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N. J. HALEY, A. CASHIER

# First National Bank

Devils Lake, N. Dak.

Capital - - \$75,000  
Surplus - - \$35,000

## Devils Lake Inter-Ocean

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What promises to be one of the hottest political battles in the history of North Dakota is commencing to open up. With a governor, two U. S. senators, and congressmen to elect it makes a good starter for a real campaign. The holiday season has so far retarded any outward show of the real time coming but with its exit there is every indication that there will be a start in politics that will continue to grow in intensity until the final climax next fall.

The hegra of 1909 from the United States to Canada has taken \$100,000,000 of wealth across the Dominion line, according to a summary completed for the year. The total number of settlers who will cross the border in 1910 is put up by Col. A. D. Davidson of the Northern Canadian at 125,000 for the government immigration reports for eight months ending November 30 show that a total of 71,988 American homeseekers settled in western Canada, every man, woman and child bringing into the Dominion, it is estimated, an average of \$1,000 in cash and property. This is an increase of 68 per cent over the figures for the corresponding eight months of the previous year. Almost as much has come from the United States as from all other sources combined. The American immigration means most for Canada because of the wealth it brings and the skill of those settlers in agriculture. The total immigration figures for next year will probably show that more than 125,000 citizens of the United States have settled in Canada. Without taking into account the numbers from the states who purchased railway and other, privately owned lands, the first ten months of this year, 9,919 homestead entries were taken up by Americans Homesteaders from North Dakota led with 3,464 applications, but all states of the union were represented. Next in order were Minnesota, 1,741; South Dakota, 522; Michigan, 514; and Washington, 510.

The taxation of standing timber before it is cut, which was denounced by Chief Forester Pinchot in Chicago, promises to become a prominent na-

tional issue. The present system of taxing the value of timber before it is cut Mr. Pinchot contended was penalizing the man who grows trees instead of wheat or corn, for these crops never are taxed until they have been harvested and turned into personal property with a definite market value. "The land alone should be taxed," said Mr. Pinchot. "Why should growing crops of timber pay taxes when other growing crops do not?" Mr. Pinchot's ideas have been approved of by President H. U. Mudge of the Rock Island system, who said: "The government ought to buy up the cut-over lands itself and plant them at its own expense. It could easily secure the money by issuing fifty-year bonds. It is difficult to see how the government could lose. If there is government ownership, as some people seem to think may be the case fifty years from now, the government could not do better than to take measures that would insure it a sufficient supply of ties and posts against that time. If the railroads should then still remain in private hands, the government could easily recoup itself at a good profit by selling its supply of timber to the railroads for ties and posts."

The bill against the interstate traffic in "white slaves," which Congressman Mann of Chicago has introduced in congress, has had endorsement over the rival bills which have been presented by tardy champions of reform. United States District Attorney Edwin W. Sims, whose articles in the Woman's World of Chicago a year ago startled the country with their astounding revelations, subsequently borne out by official reports, said: "I consider the bill prepared by Congressman Mann to be the one which should be made a law. I have given it my endorsement and hope it will be universally endorsed." State's Attorney Wayman, whose office has recently prosecuted many cases of white slavery, under the new Illinois pending law, said: "I endorse the Mann bill because I believe it will stand the legal tests and because it will be a great aid in the regulation of the traffic. It is a needed weapon in the fight to throttle this evil." The Mann bill provides drastic punishment for inducing or taking women from one state to another to lead immoral lives a penitentiary punishment being provided. Progress is being made in Ohio in the preparations to secure a new state law similar to that enacted last year in Illinois. The report of the house committee on interstate commerce stated: "This evidence showed beyond a reasonable doubt that there

was in existence an organized system or syndicate, having for its purpose the importation of women from foreign countries to Chicago and other cities in the United States for immoral purposes. This syndicate had headquarters and distributing centers in New York, Chicago, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle and Nome, Alaska. It is conservatively estimated from an examination of the data and information at hand, that the syndicate has imported annually for the preceding eight or ten years on an average of about 2,000 women—mostly French.

The end of charity balls in Chicago, foreseen in the outburst of attack upon the last one, will put "finis" to social events that have been for years the most elaborate and conspicuous that the city has boasted. More splendor has been lavished upon the settings for these balls and more display of gowns and jewels made than at any other event of the year, and incidentally they have been the means of raising for charity's uses about \$200,000. Mrs. Potter Palmer has annually returned from Europe, and its royal, semi-royal and petty courts to take up the no light task of guiding the Chicago charity balls to success, each year succeeding in outdoing the previous one. She is reported to be hurt incurably by the stinging criticism which has followed her latest and greatest triumph. The dispensing of charity by means of a brilliant ball has been branded as a sham and as an ointment for consciences troubled by the knowledge that poverty and misery exist beyond the narrow horizon that bounds their life of ease. One preacher said: "The charity ball is a second-handed and roundabout way of doing the thing that Christ taught should be done first handed." Another said: "A ball under the cloak of charity is bad and without excuse." Those who buy a box in which to display themselves have little right to assume credit for the good their money may do. No clergyman or charity worker has refused to dispense funds provided by the ball. However, the general theory expressed is: "It is the best way to get money out of them." The spirit of charity has almost been lost sight of by hundreds of the contributors to the charity ball funds, it is said, for the reason that they avoid coming in contact with the suffering and the need that they are presumed to deplore and try to alleviate.

