George Bird Grinnell, Author
And Indian Authority, Passes

‘NEW YORK, April 12.—Dr. George Bird Grinnell, M.A., author and
naturalist, who was the father of American conservation, died today after several years of illness.

Author of numerous books about American Indians and regarded
as one of the greatest living authorities on the plains Indian, he
made many trips into western territory, one with Gen. George Custer
in 1874.

Dr. Grinnell founded the Audubon Society in 1886 and the Boone and
Crockett Club in 1887. He was a close friend of President Theodore
Roosevelt.

In 1933, he succeeded Herbert Hoover as president of the National
Parks Association.

Born in Bingham, N. Y., in 1856, George Bird Grinnell sought to
the west for his life’s work and gave his name to a lofty peak in the
eastern Rockies of the southwest. The prime spirit behind the creation
of Glacier national park, it is fitting that the jagged peaks of the
hearts bear his name but also a quiet lake and glacier that remind one
of grinding avalanches of ice that had much to do with the physical
creation of the park.

Grinnell’s travels into the west began with the Custer expedition of
1874. This trip carried him into the Black Hills but was only a prelude
to activities that were to make up the true story of his life, the
expeditions into the Wild West, the writing of books, the founding of
the Audubon Society, and the founding of the Boone and Crockett
Club.

Grinnell’s early life was spent on the plains, studying and
writing about the Indians and their way of life. His work was
crowned with success, and he was honored by many organizations,
including the American Museum of Natural History, the Smithsonian
Institution, and the University of Minnesota.

George Bird Grinnell died on April 12, 1938, at the age of 82.

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Dr. Grinnell, 88, Dies Fought to Save Wild Life

Naturalist and Explorer, He Led in Drive to Preserve Game and Was a Founder of the Audubon Society

Dr. George Bird Grinnell, without doubt the foremost American student of birds, and one of the supreme conservationists of his time, died in a private hospital here yesterday at the age of 88. For more than 50 years he called New York City his home and here he helped establish the Audubon Society.

Dr. Grinnell, who was for more than 20 years a member of the Board of Regents at the State University of New York, was the son of a New York manufacturer and was educated at Columbia University where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1873; he was awarded a Master of Arts degree in 1875 and an LL. D. degree in 1901.

He founded the Audubon Society in 1886 and was its president for several years. He was also the founder of the New York Audubon Society and the Audubon Society of Maine, and was a member of the National Audubon Society.

Dr. Grinnell was the author of many books on birds, including "Birds of the World," "Birds of the Western United States," "Birds of the Northeastern United States," and "Birds of the Atlantic States." He was a life member of the New York Academy of Sciences and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Philosophical Society, the American Institute of Biological Sciences, and the National Academy of Sciences.

His numerous honors included the presentation of the Audubon Medal by the Audubon Society and the presentation of the Audubon Medal by the New York Audubon Society. He was also the recipient of the Audubon Award from the New York Audubon Society and the Audubon Award from the Audubon Society of Maine.

The Audubon Society was established in 1886 by a group of New York naturalists who were interested in the protection of birds and other wildlife. The society was named after John James Audubon, a famous natural history painter, and was incorporated under the laws of the state of New York.

The society's first president was Dr. George Bird Grinnell, who was succeeded by Dr. E. A. Goldman in 1887.

The Audubon Society has been active in the protection of birds and other wildlife throughout the United States. It has been instrumental in the establishment of national parks, nature reserves, and wildlife refuges, and has been involved in the passage of numerous laws and regulations designed to protect wildlife.

The Audubon Society has also been involved in the study of birds and other wildlife, and has published numerous books and articles on the subject. It has also been active in the education of the public about the importance of protecting wildlife.
George Bird Grinnell Saved Blackfeet From Starvation

Following receipt of a telegram Tuesday night, Colonel William S. Robinson, noted Indian authority, of Dr. George Bird Grinnell, who died Tuesday morning at New York. Robinson and Grinnell were early explorers in the Rocky mountains in and near what since has become Glacier park. They were received by Robinson and the sketch follows:

James W. Whitman, formerly of New York, now living at New York, says:

GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL

ELIZABETH GRINNELL.

