

SEE INDIANS A VANISHING RACE

Salient Facts Set Forth in Special Report to the Government.

SHOW LOW RATE OF GROWTH

Increase Among Mixed Bloods is Much Greater Than Among Full Bloods—60 Per Cent Now Found in Five States.

Washington.—A much lower rate of growth for the Indian population than for the white; an increasing admixture of full blood; decreasing vitality of full-blood Indians, indicating a tendency to disappear altogether; increasing attendance at school and decreasing illiteracy; an increase in the percentage of the self-supporting; a decrease in the number of reservation Indians. These are some of the salient facts set forth in the special report on the Indian population of the United States and Alaska, issued by Director Samuel L. Rogers of the bureau of the census, department of commerce, and compiled under the direction of Mr. William C. Hunt, chief statistician for population. This report brings together all the principal statistics relating to the Indian population which were collected at the last census.

The Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions, in 1910, was 265,633, representing an increase of 17,430, or seven per cent, over the number reported in 1890, when the census bureau made its first enumeration of Indians. Thus at the last census the only Americans whose ancestry extends further back than a century or two—three to the utmost—constituted less than three-tenths of 1 per cent of the entire population of the country.

Sixty Per Cent in Five States.

Of the total Indian population, 74,425, or 28 per cent, were found in one state, Oklahoma; 160,107, or 60 per cent, in five states, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, South Dakota, and California; and 255,463, or 96 per cent, in 22 states, five of which—Wisconsin, North Carolina, Michigan, New York and Mississippi—lie east of the Mississippi river. In density of Indian population, Oklahoma again led, with 108 Indians per 100 square miles, while Arizona and South Dakota, with 96 and 25 per 100 square miles, respectively, held second and third places. The proportion which Indians formed of the total population was, however, greatest in Arizona, where it was 14.3 per cent.

There are 280 Indian tribes, comprising 52 linguistic stocks. The most important tribes numerically are the Cherokee, with 31,489 members in 1910; the Navajo, with 22,455; the Chippewa, with 20,214; the Choctaw, with 15,917, and the Teton Sioux, with 14,284. These five tribes were the only ones represented by more than 10,000 members each; 44 tribes had more than 1,000 members each.

Sex and Marital Condition.
The ratio of males to females in the Indian population was 105.5 to 100—a somewhat lower ratio than the corresponding one for the whites, 106.6 to 100.

Of the 30,383 male Indians fifteen years of age and over in the United States in 1910, 57.4 per cent were married and 74 per cent were widowed or divorced.

As compared with whites and negroes in the United States, Indians marry somewhat earlier in life. This tendency toward early marriage is due, in part at least, to the fact that the male reservation Indian is frequently as assured of a livelihood at the age of fifteen as he is later in life.

The practice of polygamy still exists, though to a comparatively slight extent, among American Indians. According to the enumeration of 1910 there were 494 Indian males living in polygamy, and in 37 cases more than two wives were reported. Of these polygamous males, 327 were Navajos.

Proportion of Mixed Bloods.
Of the total Indian population of the United States in 1910, 166,063, or 62.5 per cent, were reported as full bloods, and 99,423, or 37.5 per cent, as mixed bloods. For the remainder no information on this point was given, but it is probable that the majority were of mixed blood. Of the mixed bloods, 84,036, or over 84 per cent, represented a mixture of white and Indian blood. The largest proportion of full bloods was found in New Mexico, where it was 93 per cent of the total population. Other states in which the proportion was high were Utah, with 95.1 per cent; Arizona, with 94.2 per cent; Colorado, with 92.4 per cent; and Mississippi, with 91.6 per cent. The lowest percentage of full bloods in any state having an Indian population of at least 1,000 was found in North Carolina, 19.1.

Fecundity and Vitality.
An interesting and significant fact brought out by the statistics is that children born of mixed marriages are more numerous and more likely to survive than are those born of marriages between full-blood Indians. For all classes of marriages for which data on fecundity and vitality were tabulated the proportion resulting in children was 8.5 per cent, for mar-

riages between full bloods, 10.7 per cent; and for mixed marriages, 6.1 per cent. Furthermore, the figures show that the greater proportion of white blood in any class of mixed marriages the smaller the percentage of sterility.

Another tabulation shows that the average number of children born of mixed marriages of ten to twenty years' duration was 5.1, while for marriages between full bloods the corresponding average was only 4.8.

With reference to vitality of offspring, the statistics show that for all classes of marriages the proportion which the number of surviving children formed of the total number born was 74.7 per cent; for marriages between full bloods, 69.7 per cent; and for mixed marriages, 79 per cent. The greater the amount of white blood represented in any class of marriages the greater the proportion of surviving children.

