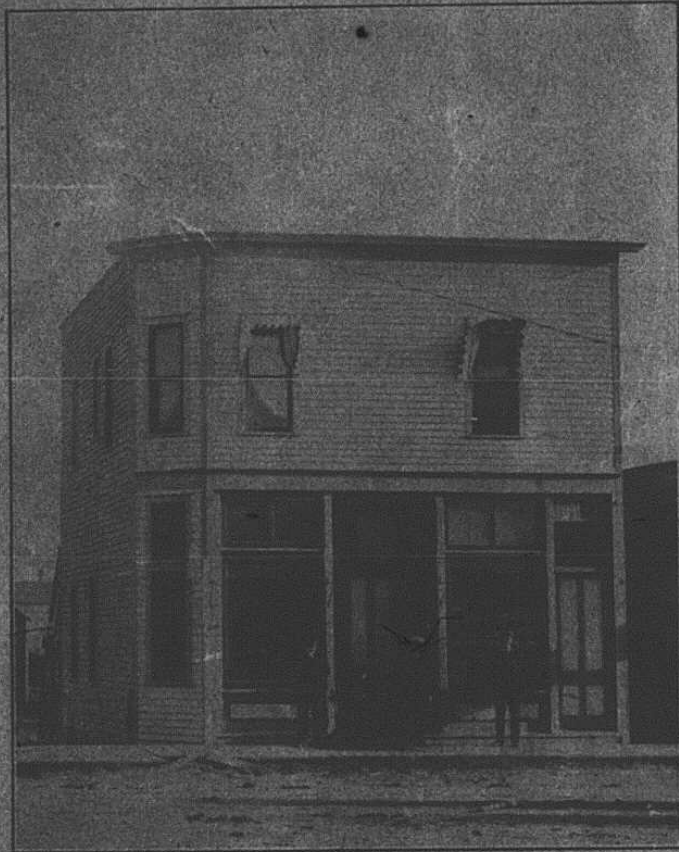


# The Courtenay Gazette

By *GEORGE FARRIES*

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**THE WINTER NUMBER**

*Courtenay, North Dakota*

1908

# A Land of Sunshine

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## *MOUNTAIN HOME SOUTHERN IDAHO*

**T**HE garden spot of America; the Switzerland of the United States; a farmer's paradise with its fields of grain and grass; the orchards, vineyards and gardens; the horizon fenced prairie pasture with their countless flocks and herds of sheep and cattle; its forests of timber and quarries of stone; its mines of gold, silver, lead, copper and iron; all these offer rarest opportunities to the wide-awake.

The climate of Southern Idaho is all that could be asked, there being no extremes of heat or cold, no blizzards or thunder storms. Southern Idaho has 325 days of sunshine each year.

We have yet to discover any marketable product, fruit or cereal grown in the temperate zone that this land will not produce with amazing success.

Mountain Home is located on the O. S. L. railroad, the main line of the Union Pacific from Chicago to Portland, Ore., and thus affords the necessary transportation for crops and farm produce.

Water for all domestic purposes is obtained in abundance from wells at a depth of from eight to twenty feet. The water is clear, cool and absolutely pure, and as soft as the melting snow from which it comes.

Thousands of acres of the very best agricultural land is now being placed under one of the best irrigation systems in the United States, and land with perpetual water right is sold at what it costs to construct the system. Now is the time to buy this land as it is sure to triple in value inside of two years or less.

Make this country your home and you will enjoy life and be contented.

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For further particulars regarding these irrigated lands write  
or call on

**The Great Western Beet Sugar Co.**

*Mountain Home, Idaho*



# The Courtenay Gazette

SUPPLEMENT

VOL. 9

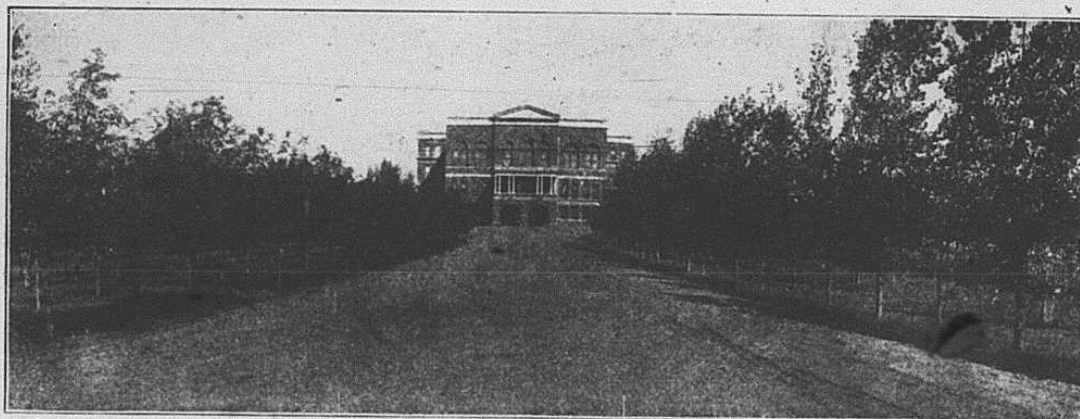
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1906.

NO. 18

## HISTORY OF NORTH DAKOTA

**T**HE present era is one of mutations and surprises. Preconceived notions of the ill-conceived sort continually give place to better conceptions. Air castles of the dreamy kind topple and tumble in the presence of advancing development as towering monuments reel and crash under the earthquake's shock. In evolution old forms pass away and new ones succeed them in the pro-

and rapid than it has been in most of the older states, rock-ribbed and hill-bound, stiff in clay and soft in mud and swamp, majestic in forests of sturdy oaks, saccharine maples, tall sycamores, shaggy hickories, slender ashes, bowery basswoods, fruitful walnuts and butternuts, all of which must be felled and destroyed, root, branch and trunk—a most discouraging problem to face



*Capitol Building of North Dakota, Located at Bismarck*

cess of development. Often, at first, we see as through a glass darkly, afterwards we see things as they are. The swinging pendulum of speculation and imagination, deprived of the motor power of anticipation and hope, swings to and fro more and more feebly until it finds repose and equilibrium in dismal failure. Wise intelligence and indomitable perseverance can brush away cobwebs of doubt and fear which effectually veil the future against the unwary and timid and will meet and grapple with probable conditions and wrest success from them.

History repeats itself. Its repetition in the activities of the land of our adoption is more facile

before the soil tiller can enter upon the scene with drill and binder to plant the seed and reap the crops on which the prosperity of a people rests. All this having been accomplished, the time has ripened when, under such conditions of root, stump and timber, their vitalities and energies expended in the development of their little domains, the actors pass from the stage of action, worn out with long tussle and struggle with tough propositions, leaving the rewards of their industry and of "lives well spent" to those who come after them.

Not so in North Dakota. No such struggles and expenditures of life's sinews, to fell and burn forests before fields can be utilized, have been ex-

## THE COURTENAY GAZETTE

acted from the settler on her grassy prairies. "Nature's God" cleared them of timber in the long ago. So, when the advancing yoeman rose on the eastern horizon the "rosy fingered" dawn of a new era, peering and blushing and spreading over and about him, whose "wings of the morning" were freighted with high hope and inspiring promise, he halted only to harness his six steeds abreast to his sulky gang, crack the whip and move on. If his rule of life were one of industry and economy he realized that certain success awaited him: In the light of future events, as a matter of historic fact, the products of his toil performed in the sweat of his brow have enriched him and rendered the "golden northwest" famous in the marts of the world and have attracted attention, captured admiration and challenged everywhere a verdict in favor of the young, stalwart and enterprising state of North Dakota.

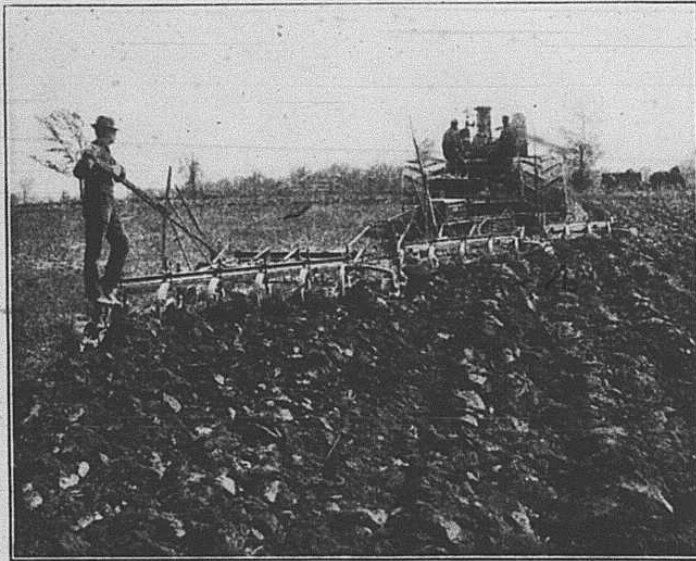
In the beginning when Dakota began to bud and blossom, thousands of wealth seekers in the east, failing to secure a comfortable living among the rocks and stumps and hills of their native states, ambitious for a comfortable competence to assuage life's acerbities, weighed anchor and headed for the northwest—beyond the Red River of the North, the final jumping off place of all things, confident in giddy expectation of getting rich quick—in a trice as it were—and returning home to enjoy the fruits of their outing the rest of their days in quiet and luxury. The rich soil of the prairies responded promptly and generously to the touch of wise tillage and lavishly yielded up its wealth of golden grain, but industry and patience were the conditions and price for the surrender of its bounty. Once on the ground, the salubrious and delightful climate and its bright sunshine, the charms and fascinations of the open country and its superior

opportunities for home making and accumulating wealth, delectated the incomer and robbed him of any and all desire or inclination to look back with longing eye toward the rising sun. So he stayed; is with us yet; is happy and thrifty.

The experimental stage of North Dakota's industries has passed into the by-gones. The era for guessing for luck has been superceded by one of planning and figuring by the rule of experience and enlightened judgment. A better and truer understanding of the arts and sciences of husbandry have attained. Under the guiding inspiration of past achievements enterprises are entered upon, by the wise and thoughtful, with a confidence and assurance which secure success all along the avenues of legitimate exploitation.

The climatic changes in the state for the last ten years, induced by an extensively increased acreage of cultivated fields which has promoted precipitation of moisture and restrained unfavorable crop conditions, have been marked and for the material betterment of agricultural interests,

so that now probably no state in the union presents greater opportunities to home seekers. Certainly no state has made more rapid growth or accumulated wealth faster under equal conditions. Its soil is fertile, its lands cheap, its products abundant. Crops of all kinds have bettered in quantity of late years and prosperity has notably advanced, so far, indeed, as to stimulate and embolden expectation on every side. North Dakota holds in her lap the potentialities of a powerful and populous empire of herself—through the inexhaustable resources of her soil and mines and her up-to-date population. The thrift of her people is everywhere assured, and, in fact, is everywhere manifest. Their increasing weal is forecasted by advanced



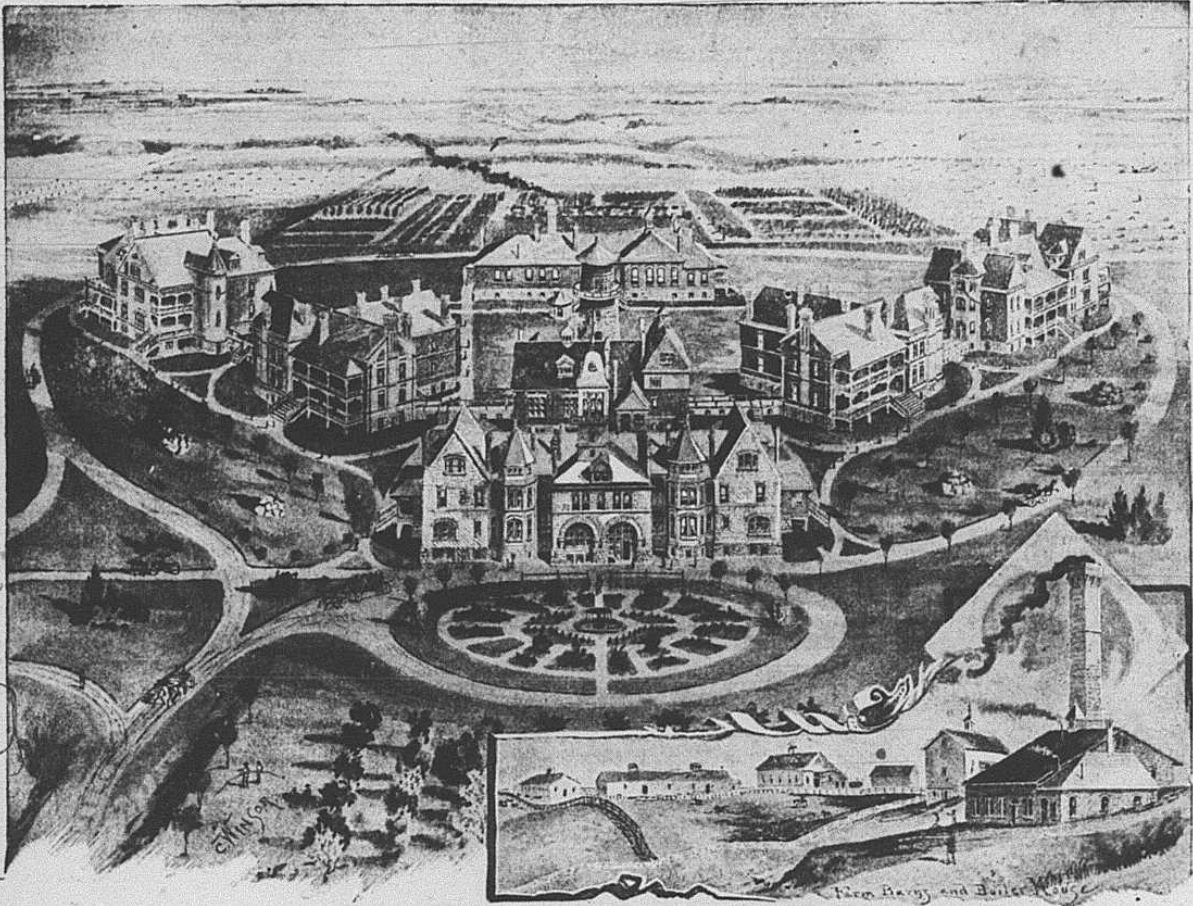
Fifteen 14-inch furrows being turned by steam in North Dakota



## THE COURTENAY GAZETTE

methods of cultivation, thoroughbred horses, herds and flocks, handsome and more comfortable buildings, better roads; growing hamlets, villages and towns, by increasing comforts, luxuries and contentment, by higher values in real estate, by larger investments and larger bank deposits, by better equipped homes, by extensive railroads. The proof that 1905 was a banner year—better than any before

North Dakota are not only satisfied but delighted with their allotment to an equity in the richest grain belt in the United States. They now want to live and die on the spot where they found their prosperity. Instances are numerous in which persons who walked into the country, at least a part of the way, a few years ago, are now rich and able to live like princes and to tour the continents of



*Hospital for the Insane Located at Jamestown, Stutsman County, North Dakota*

it—for bumper crops, is in evidence from the congested condition of the railroads resulting from their inability to transport the state's products to market; from the fulness to the roof and overflowing of every line of elevators in the state; from the millions of bushels of wheat poured in piles upon the ground in pens covered by the blue vault of heaven, along side of the elevators, and from the thousands of bushels of cereals piled on the ground in the fields from the threshing machines by the farmers. It is little wonder that the people of

the world if they so desired. They scheduled high aims on their programs and realized the goals of their ambition.

North Dakota has had less precipitation of snow in recent years than any of the northern states to her east, and has never suffered loss of life, stock and property in cloudbursts and floods as have those states and Kansas. The terrific storms of wind and water and twisting cyclones which so pitilessly devastate and desolate states of lower latitude have never ventured upon the elevated

## THE COURTENAY GAZETTE

plains of this favored commonwealth, to disfigure its unwrinkled face and impair its conceded beauty.

The first white man, a Canadian trader, first pressed his foot upon North Dakota soil in 1780—came to trade with the Indians and buy furs. In 1811 a colony of Scotch highlanders under Lord Selkirk settled in Pembina County to cultivate the soil. In 1871 not fifty white families could be found in its present territory. In 1880 the number had grown to 35,000; in 1890 and at the dawn of the new century it had leaped to 314,000. It has soared to 437,070 in the last five years—an increase of 120,000 over 1900, which indicates that more than one-quarter of her present population have come to the state in the last half decade. Flying straws in the air show which way the wind blows.

The four corners of the earth have contributed to her population. The toilers on the sterile hills of New England find welcome conditions here. The mud waders and mountain climbers of Pennsylvania are here by regiments and have no desire to return to their former conditions. The Badger state men have come by train loads. Minnesotans have crossed the line to better their conditions. Iowa has profusely overflowed on our plains. Canada has furnished her full quota to the ranks of our farmers and business men. Europe has generously contributed of her intelligent, industrious, ambitious people who are optimistic breadwinners, satisfied only with the best, who readily Americanize into peers of their Yankee neighbors in the arts of thrift and good citizenship.

North Dakota contains 70,195 square miles, has 49,614 cultivated farms aggregating 9,364,000 acres under tillage, producing, in 1905, 70,000,000 bushels of wheat; 41,000,000 bushels of oats; 17,000,000 bushels of barley; 13,000,000 bushels of flax; 2,400,000 bushels of potatoes besides rye, corn, grasses, etc. The 1905 state board of equalization found 356,046 horses in the state, 631,844 cattle, 367,429 sheep and 96,372 hogs. The statistical bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture reports (1904) the value of North Dakota's crops, with the value of live stock sold and remaining on farms, to be \$128,896,011—flattering figures indeed, which fitly illustrate the swelling prosperity of her farmers and stock men.

At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, North Dakota received eleven grand prizes, forty gold medals, forty silver medals and seventeen bronze medals. At Portland the state won unexpected recognition of her exhibits and returned

rejoicing, with colors flying—a sufficient proof that she can show off to advantage when she goes to the trouble to prink and crimp for recognition.

North Dakota is rich in coal deposits. They are mints of wealth, 30,000 square miles within her confines, reaching a thickness of over thirty feet in some places—the thickest and richest yet discovered in the lignite area. Seventy-six mines are operating at the present time. The product improves in quality proportionately to the depth of the shaft. A sure and cheap and permanent supply of fuel is guaranteed without any reference whatever to other coal regions; so no one is fretfully concerned over the problem of caloric for cooking and keeping warm and will not be for a thousand years to come. The anthracite coal disturbances of the east offer no terrors to North Dakotans. Native coal has grown in favor in the last five years; finds markets in neighboring states and its consumption has largely increased at home. It is excellent for kitchen, parlor, furnace or factory uses. The law requires all state institutions to burn native coal. In many places it crops out on the top of the ground and settlers pick it up by wagon loads. Recent experiments disclose the fact that lignite coal and peat are admirably adapted to the manufacture of fuel briquettes which are in every way equal to the best anthracite coal. It now seems certain that in the not distant future the manufacture of the briquettes will become an important industry in the state which will then possess an unlimited supply of fuel unrivaled in quality. Extensive peat beds are found. This peat, as stated, combines well with the lignite in the formation of fuel briquettes. North Dakota's fuel supply is fixed and sure.

Excellent pottery clay in large quantities is found in the western part of the state. North Dakota's display of pottery at the St. Louis exposition "was unsurpassed for beauty, finish and durability." Her clay beds await development and promise to render their share to the wealth of the state. "In the northeast part of the state clays are found which make the finest quality of Portland cement and a flourishing industry is being built up in that region."

The dairy industry is important and is imperative in its insistence for enlargement. It already has a fine start, but there are room, demands and conditions for vaster development. Butter of the best quality and body is produced from her nutritious grasses and the market is world wide. The business is profitable. There are eighty-two cream-



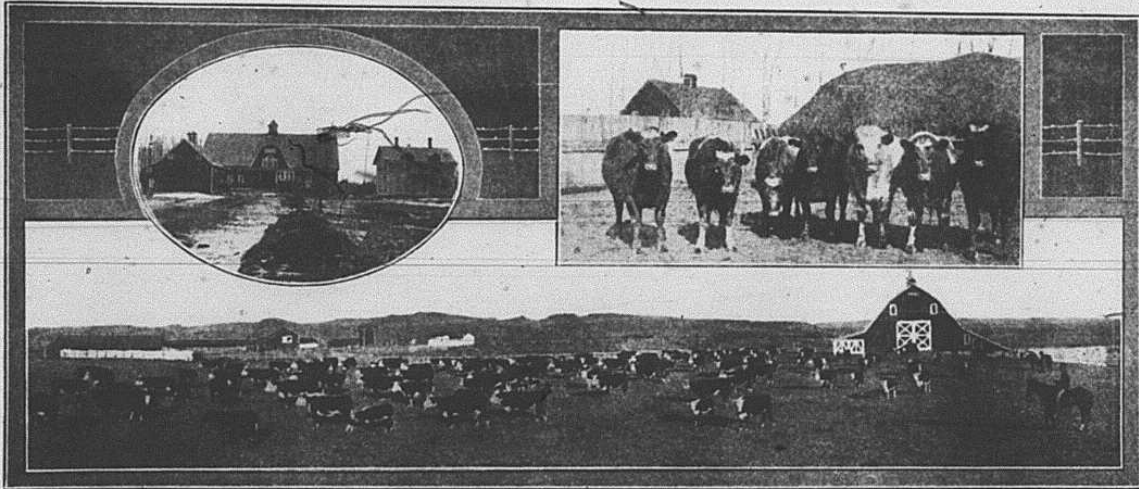
## THE COURTENAY GAZETTE

eries in the state at this writing. The value of the dairy and creamery interests in the state (1904) was \$14,000,000; number of milch cows, 295,168, worth \$30 dollars each. North Dakota sold \$367,870.28 worth of butter and eggs last year. The country west of the Missouri river is the stockman's paradise, but the farmers are rapidly making inroads upon their precincts.

The first railroad to strike the state was the Northern Pacific—in 1872, 33 years ago—at Fargo. Now three transcontinental lines span the state and a weft of branches reaching every settlement, affording quick and convenient transportation to either coast, the gulf and intermediate points. There are now over 4,000 miles of railroad in oper-

artistic, aggressive and progressive and has exerted a powerful influence in promoting the state. It boasts of 266 newspapers and periodicals, eight of which are dailies. They have doubled in number in the last five years and more are coming with accelerated pace, bright, newsy, cosmopolitan.

