also apparent in the culture of every plant, and its results speak from almost every crop and product of the soil in the state. It needs no expert to know that quick, unretarded growth develops better and more productive yields.

It is impossible to mention wheat without connection with the "Bread and Butter" state, for the most dense communities know of the far-famed hard wheat that comes from the Red River valley and other sections of the state. Minnesota No. 1 sets the price for practically the whole world.

When one realizes that the state raised and exported 73,276,555 bushels of wheat in one year, some idea may be obtained of the importance of the industry and of what a source of revenue it is to the homesteader and farmer.

Farm Specialties.

Minnesota has ranked second in the production of flax, North Dakota standing first. That Minnesota did not occupy first place is because flax was not raised on a high-priced farm he added to the cost of production and a margin of profit beside.

Minnesota has grown sheep with marked success and profit and can show some of the finest and most profitable flocks to be found anywhere. The government reports for 1900 show that Minnesota had 409,157 sheep whose average weight of fleeces was 67.5 pounds.

The average yield an acre a year of Minnesota wheat for ten years was 14.2 bushels and the average price for which it sold \$5.46 an acre. Estimating the

value of the land on which it was grown at \$25 an acre and the average value of Iowa land at \$50 an acre, the Iowa crop should have sold for \$15.92 an acre in order to yield the same proportionate return on the money invested in the land on which the crop was grown. Instead of this the Iowa land produced 14.0 bushels an acre and sold for \$3.60. The Minnesota land gave a return of 33.8 per cent on \$25 valuation and the Iowa land 17.2 on a \$50 valuation.

Claims of Northern Minnesota.

Let any unprejudiced reader review the claims of central and northern Minnesota as a dairy region, each of which he may substantiate, and compare them with conditions existing elsewhere. It is a country where drought, tornadoes, blight and crop failures are unknown; where the land produces grain and grasses in the greatest abundance; where water is abundant and pure; where land is cheap and easily acquired; where market facilities are unequalled and every acre of clearing is productive the first year.

The region is well adapted to the growing of cattle into beef. All the reasons above given, with reference to the adaptation of the region for dairying, will apply with reference to its adaptation for growing beef and nearly all of them will apply equally.

Every business man considers the interest on his capital invested as a legitimate item of expense. Let the expense on a high-priced farm be added to the cost of, for instance, the production of young cattle, and let the cost so reached be compared with that of a yearling grown in the "Land of Big Red Clover," in northern Minnesota, where cheaper land, greater yield, better grass and grain and a longer pasturing season, keep the cost at minimum.

It is an unanswerable argument, and its practical application as yearly exemplified by settlers is stronger than mere words on this printed page.

Stock Raising Dairying Gardening Growing Small Fruits Vegetables

Pine County

The five lines above tell part of the story; the balance is all summed up in the word MARKETS. For everything a Pine county farmer produces there is a market at Duluth, Superior, St. Paul or Minneapolis. He can take his pick and railroad rates do not eat up the proceeds. In fact, he is so near markets that he can afford to sell his own products and get the middleman's profits as well as his own.

Take the dairyman, for example: Duluth and Superior pay from 25 to 50 per cent more for milk and cream than any country creamery can afford to pay, and with six passenger trains a day and the best natural and tame grass country in the Northwest, it is easy to figure out the advantages possessed by settlers between St. Paul and Duluth. The vegetable grower, the man who wants to grow strawberries and other small fruits, as well as the stock grower and general farmer, can always depend on the best market for everything they have to sell at Duluth and Superior. The hardwood timber on much of our land will pay for the land and afford good wages while clearing up the farms.

While the new settlers on the bleak prairies, far from markets, have nothing to do cold winters and have been paying \$8 to \$12 per cord for wood with which to keep warm, our settlers in Pine county have been busily engaged in getting out cordwood which has been sold for enough to afford good wages and \$1 per cord stumpage, or twice enough to pay for the land.

Our sales from our purchase of the old St. Paul & Duluth Land Grant have been about 160,000 acres in a little over two years. We still have 80,000 acres, much of it clay-loam lands, covered with hardwood timber, which we are selling on ten years' time with small cash payment. Prices, \$7 to \$15 per acre.

Prairie farmers who want to locate near the four large cities of the Northwest, where certain markets with low railroad rates are assured and who have but little to invest, should investigate our settlement at Bruno, the liveliest new town in the Northwest. We have over 60,000 acres east and south of Bruno, of which Professor Thomas Shaw has said that he does not think that in all that area there is a waste "forty."

