RATTLING CONTROL RODS.

Hints on the Elimination of Noises on the Motorcar.

The parts of a motorcar are necessarily arranged in rather crowded relationship, and it often happens that the pull rods which operate the brakes are located in such close proximity to other control rods, frame cross members or other parts that, when the springs are deflected or the vehicle is heavily jarred, these closely placed parts strike together and cause annoying rattling sounds.

Sparks and throttle rods, which are usually rather slight and springy, sometimes jar into contact with other parts when the car is running over rough roads, and the flexible shaft of the speedometer may swing against the front springs or the vehicle frame under like conditions.

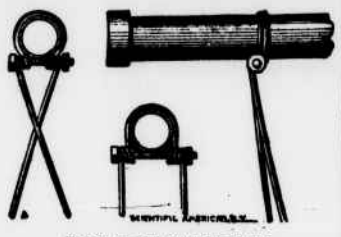
All these occurrences produce "rattles," but, as a rule, these can be deadened by covering the portions of the parts, which strike others, with a soft covering. Friction tape wound around the parts is largely used, but this does not make a very workmanlike job and after the tape has been soaked with oil, the adhesive compound in the tape dissolves and the tape comes off. Tape is, however, the only available covering for irregularly shaped parts. A rod can readily be covered by slipping over it a piece of thick walled rubber tubing which can be held from slipping by means of a band of wire wound tightly around each end and, if the rubber is shellacked, it will hardly be affected by oil and will last for some time. If it is inconvenient to detach an end of the rod in order to slip the tubing over it, the tube may be slit along its whole length and the slit opened sufficiently to admit the rod, two or three wire bands being used to hold it in place.

Flexible conduit tubing, such as used by electricians to protect electric wires, is far better than rubber tubing, as it is oil proof, will withstand abrasion much longer, and can be obtained from any electrical supply dealer. The smallest size is the most useful. The tubing should be cut long enough to allow for the movement of the part to be covered, so that in its extreme positions the protecting tube always intervenes between the rod and the other part against which it is likely to strike.

FIRM WIRE FASTENING.

How to Attach Heavy Guy Wire to Smooth Iron Pipe.

Many wireless telegraph amateurs have experienced great difficulty in trying to attach the heavy guy wires firmly to the smooth galvanized iron pipe mast which is frequently employed as a support for the aerial wires, writes H. Klatz in the Scientific American. In order to preserve the full



FIRM WIRE ATTACHMENT.

strength of the mast it is, of course, essential not to drill any holes or cut any nicks in the pipe for the wires to fit into.

The writer recently found himself up against the same problem and solved it in the following manner: The guy wire was first wound three times around the end of an iron bolt near the head, then twice around the pipe and then three times around the bolt again at the other end. The nut was then tightened up slightly so as to hold the wire in position while the other ends were anchored, and when this had been done it was screwed up tightly and the projecting end of the bolt cut off.

Gluing Abrasives on Grinders.

Trouble is often experienced in gluing sandpaper and emery cloth on the disk of a grinder so it will stick until it wears out. The following method will give good results in making the abrasive disk adhere to the entire surface of the metal disk: Apply a thin coat of common hot glue or liquid glass on both the emery cloth and the disk. Lay two layers of cotton batting or some other soft and yielding material on a perfectly flat surface. Place the disk on this with the abrasive side of the cloth or paper facing the padding material and lay some heavy weights on the disk to give the necessary pressure, fifty pounds usually being sufficient. The padding will give a uniform pressure and make the contact perfect over the entire surface.

Oxidizing German Silver.

German silver does not oxidize with the usual immersion dips, such as liver of sulphur, says the Metal Industry. It is customary to copperplate the German silver for a short time, then oxidize in a cold solution consisting of one gallon of water, one ounce of liver of sulphur and one-sixteenth ounce of ammonia.

This will produce a black tone. If the finish is to show more of a gun metal tone the oxidized surface should be scratch brushed after the articles have been washed and dried out.

Fiber Washers.

Fiber washers should never be used in the fuel line or in any part of the motor where gasoline in its liquid state is liable to rest upon them. The action of gasoline upon the fiber washer has a tendency to make the motor run sluggishly by forming a deposit, and lead washers should always be used in such instances.

BOWSER'S SOAP.

He Had Helped His Mother Make It Many a Time.

INGREDIENTS ALL RIGHT.

