

PASSING OF THE COWBOY

Fenced-in Ranches Bravely a Picturesque Character of the West.

FEW BRONCHO BUSTERS ON THE PLAINS

Modern Way of Caring for Cattle Transforms the Cowboy of Old Into an Ordinary Hired Man.

The announcement that the ownership of the Ogallala range in Wyoming has been converted into a stock company, that its lands will be fenced and that hereafter the cattle will be fed in winter, is more significant than it would appear to be.

The Ogallala is the largest of the open ranges north of Texas, and from it are shipped tens of thousands of cattle to the Chicago market every year. It comprises a section of country as large as an eastern state, and its manager, Billy Irvine, is one of the cleverest cattlemen in the northwest.

While brooding over his lack of luck an organ grinder appeared beneath the window of his studio and began to play "Annie Laurie." The music teacher's heart fluttered at the sound.

But Bishop's last cent was gone. He had scarcely time to worry over it when a newspaper man who had witnessed the affair congratulated him, saying he had given him a story.

During recent years, however, conditions have been gradually changing. Herds multiplied until the ranges began to crowd one another.

There is almost as completely extinct as the dog. Only the few caged specimens of the wild West show remain to reveal to us the almost-pure cowboy, as he was in the days when the great west was wild and woolly.



THE OLD COWBOY

He spent his money on silver-mounted saddles, gorgeous headgear and at rare intervals on villainous liquor and "fixed" faro layouts because these were his only necessities and his only possible luxuries.

But the new conditions under which cattle raising is carried on have produced other changes. One of the most noteworthy of these is the transformation in the position and estate of the cowboy himself.

Already the old order is almost obsolete. The Remington cowboy is fast passing away. The hero of the saddle who spent his days and nights in mad rides across the prairie before frenzied herds, in breaking the spirit of hell-inspired bronchos and in fostering an unquenchable thirst for red liquor and

A Last Minstrel is He

Famous Songs of T. Brigham Bishop.

It is fifty years since T. Brigham Bishop wrote the melody which we now know as "When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

Mr. Bishop is the only one left of a group of great minstrel song writers. The composer and, lastly, banker, is known to all as "John Brown's Body," "Nancy Till," "The Moon Behind the Hill," "Sweet Evelina" and "I'm Uncle Sam, the Yankee."

He is and always was an enthusiastic lover of music. He once gave his last money to get an organ grinder to play over and over again his favorite song, "Annie Laurie." It happened in this way. Early in the '50s when Chicago was a small town, Bishop went there to teach the guitar and mandolin.

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heroic, "Shoo Fly," one of his greatest hits, was written during the war. He was assigned to command a company of colored soldiers and did not altogether relish the job.

Bishop caught at the exclamation as if it were an inspiration. Then he wrote the melody of his youth, "Kitty Wells," which was one of the sweetest of all sad melodies; "Pretty As a Picture," "Shoo Fly," "If Your Foot is Pretty, Show It," "Glory, Glory Hallelujah," the music of which was borrowed by Julia Ward Howe for her "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

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told him that on my travels I had been singing a melody to the words. He asked me to go to the front of the store, see the woman and sing the melody to her. I had barely started when she said: "Yes, that is it and you're the gentleman I heard sing it at Mayor Bishop's." R. R. Bishop was mayor of Cincinnati about that time. Church published the song and it had a tremendous sale.

"If Your Foot is Pretty, Show It" was written while Bishop was in St. Louis. The song was introduced at the Olympic theater, New York by Mrs. John Wood. It was the first time she had ever sung a song of this class. She made a great hit with it and it was principally through her efforts that it became a great favorite.

The melody known as "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" was first set to "Johnny, Fill Up the Bowl" while Bishop was in Providence, R. I. in 1850. It was at large until 1863, when P. S. Gilmore wrote the words, "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" to it. Bishop and Gilmore took the song to Tolman & Co. of Boston. It was accepted. Mr. Healy, now of the firm of Lyon & Healy, Chicago, was then a bookkeeper for the house.

He thought that the melody had run itself out in its association with "Johnny, Fill Up the Bowl" and suggested to Bishop and Gilmore that the name Louis Lambert be placed upon the title page. The song became one of our national airs.