The section of the report relating to fecundity and vitality concludes with this significant statement: "The results of the studies on sterility, on fecundity, and on vitality all point to one conclusion, and that is that the increase of the mixed-blood Indians is much greater than that of the full-blood Indians, and that unless the tendencies now at work undergo a decided change the full bloods are destined to form a decreasing proportion of the total Indian population and ultimately to disappear altogether."

School Attendance.
The enrollment of pupils in Indian schools is increasing much more rapidly than the Indian population. In 1890 there were 246 such schools with an enrollment of 16,377; in 1900, 329 schools, with an enrollment of 26,771; in 1910, 389 schools, with an enrollment of 31,930. These figures, which were taken from the reports of the office of Indian affairs, do not, however, cover the attendance of Indians at other than Indian schools. The total school attendance of members of this race in 1910, as shown by the last census, was 49,543.

To quote from the report: "As compared with the whites and negroes in the United States, it appears that the Indian youth between six and nine years attended school in 1910 in smaller proportions than the children of either the white or negro race, that those between ten and fourteen surpassed the negro, and that those between fifteen and nineteen outranked both the other races. This latter fact is the result in part of the more or less compulsory attendance upon many reservations of the youth up to eighteen years of age."

Illiteracy and inability to speak English.
The percentage of illiteracy (inability to write in any language) among Indians ten years of age and over decreased from 66.3 in 1900 to 45.3 in 1910. The corresponding percentages for other elements of the population in the latter year were: Native whites, 3; foreign-born whites, 12.7; Japanese, 9.2; Chinese, 15.8; negroes, 30.4.

The statistics show illiteracy to be somewhat less frequent among males than female Indians, the percentages for the two sexes in 1910 being 41.5 and 49.2, respectively.

When a comparison is made of the proportions for the 22 states each of which had an Indian population of 1,000 or over in 1910, it appears that illiteracy among this race is greatest in Utah and least in Kansas, the percentages for these two states being 33 and 18.7, respectively. The proportions of illiterates are also large in New Mexico, Mississippi, Arizona, and Nevada—81.7, 79, 72.9, and 71.7, respectively.

When the various linguistic stocks, or tribal groups, are compared with respect to illiteracy, the highest percentage, 87, is found among the Zunis, who live chiefly in New Mexico; while the lowest, 21.7, is shown by the Iroquoian stock, which comprises the Cherokee, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, St. Regis, Seneca, Tuscarora, Wyandot, and other tribes, living chiefly in Kansas, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Wisconsin.

Occupations.
In 1910 there were in the United States 73,916 Indians ten years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations, this number constituting 27.8 per cent of the total Indian population and 89.2 per cent of the Indian population ten years of age and over. Among males, the greatest workers numbered 55,506, or 61.3 per cent of all males ten years of age and over; and among females, 14,710, or 16 per cent of all females ten years of age and over, were gainfully employed. All these percentages show increases as compared with 1900.

The largest proportion of gainfully employed males ten years of age and over, 90.1 per cent, was shown by the Crochians of North Carolina. For the females, however, the highest percentage among the larger tribes was 61.9 for the Navajos, who are found principally in Arizona and New Mexico.

The occupations in which Indians are engaged are diversified in character, ranging all the way from unskilled labor to some of the highest proprietary, official, professional, and skilled pursuits. Among the Indian population are found manufacturers, bankers, United States officials, mechanical engineers, locomotive engi-

neers, telegraph operators, actors, artists, clergymen, college professors, physicians, surgeons, and lawyers. The great mass of the Indian workers in the United States, however, are engaged in a comparatively small number of occupations. In fact, 85.4 per cent of the total number of gainfully employed Indians were found in seven occupation groups: Agricultural laborers, 35.5 per cent; farmers and stock raisers, 29.2 per cent; lumbermen, raftsmen and woodchoppers, 2.4 per cent; laborers in manufacturing and transportation, 6.3 per cent; basket makers and weavers, 7.4 per cent; laundresses and laundresses, 1.9 per cent; and servants and waiters, 2.6 per cent.

"Indians Not Taxed."
The apportionment of congressional representation under the constitution is made proportional to the population of each state, "excluding Indians not taxed." The census bureau, therefore, makes a classification of Indians on this basis. The term "Indians not taxed" denotes Indians not subject to taxation by reason of specific treaties or laws controlling their relations to the national government. The great majority of them are on Indian reservations.

