

# Hardware!

It pays to buy the best goods possible for your money, no matter what that price may be. We have

## The most desirable stock

to select from because we carry the best goods at most reasonable prices.

## LISK WARE.

While enameled inside. Just received a large shipment from the factory. The ware is without doubt the best now on the market. Every piece warranted.

## Heaters and Ranges.

We handle the MAJESTIC and PENINSULAR Ranges and the FAVORITE and COLUMBIA heaters.

A full line of Horse Blankets and Harness also

a full line of Jewelry and Silverware

We invite you to come in and inspect our goods.

## AARESTAD BROS. & TROSETH

Hannaford

North Dakota

### A BIT OF HISTORY.

#### A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

We need not go back into the dim and shadowy past of human history to search for the beginnings of our country or our city. We need not dig into dusty records hidden in a dark corner of some monastery for more or less reliable names or dates to weave into a narrative of the rise and growth of our community. All we need to do is to step into the broad daylight and take from the lips of middle aged men and women the story of the days when they built the first shanty and plowed the first furrow ever plowed in this part of the world. Twenty-five years ago only, half a score of fires had been lit on the heartshouses of white men in the region now known as Griggs County. Today hundreds of splendid dwellings display every comfort of modern life.

#### THE PIONEERS.

R. C. Cooper enjoys the distinction of being the first to establish himself in what is now Griggs county. Cooperstown was named for him. In 1882 the Cooperstown branch of the Northern Pacific was built as far as Cooperstown. The same year Griggs County was established. Settlers had already begun to locate in the southern part of the county. Aslak Gunderson was the first man to bring his family into this region. Lars Pederson Skar was the next one. They came in 1881, and another settler that same year was Charley Nelson. Just over the line in Barnes county Tom Stee had located as early as 1878.

Quite a number of settlers came in 1882. Niels Henningson, Pete Nelson, Jack Stewart, Andrew Portney, Ed. Everson, Nicolai and Torkel Swanson, Mike and John Mikola, Ed. Olson, Tom Olson, R. C. Brody and possibly others. The year 1883 saw most of the homesteads in this part of the county taken up. The names of these early settlers would form a long list of as good a class of citizens as the world ever saw. Since that time there has been a steady influx of homesteaders until today this part of Griggs county is quite thickly settled.

Most of the early pioneers are still with us, living on the lands they secured when they located here. A few have sold out and departed to other regions. Some here and there have silently dropped out of the ranks. They have been laid to rest in this

virgin soil. These men, and women as well, came here, in most cases, with nothing more than two strong arms and with the determination to make a home for their loved ones. All they asked was a piece of land and a long day to work in. This they got and if you look out over the county to-day you will see what use they have made of it.

#### THE SOIL.

The soil is black on top to the depth of 2, 3, or 4 feet, the subsoil is clay or lime mixed. About 10 feet down is a layer of gravel and sand, below that is blue clay. This is the general composition of the soil in southern Griggs county. The northern half of the county is as a rule more sandy. The best land is found in Dover, Mabel, Sverdrup, Greenfield, Helena, Bald Hill, Broadway and Bartley townships.

#### LAKES AND STREAMS.

There are a few shallow lakes in this county, the chief ones are Lake Red Willow, Long Lake and Lake Jessie. In the neighborhood of these lakes duck and geese hunting is great sport in the fall.

The Sheyenne River traverses the eastern part of the county. Its chief tributary is the Bald Hill creek. Fine pasture lands are found along the rivers and streams. Native timber grows on the bottoms of the Sheyenne and in the early days the settlers were supplied wood from its forests. Cottonwood is the predominant variety of native trees; some box elders and ash trees are also found. The cherry and the grape vine are found in abundance, also wild plums.

#### A KING.

Wheat was king in the early days. With four oxen the pioneer turned the sod and in the early spring he would sow his fields with wheat. A small strip was reserved for oats to raise feed for his oxen or horses. Usually he got a good crop and he was able to pay for his machinery, and the necessities of life. Wheat was all he depended on to raise money for these things. Wheat was an absolute monarch.