Speaking of "John Brown's Body," Mr. Bishop said: "The melody, so far as I can find out, was original with me and the line which suggested the same was spoken upon my return from St. Louis in 1858. I met a brother-in-law of mine, Mr. Johnson, who had experienced religion and he took me to task, remarking that my songs were all written for the devil. Then he said: 'I am bound to be a soldier in the army of the Lord; glory, glory, Hallelujah!' Without stopping to think I sang this line to a melody which seemed to escape from my mouth, repeating the same, and the chorus followed, the verse and chorus simply being two lines. It was done as a joke before a friend who was always teasing my brother-in-law. This is the origin of the song.

The song, or hymn, was sung by Mr. Johnson a few evenings afterward at a revival meeting. Everybody took to it. I used it on several occasions, adapting it to circumstances and conditions and when at Martinsburg, Va., after John Brown's execution at Harper's Ferry, I wrote the original lines of "John Brown's Body Live a-Mouldering in the Grave." I also wrote a verse for "Ellsworth's Body" and, with the exception of the Jeff Davis verse, all originated with me.

The song was published in 1861 by John Church, of Cincinnati. I thought the title of the song or I would have published it long before. I believed it would never amount to anything. But its success was magical. Then Julia Ward Howe took the music and used it for her grand poem, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and now who doesn't know the melody?"

A list of Bishop's songs would be very long. Nearly fifty years ago he began to write and he is still at it. His successes have been many and of various kinds.

Lands of Montana. He lived out of doors and out of sight of human habitation for eleven-twelfths of the year. All of his waking and some of his sleeping hours were spent in the saddle. His only companions were the herds he tended and his fellow cowpunchers. He was a law unto himself because no other law was there.

It was only natural that the conditions of the cattle business developed an original code of ethics and morals and it evolved a distinct type of the human individual.

It would be interesting work for the psychologist to trace also the influence of the cow upon the cowboy. The vast herds that roamed the plains in the old days were subordinate only to the superior intelligence of their human attendants and not always subject to that.

The sheep herder, like the cowboy, lived alone, far away from companionship and human associations, but he lived under very different conditions. His flocks moved slowly and required little exercise of skill or vigilance to keep them together.

While the old-time glamor of cowboy existence lives only in rainbow-hued literature, there remains a wide field of usefulness for the cowboy of today. The work of carefully studying breeding conditions, of testing different varieties of feed and of riding to market in the caboose of a cattle train seems tame in comparison with wild

Which Girls?

The Bee wants to know which girls in the territory in which it circulates are most deserving of the vacation trips offered to the girls who work for a livelihood. We would like every reader to vote the coupons which appear on page two each day. Any young lady who earns her own living may enter the contest.

The Bee will pay all of the expenses of the trips and furnish additional transportation, so it will not be necessary to go alone. Read over the rules carefully.

Twelve Splendid Vacation Trips

From Omaha to Chicago on the Milwaukee. Chicago to Buffalo via the Nickel Plate. Ten days at the Brown Palace hotel, a day's excursion to Georgetown through Clear Creek Canyon to Georgetown and the Loop. From Denver to Glenwood Springs via the Denver & Rio Grande. Ten days at the Alta Vista hotel at Colorado Springs.



From Omaha to Denver on the Rock Island. Three days at the Brown Palace hotel. A day's excursion on the Colorado road through Clear Creek Canyon to Georgetown and the Loop. From Denver to Glenwood Springs via the Denver & Rio Grande. Ten days at the Hotel Colorado, Glenwood Springs. Return via the same route.

RULES OF THE CONTEST:

The trips will be awarded as follows: Four trips to the four young ladies living in Omaha receiving the most votes; one trip to the young lady in South Omaha receiving the most votes; one trip to the young lady in Council Bluffs receiving the most votes; three trips to the young ladies living in Nebraska outside of Omaha and South Omaha receiving the most votes; two trips to the young ladies living in Iowa outside of Council Bluffs receiving the most votes; and one trip to the young lady in South Dakota receiving the most votes.

"Vacation Contest Department," Omaha Bee, Omaha, Neb.

WHEN NIAGARA WILL RUN DRY

Geologists Put the Event Beyond the Vision of These New Living.

CONSTANT CHANGES AT THE GREAT FALLS

Draining the Great Lakes by Way of the Mississippi River—Proposed Dam at the Foot of Lake Erie.

Before Niagara Falls, which are now cutting their way backward along the bed of the river to Lake Erie at the rate of about four feet a year, reach the head of Grand Island less than five miles away, there will be no Niagara. The whole system will overflow to the eastward, says the New York Sun.

