

# OLD TIME COWBOYS GET TOGETHER

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CATTLE  
PUNCHERS WHO RODE THE RANGE.  
PREVIOUS TO 1890



TOP ROW LEFT TO RIGHT:  
W. V. MOORE, N. J. HAZLER,  
W. E. FITCH, BOTTOM ROW  
W. L. BERRY, DAN CHAS.  
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
SECRETARY AND TREASURER  
W. J. ROSE AND W. B. HORN.

A GROUP of old-time cattlemen met in the office of "Charley" Hartman, state livestock inspector of Colorado, while the National Livestock Association was in session a year ago. Every one in the bunch was an old-time cowboy, and, after an hour or two had been spent in telling thrilling stories of the range life in the days of the Western cattle kings, one of the ex-cowpunchers suggested forming a National body of old-time cowboys. The idea made instant appeal to the imagination of every man present.

"We'll make this thing just for the old-times," said "Billy" Fitch, who, in his conventional civilized garb would not be recognized as one of the most picturesque cowpunchers that ever threw a leg over a saddle in the heyday of the cattle business in Wyoming, early in the '80s.

"You bet, that's right," chimed in another of the ex-knights of the lariat. "None of the modern imitation punchers ought to be allowed to horn into this corral. It's for cowboys and not hay-forkers, so I move that nobody be eligible to membership unless he can prove he rode the range prior to 1890."

So an organization was formed, called the Cowboys' Reunion, and it was made a National affair. A few weeks ago, when the National Livestock Association again held its annual meeting in Denver, it was found that the idea of a National association had caught like wildfire among the cowboys scattered throughout the country. Charles Hartman, of Denver, who was elected secretary and treasurer of the organization, reported that several hundred members had been added, and that others were writing from nearly every state in the Union, and were proving their eligibility and being admitted to membership. In another year the organization of ex-cowboys will number several thousand members, and then it is planned to have several roundups that will be held as adjuncts to the National Livestock meetings, and there will be cowboy entertainments in the daytime, and enough story-telling among the members in the evening to make several books like "The Virginian."

Eugene Williams, of Greeley, Colo., an old-time broncho buster, is president of the organization of cowpunchers, and other officers are men selected from the charter membership.

If the new organization secures half the men who made their start in the West as cowboys, it will have a distinguished membership. The old-time cowboys were of the right kind of metal, as time has proved. Ninety per cent of them have "made good" in whatever occupation they have taken up. Some of them have become National figures in literature and art. Andy Adams, who rode the range in the early days of the cattle industry in Texas, has written vital works of fiction dealing with the cowpuncher era. Adams is at present at Colorado Springs, hard at work on a cowboy book for juvenile readers. He has had a remarkable career since he trailed the last bunch of cattle north of Texas. He tried mining in Cripple Creek, made a fortune, lost a fortune. Then, one night, when he was "quad broke," he witnessed a performance of Hoyt's "A Texas Steer." He thought, as he left the theater, that if the people liked a Texas cattle story that was so far from real life, maybe they would like the real article. So he wrote "The Log of a Cowboy," which leaped to the first place in American literature dealing with the cowboy period. This classic was followed by several other books, and now Andy Adams is a name that spells popularity in fiction.

Another ex-cowpuncher who has made a great name is Charley Russell, of Great Falls, Mont. Russell is one of the few of the old guard to maintain his picturesque appearance. He found out he could draw when he was just a "kid" cowpuncher in the Judith Basin country, Montana. He worked at the roundup campfire nights, and soon the fame of the "cowboy artist" began to spread. Eventually he attracted the attention of magazine editors, and now he is a National figure, and is looked upon as one of the greatest interpreters of early-day life among the cowboys and Indians. Of late years Russell has turned his attention to story-writing, and the result is a fascinating combination, for he writes as well as he draws, and his stories are so rich in the picturesque details of the roundup camp that one feels their reality in every line.

Up in Sheridan, Wyo., is another "cowboy artist," W. E. Gollings, who used to be a "tiger" for the F. U. F. horse outfit on the Yellowstone, in Montana. Gollings never worked for a cow outfit, but he was brought up on a horse ranch. The



W. E. FITCH, ONE OF THE  
ORGANIZERS OF THE OLD TIME  
COWBOYS' ASSOCIATION, AS HE LOOKED  
IN THE EIGHTEIES IN WYOMING.

work is much different from cow-punching in many particulars, but required even greater skill in riding and with the lariat. Gollings' talent began to find expression several years ago in paintings of Western scenes. He has developed wonderfully in recent years, and his pictures are now familiar to magazine readers throughout the country. Like Russell, he is self-taught in large measure, and works as did the late Frederic Remington, in the field.