Prohibition is gradually gaining ground in the state. There is no prospect of a change to high or low license. Under the state constitution any effort to that end must run the gauntlet of two legislatures and be twice approved by the people of the state at the polls. The manufacture of intoxicants in the state ceased the moment the constitution was adopted and bootlegging is becoming a



*A Scene at One of the Numerous Thoroughbred Cattle Ranches in North Dakota*

ation in the state, 500 of which have been constructed this year—all overwhelmed with business this fall. They have promoted settlement, built towns, developed the state and have been reciprocally profitable to themselves and the people. President Hill, of the Great Northern road, recently said: "I have lived forty-nine years in Minnesota. That state has more timber, more fresh water and more people than North Dakota but there are only about fifteen cities in Minnesota where the railroad companies do a business of more than \$1,000,000 a year, while in North Dakota there are thirty-eight towns doing that business." This utterance is significant and furnishes to those interested food for reflection and pride, especially when we remember that Minnesota was admitted into the union of states in 1858, and North Dakota in 1889—the former forty-seven years old—North Dakota sixteen.

The state press is fully abreast of the times—alert

dangerous business—sooner or later to the careless and adventurous in many parts of the state. Five convicts of that profession are laboring for the state in the penitentiary at Bismarck and the county jails make a much larger showing.

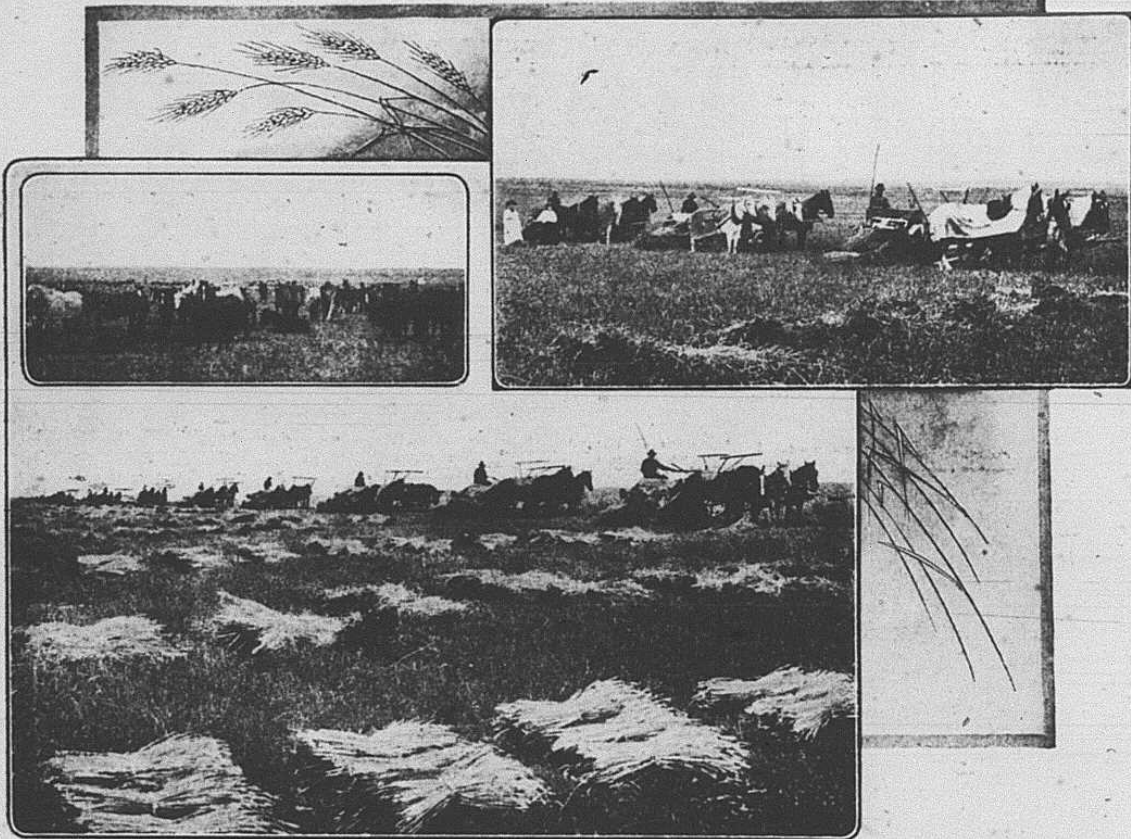
There have been fifty-eight new towns established during the last six months—thirty-two on the new railroad branches. Seven hundred and seventy-eight persons have engaged in business in the state during the same time. The state is not trembling under the incubus of a bubbly boom but its growth is healthful and legitimate.

The educational fabric of this young and progressive state has been constructed on the sure and broad foundation of experience and into its fiber is woven wool and warp of the best of the erudition of the older states of the union—of the world for that matter, for long ago America's eminent educators sifted out and appropriated to their

## THE COURTENAY GAZETTE

purposes the fittest in the educational systems of the nations of the world to which they have super-added their own distinguished achievements in scholastic promotion. Thus, at the first North Dakota's educators had the pre-eminent advantage of well organized and maturely developed systems to con and select from. That they have made excellent and wise use of their superior opportunities goes without saying. The federal provisions for the support of our public schools when once in-

policy dictates, to the highest bidder. The state constitution declares their minimum price to be ten dollars per acre—some sell for more—the sales to date averaging something over thirteen dollars per acre. One fifth of the purchase price is payable at the time of sale and the balance in four equal five year installments with interest at six per cent; the principal to remain intact, the interest only inuring to the current support of the schools. When this magnificent grant shall have been converted



*A Common Scene in North Dakota During Harvest Time*

grafted into their operation will impulse the unfolding and perfecting of a splendid system which will always be a magnetic attraction to families with children ambitious for mental training and culture.

The federal government granted 3,170,000 acres of land to North Dakota for educational and charitable purposes. Two sections—16 and 36, 1,280 acres—in each congressional township, aggregating approximately 2,500,000 acres in the state, are for the maintenance of its public schools. These lands are being sold from time to time as public

into a permanent fund it will reach over \$25,000,000, and that will, at four per cent, insure \$1,000,000 to be annually expended in maintaining our common schools. The proceeds from the sale of these lands reach about \$5,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 have been paid in. Large blocks of school and state bonds (\$1,679,430, July 1, 1904) have been bought and loans (\$111,398, July 1, 1904) have been made on real estate, out of this fund. This public school fund yielded an income of \$2.82 per capita for all children of school age (6 to 20 years) last year—forty-six cents per capita over



## THE COURTENAY GAZETTE

the previous year. The 1905 census shows 126,330 children of school age in the state, 96,000 of whom were enrolled in the schools. There are 3,250 school houses in the commonwealth, 5,500 teachers were employed in the schools during the year ending June 30, 1905. In 1903 and 1904 our men teachers were salaried at an average of \$47.87 a month and the woman teachers at \$40.90, with a tendency upward. The state expended \$2,682,107 for the support of the public schools in 1904. The same year the public school property was valued at \$3,752,252.

These facts and figures afford a magnificent outlook. The state's common school system is successfully launched on a prosperous career toward perfection with no possible hint in imagination to retard its development. But this is not all that may be said. The splendidly equipped university at Grand Forks is growing in favor and efficiency and is aspiring to occupy ere long a position on a level with the famed universities of the land. The agricultural college at Fargo is alert, enterprising, ambitious and in every way worthy of its eminent faculty and their distinguished achievements. Two Normal schools, one at Valley City and one at Mayville, are successfully and intently busy in fashioning teachers of the most approved type and finish. The school for the deaf and dumb on the shores of Devils Lake and the industrial school at Ellendale are modern and well abreast the times, and doing yeoman service along their special avenues of educational work. The Methodists at Grand Forks and the Congregationalists at Fargo have denominational colleges of reputation and merit. It is worthy of note that in 1890 North Dakota's illiteracy of native white children between the ages of ten and fourteen years, was illustrated by 28.2 who could not read or write, out of every thousand. In 1900 the number was reduced to 7.6 out of every thousand, showing that about three-fourths of its illiteracy was obliterated in ten years. At the same time the number ran up to 13.6 in Maine, Texas 61, Georgia 164, South Carolina 148, North Carolina 166 and New Mexico 175. These figures refer to the whites and do not take in the blacks. It is worth while sometimes to see ourselves in our comparative relations to others and in these statistics North Dakota has no reason for shame.

The North Dakota twine and cordage plant in the penitentiary at Bismark is performing a quiet but important work. Established in 1899 to afford occupation to the convicts, it has grown to an in-

stitution of sufficient profit to pay, and more, all the expenses of the prison—its 1904 net gain reaching nearly \$40,000. It manufactures over two and a third million pounds of twine and has a large annual capacity; it sells directly to the farmers at a price lower than other factories sell for, thus saving money to the farmers and at the same time adding to the revenue of the state.

The financial status of the state furnishes ample grounds for satisfaction. On August 25th last there were 429 banks in the commonwealth—97 national and 332 state—108 of the latter having incorporated since January 1, 1905. We must concede that banks have been coming in this year at a high stepping pace—a flowing tide without an ebb. The 269 state banks reporting August 25, 1905, disclosed a total capital stock investment of \$3,246,350—91 being capitalized at \$10,000 each, two at \$25,000 each, one at \$30,000 and one at \$35,000. The 97 national banks had a capitalization of \$3,498,250. The individual deposits in the national banks were \$14,518,755.75; in the state banks \$13,060,795.65, totaling \$27,579,551.40 at that date—an average of \$63.10 for every man, woman and child in the state. The loans and discounts of all the banks were a few thousand dollars in excess of their deposits. The state banks had on hand in cash \$1,225,120.20. Banking houses, furniture and fixtures of the state banks were valued at \$936,485.82 and other real estate at \$353,875.12, aggregating \$1,290,360.94.

Keeping in mind always their greater age and our greater possibilities, a comparison of the national banks of North Dakota with those of groups of other states reveals to our notice some very attractive factual items worthy of remembrance. Of the six New England states only one (Massachusetts) has more national banks than North Dakota. Of the half dozen eastern states half of them (New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania) lead this state in the number of national banks. Of the thirteen southern states, two (Texas and Kentucky) exceed her in number. Of the ten western states and territories with which North Dakota is classed, three (Kansas, Nebraska and Indian Territory) surpass her. None of the Pacific states, not even California, is abreast with her in number of national banks. We may be excused if out of pride we place a crown of laurels on the guileless brow of this blushing young maid of the west, just sixteen, so alert and persistent, so strenuous in efforts, so strong in resources, so rich in wealth, so peopled with brawn and brain, so potent in potentialities, so wedded to and courted by her

## THE COURTENAY GAZETTE

subjects, so fair, so handsome, so promising.

The last four years the state's average wheat production has been 156.7 bushels for every man, woman and child in it. During the same time she has grown 54,825,000 bushels of flaxseed out of 103,985,000 produced in the United States. The per capita value of live stock, January 1, 1905, was \$113.60. North Dakota's wealth is about \$1,900 for every man, woman and child. Let the states that can beat this, all things considered, stand up and remain standing until counted. Money is plenty, times easy, debtors are becoming creditors, bank deposits are increasing and interest declining and prosperity is healthfully booming.

North Dakota bears acquaintance. The visiting stranger looks around in surprise and admiration, returns to his home and speaks well of us. The longer he stays the better he likes our environs and the better mention he makes of us. North Dakota is a good state to move to, to settle in and to live in. It is a good state to do business in. It is a good state to acquire land in and to build up a home in. It is a good state to get on in, the world in. It is a good state to educate children in. It is a good state to fall asleep in and be sepulchered in.

Others see us as we see ourselves, and when we accept the judgments of others as to us we are safe and stand on authorized footing. Major E. E. Critchfield, commenting on the great American Desert in the Agricultural Advertiser, writes: "Nowhere else in North America have people come so near to making a country to order as in the Dakotas." In writing about the creameries, in pent up astonishment and admiration he exclaims, "My!" Encomiums on North Dakota have heretofore been discredited as giddy panegyrics, but the truth is now out and the well informed everywhere are according to her rank and honors proportionate to her worth and deserts. If in sixteen years of statehood she has forged her right to her present guaranteed eminence among the commonwealths of the republic, with the development of a mere moiety of her wonderful resources scarcely more than entered upon and many yet remaining untouched, we have little cause to fear for her future grandeur and exaltation in the necessaries it takes to make a great people. In the constitution of the middle west North Dakota is an acknowledged factor; the middle west of late years, with the evolution of its possibilities in infancy, has become a potentiality forcibly in evidence not only in the councils and affairs of the nation but in the mar-

kets across the seas as well. North Dakotans have good reason to felicitate one another on their great good luck and happy lot. It seldom falls to an agricultural people to be equally fortunate, where trouble and drawbacks are at a minimum, where successes and comforts and contentment are at a maximum.

Horace Greely forecasted the future with a prophetic foresight and struck a resonant keynote when he said, "Go west, young man, and grow up with the country."

### MR. GEORGE ERNEST BOUER

George Ernest Bouer was born in Detroit, Mich., on February 2, 1873. While he was yet young he went to Manistee, Mich., where he lived with a sister for some time, and then went to Milwaukee.



GEORGE ERNEST BOUER,  
County Justice of the Peace

At the age of 12 he went to Denver where he started in as a newsboy in order to earn money to pay his way through school. By this means of support he acquired a good education and then started out to do business. His first situation was in the capacity of office boy of the Denver Water Works Company, but before he had been with this company long he

was advanced and soon was assistant cashier, which position he held for three and one-half years. After this he went to Chicago to make his fortune and happened to be there when the great money panic struck the country and it is needless to say that he came a long way short of reaching the goal for which he started out. Everything being at a standstill in the great city he started for the harvest fields of North Dakota and finding that this was a good country for a poor man to cast his lot in he remained and has never had occasion to regret his coming. Mr. Bouer is engaged in the insurance and loan business and is also justice of the peace of Stutsman County and is always busy. He thinks there is no country like North Dakota and is not looking for a new location.



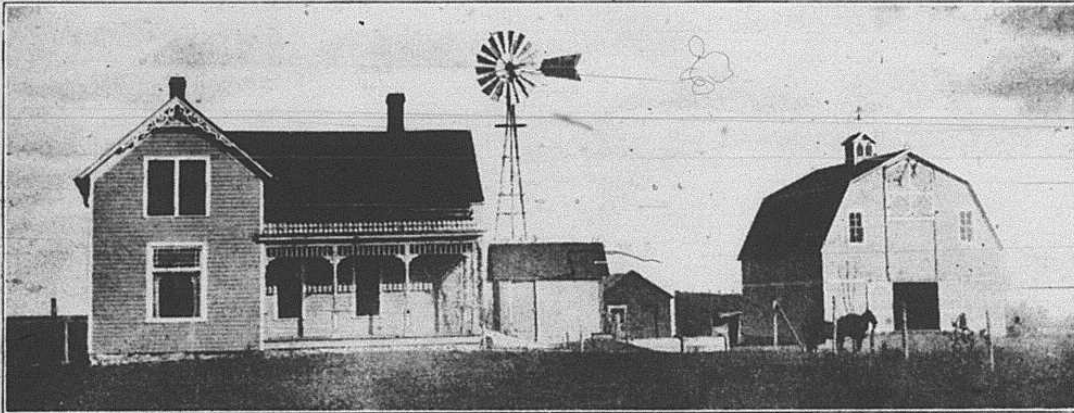
NOW IS THE TIME TO

# Buy a North Dakota Farm

The price of land is constantly increasing, and there is sure to be a further increase. We must bear in mind that there are about 80,000,000 people in this country and soon the number will reach 100,000,000 and before many years it will reach 200,000,000, but we will never have an acre more land than we have to-day. Land owned by the government and the Railroad Companies is practically all disposed of, and it is now necessary for

Farm No. 155—Containing 1 section of choice land, within 2 miles from this town, 600 acres under cultivation, a well of elegant water, serviceable house, barn, granaries, an elegant farm for anyone. Partial payments or all cash.

Farm No. 159—Containing 160 acres, practically all under cultivation, within 2 miles of a town, no buildings, well located, partial payments, or all cash.



A Representative Farm Home in Stutsman County, North Dakota

the buyer to select his land from other sources. It is a demonstrated fact that it is cheaper to buy land having good soil, within reasonable distance of a railroad market and pay a fair price for it than it is to take poor land located at a remote distance from market, even though it is obtained as a gift. We have sold thousands of acres during the past decade, and have never sold an acre but what the purchaser made more money by purchasing than we did by selling. We have always found that people living here for some time were the most reasonable to sell to, and are the largest purchasers at the present time. We can sell you any quantity of land, from 160 acres to two or three sections, mostly improved, and we have some unimproved farms for sale, a list of a few of which you will find on this page.

Farm No. 167—320 acres, all under cultivation, except about 5 acres, splendid land, well located, granaries and a well. Same terms as above.

Farm No. 168—480 acres, nearly all under cultivation, good barn, moderate house, well, wind mill, granaries, and well located. Same terms as above.

Farm No. 169—480 acres, wild land, good soil, all tillable. Will sell on either crop payments or partial payments.

Farm No. 170—480 acres, wild land, good soil, all tillable. Will sell on either crop payments or partial payments.

Farm No. 171—320 acres, serviceable buildings, good well, good land, well located. Same terms as No. 159.

All of the above land has good rich black loam with a clay subsoil, and equal to any in the locality.

**H. N. TUCKER COMPANY, Courtenay, North Dakota**

## History of Courtenay Public Schools

THE intelligence and moral status of a community is usually well estimated from the amount of interest manifested in the public schools. One of the first questions propounded by an intelligent man as he thinks of locating in a community is concerning the facilities for education in the locality. One of the first institutions planted upon our eastern coast upon the landing of the founders of our government was the school for the training of the rising generation. Said they, "Intelligence and morality being necessary for good citizenship we do provide and establish the means for securing an education."

Colleges and schools for higher learning were planted and have ever since been fostered. The American people usually stand firmly for the public school and resent any attempt to detract from its exalted position among our governmental institutions.

The example set by New England has been taken up and adopted in every part of the country.

As the newer west became occupied by settlers the same spirit of loyalty to education was carried with them. Some of the very best systems of education adopted by individual states is to be found in the west. North Dakota is fortunate in possessing a system equal to any of the older states and it is being worked out year by year and the state is destined to possess splendid schools from limit to limit. In the newer districts the first schools were often taught in shacks or other rude buildings where but a few children could be found of school age and many is the school that has been taught day after day with but a half dozen or fewer pupils.

The writer recalls the incident of the first school he ever visited in the state. He was driving with some friends in one of the newer counties and coming to a small village noticed a cozy little school building in the edge of the little town and desired to look in and see how a school appeared in North Dakota. He made his presence known at the door and a clever appearing pedagogue in-

vited him to enter. There was found to be but one pupil at school that day. Upon expressing surprise at not finding more pupils the teacher remarked that it was not an uncommon experience in this particular school to have but one pupil for the entire day. That very same teacher is now serving as superintendent of the schools of the county referred to.

North Dakota has been fortunate in having men of ability and broad training at the head of her educational affairs. Hon. Joseph M. Devine did much to advance the standing of the schools of the state. The same may be said of the present incumbent of that high office. During the administration of Hon. W. L. Stockwell much has been done in the way of better school buildings, better teachers and better wages for teachers. Each year more attention is being given to the comfort and beauty of these universities of the people, the public schools.



I. N. VAN TASSEL,  
Principal Courtenay's Public School

The New Washington school district was organized in 1883. The district included what is now Courtenay and Corinne townships and the two congressional townships west of them, New Washington and Nogosek. The notices for holding the first election of directors were posted March 4, 1883. The election was held March 15. E. F. Horn, our townsman, was chosen director, George Gray, clerk, and Robert Gray, treasurer. Only four or five votes were cast at the election. The board held a meeting May 11, and selected a site for a school house. The building was located three miles south and one and one-half miles east of Courtenay, or where Courtenay now stands, and was placed on the northwest corner of section 27. The contract for building the school house was let to Peter Aubertin. The house was 28 feet by 28 feet with an 8 by 16 foot vestibule. The school building stood where built until 1894 when it was moved to Courtenay and located where the present school building stands. By this time the Soo road had been built and Courtenay had been



THE COURTENAY GAZETTE

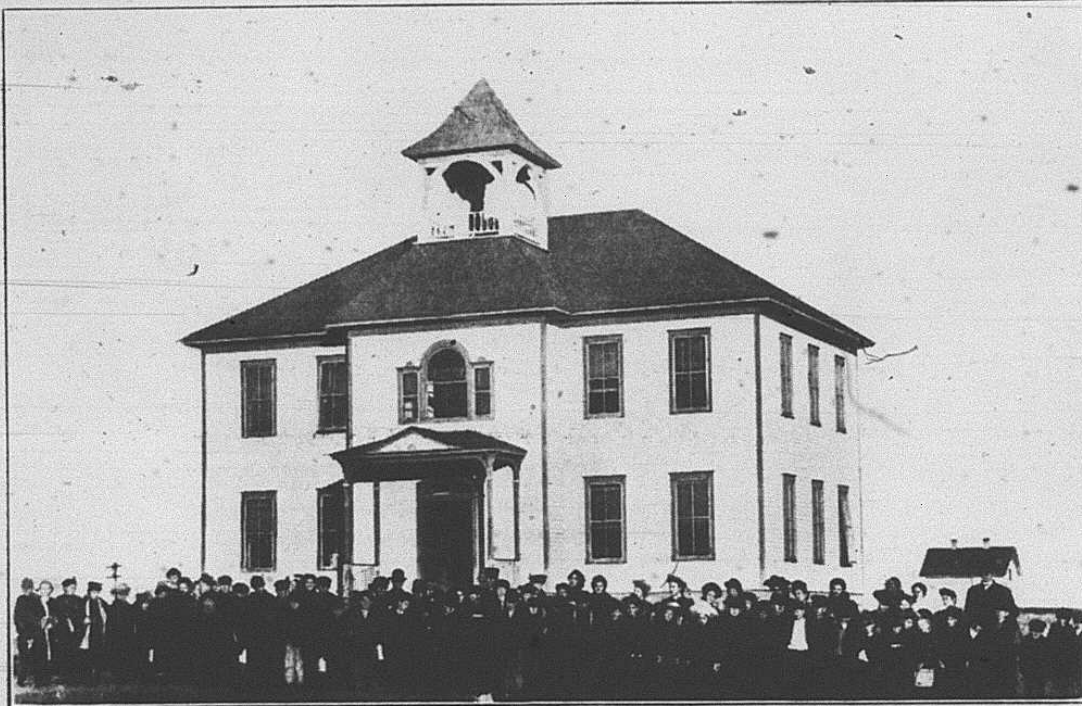
made a station and a few families had taken up their residence here. The building served Courtenay as a place for the schools until 1899 when it was again moved south of town three miles where it has been used for school purposes and is yet in a very good state of preservation.

The needs of the town pointed to a larger building and the same year, 1899, the present four-room building was erected at a cost of about \$3,500. The contractor was Edward Peterson. The board of education at the time was H. N. Tucker, Rollef Berg and John Syvertson. The present school building was first used for school purposes on January 1,

and during that time four departments were conducted. The next school year, that of 1900-1, Mr. Anderson was principal and Miss Ferguson was in the lower department. The next year Mr. Button had charge of the schools with the same teacher in the primary room. The following year, that of 1902-3, Mr. Button was again in the higher room and two other teachers, Miss Stowell and Miss Quamme, were employed. In the fall of 1903 Prof. J. S. Carr was placed at the head of the schools with Miss Stowell in the intermediate and Miss Baillie, primary. Miss Mabel Jones was employed four months of the year



The First School Building at Courtenay, N. D.