Yet For All That the Soap Seemed Slow in Reaching Perfection—Failure of Experiment Blamed on Mrs. B.'s Lack of Enthusiasm.

By M. QUAD.

[Copyright, 1913, by Associated Literary Press.]

It was the Bowsers' third Sunday at the Green farm. He had mowed, and he had plowed, and he sat looking out of the back door and wondering what else he could tackle to regain his health.

"Are you lonesome?" asked Mrs. Bowser after she had watched for awhile.

"Not a bit of it," was the reply. "I think I have added ten pounds to my weight in two weeks."

"Perhaps you do look better."

"Perhaps? There's no perhaps about it. I could bite nails."

"I told you the last thing before we left home to get a bar of kitchen soap and bring it along. Did you forget it?"

"Yes, by thunder, but it has reminded me of something else. I'm mighty glad

BOWSER BROUGHT THE WATER.

you spoke of it. You shall have soap in plenty in the morning."

"But it's five miles to the nearest grocery."

"We don't want any grocery. I am going to make a batch of old fashioned country soft soap."

"But you can't."

"But I can and will."

"How?"

"We have had our experiences with plowing and mowing. To finish out the romance we ought to make soft soap. Every farmer makes his own soap, you know."

"But you know how soft soap is made, don't you?" she queried.

"Very likely. I've helped mother to make millions of barrels of it. In fact, the day you were born I was making soft soap."

Certain Ingredients Necessary.

"You must have soap grease," she suggested.

"Not necessarily."

"And lye. We should have to have a leech to get our lye, and I haven't saved any soap grease."

"That's the old way," said Mr. Bowser. "Here in this box is all we want to make soap with. I got the stuff at a hardware store. You fill your kettle with water, put in the ingredients and start the fire, and when the soap is made you send chunks of it around to your friends, tied with fancy ribbons."

"Perhaps it will work," she said, in doubtful tones.

"It's got to work. The man warranted it to make soap in one hour. There's an old kettle down in the barn, and I'll get it up and start a fire."

"Just—just what object would it be to make soft soap?" asked Mrs. Bowser as get got up.

"What object? What's the object of living? You talk mighty queer for a woman who is sent out in the country for the benefit of her health. In the first place, it will remind us of a gypsy campfire and weave a sort of halo about our position. In the second place, we want soft soap for family use and to grease the tools and cow's heels with."

"I never heard of soft soap for a cow's heels."

"Didn't you? There's lots of things in this cold and cruel world you've never heard of. Before I was ten years old I had learned that soft soaping a cow's feet helped her to increase her gait by 50 per cent. You rake some chips together and I'll bring up the kettle."

Mrs. Bowser Objects.

"But there's no cow here, and we haven't got one at home," she protested.

"But we may have some day."

"You'll have no luck with your soap, and then you'll blame me."

"I'll make a batch of soap almost good enough to eat, and there will be no reason to blame anybody. We are out here for the romance of the thing as well as for our health. Don't be a mule about things."

Mrs. Bowser wasn't at all enthusiastic, knowing that consequences were sure to follow, but she helped to hoist the kettle up on some stones and start a fire. Mr. Bowser brought the water from the well, shook in his ingredients, and presently the twilight fell, and his gypsy campfire was lighting up the back yard like a beacon.

"Now, this is what I call romantic!" exclaimed Mr. Bowser as he sat down on the ground near the fire and looked around with a smile. "Mrs. Bowser, think of the hot and crowded city, the bricks and cobblestones, the sufferings of the people who [illegible] not away!"

Mrs. Bowser wi[illegible] and for an hour Mr. Bowser attended the fire in the most faithful manner. The man had warranted soap in sixty minutes, but at the end of that time the stuff in the kettle was foaming away as at first. Mrs. Bowser strolled around to have a look and to say:

"I don't believe you will make soap out of that stuff."

Bowser's Brew Stays Soft.

"What you don't believe would fill a big book," sulkily answered Mr. Bowser. "I think it needs salt."

"Who ever heard of salting soft soap?"

"I have, and I'm going to put some in. We always use salt to solidify it."

Mr. Bowser got a bowl of salt and threw it in, but the only effect was to make more foam. He went back to the house for more, but changed his mind and brought out a box of ginger, a cup of white sugar and a package of cornstarch and chucked them in one after another.

"That will be a curious brand of soap!" said Mrs. Bowser as she watched the proceedings.

