

MUCH ROMANCE INTERWOVEN INTO STATE'S HISTORY

It Has Been the Theater of Many Struggles of the Indians. SPANIARDS CROSSED IT IN QUEST OF WEALTH North Dakota Is an Empire in the Making Teming With Opportunities.

From time immemorable, North Dakota's beautiful hills and prairies, now occupied by thriving cities and prospering farms, have been the theatre for stirring scenes and dramatic incidents. Untold races have made of its soil a battleground. Unrecorded civilizations have waxed and waned within its borders, leaving only mute testimony of mound and fortification to tell of their one-time existence.

Three centuries ago, historians contend, Mandans, Arikaras and Hidatsas, from whose federation the term "Dakotah," signifying alliance, or confederation, has sprung, maintained a civilization along the Missouri river, in what is now North Dakota. Their farm products—corn, beans, native potatoes, squash, pumpkin, tobacco, and sunflower seeds—were extensively cultivated.

Then came the Spaniard from the southwest, who had imposed his forts and plantations upon Mexico. The dons established a trading ground between the Heart and Cannonball rivers, southwest of the present city of Bismarck, and a friendly intercourse was continued until the Spaniards created trouble by making slaves of the Dakotans.

About 1649, French traders, trappers and adventurers began coming up the Missouri river and made a league with the Sioux in driving the Mandan, Arikara and Hidatsa Indians from one village to another. The Hudson Bay company also soon took a hand, and scalping and head-hunting were encouraged.

In spite of their warlike strain, and their contamination by European influences, the Sioux retained a love for industry and agriculture, and the Yanktons proved wise husbandmen, never lacking sufficient grain and vegetables to tide them over a year of drouth. Chief Two Bears is known to have had 200 acres of corn below Fort Yates.

Lewis and Clark. LaVerendrie, the Frenchman, and Alexander Henry, the English explorer and adventurer, wrote of the Dakota country in the late part of the eighteenth century, praising the Indians for their intelligence, gentleness and thrift. These same qualities obtained in 1804-05, when Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, in quest of a new empire, spent a winter among the friendly Hidatsas, fifty miles north of the site where Bismarck now stands, and on resuming their journey the following spring were supplied from the Indians' large stores grain, without which it would have been impossible for them to continue. It was in this village that Lewis and Clark found Sakakawea, the "Bird Woman," and her half-breed husband, Toussaint Charbonneau, Sakakawea, (whose memory the grateful women of North Dakota have perpetuated in a beautiful bronze monument the state capital grounds), with babe strapped to back, piloted the expedition through the winding passes, over the "Shining Mountains" which were to lead Lewis and Clark to the Pacific coast and to add to the union, by right of discovery, a vast and fabulously rich domain. How Sakakawea kept her trust; how she came again into her own people, is common history to the people of the northwest, from whose lips the name of the "Bird Woman" ever falls reverently.

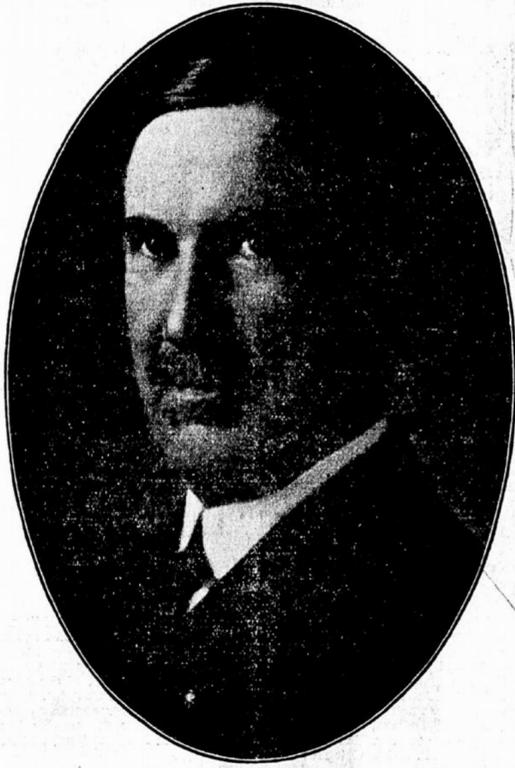
Dakota was included in the Louisiana purchase of 1803. In 1812 it became a part of Missouri territory, and later part of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska. It was not until March 2, 1861, that Dakota territory was organized, with the capital at Yankton.