The High School Building at Courtenay, North Dakota

1900, when Harry Brown acted as principal with Miss Brastrup assistant, two rooms only being oc-

Last year three rooms were used with the same corps of teachers as the previous year with the ex-

ception that the fourth department was dispensed with. With the opening of the present year Prof. I. N. VanTassel was placed in the position of principal, Jennie M. Owen in the grammar, Helen Breen intermediate and Elizabeth Baillie primary. The work now being done covers a course of ten years. The schools are being brought to conform to the course of study prescribed by the state department, as rapidly as possible.

The enrollment is about 130 pupils with new names appearing daily upon the rolls. The attendance is regular and the interest in classes good, with very fair work being done by pupils. The school ground is a pretty knoll situated in the eastern part of the town and is nicely graded by nature and is well suited for a school site. Pleasant, wide and substantial walks lead from town to the school door. The board of education have under consideration the fencing of the ground which would add much to its beauty. A few trees should be planted about the grounds and no doubt this will also be done ere long. The building is heated by steam and the plant seems to be in fine working order.

The board of education is at present made up of the following gentlemen: Dr. A. W. Macdonald, president; Mr. C. A. Sanford and Mr. A. H. Robinson, with Mr. O. E. Norell, clerk, and Mr. Andrew Sinclair, treasurer.

### Just a Sample

So many thousands still believe this state unfit for habitation that when they do come here and find that it is one of the best places in all the United States in which a poor man can make a home and gradually surround himself with comforts they think they are the first to have made the discovery, and spread the, to them, wonderful tidings.

A case in point of winning wealth is that of F. J. Miller of Buchanan who worked on the railroad as a common laborer for some time and eventually saved enough to buy a yoke of oxen. Then he got a quarter section of land and after years of work has amassed a fortune. This season from 130 acres of well tilled land he harvested 4,816 bushels of grain, as follows: 349 bushels of wheat, 606 bushels of barley, 1,170 bushels speltz and 2,691 bushels of oats—worth at market price over \$1,400. Besides that he raised on other land 3,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000 bushels of flax—worth \$3,000 more. He has sufficient stock and machinery, fair buildings, and it said sufficient funds to pay every bill which may be presented to him this fall. It is said that \$10,000 would not buy him out—and all secured with two strong hands and a willingness to "go against" hard work. And the best of it is he's only one of a score to be successful.

### MR. H. THEO. NELSON

The subject of this sketch was born at Beaver Creek, Jackson County, Wisconsin, on October 30, 1877. For twenty years he resided on a farm with his parents with the exception of the time he was away to school. He attended the high school at Black River Falls, Wis., and afterwards graduated from the commercial course of the Black River Falls Business College. He came to Aneta, North Dakota, eight years ago and for five years was head clerk in one of the leading general stores of that town. He came to Courtenay in 1902, and



H. THEO. NELSON, Postmaster, Courtenay, N. D.

took a position in Syvertson's clothing store. There was soon a vacancy in the postoffice of Courtenay and Mr. Nelson was selected as the man who had the necessary qualifications to meet all the requirements of the office of postmaster and he received his commission in January, 1905. It was a wise selection and under his able administration the office has been raised to the third class and Mr. Nelson has made for himself a place in the hearts of the people that would be hard for any other man to fill.



## Stutsman County

**J**UST now when so many people in the eastern states and foreign countries are seeking new locations, either to better themselves financially or to secure more desirable surroundings, it may not be out of place to call attention to the wonderful opportunities which are presented by Stutsman county, both to the laboring man and the capitalist. There are wonderful opportunities for profitable investment and those who are seeking employment are sure to find what they are looking for within the borders of Stutsman county.

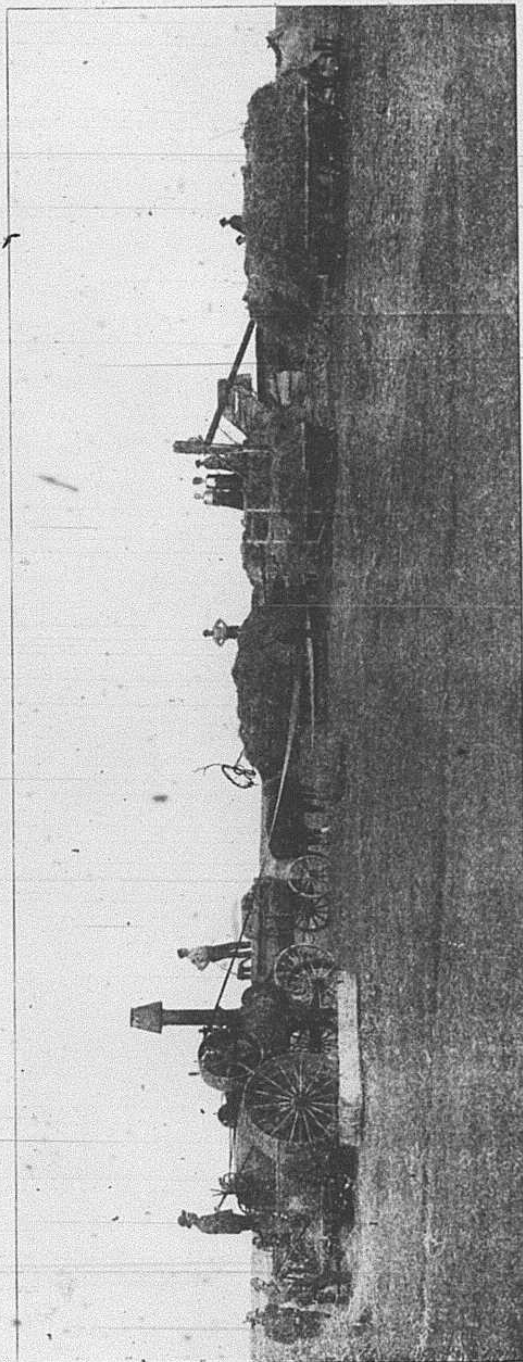
This subdivision of the state is forty-eight miles square and contains 2,304 square miles, or almost one and one-half million acres. It is situated in the central eastern portion of the state and if one was to get on the Soo train at Minneapolis and ride three hundred and sixteen miles toward the northwest he would strike the northeastern corner of Stutsman county. The county was organized in 1872, under the laws of the Dakota territory. At first growth was slow on account of the lack of railroad facilities and other drawbacks and it was not until 1887, that a general immigration set in, and Stutsman county attracted newcomers to its borders in goodly numbers.

The topography of the county is generally rolling prairie and the soil is a black loam with clay sub-soil. The land is drained by the James river and several other streams which flow in a general southerly direction. Water is to be had in abundance in almost any part of the county at a reasonable depth below the surface.

### AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

The value of the soil in this county for agricultural purposes is shown by the general prosperity of the farming class. Most of the farmers have not only acquired a good deal of land but they have improved their holdings and beautified their homes. The sod house and barn of pioneer days have been replaced by good frame structures and most of those who have been in the county for any length of time have built good, substantial and comfortable houses. There are also a large number of fine barns in the county and the general aspect of the farms and farm buildings is a good indication of the prosperity which prevails everywhere. The eastern portion of the county is well adapted for diversified farming while the western portion is more hilly and is adapted for the raising of stock in

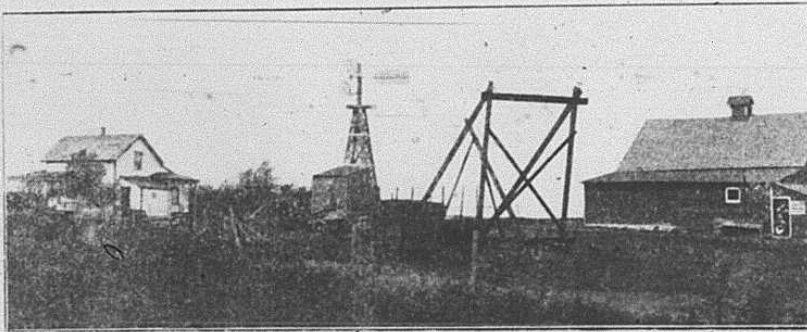
large numbers. The products of the soil are varied, the harvests bountiful, while failures are unknown.



A Threshing Scene in Stutsman County, North Dakota

## THE COURTENAY GAZETTE

Wheat is the principal crop and the chief article of export. It is of excellent quality and usually grades No. 1 hard or No. 1 northern. Oats, flax, rye, barley and speltz grow in abundance and are extensively cultivated. All kinds of vegetables common to this latitude thrive well, the finest quality of potatoes being raised here that are raised anywhere and always bring top-notch prices. The lasting qualities of the soil are attested by the fact that some of this land has been farmed for the past twenty-five years and is today producing as large crops as it did when it was first turned up to the sun. It would seem that it is inexhaustible.



*A Farm Scene in Stutsman County*

### LAND VALUES

At the time of the first settlement of this county land could be bought for five or six dollars an acre. It soon became apparent to the industrious husbandman that land was much more valuable than that and the price began to increase and there has never been a time since then that the price has not been on the raise. Many of those who availed themselves of the opportunity to purchase land have found that the soil was so productive that it was nothing uncommon to pay for the land out of the proceeds of one crop. About 125,000 acres have changed hands during the present year and the price of land has doubled in the last three years. Three fourths of the land that has been sold this year has been to people who will either farm it themselves or have some one on it, resulting in a rapid increase in farm population and a constant addition to the wealth and taxable property of the county.

### FINANCIAL CONDITION

The county is in a very flourishing condition financially. The bonded indebtedness is only \$44,000 and we have one of the largest and best constructed court houses in the state, a nice sheriff's

residence and jail, and the whole is fitted with a steam heating plant of a capacity that makes it possible to heat every corner of the buildings in the coldest weather. A large amount of money has also been expended in the building of roads throughout the county and at the present time they are nearly all in good condition.

### BANKS OF THE COUNTY

There are eleven banking institutions in the county and all are doing a thriving business. All but three of these have been organized within the past five years, thus showing the prosperity of the county. We believe we are safe in saying that at the present time these banks have not less than \$2,000,000 on deposit.

### POPULATION OF THE COUNTY

The population of the county in 1900 was 9,143. In 1905 it was 14,624. At that rate of increase there will be a population of 23,000 in 1910. Thus it will be seen that the population has more than doubled in the last decade. The predominating nationality is American, with Germans and Scandinavians in the order of naming. They are an industrious and law abiding class of citizens and will rank as high in civilization and high ideals in life as any county in this or any other state. The county contains thirty-one school districts and among the farm residents where there is a small group of children who need the instruction of a teacher is to be found a comfortable school building and an intelligent and competent instructor. The schools are supported largely by the income from the state school land fund with which congress endowed North Dakota on her entrance into statehood. There are also numerous church societies throughout the county and these are increasing as rapidly as there is a demand for the different denominations.

### MARKETS

In the early days of the history of this county it was necessary for some of the farmers to haul their grain twenty-five or thirty miles to market and it required two days to make the trip. Now all this is changed. There are 153 miles of railroad in the county and there are numerous towns



## THE COURTENAY GAZETTE

along the lines of road which afford convenient markets for all kinds of produce raised on the farms. In the older settled parts of the county it is customary for farmers to haul their grain direct from the machine to the elevator and thus the work is all finished in one handling. The elevators are all of large capacity and are fitted with the most modern machinery and it is an easy task to unload grain as most of it is dumped into a hopper beneath the floor. There are between thirty and forty elevators scattered around the county and besides these there are two or three flour mills of large capacity which grind up a lot of the wheat raised in the county.

### OUR PRODUCTS

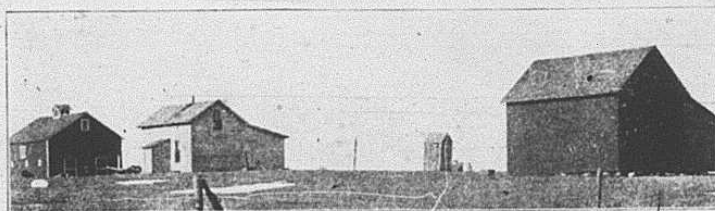
The county has produced this year not less than 2,225,000 bushels of wheat, or about fifty per cent more than last year. The oat crop is estimated at 1,350,000 bushels, rye 46,500, flax 600,000. There is an unprecedented condition prevailing in this county this season. On account of the immense yield of all kinds of grain it has been impossible for the various railroads of the county to haul the grain to market as fast as it has poured from the threshing machines. Every available building has been used by the farmers for storage purposes and immense quantities have been piled on the ground in temporary bins to be hauled to market later on or stored in some safe place for the winter. Wheat has been turning out from fifteen to thirty bushels per acre, oats from seventy-five to eighty, flax fifteen to twenty-two. These immense yields of grain are the surest evidence of the value of the

soil and the prosperity of the farmer who is cultivating these lands.

### OUR SURPLUS PRODUCTS

The surplus products shipped from Stutsman county during the year 1904 were approximately as follows: 725,000 bushels of wheat, 500,000 bushels of oats, 365,000 bushels of flax, 300,000 bushels of barley, 25,000 bushels of rye, 21,000,000 pounds of flour, 2,000 head of cattle, 8,000 sheep, 150,000 pounds of hides and pelts, 20,000 pounds of tallow, 150,000 pounds of butter, 5,000 bushels of potatoes of the very best quality and 84,000 pounds of wool.

A large number of cattle, sheep and hogs were slaughtered by local concerns to supply the local demand. Over 10,000,000 pounds of flour were manufactured and used in the county. Practically all the supply of eggs is bought by local merchants to meet the home demand. The hog raising industry is also assuming large proportions and is found to be very profitable. North Dakota grain-fed pork makes sweeter bacon than the corn-fed hog. Numerous farmers of the county are feeding hogs for export. Shrewd observers predict that within the next ten years hog raising will become one of the best live stock industries of the county. Hogs are fattened on grain—speltz, barley and rye and there are fields of rape, millet and corn where hogs are turned into to their great gain. The North Dakota hog is destined to become as celebrated for quality as any of our well known products.



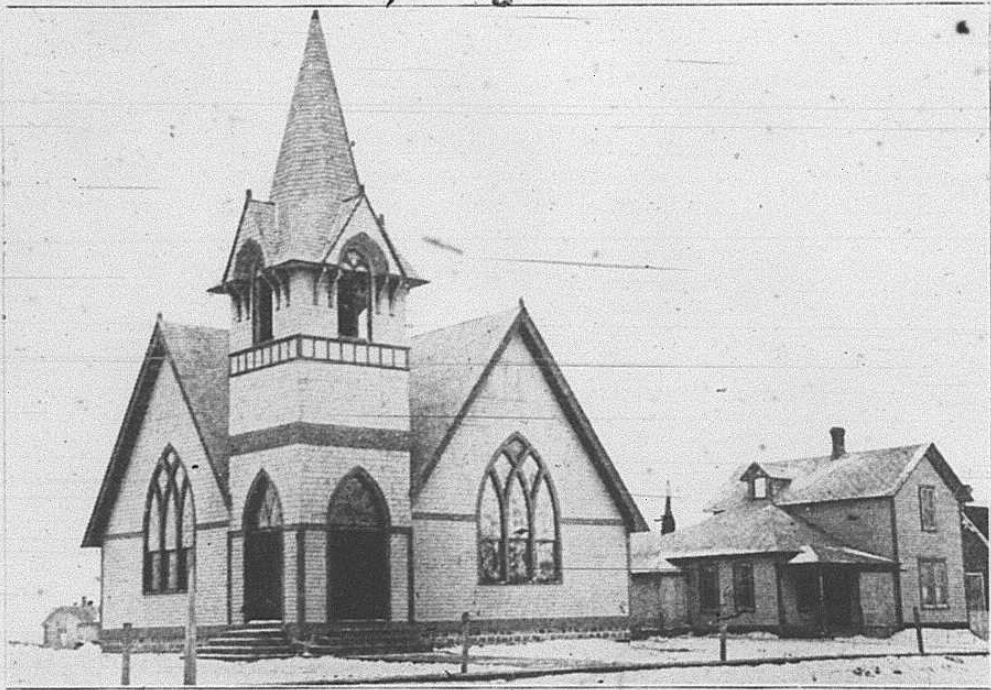
A Farm Home in Stutsman County

## *The Presbyterian Church of Courtenay*

**A** SCORE and two years ago Courtenay's vicinity was a howling wilderness, without a tree in sight. The settler was on its borders and of a mind to occupy it. The ground's surface was traced with buffalo paths, wrinkled with buffalo wallows and strewn with buffalo bones. Bones were then marketable and had a cash value, which meant much to some of the on-coming precursors of colonization and civilization.

of noisy water fowls. The plowman advanced, and sang and whistled in merry mood as he turned the native sod up side down with his furling "gang."

The lowing herds and bleating flocks were not yet, but in good time they made their advent, grazed on unbounded acres of most nutritious grasses, and added their generous support in milk and butter and beef to the toiling settler. The



*Presbyterian Church and Manse at Courtenay*

The settler, once installed, in many instances, gathered them by wagon loads, and bartered them for fuel, clothes and provisions, evidencing in a realistic way, the pioneers' trials, discomforts and forced economy. The warlike Sioux were absent off the reservation. The buffalo had moved on. The deer, the antelope, the fox, the coyote, the jackrabbit and the gopher, possessed the prairies and were in evidence at every turn. The feathery songsters segregated and aggregated, flew and swooped, chirped and sang, until the air was alive with fluttering warblers and resonant with the sweet music of birds. From the wild, grassy hay meadows came the quacks and screams of myriads

frugal housewife, in her rough cabin, or "little sod shanty," always ready with a helping hand, busied herself with the scant household duties, the garden, poultry, and, in many instances, on the hay meadow, haymaking, and on the field cultivating and gathering cereals.

Such were the scenes on the plains, sparsely settled, in summer times, but in the winters the curtains shifted and other scenes presented themselves. Nature put on a sterner aspect. The mercury congealed betimes. Betimes the sun shone its clearest and brightest and the empyrean looked its loveliest, and old Sol drove his undimmed chariot across the southern firmament as if nothing out of



## THE COURTENAY GAZETTE

the ordinary ever did, or could happen. The winds slumbered, incaved, and the snow drifts lay in quiet repose. Betimes the portentous storm clouds banked and rolled against the northwestern horizon and overcast the sky. The flaky, fluffy, icy snow-crystals precipitated in profusion and the liberated winds rushing forth from their imprisonment, caught them in their chilly embrace and furiously and pitilessly drove them in eddying whirl and twisting swirl over the unprotected plains in wild confusion and relentless blizzard, which suggested that nature had broken forth in its angriest fury, to take compensation for real grievances. The sparse settlement was metamorphosed into snuggler quarters for comfort and safety. The flocks and herds lulled their bleating and lowing and hibernated in stalls, before well filled mangers, munching fodder and chewing their cud, in the rude, temporary, straw, sod or board shed, safely sheltered from the rigors of an arctic winter. The wife reduced the horizon of her duties to housekeeping and the husband to doing the chores. The children no longer gambled over the unlimited lawn spread out before them, but snuggled up close to the sometimes cold fire in the hut.

Such were the conditions of scant and privation and toil, summer and winter, in primitive days in North Dakota. They were days crowded with pleasure, hardship and anticipation. Early came the Sabbath school. The settlers were a motley people but by no means men of motley, intelligent, courageous, manly, heroic, for the most part sober, industrious, ambitious. Not a few had forgotten, or had never learned, not to take the name of God in vain. Not a few, or at least some, who were church members and Sunday school superintendents in the east neglected to bring their robes of righteousness along with them to the west and became industrious Sabbath breakers during the busy seasons. For one reason and another, perhaps to break the monotony of life in the absence of labor, perhaps to see and be seen, perhaps from a respect for the day and the love of the truth, in goodly numbers the settlers were wont to congregate in the now and then school house, to sing hymns and to study the bible. Sab-

bath schools never stand still, rarely retrograde, usually advance. So with the Corinne Sunday school. It grew and in natural time representations were made to Synodical Missionary F. M. Wood, that a successful Sabbath school was working in the Corinne school house in Congressional township 144-62, and that the way seemed open for the organization of a church. Not long afterwards a Sunday school missionary dropped in on us. Doubtless he reported the situation. At any rate, in 1888, out of the Corinne Sunday school was organized the Corinne Presbyterian church, by Rev. F. M. Wood. Its charter members were twenty-three in number. Three elders, William Bradford, John McGibbon and C. A. Sanford, were elected and ordained. They were also charged with the duties of trustees. The sparseness of population and distances to church are fittingly illustrated by the fact that shortly after the church was organized two of the elders and their families lived twenty miles apart and about a baker's dozen

members were located between these extremes. In the early life of the church theological students from the seminaries occupied its pulpit for a few months each summer. Sermons were frequently read by lay members. Later, regular supplies were secured. In the fall of 1892, the Soo railroad built its road a mile south of Corinne township and Courtenay was located. In 1893, the society held services in the waiting room of the station at Courtenay and was re-christened the Courtenay Presbyterian church. The ladies of the church and neighborhood had not been idle. Under the name of the Church Furnishing society they had industriously collected \$175



REV. MERCHANT S. RIDDLE  
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Courtenay

in the faith that some day the society would erect a church edifice. From 1894 to 1896, Presbyterian services were held in a commodious school house which had been moved into town from the country. A board of trustees was elected. E. F. Horn was president, C. A. Sanford, secretary, James Reid, treasurer, and C. M. Kribbs, John Bradford, Frank Merritt and T. J. Atwood were also made trustees. The membership and public voiced a desire for a house of worship. The trustees were in concord with the general wish, and set themselves so zealously to work that the problem of ways and means

## THE COURTENAY GAZETTE

was soon and well solved, and the construction of the building entered upon with the result that in 1896, the society dedicated a church, 36x36, complete in its appointments, handsome in its design outside and in, at a cost of \$2,000, with a seating capacity of 200, free from debt. To this end they received a grant of \$700 from the Presbyterian board of church erection, of New York City, and the balance was raised by subscriptions. At this juncture the ladies who never ceased to be alert and industrious, demonstrated their helpfulness by furnishing the church, complete. They placed a pulpit bible, the pulpit furniture and organ, hung a handsome chandelier and attached side lamps to the walls, put down a nice carpet and placed excellent cushions on the seats, and one of their number gave a handsome silver communion service. Inspired by their success in building a church edifice the trustees entered upon the erection of a parsonage. By borrowing \$400 from the Church Erection board, which was subsequently paid back, they provided a convenient and comfortable manse of six rooms, a bath room, pantry and cellar. The lots—four for the church and two for the manse—were donated to the society by the townsite company. The value of the church property will aggregate, to-day, approximately \$4,000.