Among the solid business men of the West, ex-cowboys are legion. One will find that the leading citizens in almost any Western town once punched cows. And it does not take much inquiry to elucidate the fact, either, that the ex-cowpuncher is proud of his old calling. He likes to bring up the subject of the old cattle days, and he would rather talk of those times than of banking or whatever line of business he happens to be in.

Immense fortunes were made in the early days of the railroad system, but most of the cowboys who quit the game were poor men. They did not go into it for the gain, but for the freedom and enjoyment the life held out to them. There never was a business half so rough and wild and picturesque. Its very beginning was a romance. It began in Texas, two or three years after the Civil War. The ranchmen in that state had been unable to sell their product while the struggle was on, and as a result their cattle ran wild on the unfenced prairie range for seven or eight years. It was estimated in 1867 that there were 1,000,000 wild cattle in Texas. Shrewd cattlemen soon realized the advantage of rounding up these "mavericks," branding them and trailing them to northern markets.

In this way the cattle business was started in the South. Great herds were trailed to Dodge City and Abilene, Kan., at the end of the railroad system, and then shipped to eastern markets. Other herds were trailed north through Colorado, Wyoming and Montana, and others were trailed across the Rockies to California. The Great West became a network of cattle trails. Herds were drifting across the country in all directions in charge of bronzed cowboys. Markets were opened north, east and west. Cattlemen established ranches in the various Western states, and from the middle of the century the cowboy life was ended when the maverick-branders in Texas grew the great cattle industry that was the leading industry in the West for a generation.

There was a great demand for cowboys in those days, but not every young man could fill the bill. One might be able to ride and still not have the "saber" for the cow business.

"There's one great difference between the old-time cowpuncher and the cowboy of today," said a veteran saddlemaster. "Every old-time cowboy that I knew end of the railroad system. He did not think his work was ended when he demonstrated that he could ride a horse and rope a steer. He knew cattle better than college professors know

the books. He knew every whim of a steer. He knew the weight and value of an animal by looking at it, and, if the foreman was absent or sick, any cowboy in the bunch could buy or sell cattle right off the reel and make no mistake. They didn't know anything else but the cattle business, and they didn't want to know anything else. They were thinking cattle, dreaming or waking. There was only one business in the world for them, and they were insulted if you suggested mixing in a little farming or anything else. But nowadays the cowboys are simply farm hands, who do a little riding and branding in the Spring and Fall."

The cattlemen of the old days had their peculiar customs, that were due to differences of location. A cowboy who was new to a cow camp could be "sized up" by his garb or his trappings. There were "center fire" men, as opposed to double-clinch men—that is cowboys who preferred a single clinch saddle to the double clinch variety. The men from the South generally used many Spanish words in their vocabulary. They called the horse herd the "remuda," while the Northern men knew it as the "cavvy." The Nevada cowpunchers were the "dudes" of cattle-land. They went in for silver-mounted trappings and bright, kechiefs, and made a gay figure on the plains. There were various kinds of stirrup covers, or tapaderos, and all of them served as distinguishing marks. In general, however, the profession was the same. The methods used in breaking horses, in cutting out cattle at the roundup, in branding and trailing, were practically alike. The minor shades of difference were to be distinguished only by members of the craft, but the signs were numerous and infallible.

Today it would be hard to recognize among the conventionally garbed "leading citizens" of Western communities, the picturesque cattle punchers of yesterday. In most instances they are not even wearing the broad-brimmed white hats that are supposed to be the insignia of cattlemen, and high-heeled boots are unknown to them. But the light of reminiscence will kindle in their eyes when the subject of cowboy life is called up, and a good story is sure to be forthcoming. The annual roundups of their National association will be well worth attending, especially after the cowboy songs like "The Dying Cowboy" and "Sam Bass" have been sung, and the story-telling begins.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 14.

## BULLET CURES INSANITY

Patient Shot by Guard of Sound Mind When He Recovers.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Feb. 26.—As a result of a bullet wound in the head, received when he attacked the guard who was taking him to the

insane asylum, Albert H. Beall, an insurance agent of this city, is a patient in a local hospital, his sanity apparently restored.