Before Dakota had received even territorial recognition, it enjoyed visits from Bradbury and Breckinridge, in 1811; Catlin, the great Indian painter whose canvases now are treasured possession of the nation at Washington, and Maximilian, in 1832, and John Fremont, in 1839. The accounts which these men carried back with them brought others to the land of promise; trading posts demanded better service, and a line of steamboats was established on the Missouri to supply this demand.

Indian War Days. Sibley and Sully in 1863-64-65 traveled the length and breadth of Dakota on punitive expeditions against the Sioux, following the Minnesota massacre of 1862, and some of the most desperate battles in Indian history were fought in this territory. The gold discovery in California in 1848; the prior discovery in Idaho in 1843, the opening of the Montana mines, made the Dakotas a highway for thousands of fortune-seekers. And many, as they passed, spied out the land, and saw that it was good and later returned to find a permanent habitation here.

The Whistler expedition in 1871 and the Stanley expedition in 1872,

Governor of Flickertail State



HON. L. B. HANNA.

The week that lies before us is Appreciation Week. North Dakota has had the best year in her history. From all parts of the state come words of encouragement and of good will for the movement. It is a season of thanksgiving and as in the years gone by when the people of New England set apart a day for thanksgiving and to return thanks to their Heavenly Father for the mercies extended to them, so we here in North Dakota have set apart a week in which to express our appreciation for that which Providence has done for us.

The movement is an inspiring one and one that should and will lift our people into higher and better thoughts. I hope that every year that we may do as we are doing this year and that is to set aside a week of sincere appreciation.

Sincerely, L. B. HANNA.

paved the way for the building of the Northern Pacific in 1873. Towns were built along the line west to the Missouri. Bismarck was established in 1872. In 1874 came the rush to the Black Hills. The inundation of whites alarmed the Sioux, and in 1876 came the outbreak which resulted in the massacre of Gen. George A. Custer and his brave band at the Little Big Horn, where the last great Indian battle on northwestern soil was fought June 25, 1876.

Bismarck Becomes Capital. June 2, 1883, the capital of Dakota territory was removed to Bismarck, where it remained until the admission of the states of North and South Dakota in 1889. The first constitutional convention convened in Bismarck on July 4, 1889, and the constitution was adopted at a special election held October 1, 1889, when John Miller was elected the first governor of the new state of North Dakota.

Since entering upon its statehood, the development of North Dakota has been rapid and consistent. It stands today as one of the great states of the union, a state whose broad acres feed the multitudes, whose prosperous people, soon to number a million, have made the name of North Dakota a synonym for progress and advancement. To tens of thousands throughout the middle west North Dakota offers the goal which they have long been seeking—a fertile farm at a fair price. The last of the good cheap lands are in North Dakota. They require no irrigation; no expensive dry-farming methods. North Dakota is established. Here confront the new settler none of the hardships and deprivations which must be borne by the frontiersman. Here is offered good government; excellent public institutions, good roads. The telephone, the rural mail route, the daily newspaper bring the world to his door.

North Dakota's Future. And yet, North Dakota is but in its infancy. Its opportunities once realized, every fertile acre in the state will be placed under plow. Industries will flock to its cities, attracted by cheap fuel and abundant power. The population will be doubled, trebled, quadrupled. Its broad expanse of hill, and valley and prairie will teem with fuller life. North Dakota, an empire in the making, will have come into its own.

VAST COAL DEPOSITS WITHIN EASY REACH

(Continued from Page 19) sulphate, etc. Considering the ease with which the gas is produced the low cost of the original lignite and the value of the residue, this gas should have a large commercial value for heating, lighting, and power purposes, because of the low price for which it could be sold if manufactured in a plant used also to produce briquets from the residue.

Advantages of Briquets. The briquets present many advantages over the original lignite or even other varieties of coal. They have nearly doubled the heating val-

ue of the original lignite, as usually placed upon the market, they do not disintegrate on standing or burning; can be stored without being affected by atmospheric conditions, and are uniform in size and convenient to handle.

