

HOMES FOR THE POOR

Edison's Plan to Provide Cement Houses at \$10 Per Month.

THEY WILL NOT ALL BE ALIKE

Different Ornamentation and Wide Variety of Plans For the Same Molds.

The men in my shop wanted to make a plain panel for the house, one without ornamentation, but I told them we would give the workingman and his family ornamental work for their future homes.

These words, spoken by Thomas A. Edison a few days ago as he stood on the steps of his laboratory at Orange, N. J., hold out an interesting future for the workingman who is proud of his home.

In recent years Edison has been a philanthropist. For nearly ten years he has been working out various problems for the welfare of his fellow men, but in all that time he has been trying to evolve something that would make the struggle for existence easier and pleasanter for the workingman.

This prospect has been brought about by Mr. Edison's new "poured cement house," which is about to become a factor in twentieth century building construction.

It is Edison's hope to erect for the millions who dwell in tenements highly ornamental, waterproof and vermin proof houses in the suburbs for \$1,200 each, and on the proposition that for \$10 a month the workingman can live in a detached, sanitary cement house, with a yard for the children to play in, Edison went ahead and perfected his processes.

Architects and engineers and, in fact, all technical men who have a knowledge of the properties of concrete greeted the first announcement of the Edison poured house two years ago with incredulity and smiles.

The most frequent objection or criticism offered was the apparent impracticability of pouring concrete into an intricate set of molds and securing a surface throughout that would be free from imperfections. "It will clog," "It will not flow," were expressions heard on all sides.

Mr. Edison has answered all these objections to the full satisfaction of the most critical. Here are the important facts about the poured house:

He has produced a mixture of a consistency almost like water which holds the stone or aggregates in suspension, allows the mixture to flow freely to all parts of the molds and secures a uniform distribution of the aggregates throughout the mass.

It is intended to be built on lots 40 by 60 feet, giving lawn and small garden room. The front porch extends eight feet and the back porch three feet.

On the first floor is a large front room, 14 by 23 and nine and one-half feet high, intended as a living room, and a kitchen in the back, 14 by 20 and one and one-half feet high.

This contains two large bedrooms, a wide hall and a roomy bathroom. The third floor has two large rooms. Each room has large windows, so there is an abundance of light and fresh air.

In preparing the cement for the house the concrete, after being mixed, will be dumped into large tanks, from which it will be conveyed to a distributing tank on the roof or top of the forms.

The fact has been absolutely demonstrated that a mixture is produced that has all the characteristics of a liquid and fills all interstices and openings.

Scenes and Figures In The News



Copyright by Harris & Ewing. ELLIOTT NORTHCOTE.

THE revolution in the republic of Colombia puts the minister from the United States, Elliott Northcote, in a situation of some difficulty. The coming Colombian congress is expected to ratify the tripartite treaty between Panama, Colombia and the United States.

Minister Northcote is a resident of Huntington, W. Va., and was appointed to his present post about two months ago. He recently cabled the state department that Americans in Colombia were in no danger because of the revolution there.

The recent launching of the replica of the Clermont at a shipyard at Staten Island, New York, was one of the first ceremonies connected with the great Hudson-Fulton celebration of this year.



LAUNCHING OF THE NEW CLERMONT.

But it was about two years later before navigation of the Hudson by steam was regularly established, so the celebration this year commemorates both the tercentenary of the discovery of the Hudson by the English navigator who gave his name to the river and the inauguration of steamboat travel on the stream through Fulton's inventions.

In her farewell address as dean of Radcliffe college, Harvard, Miss Agnes Irwin said: "What have the women's colleges given to the country in return for the time and strength spent by them during the past twenty-five years? What had the country a right to expect? Certainly not women of genius. The universities have never made geniuses. They have reckoned them among their glories, and they have sometimes expelled one, but they have never made one, and I doubt if they have ever crushed one. It is not easy to know a genius at first sight. If there is one in the gown of any girl graduate of this year, bid her come forth, suffer herself to be admired and let her make sure of a hearty welcome from the world at large."