The number of Indians not taxed has been decreasing from decade to decade. In 1890 it was 180,447, or 76.3 per cent of the total Indian population; in 1900 it was 129,518, or 54.6 per cent of the total; and by 1910 it had dropped to 71,872, or only 27.1 per cent of the total. The decrease between 1900 and 1910, however, is accounted for almost entirely by the fact that the total for 1900 included 87,520 Indians not taxed in Indian Territory (now a part of Oklahoma), whereas in 1910 all the Indians in Oklahoma were reported as taxed.

WINS HONOR AS SCULPTRESS



Miss Eleanor James is a Reno, Nev., girl who is attending Fairmount secondary school, a fashionable Washington girls' school, taking the art course, and has just had two of her pieces of sculpture accepted by the officials of the Panama Pacific exposition and placed on exhibition in the Palace of Education there. Before coming to Washington, Miss James was a student at the University of Nevada and had her work entered in the competition through the university without divulging her name. Four pieces in all were submitted and two were chosen by the board without knowing the artist's name. In the accompanying photograph Miss James is shown working on one of the accepted pieces. The two that were not accepted by the exhibition authorities are also on exhibition but in the university's exhibit in the Nevada building. Miss James is a protegee of Mrs. McKenna, wife of the United States Supreme court justice, who became interested in her and her talent.

REGAINS HIS LOST NAME

Seward County Man Gets It After Twenty Years' Ignorance of Real Name.

Liberal, Kan.—After living for twenty years without knowing his real name or the whereabouts of his family, Frank Horn has finally discovered his own name and found his mother. He has secured the aid of the courts and had his real name, Frank Betts, restored to him. Frank Betts was born in 1890 in Illinois. His father died shortly after his birth and his mother, who was left destitute, turned the boy over to somebody else to be reared. While the boy was with this second family his name was lost and he became known as Frank Horn.

In 1912 Betts filed a claim in Franklin county under the name of Horn. Two years later he was married under the same name. A few months ago he discovered that he had a mother and several brothers and sisters living. He got the history of the case from his mother and took the matter into court. The Seward county district court, after a careful investigation, restored to him the name of Betts. He will hereafter be known as Frank Horn Betts.

Boy Best Angler.
Sabeta, Kan.—After a day's fishing by the best local fishermen armed with the latest equipment for fishing, and securing no results, Walter Cooper, eleven years old, with a wormy's worth of fishhooks, a can of angle worms and a ball of twine fished in the same pond and captured a string of 25.

CARRY VOICE TO PHONOGRAPH

Possible Method by Which Talking Moving Pictures May Be Made in the Future.

To produce talking moving pictures it is necessary only to record the voices of the actors on a phonograph while the scene is being recorded on the film, an exchange says. The requirement seems simple, but the problem is to record the talk without showing the apparatus in the pictures.

Several phonographs placed in different positions on the stage, each one to record the voices in its neighborhood, will give separate records that must be collected on a single record by transferring, in order to control the talking by the picture machine when the pictures are shown. It is a difficult matter to time the talking with the pictures with this method.

Orlando E. Kellum of Los Angeles has invented an apparatus which enables each actor to telephone to the phonograph from any part of the stage. The telephone transmitter is carried invisibly on the chest of the actor. Two wires pass from the transmitter down an arm to his hands. Placing his hand on a table corner or holding the back of a chair connects him to the phonograph under the stage.

An ordinary telephone receiver over the vibrating disk repeats the voice to the phonograph, which records it. The two wires from the telephone receiver pass under the stage, and branches from them are run up the legs of chairs, tables, etc., to supply contact terminals for the actors to touch. Contact plates are also provided on the stage floor in the open spaces for the actor to engage with foot terminals.

The battery is placed in the under-stage circuit, so that all the actor carries is a light flat telephone transmitter and the lightweight wires. This system delivers all of the voices to one record and keeps time with the action shown on the film.

JOYS OF COUNTRY LIVING

These of Imagination Who Can See the Poetry of Life Find Their Rewards There.

In the Woman's Home Companion a contributor writes an article on country life entitled "Alderbrook Farm." It is full of interesting facts and practical suggestions. In the course of the article the author tells the following story about his father, and comments on it: "My father on the old Ohio farm, used to have a fixed idea that we must always have green peas and new potatoes for dinner on the Fourth of July. He always worked toward that end and rarely missed it. I can well remember, too, how good those small, tender, round potatoes used to taste all cooked together with the peas in an abundance of cream."

