

McGEE & COYLE,
Attorneys - At - Law.
Practice in State and
Federal Courts. :: ::
GEORGE A. MCGEE,
U. S. Commissioner.
GENERAL LAND OFFICE
PRACTICE. Minot.

Great Northern Bank
Of Minot.
Capital, \$15,000.00
PRESIDENT:
JOSEPH ROACH
VICE-PRESIDENT:
P. P. LEE.
CASHIER:
R. E. BARRON.

A GENERAL BANKING BUS-
INESS TRANSACTED.

CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
COLLECTIONS.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

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**Final Proofs
And Filings**

All business before the Land
Office given prompt attention.

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Written...**

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Opp. Postoffice. No. Dak.

LeSueur & Bradford,
Attorneys-at-Law.

LAND OFFICE BUSINESS

Minot, North Dakota.

DR. J. P. HYNDMAN,
Physician and
Surgeon :: ::

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G. A. LIDSTROM
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Strictly Up-to-Date Styles
Prices Reasonable. Get
your clothes made to order
and have them right.

Clothes scoured and pressed.

Gilroy & Hetherton

Dealers in

**Fresh and Salt
MEATS,**

Fish, Game, Poultry, Etc. in Season

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Litigated cases given special
attention.

Minot, North Dakota

J. F. COOPER,
Watchmaker
and Jeweler.

Oldest established jeweler in town
Repairing a specialty. Inspector for
Great Northern Ry. Co. for five years.

ALFRED BLAISDELL,
U. S. COMMISSIONER.

Blaisdell & Bird,
LAWYERS.

Proprietors of
Bartfield Townsite Minot, Ward Co.
North Dakota.

AN INCOME OF \$94,000,000

**North Dakota Farmers, the Richest on the Globe—
State Especially Great in Wheat, Flax
and Live Stock.**

No state has profited more by the
great population and land-buying
movement of the last few years than
North Dakota. That state found it-
self most happily situated when peo-
ple everywhere began to realize that
land was scarce and a good thing to
get while still cheap. The hard times
of the early '90s caught North Dakota
before it was found to have millions of
acres of good government or cheap
privately owned land waiting as it had
through all the centuries for men to
come and take it.

The homeseekers soon realized this
fact. There ensued a great rush to
get free or cheap land—50,000 people
in two years. Practically all the good
arable, easily accessible government
land was soon taken, but large
amounts of virgin prairie still re-
mained in the hands of companies and
individuals that had for the most part
secured it from the original land
grants of the Northern Pacific railway.
Land values were so ridiculously low
in North Dakota a few years ago that
even though there have in some parts
of the state been increases of 100 per
cent within a few years, intrinsic
values have not yet been exceeded
anywhere.

An Impartial Authority.

Every state is so much interested in
putting itself forward as a region of
surpassing fertility that it is well to
seek for the verdict of an unprejudiced
authority. The United States census
reports ought to be such authority. In
the bulletin on agriculture in North
Dakota the bureau says that except
for some of the southwestern counties,
especially adapted to grazing, "the soil
throughout the state is unusually fer-
tile, being nearly everywhere a rich,
black loam, varying in depth from a
few inches on the highest hills to five
feet to eighteen feet in valleys. It is
easily tilled, and as its composition
favors the absorption and retention of
moisture, it is especially adapted to
the production of wheat and barley.
The subsoil is strongly impregnated
with lime and alkaline elements which
serve as perpetual fertilizers."

North Dakota is essentially a prairie
state, yet with great variety and di-
versity of surface. It has the flat
plains of the Red river valley in the
east, the hills in the Choteau regions
west of the first bench of land above
the valley, the higher prairies that de-
scend to the Missouri river on the west
and south, the rolling country west of
the Missouri, with the rough Bad
Lands still further west, and the bold,
hilly country of the northwest. The
state abounds in lakes and rivers,
many of which are bordered with tim-
ber, and in the Turtle mountains on
the north boasts of some considerable
altitudes.

Much Lignite.