Especial mention and credit are due to Rev. J. S. Corkey for his untiring efforts, zeal and efficient service to the church during the period of the erection of the church and parsonage. Among the supplies, in the history of the church, appear the names of Revs. S. C. Hoyt, J. S. Corkey, J. F. Cheesman, Wm. Steele, J. N. B. Smith, D. D., J. G. Noordewier and the present occupant of the pulpit, Rev. Merchant S. Riddle.

In the history of the church 119 persons have

been received into its membership, 59 have terminated their memberships and 60 retain theirs at this writing, of whom five have been placed on the retired list, their whereabouts being unknown. The necrologic list, embraces the names of seven members, among which appear those of a revered elder, Bro. John McGibbon, and the estimable and lovable wife of Pastor J. F. Cheesman. Thirty-seven infants have been baptized into the church.

The organization and struggles of the Presbyterian church of Courtenay, as here detailed, represent and are typical of the beginnings and trials of churches in the settled portions of the state in its early days, and of those now struggling into existence out further "on the front." The history of one of these is the history of many. The churches of North Dakota are on a safe basis. Watchfulness and intelligent, determined effort, under the direction and guidance of the Great Head of them all, will maintain and protect their advancement in the future.

In conclusion, in fairness to our great state, it should be stated here that conditions and rigors of winters which prevailed through the eighties and into the nineties have materially moderated of late years. No serious blizzard has occurred for years and the dread of them is no longer felt as formerly. More sunshine, less storm, wind and snow, better roads, denser settlements in most parts of the state, have succeeded the old time blizzards and reduced the risk of suffering to a level with those of eastern states, and now North Dakota is somewhere in the world, and is blessed with churches, schools, comforts, luxuries, prosperity and contentment, with a bright and promising future before it which bespeaks a great, powerful and resourceful commonwealth in moral character of her people as well as in their secular wealth.

### MR. E. J. HANCOCK

Mr. E. J. Hancock first looked out upon the things of this world in the state of Indiana in the year 1870. He has now been in the barber business for sixteen years, having learned the trade in Kansas City. For the past five years he has been in North Dakota, and for the two years past in the village of Courtenay. He is now the proprietor of an up-to-date three chair shop in one of the best locations in the



Mr. E. J. Hancock.

town and is doing a thriving business. The greater part of the year he employs two men and his shop is one of the busiest places in the town. He is a man who has seen a good deal of the world and is living in North Dakota through choice. He also owns a nice residence and has a fine home and is one of the substantial men of the community. The greater part of his property has been earned since coming to this state and he is naturally well pleased with his success.

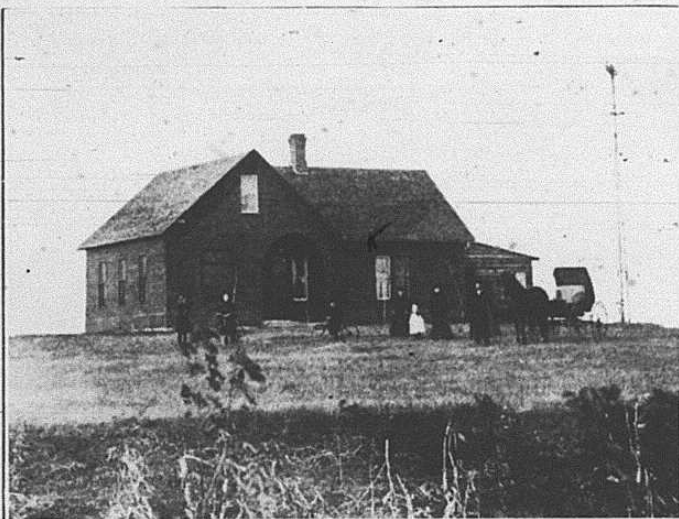


**MR. PATRICK D. WALSH**

Prominent among the business men and farmers in this section of the country is Mr. Patrick D. Walsh. He is a native of Springfield, Mass., where he was born on August 15, 1855. In 1858 he moved with his parents to Wisconsin and in 1865 they went to the southern states, remaining five years. Mr. Walsh came to Dakota in 1882 and was in the employ of the N. P. R. Co. for three years. In 1885 he located in Barnes County, near Jamestown, and in 1894 moved to Courtenay. He is now the owner of five fine quarter sections of land, all well improved. Besides his land he owns the Courtenay Hotel property in the village and this is val-

ued at about \$6,500. His land is easily worth \$16,000 and he has personal property amounting to \$3,000, and all this has been made in a few years

of honest effort. Mr. Walsh has a fine family consisting of three girls and one boy and he is giving them a liberal education. He has a fine home and there is nothing he enjoys more than the society of his own family. He is a man who has traveled a good deal and he says he has yet to find a country where there are the opportunities for getting ahead in the world that are to found right here in this section of the country. His success is the result of indefatigable labor and is



*Farm Residence of Patrick D. Walsh.*

an example of what can be accomplished by a man of energy.

**MR. JOHN BRADFORD**

There is no better indication of the prosperity of any section of the country than to meet prosperous farmers who started farming with practically nothing and in the course of a few years have acquired a competence that is far more than commensurate with the labor expended. A noted example of what a man can accomplish in this section of country is Mr. John Bradford. He came to Dakota from Canada in the spring of 1885 and located near Dazey and afterwards moved to Foster county, twelve miles north of what is now Courtenay. On June 30, 1896, he was married to Miss Myrtle G. Sanford and they began farming four miles

northeast of Courtenay with less than \$300. By hard work and strict attention to business they have now a half section of fine land well improved

and are in comfortable circumstances. Their home has been blessed by two bright children, a boy and a girl, and they have indeed a happy and pleasant home. Mr. Bradford is a good farmer and they have never raised less than twelve bushels of wheat to the acre and as a general thing they have raised from twenty to twenty-five. It is needless to say that they are well satisfied with their surroundings for they know that there are few, if any, countries where people of limited



*Farm Residence of John B. Bradford.*

means have the opportunities that are to be found in North Dakota.

**MR. ERNEST L. WARNEKE**

One of the necessary factors in the building of a town and country is a good carpenter. Courtenay has been fortunate in this respect and prominent among the number of good mechanics who helped to build the town is Ernest L. Warneke. He became master of the trade in Wisconsin and followed government work for a number of years and during this time was engaged in the construction of ships, light houses, break waters, etc. He decided in 1891, that he would try his fortune in the west and located at Oakes in the southern part of the state in that year. Here he remained until 1901, when he



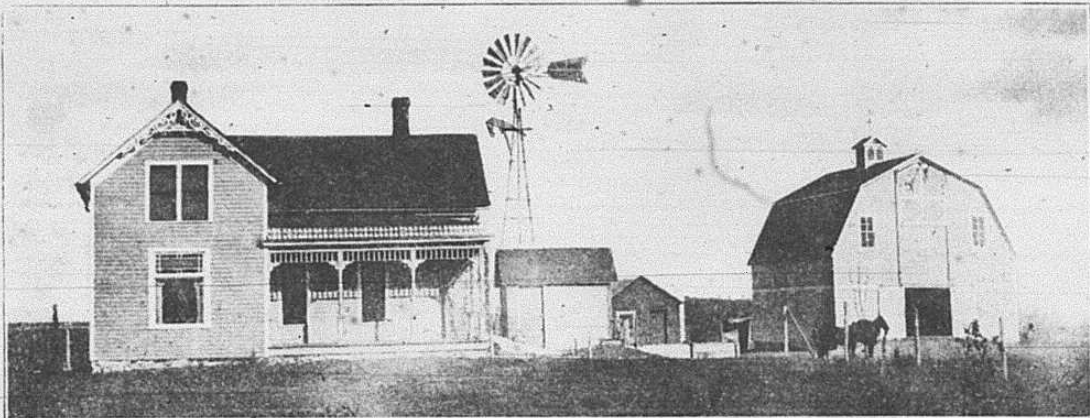
came to Courtenay and has been busily engaged in this town and the surrounding country up to the present time and his skill and handiwork have been demonstrated in some of the most substantial structures in the town. He is busy all the time, both summer and winter, and at present has a lot of work on hand. He has a well equipped shop and turns out a large amount of work from this institution. He employs a large crew of men and is in a position to give the building public that prompt and efficient service which is so much desired by builders.

William Dorn is his competent and able foreman and the two make a team that can do anything in the line of building.

**HON. JAMES H. COOPER**

James H. Cooper was born in Lee county, Ill., in the year 1868. He remained in the Sucker state until 1883, when he migrated to Dakota territory and located at Huron, in what is now South Dakota,

the development of this section of the state since that time. He was in the machine business for a time, but never lost an opportunity to buy land. He now owns 1,600 acres north of Courtenay and is practically independent through the rapid increase in the value of his holdings. He has al-



THE FARM HOME OF HON. JAMES H. COOPER NEAR COURTENAY, N. D.

and held a responsible position in the surveyor general's office for four years. In 1890 he located at Oakes in this state, and for some time was connected with the bank of Oakes, afterwards engaging in the machine business. In 1897 he located north of Courtenay and has been identified with

ways taken an active interest in politics and in 1904 was elected representative from this district and proved to be an able man for this important position. At the present time he is deputy revenue collector for the southern district of North Dakota.

*This is a reproduction of a photograph of the farm of James H. Cooper near Courtenay, N. D.*

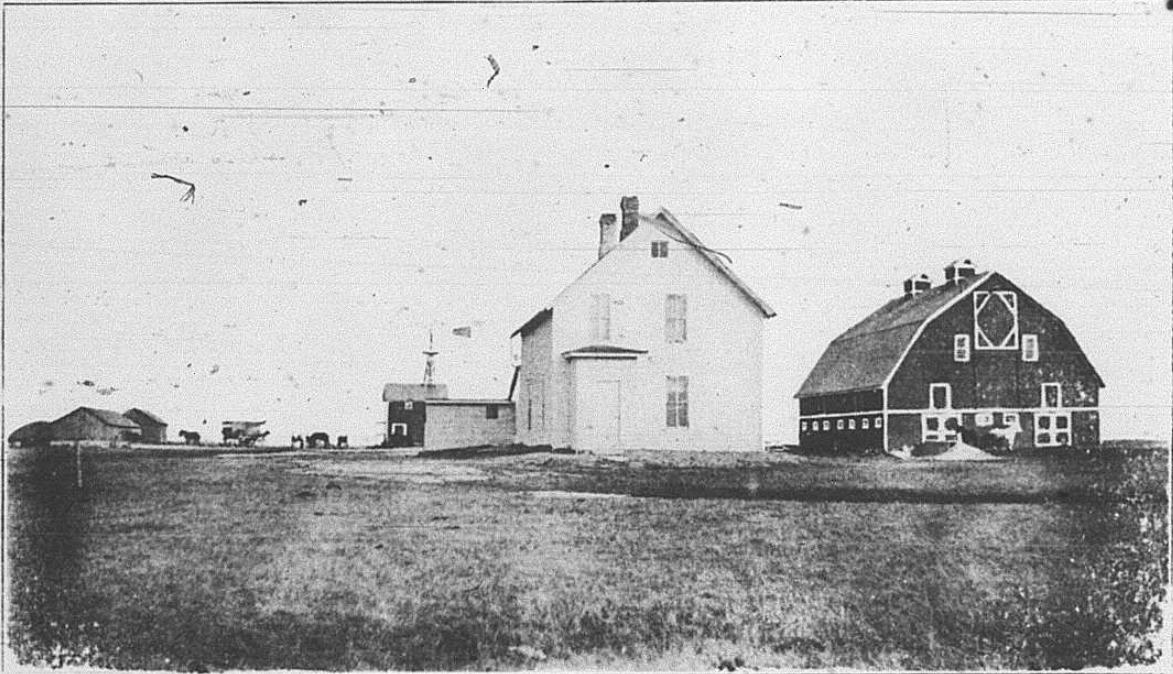


## Mr. D. A. Langworthy

Mr. Langworthy is one of the prosperous farmers in this section of the country, his fine farm of a section and a half of land being located five miles north of the village of Courtenay. He is a native of Westerly, R. I., and was born January 3, 1832. When six years old his father's family moved to Alleghany county, N. Y., where he received his education, graduating from the Alfred Academy in 1854. In 1856 he commenced the study of medicine, and in March of 1860, graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons and

contracted while he was a prisoner of war.

In May, 1866, he located in Bay City, Mich. and became a member of a large mercantile firm under the firm name of Cooke & Langworthy. He remained in that city until 1882 when he came to Jamestown, this county. In 1883 he took up a homestead and has since resided on this land, adding to his possessions until he now has a section and a half of as fine land as there is in the state. The fine barn which is shown in the accompanying cut is an imposing structure built of Pacific coast



*The Farm Home of D. A. Langworthy, Stutsman County, N. D.*

began the practice of his profession. In 1861, he enlisted with the 85th N. Y. infantry as a private, declining commissions at first both in the line and medical staff, but was soon promoted to first lieutenant and then captain.

In the spring of 1864 he was captured in North Carolina, and after various transfers and efforts to escape, was successful, and after a six weeks' tramp through the mountains of North Carolina and East Tennessee succeeded in reaching the Union lines in Tennessee. Arriving home in November of 1864, he again reported for duty and was returned to North Carolina, where he was discharged in January, 1865, on account of disease

lumber and is capable of holding seventy-five head of stock.

His farm as it is now laid out contains 120 acres of pasture, 20 acres brome grass, 15 acres alfalfa, 15 acres hog pasture, 50 acres of fine meadow, the balance of the farm being under a good state of cultivation with 600 acres plowed and ready for seed in the spring. He has been farming here for a long time and as he is getting well along in years he has decided to dispose of his property and it is now offered for sale. This is certainly one of the finest farms that is to be found in the whole state and anyone thinking of locating in the state could not find a better bargain.

## Mr. Truman J. Atwood

Mr. Truman J. Atwood is a native of Hartford, Conn., where he was born on July 30, 1860. He went with his parents to New York state and afterwards to Gotham, Wis., where his mother still resides, his father having passed to the great beyond a number of years ago. At the age of 21 Mr. Atwood became a telegraph operator and worked for the Milwaukee & Northern, C., M. & St. P. and the Soo Line. He came to Courtenay on February 7, 1893, and was the first agent to have charge of the depot after it was established. For four years he held this position and then erected a store building and engaged in the mercantile business, in which business he is successfully engaged at the present time. He has been prominently identified with the growth and development of the town and was assistant postmaster under Mr. E. F. Horn and was afterwards postmaster for a number of years. He has seen the town grow from nothing to a prosperous village and has never lost his enthusiasm for the welfare of the town and community and as evidence of this has enlarged and improved his property until now he has a fine two-story building, as will be seen by the accompanying halftone. He is also contemplating the erection of another store building in the spring alongside of

his present building. He has the best location in the town for any kind of business and the property is valuable. He also owns a number of valuable lots in the town and a quarter section of land a mile south. He has a beautiful and attractive home, made so by his most estimable wife and two daughters, the Misses Ethel and Inez. Mr. Atwood is enthusiastic over the future prospect of the state of North Dakota and this section of the state in particular. He has watched the development from the time of his arrival here up to the present time and he is much more enthusiastic now than ever before. He has been successful in making money since locating in Courtenay and has seen those about him also making money and steadily forging to the front and he would not hesitate to advise any man of limited means to come to this country. Mr. Atwood handles a fine line of dry goods, groceries, clothing, shoes and notions, and every article sold by him is guaranteed to be of the best quality or it may be returned and the money will be cheerfully refunded.



TRUMAN J. ATWOOD



Store and Residence of Truman J. Atwood, Courtenay, N. D.

Mr. Atwood always sees that his customers receive the most courteous treatment and a child can trade in this store without fear of being defrauded.

His personal guarantee goes with every article.



THE COURTENAY GAZETTE



SOO LINE

ARE



MODERN TRAINS

THE



WONDERS OF THE WEST



BUFFET LIBRARY CAR

GO VIA THE SOO LINE

AND KNOW

REAL TRAVEL COMFORT

E. PENNINGTON, Vice President and Gen'l M'g'r  
W. L. MARTIN, 2d Vice President and Traffic M'g'r  
W. R. CALLAWAY, General Passenger Agent

## Mr. Elbridge Forest Horn

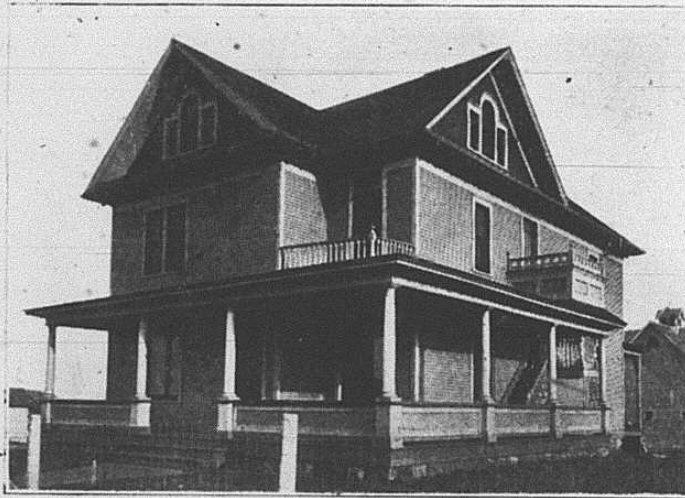
The subject of this sketch was born in Washington county, Penn., on February 1, 1849. For thirty-three years, with the exception of one winter spent in western Illinois, he lived in that part of the country and became familiar with all the conditions prevailing, not only in that immediate vicinity but all over the east.

In April of 1882 he landed in North Dakota and decided to locate and filed on a homestead three miles south of what is now Courtenay. He also took up a pre-emption and tree claim and it was not long until he was able to buy three quarters adjoining, thus making him the owner of a section and a half of as fine land as was ever turned up to the sun. He worked hard and raised an excellent family of four daughters and one son and in 1901 sold his farm and moved to Courtenay where he has since resided. He has built a fine residence in town, to which fact the accompanying cut bears evidence, and is in a position to enjoy life. He has seen the development of this section of the country from the beginning, being among the first to locate here, and has always been identified with the growth and upbuilding of the community. He was very

much interested in the work of education and to him can be ascribed much of the credit for the excellent schools of which the village of Courtenay is justly proud. He is one of the men who is in a position to give a fair estimate of the possibilities of

this country and he does not hesitate to say that for a man of limited means there is not a better place to locate anywhere that he knows anything about.

Mr. Horn has spent nearly all his winters in North Dakota since locating here more than twenty-three years ago and while there has been some very severe



*The Home of E. F. Horn, Courtenay*

weather during some of the winters, yet he would rather endure the cold of this latitude than that of the eastern states. As a rule the snow fall is light and it is much more pleasant to get about than in states where the snow is several feet deep on the level and remains in that condition all winter. He is a typical North Dakotan and loves to breathe the pure ozone of this state in preference to the damp atmosphere of the eastern states. He also enjoys the freedom and equality of the people here, where every man is just as good as his neighbor.

# Rogers Lumber Company

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES

AND

BUILDING MATERIAL



## The Stutsman County Bank

No financial institution in this section can point to a more satisfactory record of usefulness, conservative growth and development than the Stutsman County Bank. This bank was organized in 1902 and by following fixed financial principles its success has been very flattering. This bank has a capital stock of \$12,500 and their books show

\$100,000 to the credit of depositors. This bank covers all departments of general banking, receiving deposits, makes loans and discounts, buys and sells exchange, makes collections, writes insurance and does all other business coming under the scope of legitimate banking. They solicit business from other banks, corporations,

business houses and individuals, and guarantee complete satisfaction. They make a specialty of first mortgage farm loans and are prompt in paying over the money when title and security are found satisfactory. The policy of this bank is guided by some of our foremost business men and

citizens, and its officers are gentlemen of high personal standing, influence and ability, and are as follows: S. V. Weiser, president; L. H. Larson, vice president; Andrew Sinclair, cashier, and George E. Berg, assistant cashier.

This institution is fitted with an up to date burglar alarm with a large bell in front of the bank

that can be heard all over the town in case anyone enters the vault for the purpose of robbing the institution. It has also a large number of safety deposit boxes which they rent to their patrons and their safe in the vault is one of the most perfect made and their insurance is reduced to a minimum. Some of the most solid businessmen of the com-

munity are behind its financial affairs which is the best guarantee of a strong and reliable bank and a safe place in which to deposit your surplus cash.

Statement of condition of Stutsman County Bank, Courtenay, N. D., in last statement to public examiner:



Stutsman County Bank, Courtenay, N. D.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and discounts	\$73,150.22	Capital stock	\$12,500.00
Due from other banks	21,397.66	Surplus and profits	1,320.20
Cash	10,936.21	Deposits	100,764.75
Real estate, banking house, fixtures	9,100.86		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$114,584.95</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$114,584.95</b>

## Hon. Charles A. Sanford

The subject of this sketch was born on a farm in Washtenaw County, Michigan, April 16, 1838. Not long after his mother's death in 1845, he went to live with a sister at Aurora, Indiana. Returning to Michigan at the age of seventeen he variously occupied his time until 1857, when he entered the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, where, after a year's attendance, he taught his first term of school during the winter of '58 and '59 and boarded around. The next spring he entered upon a preparatory course in the Ypsilanti Union school and entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in September, 1861. Dependent on his personal efforts for means to pursue his studies with, he devoted his vacations to labor—mostly on farms. During the summer of '64 he was employed in the auditor general's office at Lansing, seven hours a day, at \$50.00 per month, and as overtime was permissible, he worked 14 hours a day and drew \$100 a month regularly. He resumed his studies at Ann Arbor in the fall and in February, '65, was appointed paymaster's clerk in the government volunteer service and immediately reported for duty at Washington, D. C. Industry enabled him to carry on his studies in conjunction with his clerical duties. At the close of the year he returned to Ann Arbor and passed private examinations in his studies before the professors of his classes. He took the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University at the '66 commencement and that of Master of Arts in '69.