"There seems little doubt but that the briquetting and the production of gas from lignite will in the near future be put on a commercially satisfactory basis in this state. While this will prove of great value to all parts of our state, it will be especially important to those communities nearest the great lignite deposits in the western portion of the state, for in some of these the wastes can be converted into electricity which in turn could be sent to surrounding towns and villages, thus distributing power and light from numerous central power plants. Such an arrangement will not only be a great saving of our fuel resources, but will also result in establishing many industries which can be developed by abundant and cheap electric power.

Clays Important Resource. "Among the mineral resources of the state, the clays are second only in extent and economic value to our coal deposits. North Dakota is remarkably well supplied with a variety of valuable clays well suited to the manufacture of many important products. These deposits are quite extensive, especially in the western portion of the state, and many of them are found not far from the lignite coal beds, a fact which will greatly enhance the value of both deposits.

"The variety of clays found in this state is really unusual, ranging as they do from common brick clay to deposits suited to the production of a very high grade art pottery. A great deal of work has been done at the School of Mines in the testing of these clays and in making them into a variety of products for which they were found adapted, such as brick, terra-cotta, paving brick, fire brick, and other refractory materials, drain tiles, stoneware, sewer pipe, earthenware, and the higher grades of art pottery. Clays are found well adapted to the manufacture of all of these products and many of these are of exceptionally high grade. Few people appreciate the remarkable quality of many of the clays of western North Dakota and the important part they are to play in the future development of the state.

"The proper development and utilization of the great coal and clay deposits of North Dakota and the use of lignite for the production of cheap power and electricity by the introduction of by-products, gas and briquetting plants, and by other means of utilizing these resources, will result in saving large sums of money for the people of this state and in the introduction of a variety of manufacturing industries, a condition which will add greatly to the stability and prosperity of a region well known for its agricultural resources and possibilities.

The town of Parschall is progressing in the last issue of the Post almost every other item was about someone buying an automobile. A number of blocks of cement sidewalks are being laid this fall and building is going on. Parschall is rapidly coming to the front.

COUNTRY CLUB GREAT SUCCESS

Has Put Bismarck on Map in the Field of Sport

The Bismarck Country Club, since its organization in 1912, has put Bismarck on the map in the field of sport and enjoys being the only club in America of its size with as many golf playing members, and nearly every mail brings letters from eastern clubs with inquiries about the system of arranging tournaments and the question of handicapping, maintains the interest, which in itself proves what a successful institution this is. The club house, located as it is on a hill overlooking the Missouri river, the cities of Bismarck and Mandan, in the center of a natural golf course, is a building 50x60, with a large room which has a good dancing floor, two good locker rooms with showers, and an electric kitchen well equipped. The supply of china and silver and linen is adequate so that the members can have luncheon and dinners or picnic suppers served throughout the summer.

The golf course comprises 180 acres, 120 of which is kept up with a good nine-hole course. Two asphalt tennis courts, enclosed with pipe fencing, which were put in this year, have increased the athletic interest, also a Clock Golf where putting contests are often held.

The general club celebrations with mixed tournaments and picnics, music and fireworks are held on Decoration Days, Fourth of July and Labor Days. Fortnightly teas are given, which alternate with club dances for all club members and their visiting friends. New Year's Eve a ball is always given.

There are 173 members, which means that there are three or four hundred people identified with the club. The membership fee includes the parent or parents and their unmarried children who are residents of Burleigh county. The holder of a family membership is required to own one or more shares of the capital stock and pay annual dues of \$15. The male holder of a single membership is required to own one or more shares of the capital stock and pay annual dues of \$10. The female holder of a single membership is required to pay annual dues of \$10 only. The annual dues of associate members are \$5.00.

The Bismarck Country Club is also a member of the United States Golf association and the State Golf association will meet at Bismarck next August, when all the clubs of the state will send teams for their annual play. Each year the Dickinson team has played over the course and the Bismarck players have played regular matches on the Dickinson links. The Missouri Slope Tennis events were held this year at Bismarck and twenty outside players contested for honors.