Many counties of the state, includ-
ing Ward, McLean, Burleigh, Oliver,
Morton, Billings and Dunn, are for-
tunate in the possession of inexhaust-
ible strata of lignite coal underlying
the surface at such a shallow depth
that it is easily mined. This coal af-
fords a very cheap fuel, and many
farmers are their own coal miners. At
Washburn and other places it is being
mined on a very extensive scale.

North Dakota has a total land area
of about 70,000 square miles. It has
3,200 miles of railway, 200 newspapers,
spends \$1,500,000 a year on its public
schools, of which it has over 3,000,
with more than 4,000 teachers. Its
school property is worth \$2,000,000.
The state is assessed at about \$120,-
000,000 and the school land endow-
ment is worth \$50,000,000.

Profits From the Soil.

On 4,400,000 acres of land the state
raised 60,000,000 bushels of wheat in
1899; on 780,000 acres of land it raised
over 22,000,000 bushels of oats, and on
less than 300,000 acres of land it
raised nearly 7,000,000 bushels of bar-
ley. Those were the principal cereal
crops. The total value of the crops of
the state for 1899, the year in which
agricultural statistics were gathered
for the 1900 census, was \$54,040,817.
The principal crops were valued as fol-
lows: Wheat, \$31,733,763; flaxseed,
\$7,735,640; oats, \$5,852,615; hay and
forage, \$5,182,917; barley, \$1,596,082.

Another Immense Crop.

The state had an immense crop
again last year, and the average in-
come of \$1,190 from each farm in the
state in 1899 was greatly exceeded.
That \$1,190, by the way, is about \$200
more than the average income per
farm for the great and rich State of
Minnesota.

Live stock raising is an important
feature of farming in North Dakota.
The number of head of live stock in
the state increased 42 per cent during
the last decade. It includes 125,000
head of dairy cows, 532,000 other meat
cattle, 360,000 horses, 541,000 sheep,
192,000 swine. The total value of this
live stock is over \$42,000,000. The
farmers of North Dakota derived in
1899 an income of \$10,211,670 from
animal products. Of this amount 53.6
per cent represents the value of ani-
mals sold and slaughtered on the
farms; 27.9 per cent that of dairy
products; 12.5 per cent that of poultry
and eggs.

It should be said here that North
Dakota is now the greatest flax pro-
ducing state in the Union. In the last
two years the flax acreage and yield
has increased immensely, the latter
having reached about 15,000,000 bush-

els, as against 28,000,000 for the whole
country.
North Dakota is declared to be the
richest state in the Union in propo-
tion to population. It has about 400,
000 people now, and about \$400,000,000
of wealth.

The Crops of 1901.

North Dakota's farm products for
the year 1901, at a conservative esti-
mate, aggregated \$94,000,000 in value,
or about \$269 per capita, or \$1,400 for
the head of each family in the state.
These are the figures in round num-
bers:

	Bushels.	Value
Wheat	60,000,000	\$37,000,000
Oats	30,000,000	10,500,000
Rye	800,000	150,000
Flax	17,000,000	21,250,000
Barley	5,000,000	2,000,000
Corn	2,000,000	1,000,000
Potatoes	2,000,000	1,400,000
Other root crops and vegetables.		1,200,000
Tame hay, tons.	350,000	1,750,000
Wild hay, tons.	2,000,000	2,000,000
Wool, pounds.	2,000,000	250,000
Poultry and eggs.		2,500,000
Milk and butter.		3,000,000
Live stock		10,000,000

To these may be added \$500,000 for
coal, \$500,000 for wood, and \$2,000,000
for manufactured products, aside from
flour, etc., and we have a total of \$97,
000 as the products of North Dakota
for a single year. What state can
make a better showing?

North Dakota has a population of
400,000, 3,131 miles of railroad, 600
postoffices, 221 newspapers, 3,085
schools, 4,200 teachers, \$2,600,000
worth of school property.

People south and east of North Da-
kota are wont to think of that state as
a land of wild uncertainty, says the
Jamestown Capital; a land of poverty
and hard toil; a state much after the
old-time idea of Kansas, full of enthu-
siasm, good air, good appetites and
long distances, but nothing much more
substantial and satisfying. The peo-
ple of North Dakota can well afford to
be thus thought of, for the solid ben-
efit is theirs, whatever tradition about
the state may be.