The witchcraft of electricity will reach its height in Chicago in the reproducing of writing across a span of 2½ miles when "telautograph" connections are completed between the downtown office and the general office of the Consolidated Casualty company, which has led an exodus of insurance and other offices away from the congested district of high rents to the old residential district two miles south of the elevated loop. By means of this modern device all the peculiarities of a signature to an application for insurance or other document will reappear as if by magic, silently, mysteriously, at the other end of the electric line, the longest line for the purpose in the world. This is the device which the United States navy has installed on battleships to transmit orders and messages in the din of firing when the telephone would be useless and speed of communication all important. New York has put the telautograph to work in clubs and hotels in transmitting orders from cafe to kitchen silently and instantaneously, but Chicago will boast the boldest obliteration of distance where accuracy and autographs are essential. The figures of an accident policy or an indemnity bond with the name of the applicant affixed will be received at the Consolidated company's main office, although the applicant is miles away. Metropolitan banks have their telautograph communication between officers, tellers and bookkeepers for silent inquiry regarding the balance of a customer or maturity of a note, and many a customer has marveled at the prodigious memory of a bank president who knew his balance to a cent, and wondered whether the banker could also recall all the thousands of other balances. The operation of the device is only explained by technical phrases, but in its simplest terms, when the pencil is moved by an operator currents of varying strength go out upon the line wire and these currents pass through two light vertically movable coils, suspended in magnetic fields, and the coils move up or down against the pull of retractile springs according to the strengths of the line currents. The motions of the coils are communicated of levers similar to those at the transmitter. At the junction of the levers is mounted the receiving pen, which by the motions of the coils, is caused to duplicate the motions of the sending pencil.

A certain amount of pleasure is necessary for the relaxation of mind and body, but a certain amount of work is just as necessary for the appreciation of pleasure.

The person who can see nothing but good in anyone shows a charitable disposition, but is too credulous to make much of a success in this age of frenzied finance.

There is nothing to the story that has been going the rounds to the effect that after January 1st those drawing checks for less than a dollar would be subject to a fine of \$500, but if it was true there are many who could draw one for the smaller amount with less risk than for the amount of the fine.

In the discussion of whether a statue of that greatest of southern patriots, General Lee, should be placed in Statuary hall at Washington, it might be well to remember that this would be very little for the north to give the south in comparison to what the south has given to make this a united nation.

A smile improves a man's appearance if it isn't one of the kind that is liable to slop over.

Discarding peek-a-boo waists during a North Dakota winter is not necessarily a sign of modesty.

We wouldn't object to Rockefeller pouring oil upon the waters if he didn't turn around and palm the mixture off for kerosene.

The boy who tries to talk with his mouth full isn't any more disagreeable to listen to than the man who tries to say too much in one advertisement.—Rusty Mike's Diary.

An exchange says that the farmer moves the world. If the editor had said the farmer moves the earth he would have made a statement that could not have been contradicted.

It is funny how a man will hang patiently around the church door for an hour or so to take his girl home, and kick up a terrible hullabaloo a year or so later when his wife delays him five minutes.

The man who knows can demand a good salary, but some men who don't know much get well paid for not telling it.

## LOVERS' BOWER.

By F. A. MITCHEL.

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Out of Lake Maggiore, in northern Italy, rises a sheer rock to a height of several hundred feet. On a park where the eminence slopes is an estate acquired by the Peretti family during the middle ages, when Italian territory was being divided up between the gentlemen robbers of that period. The stronghold built by Peretti is now a ruin, and of this little remains. Yet one may climb the ascent from it to the summit of the rock, proceeding here and there over short spaces of the old path by which the Perettis frequently ascended to hurl missiles down on an attacking foe. There remain on this pinnacle a few weather beaten stones which tradition calls "Lovers' bower."

Of all the daughters of the house of Peretti, Bianca, who lived at a time when the Borgias were eminent at Rome, was the most beautiful and the most celebrated. Report said that her heart was as cold as her face was heavenly. Indeed, there were whisperings that danger lurked under her snowy bosom as the bee is hidden within the flower. Several young nobles who had met her at foreign courts traveled to her home on Lake Maggiore to propose for her hand. There they met misfortune. One was said to have fallen ill of a fever, and although the barber on the Peretti estate let nearly all the blood out of his body in an effort to save him, the young man died. Another was said to have left the castle as a storm was rising. His boat was wrecked, and he was drowned. It was rumored that a third suitor had been accidentally killed in fencing with the lady he wooed, she having declared that she would marry him if he could vanquish her with the foil. But there were those who averred that this man was sent to his death purposely by the icy hearted Bianca.