Eventually, unless a dam is built to prevent it, as has been proposed, Lake Michigan will overflow to the eastward, as it did centuries ago in the last pre-glacial period; the basin of Lake Erie will be tributary to Lake Huron, the current will be reversed in the Detroit and the St. Clair channels and the whole lake system will drain southward into the Mississippi.

There isn't any occasion for alarm for the present, however, for all this will take place in from two to three thousand years from now and many things may happen before then. Also, as it is extremely unlikely that the elixir of life will be discovered in this generation, nobody now alive need worry much about it.

It has been patriotically cutting that gorge for thousands of years, but many geologists cannot tell, but they place the total at not less than 10,000 or more than 50,000. One geologist, Prof. Hitchcock, puts the figure at 100,000. The present rate is 100 ft. C. which is 300 ft. below the time of Romulus, or about the period in which King David reigned in Jerusalem.

As long as a river is narrow and vigorously undercuts its banks the latter will be steep and the river channel will have the character of a gorge. This continues as long as the river is cutting downward, that is, till the grade of the river bottom is a very gentle one. Then the spreading of the current undercuts the banks, and atmospheric disintegration quickly destroys the cliffs, which the river does not keep perpendicular.

Niagara gorge changes greatly even in a century. Below the falls the river flows in a channel 150 feet wide and 100 feet below the level of the platform, which was its bed a century ago.

Niagara, it seems, is now at a critical stage. The river has reached the second of the points where a rectangular gorge made and the gorge behind the falls is changing. A short channel, considerably narrower than that of the last section, is

valuable, but there are authorities who contend that this argument is absurd and that the plan is opposed on that account.

The cutting of the territory in the northwest is a curious phenomenon for which the geologists cannot wholly account. It is plainly recorded in the beaches of the old glacial lakes, which had a uniform elevation while forming, but now are no longer of a uniform height above the sea level, rising progressively lower to the northeast. The movement is still going on.

Prof. G. K. Gilbert has made an extended study of the problem and he has been led to the assumption that the whole lake region is being lifted on one side, or depressed on the other, so that the water is being banded toward the south-southwest. The rate of change, he estimates, is such that the two ends of a line 100 miles long and lying in a south-southwest direction are relatively displaced to the extent of four tenths of a foot in a century. From this it follows that the waters of each lake are gradually rising on the southern and western shores or falling on the northern and eastern shores, or both.

Origin of the Falls. Niagara Falls came into existence when the waters of Lake Iroquois, which in ages long past was the predecessor of the Ontario, fell beneath the level of the escarpment at Lewiston. At first there were only a small cataract, but year by year as the lake subsided the cataract gained in height and consequently in force of fall as well as efficiency in cutting its channel.

Before the advent of the falls the Niagara was a placid stream from lake to lake much as it is today in the Queen Victoria park and carved from the glacial till the pronounced concave wall which now bounds the park on the west. A local eddy, probably in very recent times, carved the steeply rising natural cliff which crosses the Dufferin islands.

In a thousand years from now and at the present rate of recession of the falls, it is calculated by the geologists whose views are set forth by Prof. Grabau, that the Horseshoe Falls will have reached the upper end of Goat Island and that will end the American Falls. These have a smaller erosive force will have receded only about half way to the Goat Island bridge at that time. The Horseshoe Falls will draw off the water from the American Falls and all the channels will then be joined by a dry channel to the mainland, an event which, Prof. Grabau says, was anticipated only as far back as 1848, when owing to an ice blockade in the Niagara river near Buffalo the American Falls was deprived of all its waters for a day. Should a dam be built in the Niagara river the effect might be the same.

This is not the first time in the history of Niagara that the falls have been divided. Long ago when the falls were at Foster's falls, almost seven miles below their present situation, it is supposed that a narrow island, comparable to Goat Island, in the river bed cut the falls in two. The foundations of the island, which has since crumbled away, are to be seen in the ridge which divides the old dry channel on the left from the main bed of the river.

The Eastern or American Fall was in this case the larger of the two and as it carried the channel it receded more rapidly. When the Canadian fall reached the head of the island the American fall just passed it and the Canadian fall fell out of the race. So history is only repeating itself now in Niagara.

Molnux Decision Goes Over. ALBANY, N. Y., July 10.—There is reliable authority for the statement that the court of appeals, which met here today, will not hand down any decision in the Molnux murder case until the October term of the court.

The nicest business under the sun is Fels-Naptha money-back soap, at your grocer's. Fels & Co., makers, Philadelphia.