Mr. Bowser turned on her and pointed to the doorsteps. He had got his mad up and was dangerous. She retired, and he brought another pail of water and increased the fire. He suddenly remembered reading that old boots were good things in making soft soap, and, having noticed a barrel of them in the woodshed, he went after and brought out three pairs and dropped them into the kettle. When the contents had been boiling for an hour Mrs. Bowser suggested that it was bedtime and that he had all the next day to experiment in, but he drew himself up stiffly and replied:

"If it's bedtime, then go to bed. I set out to make soft soap, and I'll make it if I have to stay awake two weeks!"

When she had gone in he bethought him that his mother used to use a sassafras stick in stirring the contents of the soap kettle. He didn't know sassafras from rosewood; but, taking another trip to the kitchen and pantry, he carried out a bath brick, a box of stove polish, a loaf of bread and three nutmegs, and these things went into the kettle to keep the old boots company.

No Soap in Sight.

Ten minutes later he added a dozen potatoes, and a little later he chucked in an old straw hat from the stock in the woodshed. He was no nearer soap than when the fire was first lighted, and as he realized this he flung an old paint keg in on top of all and muttered to himself:

"By the beard of my father, but I'll have soap or death! If she doesn't come in fifteen minutes more"—

She didn't. The smell had got to be like the odors of three glue factories condensed and put up in original packages, and Mr. Bowser had worked faithfully for three long hours in smoke and heat. All of a sudden he rushed in and kicked the kettle off the fire and overturned it, and then, seizing an ax, he hammered away until the vessel was in fragments. Ten minutes later his coming to bed awakened Mrs. Bowser, who sleepily queried:

"Well, how's your soap?"

"Not a word, woman—not a word!" hoarsely replied Mr. Bowser.

"But what's the matter?"

"Never you mind; I understand what has happened, and tomorrow morning we'll have a talk and settle matters. Long ago I warned you that you were driving me to the dead line. The line has been reached at last, and it only remains to arrange the parting—the parting, Mrs. Bowser! Not a word, not a lisp—no excuses! You were determined that I shouldn't make soft soap, and to baffle me you willfully and maliciously"—

But Mrs. Bowser was asleep and smiling as she slumbered.

Mixed.

Small Girl (to butcher)—Ma wants a pound of sirloin steak for the dog and 5 cents' worth of dog meat for pop!—Chicago Daily News.

Tried on the Dog.

"Why," asked the curious person, "do you managers always take your shows out of town for their first performances?"

"Because," said the manager, "we know that if an outside town will stand a show without killing the company New York will be perfectly delighted with it."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Manly Man.

"Doesn't it humiliate you to have to go through life this way?" asked the sympathetic woman as she purchased a photograph.

"Yes, ma'am," replied the bearded lady. "If it wasn't for the wife and the kids I'd throw up the job today."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office at Lewistown, Montana, August 15, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that

JOHN NEILL,

of Graceville, Montana, who, on August 12, 1910, made homestead entry No. 011742, for 8E¼, NE¼ SW¼, E½ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼ section 34, township 24 north, range 13 east, Montana meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof to establish claim to the land above described before Ross Elwell, U. S. commissioner, at his office at Graceville, Montana, on the 1st day of October, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: Josiah H Neill, Arthur E. Wentworth, James M Neill, Oswold Guthormson, all of Graceville, Mont.

H. J. KELLY, Register.

Notice For Publication

U. S. Land Office at Lewistown, Montana, Sept. 17, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that

REBA O. ELWELL,

of Graceville, Montana, who, on March 26, 1910, made homestead entry, No. 09260, for W½, section 24, township 23 north, range 13 east, Montana Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Ross Elwell, U. S. Commissioner, at Graceville, Montana, on the 1st day of Nov. 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:

W. A. McMurray, James Robinson, Claude G. Elwell, Wm. Earnest Robinson, all of Graceville, Mont.

H. J. KELLY, Register.

Notice for Publication

U. S. Land Office, at Great Falls, Montana, Sept. 12, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that

GARRET JOHN VAN DE RIET

of Clear Lake, Montana, who on April 18, 1911, made homestead entry, No. 021447, for W½, section 32, township 24 N., range 12E., Montana Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Ross Elwell, U. S. Commissioner, at Graceville, Montana, on the 10th day of November, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Herman Van De Riet, Alfred Caddell, David Caddell, Eugene Dashiell, all of Clear Lake, Montana.