For map and illustrated book call on or write the largest owners who sell on the easiest terms to actual settlers.

Farmers' Land and Cattle Co. Globe Building, St. Paul, Minn.

NOTICE

Land interests wishing representation on Weekly Minnesota Page, write to

WARD D. WILLIAMS,
Mgr. N. W. ADV.

220 ACRE FARM, \$4,400.

Thirty miles north of St. Paul; 70 acres under cultivation, 70 acres hay meadow, balance timber and brush pasture; plenty small fruit; 9 cows, 5 horses, all farm machinery and tools; 200 bushel potatoes in cellar.
H. A. CAMPBELL & CO.,
107 E. 4th Street, St. Paul.

A SOLID SECTION

Eight miles east of Sebeka; level, crossed by Cat creek; some timber; no stones; good soil; ideal stock farm; \$10 per acre; \$2 cash, balance 10 years at 6 per cent. I own it. You want it. Don't argue. Come and see.
SEGDWICK, WADENA, MINN.

BUY AITKIN COUNTY LAND

15,000 Acres fancy hardwood timber land near station to be sold in tracts to suit. Best soil, no swamp, sand or stones. Prices low, terms easy. Best wood market. We own this land and will accept wood in payments. Write for printed matter.
TINGDALE BROS., J. 807 Bank of Com. Minneapolis, Minn.

N. MILLER LAND CO.

Please remember that we have improved and unimproved farms near and adjoining the beautiful and well known lakes Traverse and Big Stone, at low prices and easy terms. If any tract of our land or farm is not found to be as we represent it, your actual expense coming here to look over same will cheerfully be refunded. Write for free pamphlets and further particulars. N. Miller Land Co. Reliable agents wanted.

160 Acres
8 miles from town, Wadena Co.
\$600
For detailed information write
WARD D. WILLIAMS,
Mgr. N. W. Adv., Mpls. Journal.

WHAT HE HATES

The Things That Men Dislike Most in Women.
New York Press.
Here are some of the things a man dislikes most:
He hates highly rouged cheeks. It is not the tint of purple on the color, but the sin of putting it on so badly that you are found out that grates on him.
He hates a loud-voiced woman. In fact, he hates anything about a woman which attracts public attention. It is not the strikingly gowned but the becomingly gowned woman who appeals to him. Striking fashions and loud ways are never becoming, because they throw the woman herself into the shade.
He hates a woman who wins. A hypochondriac who forever recites her sufferings for his benefit would drive the best of men to the devil—or the club.
He hates draggled skirts and muddy shoes.
He hates a woman who will spend her

time trying to convince him that he is wrong—and who can do it.

He hates a woman who knows and sees too much.

He hates a woman who says mean things about other women. He never can be persuaded that anything but underhand meanness and jealousy have prompted her to do this.

He hates a woman who keeps him waiting. He expects his wife to wait at home for him all day, but he chafes if he has to wait for her five minutes while she is dressing.

He hates a woman who does not make it apparent that she appreciates all his good qualities—and most of his bad ones.

He hates to be found out.

He hates a house where the furniture is too handsome to be sat upon and the chairs too good to hold his feet.

He hates excitement at the dining table.

He hates the person who tries to read the newspaper before he gets it in the morning—especially if she is his wife.

He hates a woman who has political views and no particular religion.

He hates a nice, refined little girl who tries to be smart and Bohemian by taking cocktails and choking over egarets.

He hates the new Directoire hats.

He hates all abnormalities like huge pompadours, bustles, hoopskirts, balloon sleeves and burnt onion velvet.

But he loves the woman who is cold to him, the man who can whip him in a fight, the dog that he has to keep muzzled, and the lobster that disagrees with him.

Johannesburg is renaming its streets on the American system by numbering.

There are words in the Chinese language which have as many as forty different meanings.

Minnesota Farm Land Company,

308-312 ENDICOTT BLDG., ST. PAUL, MINN.

In order to attract a desirable class of settlers and investors to the Park Region of Minnesota, where we own 400,000 Acres of timber, prairie, grazing and farming land, we are making exceptionally low prices and easy terms this fall.

We Own More Minnesota Land Than All Others Combined.

WILD LANDS, IMPROVED FARMS, STOCK RANCHES

Write us for full information, descriptive map and pamphlet.

Minnesota Farm Land Company,
308-312 Endicott Bldg. St. Paul, Minn.