In '66 he engaged in the lumber business and in '70 in railroad office work. In '74 he took charge of a ward school of Lansing, Mich., and in '76 was promoted to the superintendency of the city schools. After nearly seven years in charge of the Lansing schools, in '83, he resigned his position and came to the now North Dakota in search of more active pursuits and better health. He farmed it near Jamestown during the summer and in the fall filed on the south half of section 26-144-62, where he engaged in active farming and stock culture until he moved to Courtenay in 1898, where he has assisted in promoting every public interest of any moment since. In '96 Mr. Sanford was a member of the state board of agriculture and was

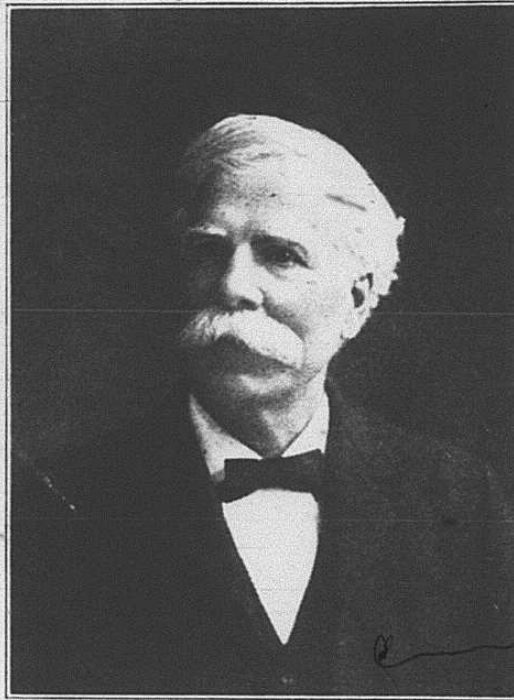
lay commissioner from the Fargo Presbytery to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Saratoga, N. Y. In '97 he founded the Courtenay Gazette, and in the same year Gov. Briggs appointed him delegate to the Farmers' National Congress which convened at St. Paul. In '98 he was elected representative to the state legislature where he served on several important committees—chairman of the committee on education—and introduced several important bills—one proving very helpful to the overcrowded hospital for the insane, at Jamestown.

In 1903 he made a cruise of the Mediterranean, visiting all important countries on the sea, returning through Italy, Switzerland, France and England.

For several years he was director in the Alliance Hail Association of North Dakota and was for a long time secretary and treasurer of the Jamestown Presbyterian college. In politics he is a republican and as a delegate has attended numerous state and county conventions. Mr. Sanford has been known as an active hustler in the grain and stock business—owning at one time nearly 2,000 acres of land not far distant from Courtenay, and still retains 640 acres—all under cultivation. He owns one of the finest residence properties in the county and other houses and lots in the village.

In 1868 Mr. Sanford married Miss Elizabeth G. Barker of Ann Arbor. They have no children, save an adopted daughter, Mrs. John Bradford. Mr. Sanford holds a membership in the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the Owls and Delta Kappa Epsilon (college) fraternities.

Mr. Sanford has in a large measure, retired from active affairs, not caring to tie himself down to exacting business. In the last ten years he has sold many thousand acres of land for non-resident owners from Maine to California, mostly on the crop payment plan, looked after their interests in minute detail without an expressed displeasure or criticism from any one of his clientage. He has had, from the first, unbounded faith in North Dakota, which has been justified by results.



Hon. Charles A. Sanford



## The First National Bank of Courtenay

A good and safe bank is a great benefit and convenience to any town or city and the people of Courtenay daily show their appreciation of the First National Bank by their patronage. This bank was organized as a state bank in 1898, and in 1901 was re-organized as the First National Bank. They have a paid up capital stock of \$25,000, a surplus and undivided profits aggregating \$5,000 while their books show \$75,000 to the credit of depositors.

This bank has been a strong factor in the advancement and up-building of this town and is always identified with all moves intended to benefit Courtenay or the county. They do a general banking business, buy and sell exchange, accept deposits make loans and discount paper in accordance with established usages.

They write insurance in the leading companies, make collections and offer patrons every convenience consistent with sound banking. They pay interest on time deposits and make a

specialty of first mortgage farm loans. No delay or red tape when doing business with this bank, but the cash is paid over when the security is found satisfactory and title perfect. This bank is one of the safe and sound institutions of this part of the state, the responsibility of the stockholders being one million dollars. The officers of the bank are as follows: C. H. Ross, president; C. H. Davidson, Jr., vice-president; Loran Nichols, cashier, and T. A. Evenson, assistant cashier.

and T. A. Evenson, assistant cashier.

The First National is one of the soundest institutions in the state of North Dakota and has a standing in the financial world excelled by no banking house in the north-west.

The large amount of capital back of this bank—one million dollars—make it an exceedingly

safe depository for those who have a surplus of capital and wish to safely place it. By reading the following statement an idea can be gained of the business done by the First National Bank:



RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	\$71,933.07	Capital Stock	\$25,000.00
Overdrafts	5.24	Surplus	3,500.00
U. S. Bonds	6,500.00	Undivided Profits	1,097.97
Banking House	5,815.00	Circulation	6,500.00
Cash and Due from Banks	17,598.39	Deposits	65,753.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$101,851.70</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$101,851.70</b>

January 23, 1906.

## History of the Village of Courtenay

FIFTEEN years ago the ground on which the Village of Courtenay is now situated was in an unbroken condition and it was little thought that in a short time a prosperous and thriving village would spring into existence. There were a few settlers in the country and part of the territory tributary to the town was broken and the people were hauling what grain they raised to Jamestown or Dazey or some distant point. The

the townsite having been purchased from him by the Soo management and platted in 1892. The Soo road reached this point in the fall of 1892, and from that time dates the commencement of the growth of the village of Courtenay, which is destined to be one of the leading towns of the state. Growth at first was slow but as the country was settled up by thrifty farmers business increased and the town increased proportionately. In the



*Stutsman County Court House, Located at Jamestown, North Dakota*

railroad was not yet, and many of the settlers suffered the privations incident to life in a new country. But the land was productive and responded readily to the touch of the plow and the drag and everyone was satisfied that they had made no mistake in casting their lot in this section of the great commonwealth of North Dakota. The spirit of prosperity permeated the air and it soon became evident that this was one of the garden spots of the earth.

Courtenay is located in the northeast corner of Stutsman county. The land on which the town now stands was formerly owned by John H. Reid,

spring of 1895 the town was visited by a fire which swept the greater portion away, but with characteristic energy the citizens rebuilt and the town became better than before and within a year doubled the number of business firms and population. New settlers made Courtenay their objective point and arrived by the train loads and scattered out over the prairies until all the government land had been taken up and most of the cheap land as well. The old settlers have added to their possessions until the majority now own from one to three sections each, though they came empty handed, endowed however, with a large capital in the way



of pluck and energy and a determination to succeed at whatever hazard.

O. T. Fosholdt and John Syvertson were the first to engage in business after the town was started and in the fall of 1892 started a general store at what is now the corner of Third and First avenues. The following spring they moved to the corner of Fourth and Railroad avenues where Mr. Fosholdt still continues in business, Mr. Syvertson being in the clothing and dry goods business next door. A

Every year has seen new buildings and other improvements added to the town. The citizens enjoy the advantages of two elegantly equipped passenger trains each way every day. They are run so that a person wishing to transact business in the Twin cities can leave here in the evening and wake up in Minneapolis in the morning ready to attend to his business. He can spend the day there and start for home in the evening, reaching home the next morning in time for breakfast. The principal



*Business Block in Courtenay, N. D., Erected and Owned by Dr. A. W. Macdonald*

reastaurant was about the only other business house until the summer of 1893, when others engaged in various lines of business. At that time there was only one elevator, the Osborne & McMillan company having opened their house during the fall of 1892. The town made steady progress until 1895, when it was visited by a disastrous fire that almost wiped out all the buildings and for a time things seemed rather blue. But the people went to work and built better buildings, thus evidencing their undaunted faith in the country.

business buildings are constructed of brick with pressed brick fronts and large plate glass windows adorn the fronts of the stores, showing a large variety of merchandise and giving the town a metropolitan appearance. There is also a large amount of cement sidewalk on the main business street and on some of the residence streets. There are two excellent bank buildings and they are numbered among the most modern and sound financial institutions in the northwest. They represent a capital stock of \$37,500 and they carry on an aver-

## THE COURTENAY GAZETTE

age of \$150,000 on deposit. During the years of 1901 and 1902, there was in the neighborhood of \$110,000 spent for building improvements alone in the town. This was probably the greatest amount spent during the same length of time but each year has seen added improvements and there are few towns in the state that show more thrift and enterprise than the town of Courtenay.

Situated, as it is, in the center of one of the richest and most fertile portions of the state, with a reputation for producing the finest quality and largest yields of No. 1 hard spring wheat, the cattle and sheep industry being rapidly and easily developed, with an enterprising and happy people for her citizens, Courtenay naturally lays claim to possessing advantages not possessed by any other town of its size in the state. It is the shipping center for a large territory which embraces a portion of the adjoining counties of Barnes, Foster and Griggs, and immense quantities of wheat and flax are shipped from this point every season. Considerable attention is being paid to diversified farming and many of the farmers are surrounding themselves with full-blood regis-

tered stock. Considerable corn is being raised, although the prevailing idea in the east is that corn cannot be raised in this latitude. Alfalfa is also being successfully raised and it is only a matter of time when these two crops will be raised as successfully here as elsewhere, and cattle, sheep and hogs will be raised in large numbers.

The soil in the territory tributary to Courtenay is a rich black loam, ranging in depth from eighteen inches to two feet, with a clay sub-soil, and is almost free from rock. The northeast corner of Stutsman county and that portion of Griggs, Foster and Barnes counties tributary to Courtenay is known throughout the northwest as one of the most fertile and productive localities in North Dakota. The principal reason for this is that just between the black loam and the clay is a strata of marl or lime sub-soil, which at all seasons of the

year contains a sufficient amount of moisture to mature the crops and thus insure an abundant harvest. An abundance of good water can be found at an average depth of thirty-five feet below the surface. There is a large quantity of good grazing land and the natural grass is so nutritious that stock fattens quickly on it. The fields are level and all that is necessary is to start the plow.

The educational interests of the village are properly looked after and it will be seen by reference to another page of this magazine, that the schools have made a remarkable growth and we now have one of the best equipped and most up-to-date schools to be found in any village the size of

Courtenay in the state. The schools are taught by an able corps of instructors who take rank with any to be found anywhere. The religious interests of the village are also in a flourishing condition and we can boast of one of the most attractive and comfortable church properties in the entire state. Rev. M. S. Riddle is in charge of the work in the Presbyterian church and during the short time that he has been here much interest has been manifested, evidencing the



One of the Many Modern Residences in Courtenay, N. D.

fact that the people appreciate the excellent service rendered by Mr. Riddle. The church is fully alive to its duties and responsibilities and during the past year expended in the neighborhood of seven hundred dollars for repairs on the church and manse. Rev. H. J. Stinson, of Kensal, holds Methodist services in the opera house in Courtenay during the summer months. The Norwegian Lutherans will also erect a new church building here during the coming summer and have a pastor to hold services regularly.

Courtenay has a large and well furnished opera house which is one of the most modern places of amusement in this section of the state. It is fitted with a fine stage and the manager, Mr. L. O. Larson, is securing amusements of a high order.

A summary of the present business concerns of the village may serve to give some conception of



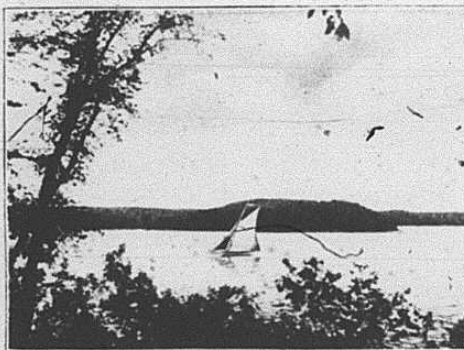
## THE COURTENAY GAZETTE

the amount of business that is carried on at this point. The Village of Courtenay has one attorney, two banks, two barber shops, one blacksmith shop, one stone mason, three building contractors, two coal yards, two clothing stores, two lumber yards, one confectionery store, one drug store, two dry goods stores, one department store, four dress-makers, three draymen, two general stores, three harness shops, two hardware stores, one hotel, five insurance offices, three implement dealers, one jewelry store, one printing office, two livery stables, three loan offices, three music dealers, four music instructors, one millinery store, one weekly newspaper, one news dealer, one physician and surgeon, two painters, two pharmacists, three real estate dealers, one restaurant, two meat markets, one tin shop, one telephone exchange, one church building, and one paint shop.

While the town would seem to be well represented in most of the lines of business there are a number of enterprises that would do well here. One of the most important enterprises that we are in need of at the present time is an up to date flouring mill. We had one here at one time but it was destroyed by fire and the business of the company was in such a condition at the time that it was impossible for them to rebuild and the matter has not been taken up by anyone else. There is one of the best openings in the state at this point for such an enterprise. Another thing of which we stand in need is a creamery. There is a sufficient number of cows among the farmers tributary to the town to make this enterprise a paying investment. We are also in need of a good bricklayer, a hospital, more residences for rent, and a number of other things.

The citizens of Courtenay consider themselves extremely fortunate in being located in a town so close to Spiritwood lake, a beautiful body of water

ten miles south of the town, to which place it is most easily accessible. The lake is very deep, being in some places over one hundred feet, and of good depth all over, is three miles in length and is well suited to small steamers and sail boats. It is well stocked with various kinds of fish and is the most popular pleasure resort in North Dakota.

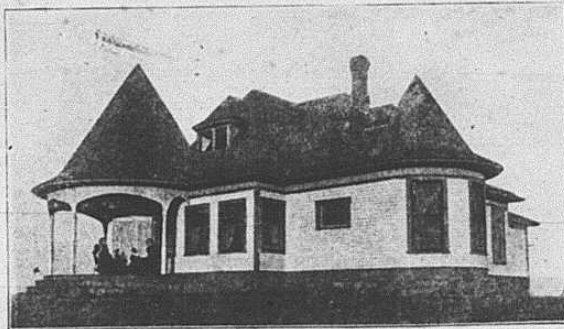


*Spiritwood Lake, the popular summer resort of Stutsman County*

Large numbers of people from outside of the state are being attracted to it by reason of its surpassing beauty and the opportunity it offers for healthful recreation. The lake is fed by many very large perpetual springs of sparkling water and is indeed a charming spot, thoroughly appreciated by the people fortunate enough to own property in that vicinity. Courtenay is the nearest point on the Soo Line and the town furnishes

excellent accommodations to those wishing to visit this popular resort.

We have stated in this article that there was a large amount of grain shipped from this point and in support of this statement we want to give some figures to give a more definite idea of the magnitude of the business that is transacted annually. Every year has seen increased prosperity among the farming class as well as the business men of



*One of the modern residences of Courtenay*

the town and a remarkable condition prevails at the present time on account of the immense yield of all kinds of grain in the fall of 1905. The facilities of the railroad companies were taxed beyond their capacity and they were unable to haul to market the grain as fast as it was poured from the threshing machines

and every nook and corner of every farm building where room could be found was used for storing the surplus grain until such a time as it could be placed on the market. In order not to delay the threshing machines temporary bins were built in almost every field where threshing was in operation and the golden grain turned into these bins to await hauling to market

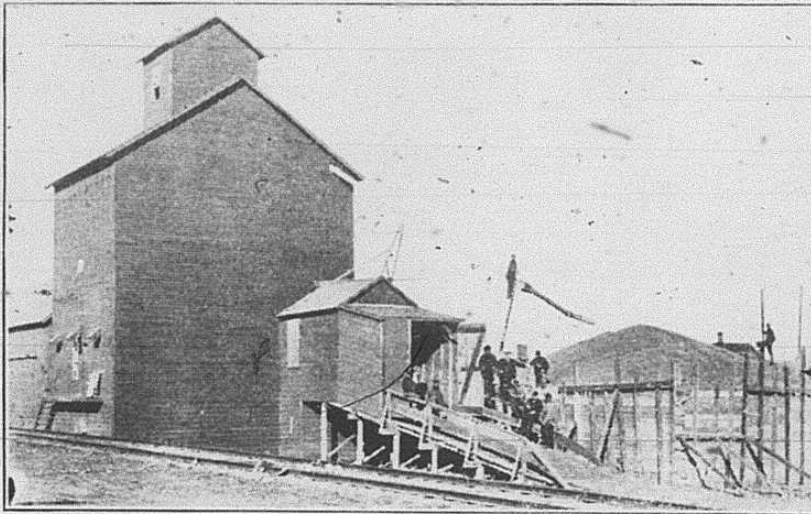
## THE COURTENAY GAZETTE

or storing in some safe place later on. But very little loss has occurred on account of this and most of the farmers will build larger bins for the storing of their grain as it comes from the machine the coming season. The elevators of Courtenay were unable to take the grain as rapidly as it was offered for market, but they showed remarkable enterprise in making an effort to handle the business. The Royal Elevator Company conceived the idea of building a large bin outside of the elevator and into this was poured several thousand bushels of wheat. After this the other companies also built large bins and for a time the congested condition was relieved and the farmers were enabled to market their grain without any interruption. There are five elevators in the town with a capacity of 170,000 bushels, but that was as nothing in comparison with the amount of grain in the country and a good deal of the time the elevators were full to the roof and had to close up on account of a lack of cars with which to ship out.

So far this season there has been 450,000 bushels of wheat shipped from this station and it is estimated that there is still in the hands of farmers about 100,000 bushels and the elevators have on hand about the same amount, making a total of 650,000 bushels of wheat that has been raised in the territory tributary to Courtenay during the last season. But this is not all the grain that was raised. There were 150,000 bushels of flax that was worth on an average of \$1 per bushel, and 600,000 bushels of barley and oats, the greater part of which has been used for feeding purposes. But the raising of grain is not the only source of revenue to the farmer on these broad and fertile prairies. There has been shipped from this station in the last few months twenty-five cars of stock to the South St. Paul market and although the price of stock has been rather low

of late yet this has been a source of large income and is an indication of the thrift and frugality of the farmers of this section of the state. The freight receipts for the goods shipped into the town amount to about \$60,000 annually, or \$5,000 a month. The ticket sales amount to \$25,000 a year while the receipts from the express business amount to nearly \$6,000 every year. The amount paid by the farmers for the grain and stock shipped out during the fall and winter amounts to about \$40,000. There has been three men employed by the Soo railroad all the fall and winter and it has been as much as they could do to handle the immense amount of business that has been transacted at the depot. The company has been compelled to

enlarge their depot and there is now a crew of men at work making the much needed improvement. The village of Courtenay can boast of one of the best race tracks in the state. The Courtenay Race Track Association was organized in 1904



*An Out Door Bin of Wheat, Royal Elevator Company, Containing 35,000 Bushels*

and they purchased one of the best tracts of ground that could be obtained for the purpose of building a race track and went to work to make it the best in the state, and, if the opinion of horsemen can be taken for anything, we believe they have accomplished their purpose. There is a grandstand that will seat five hundred people and every effort has been made to make the meetings satisfactory to the public and the horsemen who patronize the association. They have now held two race meetings and everything has been entirely satisfactory and nothing but success can be looked for. The meeting this year will be held during the first week of July and already preparations are being made to make this even a greater success than the two that have been held. The racing fraternity are expecting to witness some warm events.

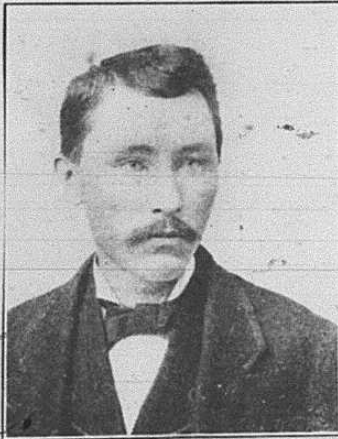


## Larson, Ersin & Posey

The firm of Larson, Ersin & Posey dates back to the year 1893 when L. O. Larson and S. M. Berg engaged in the implement business under the name of Larson & Berg, their building being one of the first erected in Courtenay. The country was newly settled and business was brisk but mostly done on credit and after two years of short crops they found their money was tied up in book accounts and they had no means of meeting their obligations. Failure was staring them in the face and Mr. Berg became discouraged and sold out his interest to Mr. Larson who had great faith in the country and knew his time would come if he could but carry the burden a little longer.

In a short time Mr. Larson formed a partnership with H. N. Tucker. Farmers began to raise good crops and the country was prosperous and the firm prospered with them. After three years Mr. Tucker sold his interest to Mr. Larson who later

sold it to James H. Cooper and the firm name became Larson & Cooper. They enlarged their building and built up a large trade and at the end of four years they had made a lot of money. Mr. Cooper then sold his interest back to Mr. Larson who shortly sold it to J. E. Miller and the business was continued under the name of Larson & Miller until February 1, 1905, when Mr. Miller sold his interest to Mr. Larson who in turn sold a third interest to E. J. Ersin, one third to A. L. Posey and retained a third himself, the firm name now being Larson, Ersin & Posey. The firm now occupy a two-story structure, 50x80 feet, with large machinery sheds and yards in the rear. They handle all kinds of farm implements, gasoline engines and feed grinders, wagons and buggies, harness and horse supplies, furniture and undertaking, crockery and glassware, pianos and organs, and they pride themselves in carrying large and well-selected stocks and are considered the strongest dealers in their respective lines in this section of the country.



LEWIS O. LARSON

Lewis O. Larson was born in Columbia County, Wis., in 1856, and is the son of Ole Larson, who came to America in 1833 and was a farmer by occupation. He was the fifth in a family of nine children and received his education in the schools of Columbia County. At the age of 20 he went to the state of Washington and worked three years at Seattle and then was at home for one year and in the spring of 1882 went to the southern part of Nelson County, N. D., where he took land under his three rights. He erected a claim shanty on his pre-emption in which he lived alone for about six months and during his first year bought and shipped horses and stock. Later he engaged in farming and cultivated most of his 320 acres, erected nice farm buildings and raised grain successfully. He rented his farm in 1891 and moved to Coopers town where he resided one year and came to Courtenay in 1892 and built the first livery barn in this village and rented it out. Mr. Larson is a self-made man. Starting in life as a poor farmer's son, through hard labor, economical habits and shrewd business methods he has become one of the wealthiest and heaviest land owners in Stutsman County, owning 1,845 acres and is also interested in several pieces besides.



EMIL J. ERSIN

Emil J. Ersin was born at Anoka, May 30, 1871, and is the oldest son of John G. Ersin, a former clothing merchant of that place. At the age of three years his mother died and he was left to be cared for by relatives and friends. He received part of his education at the public schools of Anoka, and at the age of fourteen started his battle with the world as bell-boy at the Nicollet Hotel in Minneapolis. Later he returned to Anoka and went to work in the clothing store formerly owned by his father, and at the age of sixteen he joined his father, who had gone to San Francisco, Cal., and there received his business education at Heald's Business College. After three years he returned to Minnesota and entered the employment of a dry goods firm, following that business for some years, and later went to Chicago where he engaged with Seigel Cooper & Co. as dress goods salesman. After staying there for five years he returned to his former employers, S. E. Olson Co., Minneapolis, where he was promoted from dress goods salesman to general salesman and finally got to be manager of the third floor on which the furniture, carpet and drapery departments were located. From there he engaged with the Red Wing Furniture Co., as their representative.