Whatever of truth there was in these sinister reports, certain it is that none of these three young men ever returned from the wooing. Then Pietro Calceoni, count of Malpaga, who had just succeeded to his family estates, met Bianca at Rome, fell under her thrall and begged her to marry him. She replied that she would give him his answer at her father's castle on Lake Maggiore, where he was invited to be her guest the following month at the full of the moon.

The young count was warned to disregard the invitation and keep away from one whose suitors had been, to say the least, so unlucky. But no one on whom Bianca smiled could ever be induced to heed a warning. Pietro could barely wait for the days to elapse when he should visit the girl he loved—to be made happy, he believed—

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Call on or write Dr. Harness and tell him of your case and he will soon tell you if he can cure you or not. It costs nothing to consult him.

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LOCKE-GRAN BLDG.

DEVILS LAKE, N. D.

## SUPPRESSED.

A Story That Won a Prize and Yet Was Never Published.

A number of years ago a series of prizes for the best detective story was offered by a certain well known western newspaper, and the late F. E. Burton, in collaboration with a fellow craftsman, entered the competition. Their story, the theme of which involved an ingenious method of robbing a safe in spite of the protection afforded by a time lock, was one of the five which won prizes, and the authors' portraits were duly published in the issue of the paper which announced the result of the competition. The prize money, constituting a considerable sum, was promptly paid over, but to the author's surprise, although the other four winning stories were published, that of the time lock failed to appear. After a few weeks a representative of the paper called upon Mr. Burton, explaining that the editor was anxious to know what authority he had for his story and whether it would really be possible to rob a bank after the fashion that he had set forth. With the help of a pencil and a few diagrams Mr. Burton easily proved the accuracy of the method to the apparent satisfaction of his interviewer and thereupon looked forward to a prompt appearance of the story. But a few days later the secret of the delay was revealed. A special envoy of the paper waited upon him, full of consternation and apology, and prepared to make any amends within reason, but was emphatic in announcing that it was absolutely impossible to publish the story, because after expert investigation they had become convinced that if it should appear in print it would destroy the protective power of every time lock safe in the country, and the representative of the newspaper did not take his leave until he had obtained what Mr. Burton under the circumstances easily granted—a signed agreement releasing the paper from its obligation to publish the story and solemnly pledging himself not to attempt to publish it elsewhere. Accordingly the curiosity pliqued by this bit of inside history is likely never to be gratified.—Bookman.

## Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale

Notice is hereby given that certain mortgage executed and delivered by Ernest F. Zimmer a single man, mortgagor, to the Ramsey County National Bank of Devils Lake, mortgaggee, dated on the 14th day of February, 1908 and recorded in the office of the Register of deeds of the county of Ramsey in the state of North Dakota on the 25th day of February, 1908 and recorded in Book 29 of Mortgages at page 490 and assigned by said mortgagee to one Mary L. Cole and by her assigned to the undersigned Charles M. Fisher, which assignments have been duly recorded will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises in such mortgage and hereinafter described at the front door of the court house in the city of Devils Lake, county of Ramsey and state of North Dakota at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon on the 14th day of February, 1910, to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage on the day of sale. The premises described in such mortgage and which will be sold to satisfy the same are situated in the county of Ramsey and state of North Dakota and described as follows: Lots one (1) and two (2) in section thirty-four (34) the southeast quarter (SE¼) of the northwest quarter (NW¼) of the northwest quarter (NW¼) of township thirty-five (35) north in range sixty-six (66) west of the 10th meridian, and all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

It having been stipulated in said mortgage that if any default be made by the mortgagor in any of the provisions of the mortgage that the mortgages or its assigns might declare the whole sum secured thereby due and default having been made in the payment of the installment of interest which fell due on November 14, 1908 and the mortgagor having failed to pay the taxes assessed against the premises but having permitted the lands to be sold therefor, the undersigned has elected to declare and does hereby declare the whole amount secured by said mortgage due and there will be due on such mortgage on the date of sale including amount paid to redeem said premises from tax sale the sum of seven hundred eleven dollars and fifty-eight cents (\$711.58) besides the costs and expenses of sale and the attorney's fees allowed by law.

Dated December 28th, 1909.  
—Charles M. Fisher, Assignee.  
—Burke, Middaugh & Cuthbert, Attorneys for Assignee.

## To My Friends and Patrons

In the event of the coming New Year you will do no better justice to yourself, and your friends, than selecting this store to satisfy your jewelry wants. We have had a very encouraging business the past year, and of our patrons and friends we ask of them to continue the same, assuring a prompt and courteous treatment at all time, and wishing all a very Prosperous and Happy New Year.

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Tetter, Salt Rheum and Eczema

Are cured by Chamberlain's Salve. One application relieves itching and burning sensation.