It is odd how much of the enjoyment of all such things comes from purely psychological associations—from the memories of youth—how much of it, in short, is pure imagination—simple poetry. Many of the joys of country life are of this poetic, imaginative sort. Indeed, right here lies the point of disagreement between those honest persons who think farm life all drudgery and those who think it all so glorious. The matter-of-fact man or woman finds everything hard enough, but the person of imagination, who can see the poetry of life in simple things, finds large rewards in country living."

Ancient Wax Seals.
Interesting results obtained by the government chemist by making analyses of old wax impressions on documents in the public record office are described by Mr. Alanworth Mitchell in "Knowledge." The seals examined dated from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century, and differed, but little from modern sealing wax. Most of them consisted of a mixture of beeswax and resin, others of pure beeswax. Two seals, of the dates 1299 and 1422, respectively, were composed of wax, the characteristics of which agreed more nearly with those of East Indian than of European beeswax.

The wax composing an impression from the great seal of 1350 agreed, in chemical and physical characters, with pure beeswax of today. The pigment in the red seals was vermilion, while the green seals contained verdigris.

The "Fourth Arm."
Without the aeroplane in its numerous forms, the war would have been waged on utterly different lines at almost every point. Either the trench warfare would have been indefinitely prolonged, or there would have been an ever-recurring number of surprise attacks, with alternate successes and defeats, and a ceaseless shifting of the balance of advantage; and when so many millions of troops were engaged, over fronts of unprecedented lengths, heaven alone knows how the commanders in chief would have controlled their forces or directed their tactics. In any future war no country will take the field without regarding its "fourth arm" as its most precious and indispensable factor.—Charles E. Freeston in Scribner's Magazine.

Do You Blame Him?
A Colorado man, recently sentenced to prison for stealing \$500 from a mining company at Cripple Creek, Colo., is said to be the same who first fled on a prospecting tour which has since yielded \$20,000,000 to those who obtained ultimate possession.

Winning Philosophy.

While Francis Quinlan's golf wasn't quite so good, or nearly so good as it generally is; in the recent open championship his rare philosophy was still better than par.

"I played badly," he said, "but I could have played worse. But that part of it didn't matter. I had a corking good time, which is what I play golf for. I don't ever want to win another championship if winning one is going to spoil my week. For some times you can win, and sometimes you can't, but in the end you generally get what is coming."

"When you are at the top of your game," added Quinlan, "the game plays itself. And when you are not at the top of your game you are not going to win, and it is worse than foolish to fret or bother about it; since there is nothing to be done except to take what you get."

Hobo Among Flowers.

The great birdweed, a first-cousin to the morning glory, is a hobo among flowers. It traveled up and down the lanes of world trade for centuries, until it has come to claim most of the northern hemisphere for its abiding place. It loves wayside hedges and thickets, where it climbs over everything in its flight for the survival of the fittest; but it knows no joy greater than getting into a cornfield, where it can use the stalks as a natural-built trellis for its wanderings. It flowers from June until September. It keeps solid hours, getting up with the rising sun and going to bed when the sun goes down, except on moonlight nights, when it keeps open house for the benefit of certain moths that are its especial friends.

Danger in Wrist Watches.

Many soldiers in the European war wear watches on their left wrists which are frequently hit by the enemy's bullets. When a high-power projectile strikes a watch fairly it shatters it into countless fragments which, when embedded in the bone, as they usually are, make it impossible to restore the industrial use of the arm. It is expected that the abandonment of wrist watches in the armies will be ordered on this account.—Pathfinder.

SUMMONS.

State of North Dakota, County of Burleigh, in District Court, Sixth Judicial District.
E. A. Hughes, Plaintiff, vs. George Bent, J. C. Becht, Benz and Becht, Olivia B. Chit, Anna C. Becht, and all other persons unknown claiming any estate or interest in or lien or encumbrance upon the property described in the complaint, Defendants.
The State of North Dakota to the Above Named Defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 10th day of August, 1915, filed in the office of the clerk of the District Court of Burleigh County, North Dakota, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint upon the undersigned at their offices in the City of Bismarck, Burleigh County, North Dakota, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated at Bismarck, N. D., August 10, 1915.

NEWTON, DULLAM & YOUNG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Bismarck, North Dakota.

Notice to the Above Named Defendants: You will please take notice that the above entitled action relates to the following described real property situated in the city of Bismarck, Burleigh County, North Dakota: Lot One (1) of Block Fifty (50) of the Original Plat so called, of the city of Bismarck, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Burleigh County, North Dakota; that the purpose of this action is to quiet title in the plaintiff to said real property.