R. N. SUTHERLIN, Register.

Notice for Publication

U. S. Land Office at Great Falls, Montana, September 23, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that

IVY G. JAMES,

of Tunis, Montana, who, on December 30, 1910, made homestead entry No. 019214, for W½ NW¼ section 23, NE¼ and W½ SE¼, section 22, township 24 north, range 7 east, Montana Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Elizabeth B. Sessons, U. S. Commissioner, at her office at Carter, Montana, on the 11th day of November, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Carl M. Ridenour, Henry Davenport, Arthur Brown Frank Fleishman, all of Tunis, Montana.

R. N. SUTHERLIN, Register.

Notice for Publication

U. S. Land Office at Great Falls, Montana, September 24, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that

FRANK H. KLINE,

of Fort Benton, Montana, who, on July 15th, 1910, made homestead entry Serial No. 013931, for Lots 3 & 4, E½ SW¼, SE¼, section 31, township 25 north, range 8 east, Montana Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Herbert D. Schmidt, U. S. Commissioner, at his office(at Fort Benton, Montana, on the 12th day of November, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Harold J. Cornwall, David Laubach, Howard Meeks, Ray Flathers, all of Fort Benton, Montana.

R. N. SUTHERLIN, Register.

Notice of Special Meeting

Notice is hereby given that there will be a special meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of Chouteau county, State of Montana, on the 29th day of September, 1913, at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Court House at Fort Benton, Montana. The purpose of said meeting will be to hear the evidence for and against the granting of a petition for a county road beginning at a point in the Marias and Big Sandy road on the section line between Secs. 20 and 29, T. 26 N., R 10 E., running thence east on said sec. line to the S. E. cor. Sec. 20, thence easterly around the head of the breaks to the sec. line between Secs. 21 and 22 intersecting same about 1-8 mile north of the S. E. cor. of Sec. 21, thence northeasterly to the old road to Lippard, thence along said road to the Sec. line between secs. 26 and 27, intersecting same about ¼ mile south of the ¼ cor. between said secs. Also a road beginning at the N. W. cor. of Sec. 21, thence east on section lines two miles, thence south ½ mile, all in T. 26 N., R. 10 E. Said proposed road known as the "Lippard Road."

Also for the consideration of any miscellaneous county business that may come before the Board.

By order of the Board.

J. LEE SEDGWICK, County Clerk.

September 23, 1913.

Notice to Creditors

Estate of Bernard L. Powers, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned executors of the last will and testament of Bernard L. Powers, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executors, at the office of the Clerk of the District Court, at Fort Benton, in the county of Chouteau.

ANNA M. POWERS,
PHILLIP A. POWERS,
Executors of the estate of Bernard L. Powers, deceased.

First publication, Sept. 9, 1913.

Serial No. 026939 Contest No. 4092

Notice of Contest

United States Land Office, at Great Falls, Montana, September 4, 1913.

To Joseph Mqurcy, of Teton, Montana, contestee:

You are hereby notified that

JOHN WHITTAL

who gives Fort Benton, Montana, as his post office address, did on May 7th, 1913, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your homestead, entry No. 026939,, Serial No. 026939, made April 25th, 1912, for SW¼ NE¼, SE¼ NW¼, E½ SW¼ and SE¼ section 6, township 25 north, range 9 east, Montana Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that said land is in its natural state; that you have wholly failed to comply with the homestead laws in the matter of residence and cultivation and have abandoned said entry for more than six months last past

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegation will be taken by this office as having been confessed by you, and your said entry will be cancelled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegations of contest, or if you fail within that time to file in this office due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail. If this service is made by the delivery of a copy of your answer to the contestant in person, proof of such service must be either the said contestant's written acknowledgment of his receipt of the copy, showing the date of its receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made, stating when and where the copy was delivered; if made by registered mail, proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom the copy was mailed, stating when and the post office to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

R. N. SUTHERLIN, Register.

Date of first publication, Sept. 18, 1913.
Date of second publication, Sept. 25, 1913.
Date of third publication, Oct. 2, 1913.
Dat of fourth publication, Oct. 9, 1913.

Blank forms for making annual reports of corporations on sale at the River Press office.

Notice of Bond Sale

Notice is hereby given that the trustees of school district No. 22, in the county of Chouteau, state of Montana, will sell to the highest bidder for cash coupon interest-bearing bonds to the amount of three hundred ($300.00) dollars, interest thereon not to exceed six per cent. per annum to be paid annually and bonds to be payable in five years.