ABRAHAM L. POSEY

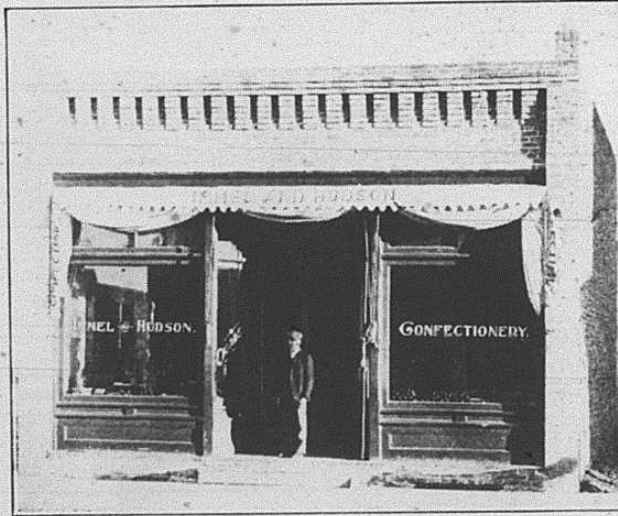
Abraham L. Posey was born near Boscobel, Wis. He received his early education in the public schools near Boscobel, and spent his early days on his father's farm, who later sold the farm and engaged in the grocery business at which place A. L. received his first business experience. After working for some time in his father's store he engaged in the well-drill business with his brother Dennis under the name of Posey Bros. The firm enjoyed a well paying business and continued for three years when A. L. suddenly got the western fever and thought he would try his luck in North Dakota, arriving here in 1899 and engaged in farming twenty miles north of Courtenay. Two years later he purchased a farm five miles north of Courtenay which was closer to market and more convenient so he moved his family there, occupying this place for two years when his wife's health began to fail and he found it necessary to sell the farm and move to Wichita, Kan. After staying there for some time his wife's health improved and they returned to Courtenay August 18, 1904, and on the 29th formed a partnership with J. A. Coffey in the real estate and collection business, continuing until February 1, 1905, when he bought a third interest in the present firm of Larson, Ersin & Posey.

**MR. WALTER W. IMMEL**

Mr. Walter W. Immel first saw the light of day at West Bend, Wisconsin, on January 7, 1881. At the age of three years he moved to Dawson, North Dakota with his parents, where he lived on a farm until 1902, when he moved to New Rockford, North Dakota, and entered the employ of Mr. Hudson as clerk in his confectionery store. He continued in this capacity until 1904, when he formed a partnership with N. J. Lindgren and engaged in the confectionery and fruit business at Fessenden, N. D., under the firm name of Lindgren & Immel. Their business was a success from the start but in 1905, the town of Fessenden was visited by a disastrous fire and their place of business

was numbered among those that were destroyed. Mr. Immel did not lose faith in the country or in his ability to make a success of the confectionery and fruit business and shortly after the fire at

Fessenden he formed a co-partnership with H. G. Hudson, his former employer, and they purchased the brick building in Courtenay formerly owned by Jerry H. Reid and engaged in the confectionery and fruit business under the firm name of Immel & Hudson. They carry a complete line of candies, nuts, cigars, tobacco, fruit, books and novelties, and they have a large soda fountain which is the delight of the people of the town and surrounding country. Their business has been a success, which is due in a large measure to Mr. Immel's efforts to please the trade.



*Confectionery and Fruit Store of Immel & Hudson, Courtenay, N. D.*

# Langworthy Lumber Co.

**LUMBER, FUEL**  
— AND ALL KINDS OF —  
**Building Material**

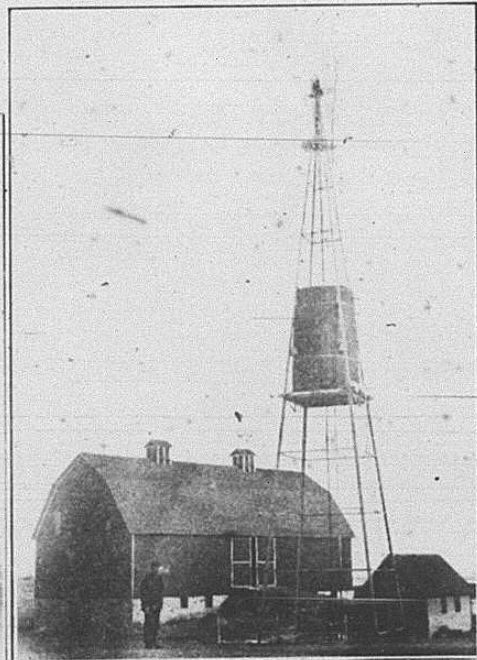
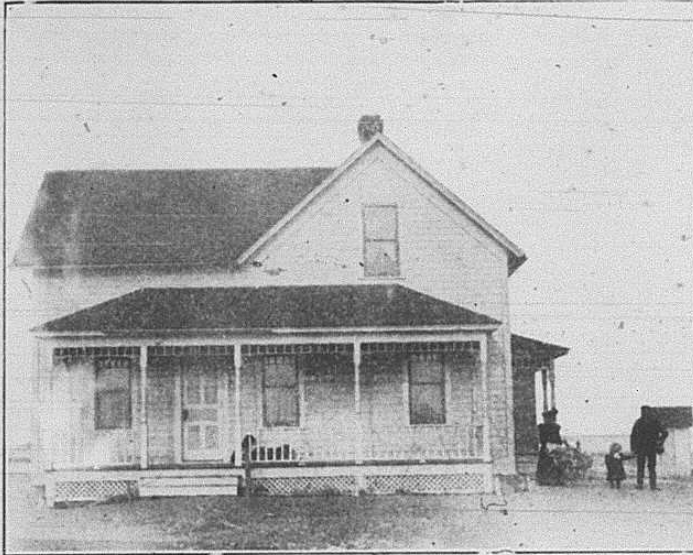
**Retail Yards in North Dakota**



## Mr. Nels Johnson

Among the most notable successful farmers located tributary to Courtenay is Mr. Nels Johnson, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Sweden on the 22d day of April, 1866, and was educated in the schools of his native country and came to America in 1885. Without any means, he worked for farmers in the vicinity of Courtenay for the first nine years he was in this country and through industry and frugality he was enabled to start farming for himself in 1894. He began in a small way and worked hard, and there are few men in the community that have been more liber-

value of his personal property amount to more than \$5,000, and all this property has been made in the past twelve years. Mr. Johnson was married in 1902 to Miss Bettie Anderson and they have two bright children and one of the most pleasant homes to be found anywhere. They are in a position to enjoy the best things of life and are certainly happy and contented with their home and pleasant surroundings. Mr. Johnson believes in having everything properly arranged for convenience and comfort and everything around his farm is well arranged. Water is piped into the barn from the



*Farm Residence of Nels Johnson, Courtenay, N. D.*

ally rewarded for the efforts put forth to build up a home and get in a position to enjoy the good things of life than has Mr. Johnson. For some time he lived in a small house but he now occupies the fine residence shown in the accompanying cut and the barn is numbered among the best in the state. He now owns 800 acres of land that is well worth \$30 an acre, a barn 36x80 feet with a stone basement under the entire building, and costing more than \$4,000 and a fine 10-room house that cost more than \$2,000. He has 18 fine heavy draft horses, 15 head of good grade cattle and also owns and operates a threshing machine, making the

large windmill and tank that is shown in the picture and it is not necessary for the stock to be turned out in the winter time. The upper part of the barn will hold a large amount of hay and feed and this is filled in the fall and it is an easy matter for one man to take care of all the stock that the basement will hold. This is certainly a model farm and when we think of the short time in which Mr. Johnson has made all these improvements and acquired the property it is almost beyond comprehension. What he has done others can do and there is just as good opportunities for getting ahead now as there were when Mr. Johnson started out.

**MR. WILLIAM JONES**

Mr. William Jones came to Stutsman County from Wisconsin in 1883 and located on a claim a few miles north of Courtenay. Since then he has farmed from 1,600 to 1,800 acres of his own land each year. He now owns more than 3,000 acres of land and much of it has paid for itself out of the first year's crop. The land which he has farmed for 15 years in succession—in some cases four crops of flax in succession on some of the land—seems to raise just as good crops now as ever. He has run a threshing machine and sometimes two—for the past fourteen years and has always made money by threshing, and from his experience as a farmer and thresher, he believes there is no country that will beat this. The smallest crop of wheat he ever raised was 9½ bushels per acre and it has gone up to 35 bushels per acre. A fair average of wheat crops on land properly farmed, one year with another, in this vicinity, he estimates at



Home of William Jones, Courtenay, N. D.

18 to 20 bushels per acre, and the grade of the most of it No. 1 hard. His flax crop for twelve years has averaged 12 bushels per acre and has brought on an average of \$1.10 per bushel. His average oat crop has been at least 40 bushels per acre and barley about the same. One year he threshed about 1,800 acres for Eimon Brothers, just north of Courtenay, and the wheat went 34 bushels, oats over 50 and flax 20 bushels to the acre. When he came here he had about \$150. A team of horses was worth \$500 and interest was 25 per cent and a bonus. He had to haul his grain 25 miles to market. Conditions are much more favorable now and there is no reason why any good farmer cannot make himself independent in a few years farming. The soil is rich and does not wear out. We have plenty of rain and the climate is as good as in Wisconsin. Mr. Jones has a fine home and a large family of bright children.

**MR. L. H. LARSON**

The subject of this sketch was born in Winnebago County, Iowa, June 1, 1864, and remained with his parents on the home farm until the spring of 1886 when he came west to Cooperstown and engaged in the business of buying and selling horses and threshing during the fall. In the spring of 1893, the year after the Soo road came to Courtenay he moved over here and engaged in the hardware business, which business he is successfully conducting at the present time. Mr. Larson is a representative business man of Courtenay and his reputation for fair and honorable dealing is well established and brings him trade from a distance. He carries a large and



Hardware Store of L. H. Larson, Courtenay, N. D.

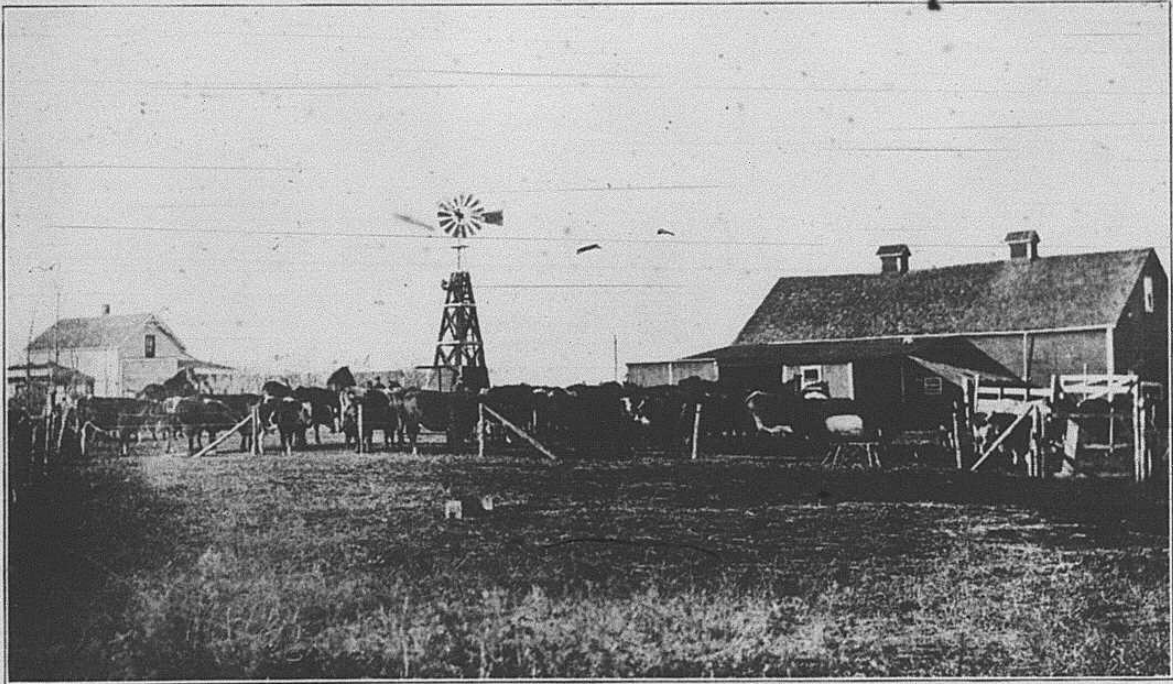
complete stock of shelf and heavy hardware, stoves, ranges, tinware, cutlery, sporting goods, pumps, windmills, and everything usually found in a first-class hardware store. All goods sold by Mr. Larson are sold upon merit and will prove just as represented and at prices as low as the best grade of goods can be sold for. Mr. Larson is one of the foremost men of the city, and a liberal, enterprising and progressive citizen. He is vice-president of the Stutsman County Bank and is numbered among the substantial men of the community. He has a fine store building and one of the most modern and pleasant homes in the village, and is never happier than when in the society of his own family. He is a typical North Dakotan and is well satisfied with his present comfortable and profitable surroundings.



## Mr. John H. Reid

Mr. John H. Reid reached Jamestown the morning of May 14, 1886. At this time the city was falling off—dry years and booming had killed it. The ride home of thirty miles to Corinne township on a heavy loaded wagon was a trial, although the country looked fine. After passing twelve miles en route there was not a dwelling in sight except two unoccupied shacks and in the vicinity of what is now Courtenay there were only five residents. Many who had filed on claims had come to the conclusion that they were of no value and had deserted the country and gone back east for a new start. One thing which Mr. Reid observed on this first trip across the country was the nature of the rich

farming operations. He never lost sight of the fact that this was a good country for raising stock and engaged in the business with only two cows and one mare. He added yearly to his herd and inside of seven years was the owner of a fine herd of grade short horns and a few teams of good horses. He found good profit in raising beef cattle even in the days of cheap beef as the fine grasses and feed make such rapid increase in weight that stock raising is a profitable side to farming. Mr. Reid has kept adding to his stock until he now has one of the finest herds in the state, all the cattle being good grades of fine color and quite a few registered short horns and his horses of the best



*Farm and Ranch of John H. Reid, adjoining the Townsite of Courtenay*

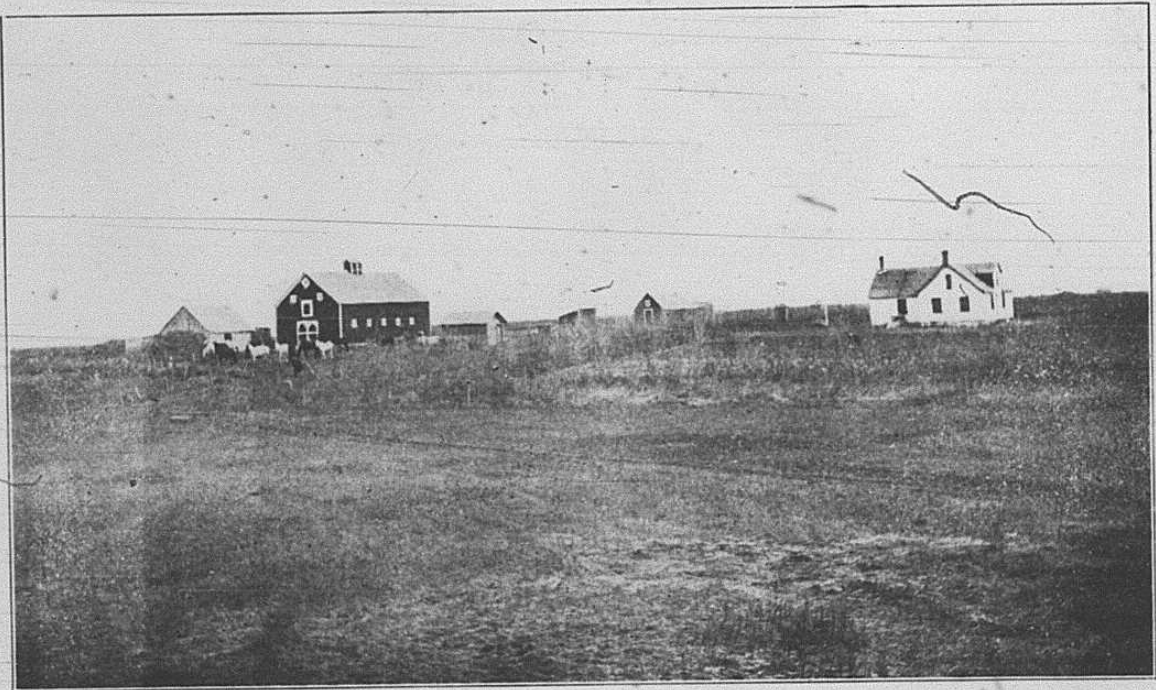
grasses which afforded such hopeful chances for stock raising. Land at this time was easily obtained either by purchase or government grant and he spent several months in making his selection and finally filed on the northwest  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 8-143-62, besides taking a timber claim, the southeast  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 6-143-62, just west of the present townsite of Courtenay. Mr. Reid was far-sighted in making a selection in this part of the country. He reasoned that by getting a considerable distance away from Jamestown that the chances were better for getting a railroad, and in this he was not disappointed. In 1892 the Soo road reached this point and bought the town site from Mr. Reid and platted the town of Courtenay. Mr. Reid has platted two additions to the town since and in this way has added considerable to his already profitable

Hambletonian stock and travelers of rare appearance and fine action. In the fall of 1896 Mr. Reid purchased the southeast  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 7-143-62 and now has this well improved. He has fenced a portion of it for pasture and has a fine well and wind mill on it. The balance, 90 acres, has been broken up and cropped, with fine results. He now has a fine farm of 410 acres entirely free from incumbrances and is located surrounding the thriving village of Courtenay. The half tone shown on this page will give some idea of the farm as it looks now. This excellent farm is offered for sale at a reasonable figure. The ranch is on a first-class basis and is a growing concern as a grain, dairy and stock farm, which is not only paying a nice yearly profit but is affording a first-class living and is a property which will increase in value for the next twenty years.

## Mrs. Ole Anderson

Among the well conducted and up to date farms in this part of the country is that of Mrs. Ole Anderson, the widow of Ole Anderson. Mr. Anderson was born in Sweden in the year 1841 and it was not until 1889 that he landed in America and came at once to North Dakota. For three years he worked for farmers in the vicinity of Courtenay and in 1892 took a homestead and engaged in farming for himself. Endowed with that energy and enterprise that is characteristic of the people of North Dakota he made a success of his farming operations and added to his possessions until at the

farm machinery to the value of \$2,000, buildings on the farm that cost \$3,000, besides 480 acres of fine land that is easily worth \$30 an acre, or \$14,400. Since his death the farm has been conducted by Mrs. Anderson with the assistance of her faithful sons. There are four boys and three girls in the family and the boys have nearly a section of land among them, showing that they too have been industrious and thrifty. It is needless to say that these thrifty people are not looking for a new location but are satisfied with the success which has attended their efforts. They are highly respected



*Farm Home of Mrs. Ole Anderson, near Courtenay, Stutsman County, N. D.*

time of his death, which occurred in the spring of 1905, he had three quarters of land, a large barn 30x60 feet and capable of holding 24 head of stock and all the machinery and improvements that were necessary for the conduct of a farm of this size. In order to give some idea of what a man without any means can accomplish in North Dakota there is no better example than that of Mr. Anderson. Coming here without anything, save a determination to succeed, he accumulated what might be called a fortune in the few short years that he labored. At the time of his death he owned 27 horses worth \$4,050, 18 head of cattle worth \$400,

and liberal, enterprising citizens and contribute liberally to every worthy cause that is brought to their attention. Where is there a country in which people can get along so well and accumulate this vast amount of property in the same length of time that it has taken this family in North Dakota? But they are not alone in their success. There are hundreds of families all around them that have done equally as well. The only thing that is necessary to assure success in this section of the country is industry and prudence. This ought to be helpful to renters in the eastern states who are planning and scheming to pay the rent as it comes due.



## Pearson, Dahl & Ames

The foundation of the firm of Pearson, Dahl & Ames was laid in the year 1900 when Sam Pearson came over from Nelson County and engaged in the butcher business in Courtenay. He conducted the business alone for one year when Fred Swanson bought a half interest and the business was conducted under the name of Pearson & Swanson for about a year. During 1902 the business was rented to Charles Kurth of Jamestown and in 1903 Sam Pearson and C. A. Dahl formed a partnership and conducted the business under the name of Pearson & Dahl until 1905 when Mr. Dahl bought the interest of Mr. Pearson and conducted the business alone for a time. Mr. Pearson and Harry Ames engaged in the furniture and harness busi-

ness and in the fall of 1905 the firm of Pearson, Dahl & Ames was organized, making one of the strongest and most reliable firms in the town. They handle a complete and up to date line of furniture and harness goods where all the latest novelties in the furniture line may be found and when you trade with this firm you are assured of courteous and gentlemanly treatment. Their line of harness is also complete and up to date, and their meat market is second to none in the state. The cut shown on this page is made from a picture of the building which they now occupy. They have found that this is too small for their increasing business and they contemplate building an addition to it in the spring.



*Furniture Store, Harness Shop, and Meat Market, of Pearson, Dahl & Ames, Courtenay, N. D.*

### SAMUEL PEARSON

Mr. Samuel Pearson was born in Worth County, Iowa, on November 15, 1870. In the spring of 1885 he moved to Hillsboro, Traill County, and farmed it for about a year when he moved to Nelson County where he again engaged in farming until 1900 when he moved to Courtenay and engaged in the butcher business. He is a man of wide experience in this great state and is a firm believer in the future of North Dakota and has always been prosperous since locating here. He was married in 1904 to Miss Louise Nelson and their home has been blessed with a bright little boy. They have a nice residence in the southern part of town and are here to stay.

### CHARLES A. DAHL

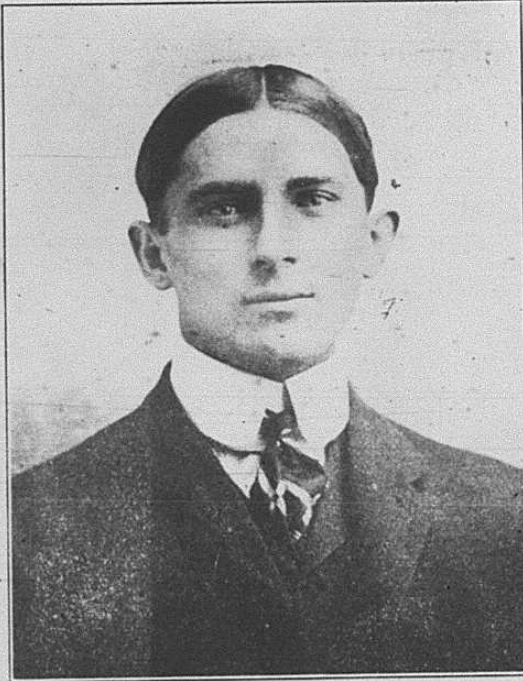
Mr. Charles A. Dahl was born in Sweden on September 17, 1875, and came with his parents to America and to this state in 1887, locating in Nelson County, where the balance of the family still reside and are numbered among the prosperous citizens of that part of the state. Mr. Dahl was married to Miss Sophia Pearson in 1902 and came to Courtenay in 1903 and formed a partnership with Sam Pearson in the butcher business. Mr. Dahl has a nice home in the village and is one of the enterprising and substantial men of the community. He is well satisfied with the success which has attended his efforts in business and thinks there is no country like North Dakota for a man to get along in.