#### THE KING DESTROYED.

Some ten years ago a change was inaugurated toward more diversified farming. Other grains than wheat began to claim the attention of

### NORTH DAKOTA SONG.

SUGGESTED AS A SONG FOR SCHOOLS.

(Air: "The Red, White, and Blue")

North Dakota, the pride of the nation,  
The home of the brave and the free;  
Strong men have laid deep thy foundation,  
Brave hearts bend in homage to thee;  
And children who play in thy valleys  
Shall grow into men wise and true,  
Who shall keep thee, in years yet unnumbered,  
The pride of the Red, White, and Blue.

Grow strong, as earth's millions shall gather  
And house them beneath thy broad dome!  
May the son prove the heir of the father  
To guard both the flag and the home!  
May thy voice in our councils ascending  
Ring clear for the valiant and the true,  
May thy children, in fealty bending,  
Guard the folds of the Red, White, and Blue.

—Contributed.

growers. For the last 7 years flax has been raised extensively. A great deal of barley has been shipped out during the last five years. Macaroni wheat is now crowding out the hard wheat and the blue stem.

The breeding of fine draft horses has come to be a profitable business. Today the average value of the farm horses of this region is perhaps a hundred per cent above that of many other places in this state. Cattle raising for beef and for dairy purposes is now coming rapidly to the front.

Wheat is no longer the absolute monarch it used to be. The king has been dethroned.

#### THE PASSING OF THE BONANZA FARM.

R. C. Cooper's farm at Cooperstown is the largest in Griggs county. Two years ago a good deal of this farm was sold. At present it comprises about 10 sections. The next largest farm is owned by W. C. Langdon at Hannaford. About 8 sections is under Mr. Langdon's management.

In pioneer days there was another large estate. It was known as the Helena farm and belonged to Mr. Schumacker of New York. John Feiro was the superintendent of this bonanza farm. In the nineties it was cut up and sold in smaller portions.

#### THE SIZE OF THE FARMS.

As a general thing the farms at present are too large. The pioneer settlers started with one quarter section; soon they began to acquire more as their means increased. They had faith in the future of this region and knew that the land values would soon begin to rise. In the eighties they bought by the land adjoining their homesteads for from \$3 to \$5 per acre. And they bought land and extended their domains. Now these same lands sell for not less than \$20 an acre and as high as \$37.

From a careful study of the real estate transactions of the present time, it is noted that there is a

slight tendency to divide the bigger estates and to make the farms the ideal size for this region, which in our judgment is not less than one-half of a section nor more than one section. On a farm smaller than 200 acres it is a question if it pays to keep all the machinery and the horses needed to work the soil to the best advantage. On larger farms than this the tendency is to work the soil less thoroughly than the best results should warrant.

A small farm is of more advantage to the community than a large one. A small farmer will deal with the local merchants; buy his supplies and sell his products in the home market. A large land owner will as a rule sell for his goods and have but little dealing with the home merchants.

#### WILL THE GRAIN CROP FAIL?

There has never been a real failure of the crops in this region. In 1885 the frost killed some of the late grain. In 1900 a drought cut into the yield heavily and the result was the poorest crop in the history of the county. On many farms the quality and amount of wheat per acre is not what it was in the early days. The reason is simply this: The fields are too big for the amount of work spent on them. Too little early fall plowing is the rule on the big farms and the soil is not cultivated so thoroughly as it should be. On the best kept farms in this neighborhood there is no decrease in the yield per acre.

#### REAL ESTATE.

Nearly 20,000 acres of Griggs county land have changed hands during the current year. The main bulk of this sold for between \$20 and \$30 an acre. For some tracts a bigger price was secured while much of it sold below the twenty dollar mark. Probably one-fourth of the land sold was secured by newcomers into this region.

(Continued on page four.)

## Seeing is Believing

## Believing is Buying

AND BUYING FOR YOU MEANS SELLING FOR US.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO

### Come and Inspect

THE

### Nice New Goods

WHICH WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

## Anderson & Reite,

The Furniture Men.