In a maniacal rage, Beall had closed with his guard, and in the ensuing struggle the madman was shot, the bullet cutting a deep furrow along the side of his head. He dropped, his head striking the floor with great force. He was unconscious when picked up.

When revived, Beall was unable to remember the events of the hours preceding, and since the shooting has exhibited no symptoms of insanity. The attending physicians have been asked to observe him closely, and if he appears to be of sound mind he will be released from custody.

## Army Notes

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, Feb. 26.—(Special.)—For the purpose of determining the resisting power of concrete against the heavier projectiles used in the artillery President Taft has ordered an extensive test to be made at Sandy Hook, New York, next month. It has been arranged to have immense concrete targets, made into shapes resembling fortifications of different classes, and these fired at by the great 12-inch guns. The projectiles used each weigh over 1000 pounds and the test will be most complete.

That it is considered to be of the highest importance to the service is the opinion of all experts at the greater forts on the coast defense. It is said that concrete has a greater resisting power than stone and that should a shell hit it the smooth surface of a wall a breach would necessarily result. The officers detailed for the board are well known and each has served for some time on the General Artillery Board of the Army.

The Secretary of War has selected for officers to conduct this test: Colonel Charles Bailey, Coast Artillery Corps; Major Richmond P. Davis, Major John L. Hayden, Major Andrew Hero, Major Frank W. Coe, Major R. E. Callan, Captain Percyp, Captain Jesse C. Nicholls, Captain Edward C. Carpenter.

Colonel Valery Havard, Assistant Surgeon, has been placed on the retired list of the Army officers by the President. Colonel Havard is one of the most prominent men in medical circles of the army. He has seen active service in the Indian campaigns, the Spanish-American war, the Philippine insurrection and the Moro trouble. He graduated from the University of New York in 1869 and after two years' study abroad he entered the army. The entire service regrets this retirement. Colonel Havard was retired on his own request, having completed the 30 years' service as a commissioned officer.

The following promotions in the Coast Artillery Corps have been made by the President:

To Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Marochi; to Lieutenant-Colonel, Major Henry Davis; to Major, Captain Gordon C. Heiner; to Captain, First Lieutenant Stanley Ross; to First Lieutenant, Olin H. Longino.

Major General Leonard Wood has been detailed by the President to report upon the defenses of the Panama Canal.

A board of officers from the general staff has been appointed by the Secretary of War to inspect the different military departments of the country. Detail for the board: Captain Michael J. Lenihan, Captain Peter C. Harris, Captain E. D. Leachridge, Captain Benjamin T. Simpson.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ormond M. Lisak, Ordnance Department, has been retired at his own request after 30 years' service.

The following promotions from the Infantry branch of the Army have been made by the President: To Major, Captain Stephen M. Hackney, Sixth Infantry; to Captain, First Lieutenant James R. Kimbrough, Twenty-seventh Infantry; to First Lieutenant, Ben E. Blaine, Twenty-first Infantry; to Second Lieutenant, Stuart A. Hammond, Thirtieth Infantry; John F. Franklin, Seventh Infantry; William C. Russell, Eighth Infantry.

Colonel John W. Pulliman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, has been retired from active service, having completed 30 years' commissioned duty.

Captain George W. Martin, Eighteenth Infantry, has been promoted to Major and granted a two months' leave of absence.

Major-General William H. Carter, who is now in the Philippines, has been ordered home by the President to take his position on the General Staff of the Army.

Captain Charles S. Farnsworth, Seventh Infantry, has been transferred by the President to the Fifteenth Infantry, and Captain Harry Smith, First Infantry, has been transferred to the Seventh.

## WAGON FACTORY OPENED

Dayton Now Has Three Plants That Manufacture Vehicles.

DAYTON, Wash., Feb. 26.—(Special.)—Wagon and carriage manufacturing is Dayton's newest industry. Wilhelm Selle has erected a plant and will employ seven or eight men throughout the year. Over \$25,000 is being invested in the business and the plant will be enlarged. Mr. Selle today contracted for the manufacture of 20 farm wagons for the life of the Spring. He also received an order this week for several vans, trucks and delivery wagons from a Spokane company. These are the first orders received by the new plant.

Dayton now boasts three wagon factories employing upwards of 20 men. The estimated capital invested is \$50,000. The order placed with Selle today is the largest ever received by a local firm. Selle recently came to Dayton from Germany where his father has operated one of the largest wagon factories in that country for 50 years.