The club prizes this year were unusually handsome, separate trophies being presented by Governor Hanna, C. B. Little, P. C. Remington, A. N. Lenhart, Mrs. Corwin, Alexander McKenzie, R. D. Hopkins, Burt Finney, Jim Jam Jems, Mrs. E. A. Hughes and H. M. Temple, of St. Paul.

A Junior Contest at golf this year was inaugurated, open to members' children between the ages of 11 and 16. Caddies are numerous and the system of caddy grading brought out good results.

The officers of the Country club are as follows: F. L. Conklin, president; O. N. Dunham, vice-president; Burt Finney, treasurer; Geo. H. Russ, Jr., treasurer. Directors: F. L. Conklin, H. P. Goddard, O. N. Dunham, Burt Finney, Dr. W. H. Bodenstein, C. B. Little, Dr. W. H. Bodenstein, Chairman Grounds committee, W. H. Bodenstein; Chairman House committee, C. B. Little; Chairman Tournament committee, Mrs. E. A. Hughes; Chairman Tennis committee, Geo. H. Russ, Jr. Grounds Keeper, Thos. O'Leary.

Prize winners for 1915 were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Watten, Mrs. Frank Lehr and Judge Burke, Dr. J. A. Schipper, Miss Remington, Mrs. Crowe, Men's Ringer: F. R. Turner, first, and W. H. Bodenstein, second. Women's Ringer: Mrs. Vesperman, first and Mrs. Madden, second. Men's Open Championship: L. L. Folsom, first, and C. B. Little, second. Women's Open Championship: Mrs. Cook, first, and Mrs. Vesperman, second. Women's Handicap: Mrs. Cook, first, and Mrs. Madden, second. Men's Tennis Championship, Rev. Bruce Jackson.

BURLEIGH HAS RICH RESOURCES; BIG CROPS

(Continued from Page 9) average of \$17.50 per acre, and it is entirely safe to estimate an average earning of at least \$7.00 per acre additional from the lesser root and grass crops, live stock and dairy products, giving Burleigh county lands an earning power of \$24.50 per acre. These lands originally cost from \$20.00 to \$30.00, and as a dividend-producer they may be regarded an investment without parallel.

Good Civil Government. Burleigh county is divided into forty-seven townships, and there is no unorganized territory. Each township has its schools, churches and other community institutions. The townships are now vying with one another in the construction of good roads, and more than \$50,000.00 has been spent in scientific highway building during the last three years. Five large gas tractors and grading outfits now are constantly employed. The character of the soil lends itself to good road building, and with careful grading and an occasional treatment with the King drag, the highways can be kept in excellent condition at a very low cost. A

A Dakota Wheat Field

Like liquid gold the wheat field lies, A marvel of yellow and russet and green, That ripples and runs, that floats and flies, With the subtle shadows, the change, the sheen That play in the golden hair of a girl— A ripple of amber—a flare Of light sweeping after—a curl In the hallows like swirling feet Of fairy waiters, the colors run To the western sun Through the deeps of the ripening wheat. Broad as the fleecless, soaring sky, Mysterious, fair as the moon-led sea, The vast plain trembles on the dazzled eye Under the fierce sun's alchemy. The slow hawk stoops To his prey in the deeps; The sunflower droops To the lazy wave; the wind sleeps. The all in dazzling links and loops, A riot of shadow and shine, A glory of olive and amber and wine, To the westerling sun the colors run Through the deeps of the ripening wheat. O glorious land! My Western land, Outspread beneath the setting sun! Once more and your swells I stand, And cross your sod lands dry and dun. I hear the loud calls of men Who sweep amid the ripened grain, With swift, stern reapers, once again. The evening splendor floods the plain; The crickets' chime Makes pauseless rhyme, And toward the sun The splendid colors romp and run Before the wing's feet In the wheat!

—Hamlin Garland.

majority of Burleigh county farmers now consider an automobile a very necessary part of their equipment, and with the rapid increase in the use of motor cars a demand for roads that are passable every month in the year has become general.

Burleigh county's educational system embraces the best thought of the twentieth century. Capable teachers are employed, and the rural schools prepare students for entrance in the Bismarck high school, whose certificates admit graduates to any of the better universities and colleges, at the same time offering standard courses in domestic science, manual training and commercial studies which are of great value to the prospective manager of the farm or farm home.