Hannaford, North Dakota.

# Get Y Y S!

## To the fact

That our

## Furniture - Department

is now filled with all the latest and best Designs in

Parlor, Extension, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables, Dressers, Commodes, Ladies' Desks, Book-cases, Iron Beds, Mattresses, Springs, Chairs, Rockers, Pillows, Quilts, Carpet Sweepers, etc.

Inspect our goods and get our prices before buying elsewhere.

## Olmsted & Sinclair

HANNAFORD, NORTH DAKOTA.

### OUR STATE.

Our State—today a feeder of empires, to-morrow imperial in power. Hers is the leanness of strength. The breezes that blow over her valleys and play upon her laden fields are the ripples that play over the sinews of the athlete. Her men and women and children are busy with labor that benefits mankind.

She stands with her hands reached out to the dawning. In them are gifts of health and competence, and equality between man and man. Here then is not labor alone, but also the rewards of labor. Fortune is within her gates. Her valleys are filled with grain for the feeding of men, her churches and her schools are many, her prisons and almshouses are few.

Her fame has gone out beyond the seas, and to her is the gathering of the peoples. Norse and Celt and German and Russian they come, and their hands grip the tools of labor, and they build homes for Americans—for themselves and for the people yet to be.

To those whose eyes are shut save to the glint of gold, she is the maker of fortunes; to those who seek plenty and equal chance to live and labor she is Opportunity; to those who can dream dreams and see visions she is the promise of mightier things to be.

Her winds sing of hope to the young. In her valleys we nurture our children, and beneath the sod that has trembled to the tread of the bison we lay to rest our dead. She is ours—a land dearer to us than the birthland, because out of all the earth we have chosen this for our home,—this Westland.

"Where the deep dales drink of sweetness, and spring into blossoming grasses, And the earth groweth fruitful of men, and bringeth their glory to pass."

—The Jester.

### TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

The next regular state teachers' examination will be held at the courthouse in Cooperstown, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 27 and 28, 1905. Applicants will provide themselves with pens and ink. All necessary paper will be furnished and examinations will begin promptly at nine o'clock each day.

CLARA FRINGS,  
Supt. of Schools.

### SOME THINGS OUR ROADS NEED.

We have so much already that it actually seems a little presumptuous for us to ask for more. We have done pretty well, thank you! And in time we shall do still better. But... I was driving along the road the other day and noticed where a traction engine had broken down a small bridge. By good fortune nobody was hurt, and no harm done to the outfit. But the broken bridge set me thinking.

The threehewer man is a necessity. His business requires him to travel the public highways, and while the law does not require us to build bridges strong enough to carry the load of an engine and separator, business sense should teach us that it would be profitable for us to do so. We use stringer timbers, altogether too light for bridge work, as a rule. It is not size, but depth, that gives strength to a timber calculated to sustain a load.

For instance, suppose a 16 ft. spar bridge built with six 6x8 stringers. Its strength may be expressed in this manner:

63 (6x8) = 2592

Now take the same number of feet of timber of the dimension 3x12 and we have the resulting strength represented by:

12<sup>2</sup> (6x6) = 2592

or a gain in loading strength of just double by a different arrangement of the timbers. Now if we take ten or twelve 3x12 pieces for stringer doubling those in line of the heaviest loads, we will have a bridge about three times as strong as the usual culvert and small bridge, and at an extra expense so trifling as scarcely to be noticed.

Beneath the sixteen foot bridges a built place a mud sill set upon post half way between the plates. This will stiffen the whole bridge so that any ordinary thrasher may pass over it in safety.

A road grader is a good thing if it is properly handled, but it is not plow. We have tried with success the plan of breaking one year's work was to be graded the next. Then we put on a plow and plow the ground thoroughly in front of the grader! The result is a road free from so and lumps. Next year we intend to give the finishing touches to the work by going over the roads already graded and rounding them up a little more.

(Concluded on page 3.)