Head of the Family—at Times. Bilkins—I called at your house to see you today, and I noticed that your wife referred to you as the head of the family. Wilkins—Huh! Out collecting bills, weren't you?—New York Weekly.

FAMOUS WAX ARTIST NEW SHORT STORIES

Mme. Tussaud Had an Exciting and Dramatic Career.

IN THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

During That Era of Bloodshed She Modeled Some of the Heads That Fell by the Guillotine and Was For a Time in Prison Herself as a Suspect.

This is the story of Mme. Tussaud, who was born in Berne in 1760 and died in London in 1850, and who, during the stormy time of the French revolution, modeled in wax some of the heads that fell by the guillotine.

Marie Gresholtz was the daughter of an aide-camp of General Wurmsler in the Seven Years' war. She was born after the death of her father.

Her mother was the sister of Dr. John Christopher Curtius of Berne. This Dr. Curtius had made many anatomical and other models in wax and had attracted the attention of the Prince de Conti.

The Curtius studio became the rendezvous of the fashionable world, and in connection with this he had a museum of curiosities. Among his patrons were Voltaire, Jean Jacques, Rousseau, Mesmer, Mirabeau, Diderot, Benjamin Franklin, Paul Jones and many other notable persons.

In his visits to his sister at Berne Dr. Curtius had taught his niece, Marie, many of the secrets of modeling in wax. She showed such ability in this that her uncle urged her mother to make a home with him in Paris and to allow him to adopt Marie as his daughter.

Marie began earnest study with Dr. Curtius, and she was so skillful in the modeling of wax flowers that this art became a craze. Even the royal personages in the palace took it up, and Marie spent some time giving lessons to Mme. Elizabeth, the young sister of Louis XVI.

When the revolution broke out Dr. Curtius took the side of the people and sent for Marie to come from the palace. It was rather singular that two of his wax models should have played a foremost part in the opening scenes of that awful period.

As the procession filed across the Place Vendome a troop of dragoons and one of the regiments charged. A sword stroke cut the bust of Necker in halves, and the man who was carrying it was hit by a musket ball in the leg and received the thrust of a sword in his breast.

The bust of the Duke of Orleans escaped injury, but in the fight to defend it several persons were killed. The soldiers made desperate efforts to demolish it.

At the taking of the Bastille Dr. Curtius was active and for his services to France was rewarded by the national assembly. A badge of honor was presented to him, and this was inscribed with the famous date and a memorial of his bravery and patriotism.

"Pilgrims used to visit Whittier continually. A typical one came from Missouri. Though told that Whittier had a headache, he forced his way into the poet's study, where he declared that he adored all Whittier's works, which he knew almost by heart. He asked Whittier to write his name several hundred times on a large sheet of foolscap, so that he could cut out and distribute the autographs among his Missouri friends."

"In fact, it was all the poet could do to keep the enthusiastic Missourian from clipping all the buttons from his coat as souvenirs."

"And all the time"—so Whittier would end the anecdote pathetically—"all the time he called me Whitaker."

"Dr. Emil Reich is now saying that the American woman can't understand genius. That doesn't preclude her from understanding him."

"The speaker, a Colony club woman, frowned."

"Dr. Reich," she said, "is anything but a genius, though abroad the women do fawn on him. Here we treated him as a lightweight with a slight gift of humor. He didn't like it; hence his strictures on us."

"I admit," she resumed, "that Dr. Reich is now and then rather funny. Once, for example, I heard him say at a dinner, apropos of woman's vanity: "Mother Eve must have been terribly put out not to be able to hold a small ball of water in front of her when she stood with her back to a pool and tried to see if her hair was properly done up behind."—Washington Star.

She Proved He Was No Flirt.

William Harshaw, president of the Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin company, was riding home, comfortably seated and reading his paper. Being a trifle nearsighted, he was applying himself even more closely to his paper than other homing passengers.