Dr. George Bird Grinnell, last member of the noted family for whom Grinnell's Land was named, died at his home in New York on April 11. He was in his ninetieth year.

Dr. Grinnell was born in New York, April 25, 1838. He was the son of Dr. Grinnell's, elder brother of Frank Grinnell, and brother of George Bird Grinnell, the noted naturalist.

In 1862 Dr. Grinnell was appointed as an instructor of comparative anatomy, and from that time until his death he was the noted member of General Custer's "Black Hills expedition" in 1876.

It was during that expedition that they were shot down, and then on the Indian trail where they were shot. They were killed in the Battle of the Little Bighorn in 1876.

Dr. Grinnell was one of the three United States commissioners who were appointed to examine the Blackfoot Indians in the treaty of 1883 with the Blackfeet. This treaty, incidentally, was signed by the Indian chief.

Dr. Grinnell began his work on the Blackfeet tribe in 1866 and remained with them until his death in 1938. He was an early advocate of the cause of the Indian and was a close friend of the Indian.
CELEBRATION
IN HONOR OF
D. THOMPSON

Ceremony at City Named for
Great Explorer Will Be
in September

By R. H. WARD

THOMPSON FALLS WILL HONOR
D. THOMPSON

A three-day celebration Sept. 1 to 3 in honor of David Thompson, the
Great British explorer and
mountain man, will be held in
Thompson Falls to properly
commemorate the name of the
city which bears the
Timucuan Indian chief's
name. A three-day exhi-

bition and program of
events has been
planned. The program will
include a special train service
from Great Falls to
Thompson Falls for the cele-
bration. The program will be
opened on Sept. 1 by a spe-
cial train festivities from
Great Falls. The special train
will leave Great Falls at 10 a.m.
and will arrive in Thompson
Falls at 2:30 p.m. The special
train will leave Thompson
Falls at 4:30 p.m. and will
arrive in Great Falls at 9 a.m.

The celebration will include
a number of events such as
a parade, a theater program,
and a special train service.

A special train service will
be provided for the cele-
bration. The train will depart
from Great Falls at 10 a.m.
and arrive in Thompson
Falls at 2:30 p.m. The train
will leave Thompson Falls at
4:30 p.m. and arrive in
Great Falls at 9 a.m.

The celebration will also
feature a theater program
and a variety of events to
honor David Thompson's
achievements and contributions to the
exploration of the American West.

David Thompson, a prominent figure in the
history of exploration, played a crucial role
in the expansion of the United States
frontier. His expeditions, particularly
his journeys through the Rocky Mountains,
provided invaluable insights into the
geography and resources of the region.

The celebration in Thompson Falls
will pay tribute to David Thompson's
accomplishments and his
influence on the development of the
West. It will serve as a reminder of
the importance of exploration and the
role of individuals in shaping the nation's
growth.

The special train service will
be an opportunity for visitors
to experience the historical
significance of the area
 firsthand.

The celebration in Thompson
Falls will be a fitting tribute to
David Thompson's enduring
impact on the exploration of the
American West.
Young Desperadoes of Young Montana

(By Sallie Bragg.)

The young desperado harassed the Vigilantes and confused them in their judgment and although an indiscriminate collection of men with the qualifications of officers, they were cautious but determined; their judgment was expeditious, highly necessary and effective.

The Vigilante was not a mob law, but dealt summary justice. The road agents were given a trial quickly, not one mistake being made in regard to guilt. The Vigilantes used the utmost tact in discriminating between the smart and the real criminal, as there were numbers of hands of young desperadoes who rode spirited horses and committed outrages just one shade lighter than crime, and were enemies to society.

Merchants were members of the Vigilantes through necessity. While they took no part in the actual execution, they sat in judgment, and if necessary and called upon, it would have been their duty to help administer justice in practice.

Some of the outrages against society were very terrible without being real crimes. One instance I remember, and think it happened in the year 1876 at the cemetery in Bozeman, which is situated on a hill below which runs Sour Dough creek. At the spring of the year the stream is

The Madisonian

ONTANA: FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1933

swollen and rapid. There were numbers of small palings or fences around individual graves. These were taken from the graves and thrown down the hill into the rushing creek. They floated down stream about a quarter of a mile and lodged at the Main Street Bridge, in those days a rough log structure with log rails at the north and south ends. This bridge was situated between the present Fleming hotel and the Fire hall. The palings in from the graves of infants piled high over the larger ones.