Federal Government Aids. Houses of worship are found throughout the county, offering with the numerous school buildings community centers where the countryside may gather for public or social functions. The farmer and his family has the benefit of the circulating libraries sent out from the state capital at Bismarck, and the close proximity of the North Dakota department of agriculture; the United States agricultural experiment station, the federal department of animal husbandry, with offices in Bismarck, and other organizations maintained by the state or nation for the purpose of giving the farmer assistance and advice, offers a decided advantage.

The northern section of Burleigh county is underlaid with valuable deposits of lignite coal, the largest mine in North Dakota, employing 200 men, being located at Wilton. Many Burleigh county farmers have coal on their own land, and in the lignite region this fuel is obtainable for as little as \$1.00 a ton. To more distant points in Burleigh county, the railroads deliver lignite at \$2.00 to \$3.00 per ton. The coal is generally used for both domestic and commercial purposes, and it enables the farmer to maintain his hotwater heating system at a fuel cost of less than \$5.00 per annum.

Fine Railroad Facilities. The Northern Pacific and its branches, the Soo Line and the Fenton Packet Line, operating a fleet of steamers on the Missouri river, afford every section of Burleigh county adequate transportation facilities. Elevators and creameries are found every few miles. No farmer, wherever located within the county, is under the necessity of hauling his crops

BRAINERD MAN ON EVE OF OPERATION

E. A. Spohn Finds Relief With First Dose of Remarkable Remedy For Stomach.

E. A. Spohn of Brainerd, Minn., R. F. D. No. 2, was so dangerously ill that his physician declared he could not live unless he was operated upon. He feared an operation and in seeking a way out he tried Mayr's Wonderful Remedy. It succeeded. After he had gained back his strength he wrote: "I thought I would let you know how I was benefited by Mayr's Wonderful Remedy. I took it some time ago. It did all that you claimed it would do. I was so bad that the doctors told me I could not live without an operation, but I did not have one and I don't think I shall even need one now. I have felt no signs of gall stones since I took your treatment." Mayr's Wonderful Remedy gives permanent results for stomach, liver and intestinal ailments. Eat as much and whatever you like. No more distress after eating, pressure of gas in the stomach and around the heart. Get one bottle of your druggist now and try it on an absolute guarantee. If not satisfactory money will be returned.—Adv.

and dairy products any great distance to market.

Bismarck, the county seat, is but twelve hours from Minneapolis and St. Paul, and only twenty-four from Chicago, having ten through trains daily to and from these points. Twenty-four passenger trains arrive and depart every day from Bismarck's stations, and these, with the daily newspapers, receiving Associated Press reports by long distance telephone, keep the farmer always in touch with the outside world, enabling him to market his products to the best advantage.

Banks Ready to Help. Bismarck's three substantial banks, which rank among the foremost financial institutions in the northwest, have connections throughout the county, always ready to serve the interests of the farmer. When money is needed to provide for the carrying of the harvest, it is never lacking. In every section of the county farmers are learning to co-operate in the purchase of separators and tractors, for threshing and plowing, rendering them independent of the larger custom equipments, and enabling them to do their work at the time best suited to their convenience and the condition of their crops.

Burleigh can accommodate without reducing one acre the area of a single farm now under cultivation twice its present population. It can produce two to three times the crops it is now harvesting, and it can treble the value of every acre of land within its borders. In 1904-acre farms Burleigh offers opportunities, excelled in no other section of the United States, for 4,000 more farmers. And the farmers are coming from Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The tenant-farmer in these states who has been paying a rental of \$6.00 to \$12.00 has begun to realize that the same amount, invested in North Dakota lands, will yield him as great or even greater returns, and that in the course of a few years he will have his farm paid for. They are coming in ever increasing numbers, and those who bring with them reasonable means, some knowledge of farming and a determination to win are finding independence and contentment in Burleigh county.

Burleigh county offers all that any other old, organized community affords—well established cities and towns; good schools; churches; fine roads; society, amusements and other things which go to make life worth living, and it offers at \$20.00 to \$60.00 per acre lands which will yield as good returns as will the far more expensive soil of the middle western corn-belt. Its population is thoroughly American; it is neighborly and hospitable. It is ready to lend a helping hand to the newcomer; and to add to the natural advantages of soil, climate and location, constructive co-operation and intelligent advice.