North Dakota, counting the actual
production of the soil per capita,
which is the best test of a state's ag-
ricultural worth, is one of the richest
spots on the face of the earth. The
state raised in 1901 about fourteen
acres of grain for every man, woman
and child in its population. It raised
40 bushels of flax and 235 bushels of
wheat per capita of population, which
sold at an aggregate of \$130 per cap-
ita. The state has \$50 worth of live
stock per capita, and has more acres
of good farm land per capita than
probably any other state in the Union.

The Premier Flax State.

According to the very close estimate
of the Orange Judd Farmer, a recog-
nized authority, the flax yield of North
Dakota in 1901 was larger than that
of all the other flax-raising states to-
gether. The following statement
shows its estimated average yield of
flax seed per acre, and the total pro-
duction by states in 1901:

State.	Acres.	Per A.	Bushels.
Wisconsin	47,000	12.0	564,000
Minnesota	636,000	10.5	6,668,000
Iowa	108,000	9.5	1,026,000
Missouri	62,000	4.5	279,000
Kansas	161,000	5.5	886,000
Nebraska	17,000	6.0	102,000
N. Dakota	1,452,000	10.3	14,956,000
S. Dakota	493,000	7.5	3,568,000
Idaho and Mon- tana	75,000	12.0	900,000

Totals, 1901, 3,050,000 9.5 29,079,000
1900, 2,595,000 9.0 23,412,000
1899, 1,679,000 12.0 20,088,000
1898, 1,553,000 11.1 17,217,000
1897, 1,130,000 9.6 10,891,000
1896, 1,145,000 11.3 17,402,000

Farm Lands in Demand.

In 1892, when the Great Northern
road began in earnest the work of
bringing immigration into North Da-
kota, there were approximately 8,000,
000 acres of government lands in the
counties of Walsh, Pembina, Ramsey,
and the counties west of these to and
including Ward, says the Commercial
West. Up to Jan. 1, 1902, there had
been taken up of these lands approx-
imately 5,300,000 acres. Practically no
government lands now remain to be
taken in any county except a little
rough land in the Turtle mountains.
Bottineau county, some sandy sections
in McHenry county, and some arid
grazing lands in the southwest of Ward
county. It was under the homestead
act that this 5,300,000 acres of land
was occupied, which means that no one
family got more than 10 acres. This
indicates that about 33,000 families
have thus taken homes in this section
of North Dakota in the last eight years.
This does not include the thousands
of families that have taken up resi-
dence on land sold by private owners.
In this territory there was no large
land grant to be held out of general
settlement, so that now these counties
are reasonably well settled, as North-
western farm settlement goes. It is
this wiping out of free government
lands northwest that has done much
to raise values of raw and improved
farm lands in the Northwest.

The Red River Valley.

There is probably no more famous
farming region in the United States
than the valley of the Red River of the
North. Go where you will and you
will find people who know or think

they know all about that wonderfully
productive region.

Until recent years its fame com-
pletely overshadowed that of other
parts of North Dakota. The prevail-
ing impression was that North Dakota
was made up of blistered, arid plains,
fringed on the east by the green Red
river valley. Before men had learned
the ways of nature in the western part
of the state and how to adapt them-
selves to her, any fool could raise
wheat and make money at it in the
rich, black, deep soil of the Red river
valley, with an abundance of moisture
and nothing to do but put the seed in
the ground in the spring and cut the
resulting wheat in the fall.

There are few richer land areas in
the world. It is not easy to say just
where the "valley" ends and where it
begins, but as a general rule it is con-
sidered to be about sixty miles wide,
thirty on each side of the river, and
to include the counties of Pembina,
Walsh, Grand Forks, Trafton, Cass and
Richland in North Dakota, and Kitt-
son, Marshall, Polk, Norman, Clay,
Red Lake, and, sometimes, Wilkin, in
Minnesota. At any rate, a glance at
the soil will tell whether you are in
the valley or not, and that cannot be
told by the topography, so gradual is
the rise in most places from the river
to the bench lands. The heavy black
soil of the valley can be told at a
glance. It is a beautiful country to
look upon, this Red river valley.