Harshaw is a polite man, and he got up. "A woman with that much nerve is entitled to a seat," he muttered to himself. "The idea of a woman deliberately nudging a man out of his seat!"

Other women standing nearby laughed unreservedly. Harshaw hid his embarrassment behind his paper, for he felt that his good nature had been imposed upon and that the laugh was on him.

By and by there was a vacant seat next to the one he had given up to the



"A WOMAN WITH THAT MUCH NERVE IS ENTITLED TO A SEAT."

woman, and he sat down once more. The woman turned and looked at him amusedly. He could feel her gaze, even though he made a bluff at being intensely interested in his paper. Pretty raw, it seemed to him, for a woman deliberately to take the seat of a total stranger and then sit there and laugh at him because he was such a mark.

Then the woman spoke to him. "Aren't you going to talk to me?" she asked. Harshaw could stand her familiarity no longer.

"Well, of all the"—He stopped right there, for he looked around and recognized her. It was his wife.—Cleveland Leader.

The Pilgrim. Senator Beveridge in one of his many eloquent Independence day addresses compared the critics of America to an admirer of the poet Whittier.

"These critics," he said, "fall to bring the necessary sympathy and knowledge over with them, and hence they are unsatisfactory—like the Whittier pilgrim."

"Pilgrims used to visit Whittier continually. A typical one came from Missouri. Though told that Whittier had a headache, he forced his way into the poet's study, where he declared that he adored all Whittier's works, which he knew almost by heart. He asked Whittier to write his name several hundred times on a large sheet of foolscap, so that he could cut out and distribute the autographs among his Missouri friends."

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"And all the time"—so Whittier would end the anecdote pathetically—"all the time he called me Whitaker."

Poor Mother Eve. "Dr. Emil Reich is now saying that the American woman can't understand genius. That doesn't preclude her from understanding him."

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An Anatomical Wonder. Senator Beveridge was criticizing the ludicrous speeches of a certain upright but hot headed congressman.

Desert Land—Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., July 26, 1909. Notice is hereby given that MARTIN A. MITCHELL, whose postoffice address is St. Paul, Minnesota, has this 17th day of July, 1909, filed in this office his application to select under the provisions of the act of congress approved July 1, 1892, (30 Stat., 597, 600), the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 25, in township 23 north, range 9 east, of the Montana principal meridian, containing 40 acres. Serial No. 06894.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal to applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office on or before the 31st day of August, 1909. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Notice for Publication. (Not coal land.) UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., July 19, 1909. Notice is hereby given that the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, whose postoffice address is St. Paul, Minnesota, has on the 17th day of July, 1909, filed in this office its application to select under the provisions of the act of congress approved July 1, 1892, (30 Stat., 597, 600), the south half of the northwest quarter of section 2, in township 23 north, range 9 east, of the Montana principal meridian, containing 40 acres. Serial No. 06894.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal to applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office on or before the 31st day of August, 1909. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Notice for Publication. (Not coal land.) UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., July 19, 1909. Notice is hereby given that the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, whose postoffice address is St. Paul, Minnesota, has on the 17th day of July, 1909, filed in this office its application to select under the provisions of the act of congress approved July 1, 1892, (30 Stat., 597, 600), the southwest quarter of section 2, in township 23 north, range 9 east, of the Montana principal meridian, containing 40 acres. Serial No. 06895.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal to applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office on or before the 31st day of August, 1909. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Notice of Final Proof. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., July 27, 1909. Notice is hereby given that MADISON MADSON, of Highwood, Montana, who, on December 17, 1904, made homestead entry No. 2091 (serial No. 03420), for the 2 1/2 SE 1/4, 2 1/2 SW 1/4 section 22, township 21 north, range 7 east, Montana meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Chas. H. Boyle, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Fort Benton, Montana, on the 7th day of September, 1909.