GRANITE FALLS A THRIVING WESTERN MINNESOTA TOWN

The Center of Trade for a Large Surrounding Country—Waterpower of Importance—Natural Features of the Community Attractive—Educational Interests Are Well Supported.

Special to The Journal.

Granite Falls, Minn., Nov. 29.—In the upper portion of the Minnesota valley, on the banks of the beautiful Minnesota river, cozily nestles the little city of Granite Falls, the county seat of Yellow Medicine county, 121 miles west of Minneapolis and about seventy east of the western border of the state. Not far from here was the theater of interest that attracted the attention and inspired the sympathy of people who appreciated the hardships of pioneer life and had learned of the additional privations caused by the Indian outbreaks of 1863-3.

There were no favored ones at that time. Those who were seeking to establish homes for themselves, the Indian agents, the missionaries and their families who made their homes among the once peaceful red men were suddenly set upon and exposed to suffering and death. Only after many a hard-fought battle did the settler in arms, aided by the government soldier, enjoy peace and quiet.

Forty years have passed since then;

light and power for streets and home, shop, office and store.

Compact Business District.

The business portion of the city is compact. The merchants handle all lines and supply all ordinary demands. Four banks look after the financial interests. Two weekly newspapers have good lists of subscribers. Four hotels provide suitable accommodations for the traveling public. The professions are worthily represented. Several denominations provide for the religious demands of the Scandinavian and English-speaking citizens, and three rural delivery postmen make their daily routes for the accommodation of the farmers of the surrounding country.

The Commercial club is worthy of special mention in that it includes nearly all the business and professional men of the city in its membership, and has made ample provision for the moral and business interests of the community by creating standing committees on local improvements and new industries.

The county officials are well cared for in a substantial brick building with stone trimmings costing \$25,000, and provided with all modern conveniences. The building, which is one of the ornaments of the city, is surrounded by an



COURTHOUSE, GRANITE FALLS, MINN.

settlers have created fertile farms, established homes of comfort and founded a city which has a population of 1,500; a business center with good markets and privileges and two railroads, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Great Northern.

Splendid Water Power.

It is not surprising that a city should be founded upon the banks of the Minnesota where its waters fall over the granite ledge which stands up from the riverbed. It was natural to conclude that the day would come when this splendid waterpower would be used, and that her manufacturing and industrial pursuits would reap the benefits of nature's gifts while adding to the thrift and business of the growing city.

What wealth and prestige will develop from such resources only time will reveal, for they will be utilized when their advantages are better known. At present the river flows peacefully on and the people continue to live their lives in the orderly pursuits of business and pleasure. Surely this is the ideal location.

The city is very attractive in natural features—the shady streets and artificial sidewalks, adding to the beauty of the homes which are supplied with water by the city waterworks system. The electric light plant, also owned by the city, far surpasses the same conveniences found in many larger communities, and furnishes abundant

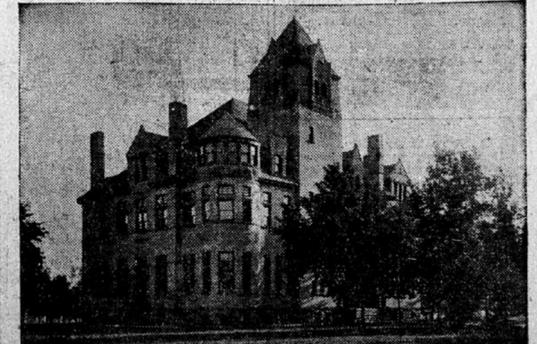
extensive lawn and is in the center of a block enclosed by a neat iron fence.

Educational Interests.

Education is something in which citizens take great pride, and ample provision is made for all branches of common and high school instruction. Two buildings have been erected, one on the east side of the river with three departments and an enrollment of seventy-five pupils, and the other on the west side with eight departments and the high school. The attendance is 315, 51 being in the high school. Ten teachers are employed.

The school building is large and roomy and of modern design. Text-books and other necessities are supplied by the school district, and the high school has all the apparatus for successful work. With a generous board of education and an efficient corps of teachers the school today ranks well with others of the state. The Western Minnesota Teachers' association makes this its regular yearly meeting place.

The new city hall is centrally located and is an object of interest. The building is of brick. The larger portion of the ground floor is devoted to the fire department. The public library, city councilroom and a large assembly-room are found on the second floor.



HIGH SCHOOL, GRANITE FALLS, MINN.