Striking Comparisons.

The valley is about 250 miles long.
If we call it 60 miles wide, it has an
area of 12,500 square miles. That is
about one-seventh of the total area of
Minnesota and about one-thirteenth of
that of Minnesota and North Dakota
together. These two states together
produce in an average year about 150,
000,000 bushels of wheat. The Red
river valley in good years produces
45,000,000 bushels. Thus 9 per cent
of the total area of these two states
produces 27 per cent of their wheat.

The valley first began to be a factor
in the wheat-raising world about 1880,
and experienced a boom in 1882. The
first wheat raised here was practically
all No. 1 hard, Scotch Fift being the
seed. But the farmers, finding that
blue stem wheat grows better, turned
to it, so that No. 1 Northern is a more
common grade in the Red river valley
now than No. 1 hard.

Plenty of Room.

Yet for all its wealth, the Red river
valley is not yet thickly settled, the
price of its lands is low compared with
their productive capacity and value,
and there is room in them for thou-
sands. It is true that recently there
have been some sharp advances in
prices, but there will certainly be still
further advances, until the value of a
farm corresponds to the capitalization
of the income that can be derived from
it at prevailing interest rates. J. J.
Hill, the great railway man, was asked
while ago what he thought about the
tendency of these lands to advance in
price. He declared that the tendency
was permanent and bound to continue.

Hill's Views.

"The population of the United
States," he said, "is increasing at the
rate of 4,000 daily. We are growing
at the rate of nearly 1,500,000 a year.
We have doubled in every thirty or
forty years of our history. Inside of
fifty years we will have 150,000,000.
Where are they going? Are we send-
ing them away? No; we are taking
care of them at home. Where is this
extra million and a half a year going?
Where else but into the new lands of
the West, and into the Northwest
above all? Where else are cheap
lands, fertile soil, healthful climate,
transportation facilities to good mar-
kets, and conditions favorable to hu-
man energy and enterprise so abun-
dant and ready to hand as right here
in the Northwest?"

"Is there anything of a boom char-
acter about such a condition of this?
Not a bit. It is not only normal and
natural, it is necessary, it is com-
pelled. What else can this population
do, where else can they go? The
cities cannot absorb the 50,000,000 in-
crease of the next thirty years. The
bulk of the population must be en-
gaged in productive occupations. They
must be at work providing that great
and fundamental necessity of mankind
everywhere, food for subsistence. The
great absorbing industry, the most im-
portant from a practical, material
standpoint, is the production of food,
and food comes from the soil. The
cities flourish and prosper and our
civilization is enduring only when the
vast majority of the people is on the
soil, tilling by the sweat of the brow
to produce food, on the one hand, and
the raw material for manufacture,
trade and transportation on the other.
The bulk of this 50,000,000 human in-
crease must go to the soil, and they
pour into the Northwest as naturally
as water flows down hill. This popu-
lation movement into the Northwest
is as normal and natural as the fact
that water seeks a level."

Incessant War on Steam.

Inch by inch the field is contested,
and slowly, suddenly, the locomotive is
giving way before the insistent trol-
ley. A dozen years ago it was only
the car horse and the cable in the
towns that were threatened by elec-
tric traction. Then the trolley picked
an inquiring tentacle over the city
limits into the suburbs. The results
were satisfactory, and swiftly the elec-
tric lines flung their spider filaments
from town to town, until now great
sections of the country are cobwebbed
with them. The trolley map of East-
ern Massachusetts looks as complete
as the steam railroad map. If you
have a little time to spare you can go
on an electric car to almost any part
of Southern New England that you
could reach by a locomotive, and to a
good many parts that you could not—
S. E. Moffett, in McClure's.