MILLIONS IN NEW WEALTH CREATED

(Continued from Page 9) for the state in 1913 was 29 bushels and in 1914 28 bushels. Illinois in 1913 averaged 27 bushels; the average for the United States was 23.1 bushels. North Dakota during 1914 clipped 493,750 pounds of wool from 72,500 sheep. Livestock Markets. North Dakota marketed more than \$10,000,000.00 worth of live stock at South Saint Paul in 1914. North Dakota had 90,000 acres in alfalfa in 1914. North Dakota had 250,000 hogs on its farms March 1, 1915, an increase of 90 per cent since January 1, 1914. North Dakota farms report 785,000 horses, of an average value of \$110.00 per head. North Dakota farms January 1, 1915, reported 339,000 milch cows,

of an average value of \$61.50 per head, an increase of 111 per cent over January 1, 1914.

North Dakota now has more than 1,500 silos in use on its farms.

North Dakota railroads show greater net earnings per mile than those in any neighboring state.

North Dakota shipped more than 320,000 hogs to South St. Paul in 1914, in addition to large shipments to Chicago, Sioux City and Sioux Falls.

North Dakota has had no killing frost earlier than September 22, on an average, for twenty years.

North Dakota has but thirty-six per cent of mortgaged farms, as compared with 46 per cent in Minnesota; 51 per cent in Iowa; 46 per cent in Missouri; 38 per cent in South Dakota; 39 per cent in Nebraska; 44 per cent in Kansas; 51 per cent in Wisconsin, and 48 per cent in Michigan.

One-third of Wheat. North Dakota grows one-third of the spring wheat produced in America.

North Dakota planted 800,000 acres of corn in 1915.

North Dakota beef cattle top the market at Chicago, South St. Paul and elsewhere.

Climate Ideal. North Dakota climatic and soil conditions are particularly favorable to agriculture. The mean temperature for the year is 40.0, as compared with a mean of 38.4 at Moorhead, Minn. Extremes are unusual. Starting with a mean of 42.5 in April, the temperature rises gradually to the high mark of 69.5 in July, when the grain is ripening. There is then a gradual descent to 44.1 in October.

There is an average of eighteen inches of rainfall in the vicinity of Bismarck, altho during the last two years the total precipitation has reached nineteen and twenty inches.

Weather Expert Speaks. "The distribution of precipitation during the year is especially favorable to agriculture," says Prof. Oris W. Roberts, director of the U. S. Weather bureau of North Dakota, "as nearly two-thirds of this annual amount comes during the five crop-growing months of April, May, June, July and August. The soil is generally of such nature that with proper handling evaporation can be reduced to a minimum. The advance of spring is very rapid, once it commences. Vegetation during the five growing months makes rapid progress under the ample rains and FIFTEEN HOURS OF SUNLIGHT. Damaging winds are rare. The snowfall for the state is light."

While the climate of North Dakota is that of the north temperate zone, with winters such as occur in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, such are the atmospheric conditions that the cold is not penetrating. The best evidence of the healthfulness of North Dakota winters is found in the fact that cattle and live stock generally thrive most on the winter range. Cattle, whenever opportunity offered, will leave the hay and other feed lie in the stable, in order to crop the short, succulent, sun-cured grass of the prairies.

Automobiles are in use practically every month in the year. Roads are at their best after the late fall freeze. There is little snow, and the hard, frost-bound highways are like a concrete pavement. Everyone spends as much of the winter as possible outdoors. It is a season when the red blooded revel in nature's most invigorating embrace; when the senses are alert; the body responsive to the zest imparted by the crystal-clear, crisp air.

TO FEED STEERS AT EXPERIMENT STATION

Two carloads of steers have been purchased by the North Dakota Experiment station. One will be fed at the Central Experiment station and the other at the Edgeley sub-station. The roughage and feed produced on these farms will be marketed through the steers. These steers are representatives of what can be picked upon the farms in the state. They are too often sold to go to the South St. Paul market, where they are bought for feeders and are finished for the market in southern Minnesota or Iowa.

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