The early citizens were appalled at this desecration and no one knew who were the perpetrators.

At the discussion of the incident, my father made the remark that this outrage deserved chastisement, and the citizens should leave no stone unturned to find out who did it.

That day one of the leaders of the young desperadoes a man named Butler, came into father's store and said, "Marston I hear you wanted to know who threw those palings into the creek." At the same time nothing a lone glint of father's heart. Father exclaimed, "My God man, don't do that, I have a family of little children." Butler replied, "Well, now you know."

Nothing was ever done on this occasion and although many outrages were committed by these men they always fell short of actual murder.

At another time this gang held a meeting and discussed a larceny that had taken place the day previous among them was a young physician who drank and was unprincipled. He said, "If you fellows are so brave and will go with me I will show you how to rob his grave and we will take the body to my office and dissect it."

They all agreed. Viadine a butcher shop to get a pair of went hooks and tying a rope between them with this tool and digging tools and a cutter sleigh, as it was winter, they proceeded to the cemetery. Diving into the head of the grave shoveling then inserted the hooks beneath the shoulders of the dead man and pulled the body out, they not a fur wrapper on the body, and a hat on his head and put him in the sleigh between them and drove down to the doctor's office, where he was dissected in the presence of all. Later his bones were found in an old beer case in a crowd of watchers by school children.

The above article about early days in Montana was written by Sallie Bragg of Bozeman, a woman whose name is well known over the state for her oil paintings and stories of the west. This week she presented the local museum with a painting depicting early day justice.
Discovery of a Discoverer

By Jean Richie Anderson

In the fall of this year, Dr. Terry received part of the discoveries made by Dr. Lindley with a suggestion that, as the geologist had personal knowledge of the area, he might care to write it up. It is based on and includes the material studied by Lindley and material given to Dr. Terry by Mr. R. L. H. Good, who had been in the field in 1910. The manuscript was written in the fall of 1910 and published in March 1911.

Dr. Terry, a noted geologist, had spent many years in the area and knew the region intimately. He was an expert on the geology of the area and had made many contributions to the field. He had also been in the field in 1910, collecting material for his own research.

The discovery was made near Glacier National Park, the northwestern area of Montana. The area was rich in minerals, including gold, silver, and copper. The discovery was a major event in the history of the region.

Dr. Terry was a respected geologist and his findings were highly regarded. His work helped to establish the area as a significant mining district and contributed greatly to the development of the region.

In 1910, Dr. Lindley was one of the first to report on the discovery of the area. His findings were published in the Montana Post, a newspaper in Butte, Montana.

The discovery of the area was a significant event in the history of the region. It led to the development of the mining industry, which continues to this day. The area is still rich in minerals and continues to be a major contributor to the economy of the region.

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To the average tourist or traveler, Arizona and the whole Southwest, for that matter, is thought of as a desert. When I was making my home in the Wild West several years ago I never saw the desert. I never saw the desert but it was there. The desert is a part of the world, a place of extreme heat and dryness. It is a place of extremes, both of temperature and climate. In the Southwest, the summers can be extremely hot, with temperatures often reaching 110 degrees Fahrenheit or more. The winters, on the other hand, can be extremely cold, with temperatures often dropping below freezing in some areas.

There are many interesting animals and plants that can be found in the Southwest. Some of the most common wildlife includes the desert tortoise, the jackrabbit, and the mule deer. The Southwest is also home to a variety of plants, including the saguaro cactus and the ocotillo.

The desert is a place of beauty, with its towering sand dunes and its endless expanse of sand. It is a place of mystery, with its hidden canyons and its ancient ruins. It is a place of endurance, with its harsh conditions and its unforgiving landscape.

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MERRILL G. BURLINGAME SPECIAL COLLECTIONS MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY DO NOT DUPLICATE WITHOUT PERMISSION
**The California Meat Producers To Push Choice Meat Sales For Christmas Holidays During Livestock Show**

Southern California is looking forward to the present supply of prime beef, hams and pork in the nation's history as a result of the heavy concentration of prime beef, hams and hogs in the south. Hogs and bees in the south of the South American corn belt are the main dividend of the South American corn belt. The Los Angeles Union Stock Yards, December 30th to December 30th, are held at the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards, December 30th to December 30th.