R. R. TIME TABLE

NORTHERN PACIFIC GOING WEST.	
No. 1, North Coast Limited	11:23 pm
No. 1, Western Express	2:57 pm
No. 3, Nor. Pac. Express	11:51 am
Mott train, daily ex. Sun.	7:00 am
Mott train at Bismarck	4:10 pm
GOING EAST.	
No. 2, North Coast Limited	7:37 pm
No. 3, Eastern Express	2:29 pm
No. 4, Atlantic Express	10:05 am
Stanton Br., daily, lv.	7:00 am
Stanton tr., at Bismarck	4:10 pm

300 LINES GOING NORTH.

No. 257, Missol passenger lv.	7:30 am
No. 258, Ar. from Missol	5:50 pm
No. 27, Local freight, lv.	4:30 am
No. 28, Ft. St. Bismarck	5:30 pm

GOING SOUTH.

No. 254, Twin City's pass. lv.	9:15 am
No. 255, Ar. from T. C.	5:05 pm

CAPITAL CAR LINES

Leaves	300 Days	Depos
1:00 a. m.	1:00 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
2:00 a. m.	2:00 p. m.	2:00 p. m.
3:00 a. m.	3:00 p. m.	3:00 p. m.
4:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
5:00 a. m.	5:00 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
6:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	7:00 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
8:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
9:00 a. m.	9:00 p. m.	9:00 p. m.
10:00 a. m.	10:00 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
11:00 a. m.	11:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
12:00 noon	12:00 p. m.	12:00 p. m.
1:00 p. m.	1:00 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	2:00 p. m.	2:00 p. m.
3:00 p. m.	3:00 p. m.	3:00 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	4:00 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
6:00 p. m.	6:00 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
7:00 p. m.	7:00 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
8:00 p. m.	8:00 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
9:00 p. m.	9:00 p. m.	9:00 p. m.
10:00 p. m.	10:00 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
11:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
12:00 a. m.	12:00 a. m.	12:00 a. m.

and to determine the interests in said real property, if any, of the defendants, and that no personal claim is made against any of the defendants herein.

NEWTON, DULLAM & YOUNG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Bismarck, North Dakota.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF CITY COMMISSIONERS, AUGUST 16, 1915.

The Board of City Commissioners met in regular session. Present, Commissioners Battey, Bertsch, East, Kirk, Commissioner Battey presiding.

Minutes of meeting held the 9th inst. were read and approved. The petition for a width of 36 feet for Twelfth street from Broadway to the Boulevard was granted and the city attorney directed to draw up an ordinance amending the ordinance now in existence so as to conform to such permission.

The petition for sidewalk on North side of Avenue C between Ninth and Eleventh streets, on recommendation of Commissioner Best, was not allowed, for the reason that no funds are available to build the necessary street crossings.

The claims of the Bismarck Water Supply company for lowering of water mains and for raising hydrant to grade were referred to the city attorney and city engineer.

The matter of water pressure was discussed at length and Commissioner Best, Bertsch and Kirk appointed to be committee of three to confer with the water company with the object of securing more satisfactory pressure.

The recommendation of the city attorney that no ferry lease be granted at present to H. C. Rhoad was adopted.

The city attorney was directed to prepare an ordinance providing for a city scavenger.

The following ordinances were read the first time: "An ordinance to prevent and abate nuisances caused by the presence of stagnant water, noxious and other weeds, manure, oil or garbage, standing, growing or piled within the city limits of the city of Bismarck." "An ordinance to re-enact and amend Section 17 of the city ordinance regulating the registration, operation and use of motor and other vehicles and vehicular traffic within the city of Bismarck and providing a punishment for any violation thereof." "An ordinance to regulate the height of shade trees over sidewalks."

The city attorney was directed to codify the city ordinances and a levy to provide for printing of same was directed to be made next September, on motion of Commissioner Battey, seconded by Commissioner Kirk.

The following bills were ordered paid, funds permitting: Augusta J. Little \$7.50, Hoskins Stationery Co. \$3.80, Bismarck Tribune Co. \$6.28, E. Loden \$4.90, John McCrorie \$18, Nortz Lumber Co. \$4.85, Eric Sundquist \$23.50, Donald McDonald \$4.50, Nick Zahn \$4.50, V. Marshall \$4.50, J. B. Alabury \$12, Jake Emptying \$13.50, Mike Delstehoben \$13.50, V. Fisher \$15.76, Matt Clouton \$3.00. On motion the board adjourned.

Attest: R. H. THISTLETHWAITE, City Auditor.

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