### HARRY AMES

Mr. Harry Ames is the junior member of the firm of Pearson, Dahl & Ames. He was born in Pepin County, Wis., on October 3, 1876, and came with his parents to North Dakota in 1879, locating 14 miles north of Valley City. They later moved to Griggs County where Mr. Ames resided until he came to Courtenay in 1906, and formed a partnership with Sam Pearson under the name of Pearson & Ames. Mr. Ames was married in 1898 to Miss Carrie Maynard and they have a pleasant home in the village. Mr. Ames still retains his land in Griggs County and rents it out and this is a source of considerable profit to him. He is a permanent fixture in this country and is not looking for a new location.

**MR. GEORGE B. MARSALEK**

Mr. George B. Marsalek was born at Poppelan, Oppeln, Germany, on the 10th day of March, 1881. He came with his parents to America and to this state in 1896, and settled a short distance west of Courtenay where the balance of the family now reside and are numbered among the prosperous farmers of the community. George always had a longing to engage in the photograph business and early secured the necessary instruments and began taking pictures. At the first opportunity he went to Jamestown where he served his apprenticeship in

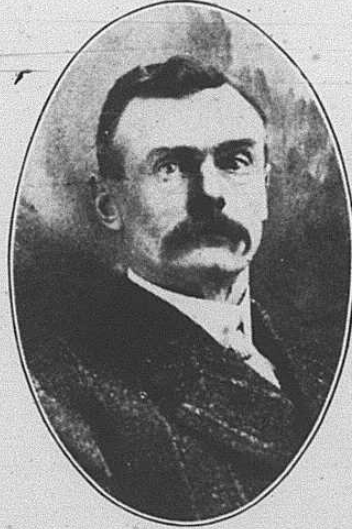


*Geo. B. Marsalek, Photographer, Courtenay, N. D.*

one of the leading galleries of that town. He opened a gallery in the Village of Courtenay on the first of April, 1905, and has been busy all the time since. He has taken a number of the pictures which appear in this issue of the Gazette. He turns out nothing but a high grade of work and his customers are always pleased when they have their pictures made at his studio. He enlarges portraits in crayon, sepia and water colors and also frames pictures. He is a natural born artist and is never happier than when he is busily engaged in taking and finishing pictures. He is one of the progressive men of the town and is always planning for the improvement of his business.

**M. J. O'CONNOR**

*Painter and Interior  
Decorator*



*Painting  
Calcimining  
Paper  
Hanging  
Hardwood  
Finishing  
Etc.*

**SIGN AND CARRIAGE**

**Painting**

All work done in good workman like manner.

*Courtenay, North Dakota*



## *Some of the Newspapers of North Dakota*

**T**HE newspapers of North Dakota and of Stutsman county have been a very important factor in the development of this state and county. Alert, wide awake and enterprising, they are at all times working to better the condition of

state of North Dakota has been gained largely through the columns of the newspapers. The immigration that has come to this county and state has come largely through the efforts of the press and the information they have given out regarding



*The Herald Building, Grand Forks, North Dakota*

their immediate communities and to interest the people of other sections of this and other states in the great resources with which their community is especially endowed. The knowledge that the outside world has gained of this county and the great

their immediate neighborhoods and the advantages that are offered to settlers. The newspapers have had a hand in the shaping of legislation, moulding public opinion and in building up the various institutions of the state. They have been among the

## THE COURTENAY GAZETTE

pioneers ever since North Dakota first began to be settled up and have been in every new town bearing the brunt of the battle of existence which falls to the lot of the pioneer communities.

There are now printed and circulated in the state 267 regular publications, including nine daily papers, 245 weekly publications and 13 monthly magazines, six of the latter being published by students at the several educational institutions of the state. These papers which are constantly growing in number, in circulation and influence, are read every week by more than half a million readers, not only in North Dakota but in every state in the union and all over the globe. Their annual aggregate circulation is in the neighborhood of fourteen or fifteen million copies and they generally reflect the enterprise of the communities from which they emanate.

The credit of starting the first paper in the state belongs to Col. C. A. Lounsberry. In the spring of 1873 he was in the employ of the Minneapolis Tribune. The Northern Pacific was building its line across North Dakota and there was great excitement over the settling up of the new territory. Col. Lounsberry was sent to Fargo by the Tribune to find out what was going on and report it for the paper. He was evidently much impressed with what he saw for he immediately returned to Minneapolis, resigned his position with the Tribune and purchased a complete printing outfit and started for North Dakota again. He concluded that where the railroad crossed the Missouri river was bound to be an important town and there he decided to locate and establish a newspaper. He went as far as he could by rail and then hired a team and hauled his outfit across the prairie to Bismarck, landing there on May 11th, 1873. He took a claim, erected a building and on the 6th day of July issued the first number of the Bismarck Tribune, North Dakota's first newspaper. The paper has continued since that time under different managements and for a good many years past has been in the hands of H. M. Jewell.

Among the leading papers in the state are the Tribune, already mentioned, the Grand Forks Herald and the Fargo Forum.

The Grand Forks Herald was established twenty-six years ago last June by its present owner, Mr. George B. Winship. He arrived at the settlement of Grand Forks in a freight wagon with a hand printing press and a few cases of old type and on the 26th of June, 1879, the new venture was launched. Mr. Winship evidently appreciated

something, even at this early date, of the future possibilities of Grand Forks and North Dakota, for he had deliberately transplanted his newspaper establishment from Caledonia, Minnesota, where for the two years previous he had successfully conducted a weekly paper, to Grand Forks, already favored with an exponent of its advantages in the weekly Plaindealer. The Herald had a small beginning and the first building from which it was issued was erected at a cost not to exceed \$150. Mr. Winship was the editor, typographer, pressman, circulation manager, advertising solicitor, reporter and collector. The paper was an unpretentious sheet of four pages, but it prospered from the start and soon additions to the force were a necessity. The building had also soon to be enlarged and every year since that time has seen the paper continue to grow until it is now occupying the fine pressed brick building shown in connection with this article. The equipment of the office has been added to in the same measure as the building has been enlarged and improved and they now have one of the largest and most up to date newspaper and job printing plants in the Northwest. From the small handful of type and material in the office at the time the first paper was issued has grown the large plant that makes the Herald the excellent publication that it is. They are now running three Mergenthaler linotype machines and the paper is printed on a Cox Duplex perfecting press that is capable of turning out 4,000 finished papers, pasted, folded and counted, every hour. The circulation of the Herald has kept pace with the enlarged facilities and is now in the neighborhood of 6,000.

The Fargo Forum was established by Major Edwards and H. C. Plumley in 1891. Major Edwards is one of the veteran newspaper men of the state and established the Republican at Fargo in 1878. In 1879 Mr. Edwards severed his connection with the Republican and established the Fargo Daily Argus and was the editor of that paper for a number of years until it passed into the ownership of J. J. Hill. When the Forum was established it absorbed the Republican and the paper is now conducted under the name of the Fargo Forum and Daily Republican. H. C. Plumley is the managing editor of the Forum and is one of the brightest and most competent newspaper men in the state. The Forum is up to date in every particular and has a large, appreciative circulation and we believe the paper goes to every postoffice in the state. When anyone visits the Forum office they are sure of a hearty greeting and every attention is shown them and their visit made as pleasant as possible.



The papers of Stutsman county are alive and up to date and are doing more for the building up of this part of the state than almost any other agency. They are constantly exploiting the advantages of their communities. The Jamestown Alert is the oldest paper in the county and was



The First Herald Building

established by Marshal McClure in 1878, and has been continued ever since under various managements. Later the North Dakota Capital was established and is now conducted by Burgster & McElroy, two bright young newspaper men. They also publish a daily as does also the Alert. There is also one other paper in Jamestown, the Stutsman County Democrat, the only democratic paper in the county. This is conducted by M. P. Morris and is principally a political organ. The villages of Medina, Cleveland and Kensal also have bright and newsy papers which are doing much for the advancement of their respective communities.

A review of the papers of Stutsman county would not be complete without making mention of the Wimbledon News. Wimbledon is located just outside of Stutsman county but the News is our nearest neighbor in the newspaper line and as a large number of their subscribers reside within this county the News might well be classed as one of us. William H. Stevens is the able and courteous editor of that journal. He is a Wolverine by birth, being born at Phoenix, Michigan, on October 3rd, 1875. He came to North Dakota in the spring of 1880 and resided with his parents on a farm thirteen miles north of Wheatland in Cass county for a number of years and attended the country school. He first became master of the art preservative in the office of the Wheatland Eagle under

the tutorship of Wellington Irish, now private secretary to Congressman Gronna. He later attended the Central High school in St. Paul and for a time was employed on the Fargo Morning Call and later managed the Buffalo Express for a year. He came to Wimbledon in April of 1900 and leased the News and the following January purchased the paper. He had only been in Wimbledon one year when he received his commission as postmaster of the village, the people there appreciating the excellent service that he did them in the time he had been with them. He has made a success of the News and has expended more than \$1,200 for improvements and the office is now one of the best equipped country offices in the state. The



Mr. W. H. Stevens, Editor News

News has been one of the official papers of Barnes county for the past four years and has taken an active part in politics, advocating republican principles. Mr. Stevens has recently purchased a new office building.

**THE FARGO FORUM**  
AND DAILY REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE FARGO PUBLISHING CO. FARGO, N. D.

<p><b>TWO MORE FAILURES</b></p> <p>ILLINOIS BAKERS WANT SCAP IN STRIKE</p> <p>Failure of the Pacific Bank, Capital \$1,000,000, and the Commercial Bank, Capital \$500,000, in Chicago, Ill., has caused a panic in the financial world. The Commercial Bank has failed, and the Pacific Bank is expected to follow.</p>	<p><b>SHOT DOWN THE STRIKERS</b></p> <p>GREAT KILLING OF STRIKERS AT PITTSBURGH</p> <p>At least 100 strikers were killed and many more wounded in a battle with police in Pittsburgh, Pa., during a coal strike.</p>	<p><b>JOHN HAY'S FUNERAL</b></p> <p>ARRANGED FOR HAY AT LEWISLAND ISLAND</p> <p>Funeral services for John Hay will be held at Lewis and Clark Island, N. D., on Monday, Oct. 10th.</p>	<p><b>SHONTS WAS ARRESTED</b></p> <p>HEAD OF CAROL COMMISSION STOPPED</p> <p>The New England Telephone Company has been ordered to stop its business with the State of New York.</p>	<p><b>BAD WRECK NEAR MINOT</b></p> <p>LOCAL TRAIN REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN LIT</p> <p>A passenger train was wrecked near Minot, N. D., on Sunday, Oct. 9th, resulting in the death of several people.</p>	<p><b>SKULL AND CROSSBONES</b></p> <p>REVISOR HAS MADE FLYING PAPER</p> <p>The revisor of the laws of North Dakota has issued a new flying paper, which will be distributed to all members of the legislature.</p>
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**FATHER AND SON SWAPPED HEADS**

**WOMAN DIED**

**TRAINS STOPPED**

**WOMAN DIED**

**Land Values are Bound to Advance**

Land values in North Dakota are bound to advance. The land owned by the government and the railroad companies is practically all disposed of and when we think of the rapid rate at which the population is increasing we can see at once that these people must have land. There are now about 80,000,000 people in this country and the number will soon reach 100,000,000, but we will never have another acre more land.

## The Story of the Courtenay Gazette

**I**N October of 1897 the Courtenay Gazette was launched upon the tempestuous sea of journalism by C. A. Sanford. At that time the town was in its infancy. The places of business were very few and the launching of a newspaper was a mere venture. But with the enterprise that is characteristic of the people of Courtenay and of North Dakota in general the enterprise was launched. Mr. Sanford, not being a practical newspaper man himself had to have some assistance in publishing the paper and the Presbyterian minister, Rev. J. A. Corkey, was chosen as the man to have charge of the work. They erected a building on Main street on the site where the Courtenay Confectionery is now located. The building was put up as cheaply as possible and was about 12x16 feet in size and was covered with steel siding. Part of the space was rented to Dr. Macdonald for an office and the newspaper plant was confined to a space about 5x12 feet for some time. Only the press was kept in the office and the type was kept at the parsonage. The outfit was not very extensive. The press was of the Old Army style and printed one page of a six column paper at a time. The type was limited in variety and consisted principally of a few cases of newspaper type and enough display letters to set up the small amount of advertising that the paper naturally had in the beginning. The paper was an unpretentious affair of four pages, two of which were furnished by the North Dakota Newspaper Union at Fargo and the other two were home print. The office was rather cold and that was the principal reason for setting the type at the parsonage, but that too was rather cold that winter and many times the parson got "cold feet" while working on the paper and has been seen on several occasions in his bedroom with the type cases bolstered up on his trunk and a blanket wrapped around his feet, setting type. The paper was continued in this way until the following April when Mr. Corkey



GEORGE FARRIES, Editor Gazette

went away and Mr. Sanford took charge of the work on the paper himself and was assisted by Miss Hattie Shaner, now Mrs. Oliver E. Norell. The business had a steady growth from the beginning and it kept the office force busy in taking care of the work. In the fall of 1898 Mr. Sanford was elected representative to the state legislature from this district and during his absence the paper was in charge of Mr. Alph Ellsworth of Jamestown, a practical newspaper man of considerable experience. Under his management the business was considerably increased, and the entire building was used for the accomodation of the business. After Mr. Sanford returned from the legislature he employed Mr. C. E. Greenwood of Valley City and he was in charge of the mechanical department of the paper when the plant passed into the hands of the present owner on June 30th, 1900. The business had not become so extensive as to require the services of more than one practical man and Mr. Greenwood's services were dispensed with and the new proprietor became the editor, typo, devil, pressman, advertising solicitor, circulation manager, reporter, collector and all around hustler. The Army press still was doing duty in the office and the job work was done on a 6x9 hand lever jobber. The inking apparatus for the news press consisted of a sheet of galvanized iron on the side of the wall and a hand roller. The ink was distributed on the sheet of iron on the wall and then the roller was run over the type on the press and then the paper was let down onto the type and the roller on the press run over it and in this way the paper was printed. But the business increased and the new proprietor soon traded the old Army press and the hand lever jobber to the type foundry for new material and bought a large job press on which the paper was printed for some time. This greatly added to the facilities of the office for turning out work in much less time and of a higher grade. The town was



## THE COURTENAY GAZETTE

having a steady growth and the Gazette kept pace with the town and soon outgrew the quarters in which the plant was located and in the summer of

home in its territory and is one of the best advertising mediums in this section of the state.

The Gazette has at all times labored for the upbuilding of the village of Courtenay and the surrounding country and has had the satisfaction in a few instances of seeing direct results from some of the literature that has been sent out from this office. The intention of the publisher is to make the paper keep pace with the advancement of the village and the surrounding country and no effort will be spared to do this. While we have expended a lot of money in the past years for new equipment and material we are still planning greater improvements which will be made in the near future. We have always had unbounded faith in this section of the country and that faith has increased with years of labor and experience in the community and careful observation of farming and business operations.



*The Office of the Courtenay Gazette*

1901 the proprietor erected the two story building shown in this issue and occupied it in November of the same year. New material has been added as the business would warrant and a short time ago a new Cottrell cylinder press was added to the equipment. When the plant was located in its present quarters in the fall of 1901 it was thought that the building would be large enough to accommodate the business for the next decade, but less than half of that time has elapsed and the plant is crowding the walls of the building and will soon have to find an outlet in enlarged quarters. The plant is complete in every detail and is not only turning out a large amount of work for the people of the village of Courtenay but is doing a large amount of work for other parts of the state. The circulation of the paper has grown with the plant and the business until it now enters nearly every

to do farmers in this section of the state and can enjoy the comforts of life which they have earned through ceaseless labor and economy. Their home adjoins the townsite of Courtenay which makes farm life a luxury and they can enjoy the advantages of town life the same as the people who live in the heart of town. Their three bright children are the light of their home.

### *Mr. and Mrs. John H. Reid*

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Reid were married in Philadelphia on March 26th, 1894. Mr. Reid had been in North Dakota for several years before that date and was well established among the well



*Mr. and Mrs. John H. Reid*

## Mr. Henry J. Murphy

The subject of this sketch was born at Golden City, Colorado, on July 27th, 1876. At the age of six years he moved to Denver with his parents where they resided for about four years and then located in Minnesota. Mr. Murphy received his education in the schools of Minnesota until 1896 when he went to Valparaiso, Indiana, and in 1897 graduated from the Northern Indiana Normal School. Later he went to Chicago where he was employed in the wholesale and retail drug stores of that city for some time and afterwards went to Milwaukee and then to St. Paul and Minneapolis where he was engaged in the same capacity until coming to Courtenay in January, 1900, where he has assisted in promoting every public enterprise of any moment since. When he came to Courtenay he engaged in the drug business, purchasing the business of Dr. A. W. Macdonald. Young and full of energy and enterprise, he foresaw a remarkable future for this section of the state and at the first opportunity bought land and in this, as well as in the conduct of his drug business, he has been eminently successful. Starting the drug business in a small way, he has never lost an opportunity to make improvements and additions to the business until now he has one of the most elegant and up to date stores in the entire Northwest. At first he was located in a small building but is now occupying the fine pressed brick building erected by Dr. A. W. Macdonald and shown on another page of this magazine. His fixtures are the best that money can buy and they are so tastily arranged as to make his store a model of neatness and elegance and the marvel of those who visit the town, and a source of satisfaction and pride for the people of the town and the country around. Last year he installed a large and elegant soda fountain

such as is seen only in the larger cities of the country.

Mr. Murphy has just completed a fine residence on Fifth avenue. This is also a model of elegance combined with convenience and comfort and was built at a cost of about \$5,000. The interior is finished in hard wood and the decorations are simply grand, showing a rare and remarkably refined taste in their selection. The entire house is heated by a hot water plant and is fitted with bath, closets and lavatories. He owns and operates a private electric light plant in the basement of the drug store and lights the store and residence and the Presbyterian church of the village. The lighting fixtures in his residence are in keeping with the balance of the decorations and have only to be seen to be appreciated.

Mr. Murphy was married in August of 1900 to Miss Lottie Baum of Valparaiso, Indiana, and they have one bright little boy who is the light of their home.

While he has been busily engaged in attending to his drug and land business he also finds time to look after the affairs of this section of the county, being the able and efficient county commissioner for this district. Since his appointment last fall he has never failed to be

present at the meetings of the board and has also done a lot of personal work for the benefit of the county. He has shown the same remarkable enterprise and energy in the conduct of the affairs of the county that has characterized the conduct of his own business and the people are highly pleased with his administration and strict attention to their interests.

He now is the owner of quite a little land in the vicinity and his profits in the sale and conduct of his farms has been very satisfactory and his faith in North Dakota has been justified by results.



—Mr. Henry J. Murphy



## The Courtenay Mercantile Company

The shrewd buyer always goes where he can get the most for his money no matter whether his purchases amount \$100 or \$1,000 annually. This fact accounts for the great success of the Courtenay Mercantile Co., incorporated. This concern commenced business here about three years ago and by fair and honorable dealing with customers they have built up a large and growing trade. Their stock includes a full and complete line of general merchandise, including dry goods, notions, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, clothing, and everything new, fine and fashionable in footwear. They also carry a large stock of staple and fancy groceries, fruits, flour, feed, produce and provisions and their prices are as low as goods can be sold for. This firm buys in large quantities and sells at the lowest possible prices. All goods sold by this house are sold strictly upon merit and will prove as represented. The firm is composed of J. B. Durkee, president, and C. W. Hensel, secretary and treasurer. This store can be safely recommended to the favorable consideration of the buying public.

### MR. A. A. HOFFMAN

Among the prosperous business men and farmers in this part of the country is Mr. A. A. Hoffman. He came here from Ringgold County, Iowa, in 1901 and bought the E. F. Horn farm two miles south of town, consisting of three fine quarters of land and all the stock and machinery of the place and began farming on a large scale. Through good management and industry he has made a success of the business and a short time ago bought the Courtenay Meat Market and is now conducting that in connection with his farming operations. Mr. Hoffman has always paid considerable attention to the raising of fine stock and has raised principally Herefords until a short time ago he purchased three thoroughbred, registered Black Polls and will now breed from that strain. These are excellent beef cattle and it is the intention of Mr. Hoffman to be in a position to furnish a large amount of his stock for the meat market and put it in prime condition for the block right on his own farm. He will have a first-class man in charge of the market and will make many improvements in the business and will endeavor to satisfy every customer.

### J. B. DURKEE

J. B. Durkee, the president of the Courtenay Mercantile Company, is a Columbia County Badger who was brought up on a farm near Leeds, Wis., and in 1885 started out as a telegraph operator for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and came west in 1887 and held down the Western Union Telegraph office at Jamestown until 1902 when he became interested in the Courtenay Mercantile Company and moved to Courtenay. Mr. Durkee is a man of sterling qualities and is one of the foremost business men and highly respected citizens of the village.

### C. W. HENSEL

C. W. Hensel, secretary of the Courtenay Mercantile Company, was born August 12, 1874, at Arcadia, Tremplean County, Wis. At the age of five years he went with his parents to Minneapolis and shortly after the N. P. Railway was built came west to Jamestown, arriving there on the 3rd day of July, 1880. Here he received his education in the schools of Jamestown. He clerked in his father's grocery store until it was sold to J. H. Crum, with whom he remained as clerk until 1899 when he purchased an interest in the firm. Two years later he sold his interests there and purchased an interest in the Courtenay Mercantile Company.

## J. L. RAPP

Proprietor of

### City Dray Line No. 1

Prompt and Efficient  
Service and Reason-  
able Prices

'Phone 18

Courtenay - North Dakota

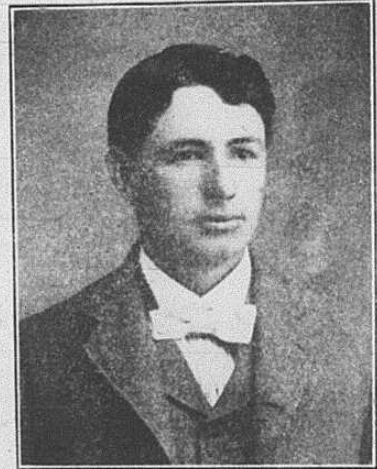
## From Farm Renters to Farm Owners



John E. Strong

We want to hear from every man who is paying rent for high priced lands. We are selling as good land as lays out out of doors at from \$18 to \$30 per acre, and will make you a heavy loan on the purchase price at a low rate of interest.

Both Fire and Life Insurance written in the best companies.