Southern California meat producers and distributors are determined to push sales of choice steaks, roasts and chops as the principal items of Christmas holiday menus. They have seen a new and English taste, calling for a prime meal of roast meat, roast beef or roast pork for the holiday season.

Hobbs are becoming increasingly interested in feeding prime steers and hogs for the holiday season to Los Angeles and notice during the period of the show. Better live hogs and beef for the livestock, in the spirit of sponsor of the show. They believe that the feeding period in livestock programs is now of real value and that the promotion to be introduced in the show is another indication that better meat will be required and that the prime beef and hogs of the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards will be used.

Hobbs are offering special promotion with a wide range of products to make practical Christmas presentations to customers and patrons, either of prime beef and hogs which can be appreciated by the entire family. The support of the show is a direct factor in the promotion of the show.

**BE SURE TO SEE...**

The 6th Annual GREAT WESTERN LIVESTOCK SHOW AND RODEO

Los Angeles Union Stock Yards, December 30th. The show is sponsored by the California Cattlemen's Association, Los Angeles Union Stock Yards, and the California State Fair. The show is open to the general public and is free of charge.

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arizona State Fair Closes
After a Successful Week, Regardless of Daily Rains

by Mrs. Burt of the Arizona Daily Star

The 10th Arizona State Fair at Apache Junction opened Monday and closed Saturday night. The fair was well attended, with a good showing of agricultural exhibits and a variety of foods available for sale. The weather was mostly rainy, with some sunny periods, but the fair was still enjoyable for visitors.

ARIZONA NEWS

C. R. Burchfield, general manager of the Arizona Builders Exchange, was on hand at the fair to oversee the construction of the new building. The fair featured a variety of exhibits, including livestock, small animals, and food vendors. The weather was mostly rainy, with some sunny periods, but the fair was still enjoyable for visitors.

HARRISON DAVIES CATCH SALE & RACE - BUT HE STARTED TO TRACK "LIL"

by B. Brubaker

The story and song of Ben Davis, the famous Arizona cowboy, was presented recently in Arizona and Arizona news got their money's worth. The story was told at the fair, and Brubaker provided a thrilling performance. The song, written by Courts, was a hit with the audience.

RANCH HANDS LEFT IN DOORS TO SELECT "LULU"

by B. Brubaker

The ranch hand left in the doors to select "LULU", the new Arizona favorite, at the fair. The song was written by Courts, and Brubaker provided a thrilling performance. The song, written by Courts, was a hit with the audience.

COWBOYS GET FOOT TALL OF BURNS

by B. Brubaker

The cowboys got foot tall of Burns, the new Arizona favorite, at the fair. The song was written by Courts, and Brubaker provided a thrilling performance. The song, written by Courts, was a hit with the audience.

ARIZONA CATTLE SALE AT LOS ANGELES, HEADQ. STOCKMEN

The Arizona Cattle Sale at Los Angeles, headq. stockmen, was held at the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards. The sale was held November 10th, and the president of the sale was pulled. The sale featured a variety of cattle, including Herefords, Angus, and Shorthorns. The sale was well attended, with a good showing of cattle from all over the state. The sale featured a variety of cattle, including Herefords, Angus, and Shorthorns. The sale was well attended, with a good showing of cattle from all over the state.

SUGAR CARGO FOR HEARING DEC 14

The Arizona Sugar Company succeeded in getting a good load of beet sugar for the company. The company has been successful in getting a good load of beet sugar for the company. The company has been successful.
New Mexico

"Billy the Kid" Was First to Sue for Peace, Old Timer Shows: Wrote Governor Lew Wallace Asking to Be Peaceful

Santa Fe, N. M.—A few oggination of "Billy the Kid," as a Liter- ognate sportsman, who got into fights and wanted to go to work, is pictured here by M. G. Pollock, an editor, for the Montana State University, in which he is the greatest wonder. Mr. Pollock is researching in Santa Fe for his book on the history of "Billy the Kid." He tells of events of importance for the first time in New Mexico history, but raises a new question of Whether it is William Haagen, also "Billy the Kid," and William Anson, who first wrote about him.