Said bond issue was authorized at an election held July 3, 1913, and is for the purpose of providing for building a school house and are not to be sold for less than their par value and the right is hereby reserved to reject any or all bids.

Bids will be received to the hour of noon, October 30, 1913, and should be sealed and addressed Mrs. L. E. Dewey, clerk of school district No. 22, Genou, Mont., marked "bids for bonds."

By order of the board of school trustees.

MRS. L. E. DEWEY, Clerk.

Jesse Souther, L. E. Dewey, A. L. Webster, Trustees of School District No. 22, Chouteau county, Mont.

First publication, Sept. 26, 1913.

SHERIFF'S SALE

In the district court of the Twelfth judicial district of the state of Montana, in and for the county of Chouteau.

Empire Lumber Company, a corporation, plaintiff, vs. Mrs. John Cummings, formerly Margaret R. Haley, defendant.

To be sold at sheriff's sale, on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1913, at 2:00 o'clock, p. m., at the front door of the court house in the said county of Chouteau, the following described property:

That certain residence and dwelling building owned by Mrs. John Cummings and situated upon the following described premises to-wit: The North East Quarter of the North East Quarter (NE¼ of NE¼) of section 11, twp. 27 north, range 12 east, Chouteau county, Montana, together with one acre of said land composed in part of the land and ground upon which said building is now situated.

Dated this 19th day of September, A. D. 1913.

I. M. ROGERS, Sheriff.

By C. Wilson, under sheriff.

Stephen J. Cowley, attorney for plaintiff.

Ranch for Lease

For lease, a 360 acre ranch, with over one hundred tons of hay for sale. Ideal spot for wintering cattle or sheep. Thirty miles from Havre or Chinook on Clear Creek.

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Office: Cor. Bond and Main St.

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Office over Benton State Bank
Office Hours—2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Fort Benton. - Montana

DR. C B. HAMILTON

DENTIST

Offices over Lockwood's Drug Store
FORT BENTON, MONT.

J. KE SULLIVAN,

U. S. Commissioner and Notary Public.

Land Filings and Proofs.

FORT BENTON, - - MONTANA

F. E. STRANAHAN — C. R. STRANAHAN

STRANAHAN & STRANAHAN

Attorneys-at-Law

FORT BENTON, - MONTANA.

A. J. SCHMIDT — G. C. SCHMIDT

SCHMIDT & SCHMIDT

Attorneys-at-Law

FORT BENTON, MONTANA

Office in Grand Union Hotel

H. S. McGINLEY,

Attorney-at-Law

FORT BENTON, - - - MONTANA

Office in the Cummings Block.

H. F. MILLER,

Attorney-at-Law

Offices over Benton State Bank

FORT BENTON, - - - MONTANA

VERNON E. LEWIS

LAWYER

Oddfellows' Building

GREAT FALLS - MONTANA

W. S. TOWNER. — E. A. SMITH.

TOWNER & SMITH

LAWYERS

GREAT FALLS, (Odd Fellows' Bldg) MONT.

ALBERT W. MERRIFIELD

SURVEYOR

Office over Benton State Bank

FORT BENTON, - - - MONTANA

E. FRANK SAYRE

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE

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Fort Benton, Montana

THE ENTERPRISE . . RESTAURANT

TOY SING & CO., Proprietors

Front Street - Fort Benton

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—IN—

Large and Small Tracts

SOME REAL BARGAINS

MONEY TO LOAN

On Chouteau County Farms

C. W. MORRISON

Fort Benton, Mont.

Benton State Bank

Fort Benton, Montana

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Surplus, - - - - $ 25,000.00

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D. G. Lockwood — L. D. Sharp
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A complete line of school supplies, tablets, books, pencils, erasers, pens, inks, rulers, etc., etc. Everything needed in school is to be had at

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Satisfactory Work Guaranteed

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Fort Benton, Montana

Pillows, Scarfs, Embroidery Silks, Cottons and Yarns

All fancy goods usually carried in a well oppointed Art Store.

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HIRAM F. SMITH.

Cattle branded on right ribs.

Horses same brand on right shoulder.

Vent for cattle and horses, same brand on right hip.

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

MILNER CATTLE CO.

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 Me Shonkin Range.