Hot Air Cookery.
"I got a cold supper when I went
home to-night, and you bet I kicked
about it."
"Did that do you any good?"
"Well, my wife made it warm for
me."—Philadelphia Press.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to
Northwestern Inventors.

Alfred L. Buckland, Marietta, Minn.,
weighing apparatus; Arrestido Caron,
Minneapolis, Minn., float controlled
valve; Herman Nemitz, Waltham,
Minn., valve truing mechanism; Rich-
ard Russell, Stephen, Minn., weed
puller; Joshua Sanborn, Brainerd,
Minn., valve; Anthony Zeleny, Min-
neapolis, Minn., electric thermometer;
Joseph Hamel, Grafton, N. D., lumping
car.

Lothrop and Johnson, patent attorneys, 911
412 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

**RUGS MADE FROM YOUR OLD
CARPETS** by the Reliable Rug Works,
840 W. 11th St., Des Moines, Iowa. Mrs.
W. E. Ferrington, Proprietor.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible
medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL,
Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1902.

Philosophy is a two-edged sword that
generally requires to be swung by the
handle.

FITS permanently cured, no fits or nervousness after
first day's use of Dr. King's Great Nerve Restor-
er. Send for FREE 60 trial bottle and treatise.
Dr. H. H. Kline, Ltd., 311 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

When the poor pianist has music on
the rack the hearers are in the same
fix.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces in-
flammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 30c a bottle.

"Suffering will be self-adjusting
He honors in little things and the big

DR. J. H. RINDLAUB, (Specialist),
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat,
Fargo, N. D.

The contention between the old and
the new admits of no reconciliation.

**SPRING
PURIFICATION**



**of the Skin and Blood
Should Begin NOW**

**BLOOD HUMOURS, Skin Humours, Scalp Humours, Baby
Humours** and every kind of Humour from Pimples to
Scrofula, with Premature Loss of Hair, may now be speedily,
permanently and economically cured by Cuticura Resolvent, greatest
of Blood and Skin Purifiers, assisted by the external use of Cuticura
Ointment and Cuticura Soap.

Thousands of the world's best people have found instant relief
and speedy cure by the use of Cuticura Resolvent, Ointment and
Soap in the most torturing and disfiguring of ITCHING, BURN-
ING, and SCALY HUMOURS, ECZEMAS, RASHES, ITCH-
INGS and INFLAMMATIONS.

Thousands of Tired, Fretted Mothers, of Skin-Tortured and
Disfigured Babies, of all ages and conditions, have certified to almost
miraculous cures by the Cuticura Remedies when the best medical
skill has failed to relieve, much less cure.

Cuticura Treatment is local and constitutional—complete and
perfect, pure, sweet and wholesome. Bathe the affected surfaces
with Cuticura Soap and Hot Water to cleanse the skin of Crusts and
Scales and Soften the Thickened Cuticle, dry without hard rubbing,
and apply Cuticura Ointment freely to allay Itching, Irritation, and
Inflammation, and Soothe and Heal, and lastly take Cuticura
Resolvent to Cool and Cleanse the Blood, and put every function in
a state of healthy activity.

To those who have suffered long and hopelessly from Humours
of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, and who have lost faith in doctors,
medicines, and all things human, Cuticura Remedies appeal with a
force hardly to be realized. Every hope, every expectation awakened
by them has been more than fulfilled. More great cures of Simple,
Scrofulous, and Hereditary Humours are daily made by them than
by all other Blood and Skin Remedies combined, a single set being
often sufficient to cure the most distressing cases when all else fails.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the civilized world. PRICES: Cuticura Resol-
vent, 50c. per bottle (in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60);
Cuticura Ointment, 50c. per box, and Cuticura Soap, 25c. per cake. Send for the great
work, "Humours of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, and How to Cure Them," 64 Pages, 300 Dis-
eases, with Illustrations, Testimonials, and Directions in all languages, including Japanese
and Chinese. British Depot, 27-28 Charterhouse Sq., London, E. C. French Depot, 6 Rue
de la Paix, Paris. Australian Depot, B. Towas & Co., Sydney. FOTTEE DRUG AND CHEM-
ICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

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