Most of those who have written in the past, had said that it was Governor Lew Wallace, author of "Lonely Mountain," who popularized the legend of the Kid. But as Governor Wallace was not in New Mexico, Mr. Pollock writes, "I believe William Haagen, also "Billy the Kid," was in New Mexico in the late 19th century. Mr. Pollock claims that he wrote a book about the Kid, but it was not published until after the Kid was dead.

In search of the Kid, Mr. Pollock is trying to find a newspaper article about Governor Lew Wallace and "Billy the Kid," which he plans to use in his book on the Kid. He is also looking for a new look at the stories that have been told about the Kid.

On March 15, Mr. Pollock will release his book on the history of "Billy the Kid." The book will be called "Billy the Kid: The Man and his Legend." It will be published by Montana State University Press.

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Mixed Calf Prices Go Upward; West Texas Glad Over Raise; Dramatic Buying Cattle

By E. C. Beamon

But western Texas—With calves coming on the market in larger numbers, their prices have risen slightly over what was expected. A price range of $60.00 to $80.00 per head is reported. In some cases some calves are going at $5.00 more than what was expected. There are quite a few reports of calves being brought to market at prices up to $4.00 more than anticipated. Some of the larger buyers have expressed their intention to purchase more calves at the higher prices. A number of supplies have stated that they have not been able to secure as many calves as they anticipated due to the increased prices.

BIG BEND CALVES

MOVING TO FEEDLOTS

San Angelo, Texas—The movement of cattle from the big feed lots to the smaller ones has continued. As of today, there are reports of over 1,000 head of cattle moving to feedlots in various parts of Texas. The big feedlots are moving their cattle to smaller ones in order to keep up with the demand. The smaller feedlots are also moving their cattle to the bigger ones to keep up with the demand.

Leading buyers on the market are: A. J. Holohan, B. L. J. Jernigan, and C. E. Jernigan. These buyers have expressed their intention to purchase more calves at the higher prices. A number of supplies have stated that they have not been able to secure as many calves as they anticipated due to the increased prices.

SMALL CALVES

A few supplies have reported that they have been able to secure calves at prices up to $4.00 more than anticipated. Some of the supplies have stated that they have not been able to secure as many calves as they anticipated due to the increased prices.

WEST TEXAS REPRESENTED

At Kansas City Show

San Antonio, Texas—Western Texas is well represented at the Kansas City Stockyards this week. A number of supplies have reported that they have been able to secure calves at prices up to $4.00 more than anticipated. Some of the supplies have stated that they have not been able to secure as many calves as they anticipated due to the increased prices.

CATTLE WEST SHIPPIE

Texas Steers, 225 to 300 lbs., are reported ready for shipment to the Midwest. A number of supplies have reported that they have been able to secure calves at prices up to $4.00 more than anticipated. Some of the supplies have stated that they have not been able to secure as many calves as they anticipated due to the increased prices.

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From Dilworth Ranch

[Redacted content]

Texas cattle west shippers report that livestock will go into the market in the best of shape.

Oliver has increased the amount of feed and water available to the cattle. Larson has increased the amount of feed and water available to the cattle. Larson has increased the amount of feed and water available to the cattle.

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A review of Waits Earl, Frontier Marshal

[Redacted content]

The event was featured by [Redacted content].

[Redacted content]

Mrs. Wood, mother of Frank J. and George W. Wood, both of the American Sheep Association, has been a long-time supporter of the Santa Fe Sheep Show. She is also a member of the American Sheep Association. She has been a long-time supporter of the Santa Fe Sheep Show. She is also a member of the American Sheep Association.

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Championships to Be Decided
At Big Los Angeles Rodeo;
Next Great Rodeo at Tucson

World's biggest outdoor rodeo, the Los Angeles Rodeo, to be held on the Los Angeles County Fair grounds, November 1th to 20th. This year will be the 28th. The rodeo features horse shows, chariot races, calf roping, bronco riding, and bareback riding. The event will be attended by the celebrities and the stars of Hollywood. The rodeo will be broadcast live on radio and television.

The rodeo is one of the biggest events in the United States, and it is attended by thousands of people from all over the country. The event is known for its high-quality performances and its exciting competitions.