Earl Rounds

**STRONG & ROUNDS, Real Estate, Insurance, Loans**

**A. W. PORTER**

Proprietor of

**Hub Restaurant**

AND

**Billiard Hall**

**Cigars, Billiards, Lunch**

**Confectionery**

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED

Courteous Treatment

Prompt Attention

**Courtenay, North Dakota**

Rates \$2.00 Per Day

Best Accommodations

**Hotel Courtenay**

Mrs. Kate Hopwood, Prop.

Courtenay, N. D.



## **J. A. COFFEY**

*Courtenay, N. D.*



**Attorney-at-Law**  
AND  
**Real Estate Dealer**

Buys and Sells Land  
and Makes Farm Loans

Investments made on mortgages bearing good rate, or in lands paying 25 per cent annual interest on purchase price.

Have a number of well improved farms for sale on easy payments where owners want interest.

Can sell you a piece of raw land cheap and on easy terms with a homestead adjoining.

## **Fosholdt Brothers**

*Courtenay, N. D.*

DEALERS IN

**Dry Goods  
Groceries  
Flour, Feed  
Notions  
Clothing  
Furnishing  
Goods**

**I**N this review of the business houses of Courtenay we feel called upon to make favorable mention of the firm of Fosholdt Brothers. This firm is composed of O. T. and John T. Fosholdt, two representative business men of this village. They have been in business here for the past fourteen years and by their fair and square dealing they have built up a most satisfactory trade. They carry a large and well selected stock of general merchandise. Their long residence here gives them a wide acquaintance, and they get trade from a distance. They are enterprising and progressive business men and citizens of the highest standing.

**MR. EDWARD PETERSON**

Mr. Edward Peterson was born in the northern part of Sweden in 1860. In 1887 he came to Wisconsin and in 1895 came to North Dakota and for a time was located at Dazey before coming to Courtenay. Mr. Peterson is a carpenter by trade, having served his apprenticeship under his father in the old country, he being one of the best mechanics of the age. Since locating at Courtenay he has been actively engaged in pursuit of his chosen occupation and his handiwork can be seen on every hand, he having drawn the plans and erected some of the most modern and substantial buildings in the village and country around. To show that his services and marked skill have been appreciated by the people of Courtenay we might name some of the buildings that he has built. They are the best evidence of ability and bear silent testimony that a high-class mechanic has been engaged in their construction.



EDWARD PETERSON

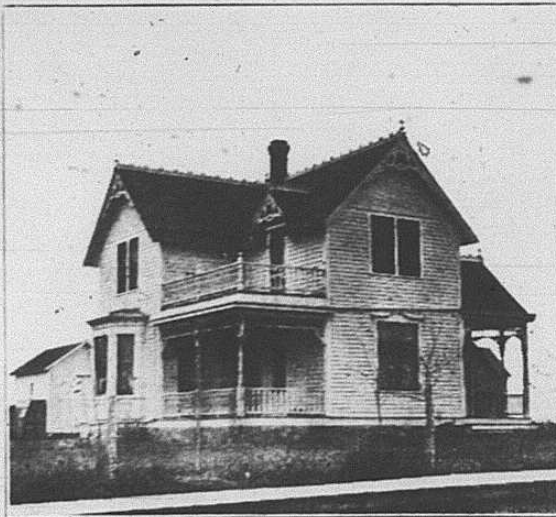
There are the two large barns of Miner Posey and Hans Nelson, the Courtenay school house, Rollef Berg's residence, J. A. Coffey's residence, S. V. Weiser's residence, E. F. Horn's residence and barn, C. A. Sanford's residence, F. G. Lundeen's large store building, Pearson, Dahl & Ames' store building, Rogers Lumber Company's office and sheds, Langworthy Lumber Company's office and sheds, Dr. Macdonald's residence, Lars Nelson's barn, Jacob Isley's residence, Jud Kellogg's residence, O. L. Langworthy's residence and barn in Corrine township, the Norwegian church twelve and a half miles northeast of town, Sam Pearson's residence, Ed. Skaar's residence and a number of others in and around the village. He is busy all the time and this summer will erect several buildings.

Mr. Peterson either works from architect's plans or makes his own drawings when desired. He also furnishes estimates on any kind of buildings and all his work is guaranteed.

**MR. ROLLEF BERG**

The subject of this sketch was born at Lanesboro, Minn., in 1858. He remained on the farm until 1882 when he removed to Granite Falls, Minn., and was engaged in the machinery business for about a year and located at Cooperstown in 1883. For the first year he conducted a farm north of that town and engaged in the machinery business in Cooperstown in the spring of 1884. In the fall of 1886 he was elected register of deeds of Griggs County on the Republican ticket and so able was his administration of the affairs of this important office that the people of the county saw fit to keep him in this position for eight years. During the season of 1895 and 1896 he was engaged with the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company under J. D. Moulder, general agent. In 1887 he located at Courtenay

and engaged in the farm machinery business and is engaged in the same business at the present time. Mr. Berg is one of the most reliable dealers in the country and carries the best grades of goods and sells at reasonable prices. Having been in the business for a long time his reputation is well established for fair and honorable dealing and on account of this he has a large business from all over this section of the country. He carries a large and complete line of farm machinery and implements including binders, threshers and engines, mowers, rakes, and everything used on the farm, including wagons and buggies, and his prices are always as low as the best grade of implements can be sold for. Mr. Berg is one of the leading business men and foremost citizens of the village and is well and favorably known all over the county. The accompanying cut shows Mr. Berg's fine residence.



Residence of Rollef Berg, Courtenay, N. D.



## *The City of Jamestown, North Dakota*

**J**AMESTOWN, the metropolis of Stutsman County and the county seat, is located in the fertile valley of the James River and is numbered among the most beautiful and progressive towns in the state. It is now the third largest town in the state and is a very important point on the Northern Pacific Railway.

The town came into existence through railroad parentage and the christening of the future metropolis of the James River Valley region was done by a railroad official, General Rosser, a former

With the attainment of its majority in 1902 came a sudden impetus of growth and in July, 1905, the city had officially 5,093 people. If the census were taken at the present time it would show a considerably increased population as there are constantly people coming to the town and locating and becoming permanent residents.

Jamestown is division headquarters and railroad center of the Northern Pacific system in North Dakota. All trains on both the main and branch lines are dispatched from this point. The



*Street Scene, Jamestown, North Dakota*

chief engineer of the Northern Pacific Railway. The name of the James river suggested Jamestown and the name of the little village was thus launched into the nomenclature of the state from suggestions of the limpid waters of the beautiful stream and recollections of an historical city famed in the early annals of the nation. The town was christened in the year 1872 amid the activities of railroad grading on the main line of the N. P.

The country adjacent to Jamestown was gradually settled up by a farming population and it was soon apparent that more people were necessary in the town to transact the business and it took on a healthy growth that gave it a population of 2,800 in 1900, while the town was not yet of legal age.

monthly pay roll of employees runs from \$15,000 to \$25,000, varying with the business of the season. There are fifteen miles of side tracks in the city. The railroad repair shops, round house, and master mechanic's headquarters are located here, together with the depot of railroad supplies for all parts of the road in the state east of the Missouri River. With the increasing population of the country dependant upon the railroad for transportation services, the increase of railroad population and railroad interests of the city is bound to keep pace.

In addition to being the headquarters for the main line of the Northern Pacific running across the state from east to west, the branch lines of

## THE COURTENAY GAZETTE

this road also center in Jamestown and penetrate a rich country for a hundred miles north and south. This brings an immense amount of trade to Jamestown. The Jamestown and Northern branch

and one of them now almost reaches the Missouri River. It is known as the Denhoff branch, running west from Carrington and will soon be transporting coal and agricultural products from the



*James River National Bank Building, Jamestown, North Dakota*

extends to Leeds and connects with the Soo and Great Northern roads in the northern part of the state. From the Jamestown and Northern branch other branch lines are being extended westward

Missouri slope via Jamestown to the eastern and southern parts of the state. The James River Valley branch reaches south to Oakes and connects with numerous lines in the southern part of the



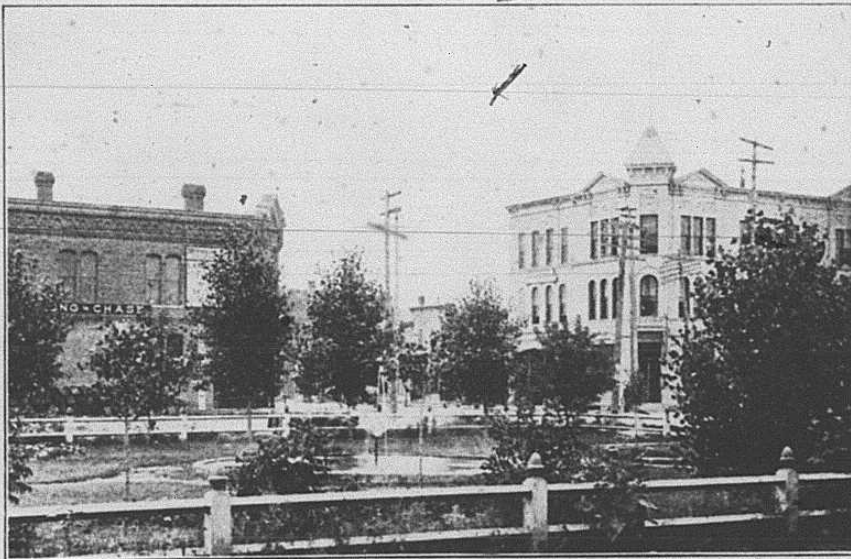
## THE COURTENAY GAZETTE

state. The Cooperstown and McHenry branch is also a valuable feeder for the main line and brings its full quota of business to Jamestown.

### *Educational Interests*

Jamestown is rapidly becoming a recognized educational center. The city schools are the oldest in this part of the state, the first term being taught in 1874. Since 1885 classes have been graduated from the high school every year. The schools now enroll about 800 pupils and employ 18 teachers. The course of study extends over a period of twelve years, eight years being devoted to the common school studies and four years to the high school department. The schools have for

sons, a well equipped science laboratory, five recitation rooms, library, wardrobes and lavatories, and, best of all, a fine gymnasium. The latter is located in the basement and is 42x80 feet in size with a 15-foot ceiling. Adjoining it are suitable dressing rooms and shower baths. The building will be heated by steam and provided with a good system of ventilation. The high school is free to the young people of the entire state and is attended by quite a number of non-residents who come from various parts of Stutsman and adjoining counties. It offers good courses for students who intend to engage in business, office work or teaching, or who desire to prepare for college. Its graduates can



*City Park, Jamestown, North Dakota*

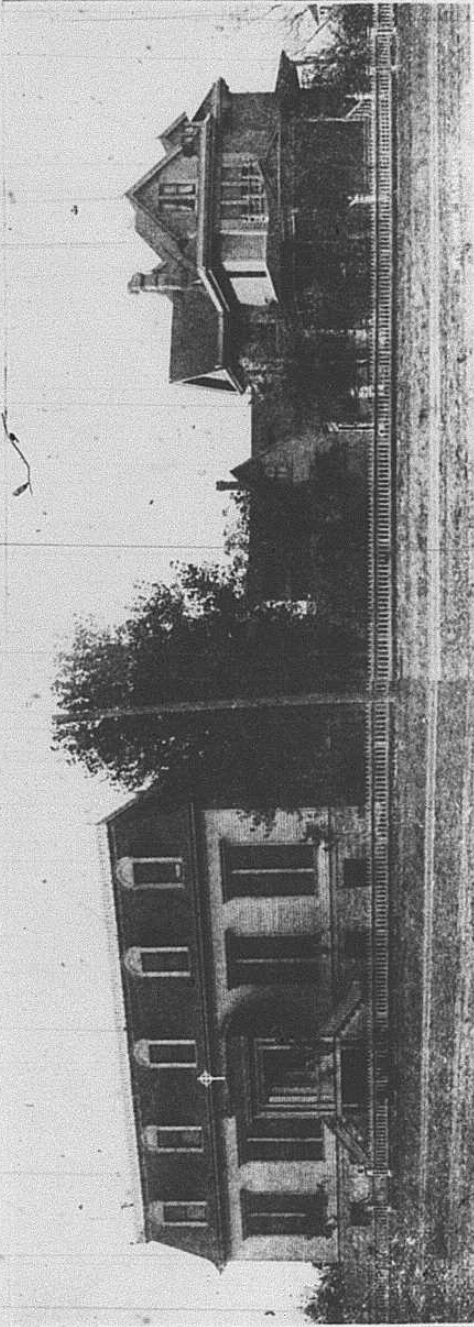
many years been fortunate in being controlled by an excellent board of education. At present the same consists of Messrs. Alfred Steel, George C. Smith, J. E. Spurling, Sen. W. Wilder and Dr. J. A. Rankin. Supt. C. C. Schmidt has had charge of the schools during the past twelve years and is justly proud of their excellent condition. None but the best teachers are employed. Applicants for positions in the high school must be college graduates, and the other teachers are required to be graduates of state normal schools or the equivalent. The Jamestown schools rejoice in a new high school building which is almost completed and will be ready for occupancy next summer. It will be the finest school house of its kind in the state, having an auditorium that will seat 400 per-

enter any college or university in the northwest.

St. John's Academy is also located at Jamestown and is numbered among the leading educational institutions of the state. It was founded in 1890 by Rt. Reverend Bishop Shanley who was then residing at Jamestown. Four sisters of St. Joseph came from St. Paul to teach the few pupils then in attendance. There were twelve boarders the first year and fifty-five day pupils. The patronage has steadily increased. In 1900 a large addition was put up at a cost of \$18,000. This being in its turn altogether inadequate to accommodate the pupils a magnificent brick building is now under construction and will be ready for occupancy in September, 1906. The music course is thoroughly graded. Mr. W. M. Crosse of Leepsig, Berlin,

## THE COURTENAY GAZETTE

is director of the department. Lessons are given on the piano, violin, mandolin and guitar. Voice culture receives special attention at the academy



St. John's Academy Located at Jamestown, North Dakota

under the direction of Prof. W. D. Evans, of the London Conservatory of Music.

The religious side of Jamestown is well taken

care of and is well represented by the various church organizations of the land. The following denominations have church buildings and hold regular services: Baptist, Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, Episcopal, German Lutheran and Free Methodist. Some of the ablest divines in the state preside over the work of the different churches and Jamestown is truly blessed in this respect.

The Opera House of the city is the largest and most modern place of amusement west of Fargo. It is elegantly fitted up with every stage facility and the management presents to the public amusements of the highest order, seen only in the largest cities of the country.

With its electric lights, high school, graded schools, St. John's Academy, flouring and grist mills, finest opera house in the state, a city hospital, the state hospital for the insane, free reading rooms, a telephone center reaching by local and long distance lines all parts of the state, with all the various lines of business represented, Jamestown can justly be proud of her possessions and prosperity, and rightfully lay claim to being one of the most metropolitan and enterprising cities of the state.

### *An Excellent Showing*

The following is an extract from an article in the Minneapolis Journal regarding the North Dakota exhibit at the Minnesota state fair: "The state of North Dakota has one of the best exhibits of grains, grasses and agricultural products at the Minnesota state fair. The exhibit shall be equal, if not superior, to any other shown in the agricultural building.

Some corn is being exhibited, the stalks of which are 12½ feet high, the average man reaching with his head less than half way up the stalk. There are also beets, turnips, onions, potatoes, and different kinds of vegetables. Beets and turnips weighing twenty-five pounds are among the exhibits. The vegetables prove that no soil in the world equals that of North Dakota in producing quantity and in the quality of vegetables produced. The grain amply defends North Dakota's title as the "bread basket of the world." The corn proves that the corn belt has moved northward, and that North Dakota is now to be included in the great corn producing region. Alfalfa and the various kinds of grasses show that no state offers a more splendid opportunity for stock-raising. Taken all in all, the exhibit is comprehensive of North Dakota's agricultural resources and should do much to lead to inquiry by land buyers and farmers with regard to the cheap and fertile lands of North Dakota."



## The Lenz Land and Loan Company, Jamestown, N. D.

This is one of the reliable real estate firms of the state. They are incorporated under the laws of North Dakota and have a paid in capital of \$50,000. Mr. Frank A. Lenz, their president, has been a resident of this state for 25 years or more, coming here as a boy in the early eighties. He is a man of prominence and is well acquainted throughout the county, and is known for his fair business dealings and reliability. He has twice represented the county in the state legislature, being elected on the Democratic ticket in strong Republican years. He has for many years been engaged in the real estate business, being formerly a member of the firm of B. S. Russell & Co., one of the earliest real estate firms of Stutsman County, organized in 1880, and who recently sold out to Mr. Lenz. This firm sold the majority of the lands tributary to Kensal and Courtenay, and hence has always taken great interest in the welfare of this community. They have been as successful in selling lands tributary to Jamestown, as well as other places all over the county. Halver Sundahl, the secretary and treasurer of the company, has for the last five years been connected with the firms and is a young man of excellent business qualities, well acquainted throughout the county and is well versed in land values.

The Lenz Company still have seven sections of wild land for sale north of Courtenay at very rea-

sonable prices and terms. These lands are of first class quality and very level, as all the lands are around Courtenay. Also have a section and a half between Courtenay and Kensal, close to the railroad. They also have lands in other parts of the county in block or smaller tracts, wild or improved, on terms to suit purchasers. They have been very successful in selling lands on the crop contract plans and have a large number of such contracts out at the present time. The prices range from \$12.50 to \$25 per acre, according to location and quality. Among the many bargains they have can be mentioned a section of improved land only five miles from Jamestown, the third city in size in the state, and having a population of nearly 5,500. This section is all under cultivation except 150 acres, fenced with three wires for pasture, has a 7-room house, large barns, 2 wells and windmills, blacksmith shop, etc. It is first-class land and has raised fine crops in the past years. This section can be bought at \$22.50 per acre on easy terms. This is only one of the many bargains they offer. Anyone looking for land investments or desire to sell their property will make no mistake by writing or calling on The Lenz Land and Loan Company at Jamestown. Their office is located at 412 Front street, right east of the Gladstone Hotel, where they are glad to give information regarding this fertile country. They solicit correspondence.

MICHAEL MURPHY, President

J. W. SIFTON, Vice President

C. A. KLAUS, Cashier

**DIRECTORS**

Michael Murphy      A. M. Halstead      C. A. Klaus      J. W. Sifton  
 Stephen Collins      L. B. Niemeyer      M. F. Murphy

## Farmers and Merchants State Bank

Jamestown, North Dakota

Organized September, 1899

Capital . . . . . \$30,000.00  
 Surplus and Profits . . . . . 20,000.00

At the Close of Business November 9, 1905

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	\$210,563.25	Capital Stock	\$ 30,000.00
Overdrafts	None	Surplus	15,000.00
Banking House and Fixtures	Nothing	Undivided Profits	12,195.45
Real Estate	None	Deposits	288,526.59
Cash and Due from Banks	135,158.79		
	<u>\$345,722.04</u>		<u>\$345,722.04</u>

W. B. S. TRIMBLE,  
President

H. T. GRAVES,  
Vice President

A. B. DeNAULT,  
Cashier

THE  
**James River National Bank**  
Jamestown, North Dakota

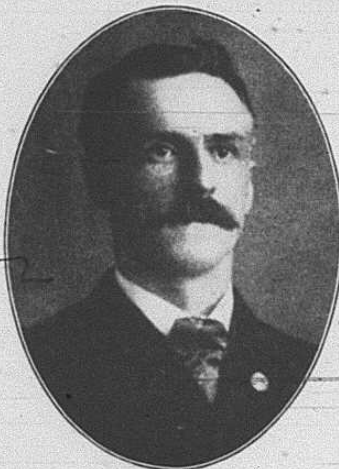
At the Close of Business November 9, 1905

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans, Discounts and Investments . . . . .	\$595,662.36	Capital Stock . . . . .	\$100,000.00
Due from Banks . . . . .	69,323.67	Surplus and Profits . . . . .	33,948.91
Cash . . . . .	35,053.67	Circulation . . . . .	25,000.00
	\$700,039.70	Deposits . . . . .	541,090.79
			\$700,039.70

A GOOD BANK gets better as it grows older and its deposits grow with it. THIS BANK invites your attention to the above statement. We are growing every day because the affairs of this bank are governed with that conservatism, combined with enterprise and up-to-date methods, which make for soundness and satisfactory banking service.

**We are making a specialty of time deposits from out of town customers**

We pay FOUR per cent compound yearly on all time deposits. If you have some idle money, write to us, and let us explain how easy it is to open an account with us by mail. We invite correspondence, and all accounts are given the same careful attention whether large or small.



C. M. KRIBBS, Auctioneer

**C. M. KRIBBS**

Dealer in all Kinds of

**LIVE STOCK**

Also Auctioneer  
of Public Sales

Phone 48

Wimbledon, N. D.



# We Have No Money

TO GIVE AWAY

## But An Unlimited Amount TO LOAN ON FARM LANDS

**I**F YOU NEED A FARM LOAN THIS FALL TO PAY OFF A CONTRACT AND GET DEED, OR TO TAKE UP A LOAN MATURING THIS FALL WE WISH YOU WOULD WRITE AND LET US KNOW YOUR NEEDS, AND, IF YOU DESIRE, WE WILL HAVE OUR REPRESENTATIVE CALL ON YOU AT YOUR HOME, WITHOUT EXPENSE TO YOU

### WE GUARANTEE

*Lowest Going Rate  
Quickest Service  
Most Courteous Treatment*

WE DO NOT

### CHARGE

Any Bonus  
Any Commission  
Any fee for examining Abstract  
Any fee for preparing papers

This is a home concern, one of the oldest and strongest in the Northwest. We do not send our applications east for approval, always have money on hand for loans, and can advance the money within a few hours after the application is signed, providing the title is all right.

We have issued a very handsome house Thermometer and if you have not received one we will take pleasure in mailing one to you upon request.

# WELLS & DICKEY CO.

JAMESTOWN - NORTH DAKOTA

J. J. NIERLING, President

MORRIS BECK, Vice President

C. R. HODGE, Cashier

# Citizens National Bank

Jamestown, North Dakota

Capital, \$50,000.00

Opened for Business July 15, 1905

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Money to loan on approved securities—Commercial and savings accounts solicited—Safety deposit boxes for rent—Banking rooms in the Seiler Block.

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## Directors

J. E. HALSTEAD

ANTON FRIED

E. M. SEILER

O. C. CHRISTOPHERSON

A. E. SIMMONS

Q. J. SEILER

J. J. NIERLING

MORRIS BECK

C. R. HODGE

## DO YOU WANT A FARM?

I WILL SELL YOU ONE ON YOUR OWN TERMS. ABSTRACT OF TITLE FURNISHED WITH EACH FARM SOLD

## ABSTRACTS

\$10,000.00 Bonded Abstracter

## DO YOU WANT A FARM LOAN?

I WILL SUPPLY YOU AT LOW INTEREST

LANDS AND LOANS **JOHN B. FRIED** JAMESTOWN, N. D.