The movement of the drifting ice of the Pacific is about two miles a day.

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and styles of Shoulder Braces in-  
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can supply a brace that will fit,  
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people hear with ease. They  
have been adopted by the  
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some of the Administration  
buildings at Washington, D.  
C. Numerous churches  
throughout the country are  
also using them.

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classes of deafness.

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LARGEST POPULAR PRICED DRUG STORE IN AMERICA

DON'T SAY  
I AM SORRY,  
We Give You

## FAIR WARNING

ATTEND THIS RAIN-  
COAT SALE EVEN  
IF YOU DON'T BUY

Six Days More—LAST WEEK—Six Days More

## GOODYEAR RAINCOAT CO. Forced Out of Business!

Landlord Notices Us He Will Take Possession

March 6—Read This Letter, It Tells the Story:

Thousands have already taken advantage during the past week of the greatest sensational Raincoat Bargain Event ever witnessed in the City of Portland. Never, never before has it been possible to buy Raincoats or Overcoats at such prices as prevail at this forced-out-of-business sale. Beginning Monday morning at 8 o'clock will mark a week of sensational selling that will prove a boon to every man and woman in need of a Raincoat.

Goodyear Raincoat Co., 225  
Morrison St., Portland, Or.,  
Feb. 21, 1910—

Gentlemen: Your letter of  
18th inst. at hand. We posi-  
tively must have possession  
by March 6, and request you  
to vacate by that date. Yours  
truly,  
People's Amusement Co., Inc.

## Stock Condensed Into 10 Great Lots

Look for Yellow Price Tags

### FOR WOMEN

Sizes 32 to 44

Lot 1—Ladies' rubberized Scotch  
Coats, \$15.00 val-  
ues, priced at.....

\$5.15

Lot 2—Ladies' silk rubberized  
Mohairs, \$18.00  
values, at.....

\$7.30

Lot 3—Ladies' all-wool tailored  
Cravenettes, \$22.00  
values.....

\$9.90

Lot 4—Ladies' beautiful silk  
Waterproofs and all-wool Craven-  
ettes, values to  
\$25.00, at.....

\$10.40

Lot 5—Ladies' imported fabrics  
and models, \$30.00 to \$50.00 val-  
ues, at \$19.90 and.....

\$12.40

### SEE BARGAIN TABLE

No. 1—Ladies' Cravenettes Rain-  
coats, odd sizes,  
values up to \$15,  
at

\$4.95

Ladies' silk Opera  
Capas, water-  
proof, \$25 values,  
at

\$12.40

Men's and ladies'  
rubber Auto Coat  
Shirts, \$10.00 val-  
ues, at

\$5.20

Boys' rubber  
Coats, 10 to 16,  
snap buckle, \$5.00  
values, at

\$2.80

English Slip-Ons  
For men and wo-  
men, \$20 and \$25  
values, at

\$11.40

GIRLS' STORM  
CAPES  
With stormhoods,  
\$4.00 values, at

\$1.80

Lot 6—Men's \$15.00 Raincoats,  
worsted fabrics,  
priced at.....

\$5.90

Lot 7—Men's \$18.00 to \$20.00  
stylish Cravenettes, with or with-  
out auto collar,  
priced at.....

\$9.40

Lot 8—Men's \$20.00 to \$25.00  
fine worsted Cravenettes priced  
at \$11.40  
and.....

\$10.30

Lot 9—\$25.00 to \$35.00 superb  
quality Craven-  
ettes at.....

\$13.15

Lot 10—Men's stylish Cravenette  
Dress Coats, \$35.00 to \$50.00 val-  
ues, priced at  
\$16.20 and.....

\$14.70

### FOR MEN

Sizes 32 to 48

Lot 6—Men's \$15.00 Raincoats,  
worsted fabrics,  
priced at.....

\$5.90

Lot 7—Men's \$18.00 to \$20.00  
stylish Cravenettes, with or with-  
out auto collar,  
priced at.....

\$9.40

Lot 8—Men's \$20.00 to \$25.00  
fine worsted Cravenettes priced  
at \$11.40  
and.....

\$10.30

Lot 9—\$25.00 to \$35.00 superb  
quality Craven-  
ettes at.....

\$13.15

Lot 10—Men's stylish Cravenette  
Dress Coats, \$35.00 to \$50.00 val-  
ues, priced at  
\$16.20 and.....

\$14.70

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invitation to  
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