Claimant names as witnesses: Charles Thompson, Frank Adams, August Ockerman and Olaf E. Johnson, all of Highwood, Mont. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Notice of Contest. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., July 24, 1909. A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by MARY A. SAMPLE, contestant, against homestead entry No. 172, Serial No. 02831, made October 19, 1902, for the 1/2 NW 1/4 section 10, 2 1/2 SW 1/4 section 2, township 23 north, range 9 east, Montana meridian, by James Stapley, contestee, in which it is alleged that James Stapley never established a residence on the land, and that he has abandoned said tract and has been absent therefrom for more than one year immediately preceding the date of this affidavit, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on September 4, 1909, before Chas. H. Boyle, U. S. Commissioner, at his office in Fort Benton, Montana, and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on September 11, 1909, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Great Falls, Mont.

The said contestee, having, in a proper affidavit filed July 24, 1909, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Notice for Publication. (Not coal land.) UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., Aug. 11, 1909. Notice is hereby given that the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, whose postoffice address is St. Paul, Minnesota, has this 19th day of August, 1909, filed in this office its application to select under the provisions of the act of congress approved July 1, 1892, (30 Stat., 597, 600), the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 12, in township 21 north, range 7 east of the Montana principal meridian, containing 40 acres. Serial No. 07822.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal to applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office on or before the 30th day of September, 1909. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Notice for Publication. (Not coal land.) UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., Aug. 14, 1909. Notice is hereby given that the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, whose postoffice address is St. Paul, Minnesota, has this 19th day of August, 1909, filed in this office its application to select under the provisions of the act of congress approved July 1, 1892, (30 Stat., 597, 600), the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 25, in township 23 north, range 9 east of the Montana principal meridian, containing 40 acres. Serial No. 07823.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal to applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office on or before the 30th day of September, 1909. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Notice for Publication. (Not coal land.) UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., Aug. 16, 1909. Notice is hereby given that the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, whose postoffice address is St. Paul, Minnesota, has this 19th day of August, 1909, filed in this office its application to select under the provisions of the act of congress approved July 1, 1892, (30 Stat., 597, 600), the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 25, in township 23 north, range 9 east of the Montana principal meridian, containing 40 acres. Serial No. 07824.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal to applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office on or before the 30th day of September, 1909. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

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If you are going to put up a building, construct a pumping or current wheel irrigating plant, put in a steam or gasoline engine, steam or hot water heating plants, or build a bridge,

SEE US FIRST, And let us figure with you. If your gasoline engine needs repairs or attention of any kind, see us. We furnish all kinds of supplies.

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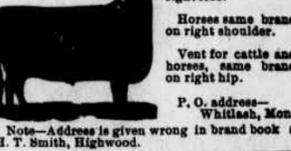
The greatest labor and time-saving convenience of the age. You can talk from your telephone to every subscriber in any exchange in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, as well as all Pacific coast points and Colorado and New Mexico. Short rates for short talks. Half minute up. The pay begins when the talk begins. Rates from \$2.00 up, for unlimited local service. Leave your orders now. The new instruments are the very latest improved.

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J. B. LONG & CO., Opposite Park Hotel, Great Falls, Mont

Our specialty is buying sheep on orders for our customers. If you have any for sale for delivery in the spring, or after shearing, write us giving description and price. We make no charges.

HIRAM F. SMITH.



Cattle branded on right ribs. Horses same brand on right shoulder. Vent for cattle and horses, same brand on right hip.

P. O. address—Whitish, Mont

Note—Address is given wrong in brand book of H. T. Smith, Highwood.

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M. E. MILNER, Pres. and Manager, Fort Benton, Montana.



Main brands as shown in the accompanying cuts.

Also own all cattle bearing the single "square", brand, and all rebranded cattle bearing only cross P.

Also own brand on right hip called "square 2."

Horse brand on left thigh.

Range from Bear Paw mountains eastward to Fort Peck between the Milk and Missouri rivers. Also south of the Missouri river, between Arrow creek and Bell creek, Shoshone range

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