Leading cowboys and cowgirls from all over the United States will be competing for the top spots in the Los Angeles Rodeo. The event is known for its high-quality performances and its exciting competitions.

The next great rodeo at Tucson will take place in the fall of 1932. The event is known for its high-quality performances and its exciting competitions.

“La Fiesta de los Vaqueros” America's Midwinter Rodeo at Tucson, Arizona
February 20, 21, 22, 1932

Since the days when man first rode a horse, the history of horseback riding has been one of adventure and exploration. From the days of the pioneers to the modern cowboy, horseback riding has been a way of life for millions of people.

The “La Fiesta de los Vaqueros” is an annual event that celebrates the history and culture of horseback riding. The event takes place in the heart of Tucson, Arizona, and it features a variety of events, including horse shows, chariot races, and calf roping.

The event is open to the public, and it is a great opportunity to experience the rich history and culture of horseback riding. So come on down to Tucson and join in the fun!
"Life on the Plains," by Horace DeWitte Brewster

Cattle on the Range

It was a building similar to the above that housed the first Indian school at Foyil back in the eighteen and eighteen seasons.
By A. L. JORDAN

Five or six months after I became a miner, the town was deserted. The business men of Leamington, in the county of the Matco, decided that mining was dead. We understood that they had been in a dry spell and the prospects of getting a prairie kiss were growing thin. The men were discouraged and decided to close up shop. The town was deserted and we were left in a state of utter desolation.

The next day, we set out to see if any other town was to be found. We hired a team and wagon and started out in search of a new place. We drove for miles and miles, but the horses were tired and we had to give up the search. We decided to return to Leamington and look for work elsewhere.

On the way back, we met a man who had been prospecting in the Matco. He told us that he had found a rich vein of gold and that he was going to start a new town. We were interested and decided to follow him. We found a place that we liked and built a cabin.

The next spring, we were joined by a large company of men who had been working in the Matco. They brought their families with them and we started to build a town. We named it Leamington after the town that we had left.

The town prospered and we became prosperous. We had a post office, a school, and a church. We had a store and a blacksmith shop. We had a saloon and a dance hall. We had a bank and a theater. We had a newspaper and a newspaper office.

Leamington became the largest town in the Matco. We had a population of several thousand and we were the envy of all the neighboring towns. We had a newspaper that was read all over the Matco. We had a school that was attended by all the children. We had a church that was attended by all the people.

Leamington was a thriving town and we were happy. We had found our fortune and we were content.
A Reminiscence of Kootenai Brown

(by Joseph C. Colby)

Kootenai Brown had ridden a bucking bronc in the open range of North Dakota. If he were to go and try a few more broncs, he was not sure if he would stand a chance to get off. He had always been good at horseback riding, but Kootenai Brown was a horse wrangler, not a professional rodeo rider. The horses he worked with were wild and unpredictable, but he had a special bond with them. He had been with the Kootenai Indians for many years, learning their ways and becoming a respected member of their community. Kootenai Brown was not just a horse wrangler, but a living legend in the world of Indian horseback riding.

One day, as Kootenai Brown was walking along the Kootenai River, he heard a commotion in the distance. It was a group of young men, singing and dancing. Kootenai Brown approached them, curious about their activities. The young men welcomed him, inviting him to join in their celebration. They were gathered to honor a local hero who had passed away, and Kootenai Brown was considered a hero in his own right. He had always been a man of honor and integrity, and his reputation preceded him.

Kootenai Brown took part in the ceremony, offering words of encouragement and sharing stories of his own adventures. The young men were inspired by his words, and they continued their celebration with renewed enthusiasm. Kootenai Brown was happy to be a part of this special occasion, and he felt a deep sense of belonging to the community.

As the sun set, Kootenai Brown returned home, tired but content. He had fulfilled his duty as a horse wrangler, and he had honored a fallen hero. Kootenai Brown was a man of great character, and his legacy would live on through the memories of those he had touched. He knew that he would always be remembered, and he was grateful for the life he had lived. Kootenai Brown was a true hero, and his spirit would continue to inspire generations to come.
Mrs. Martha Plasmmann Recalls Early Day Journey Down River

THE GREAT FALLS TRIBUNE

Sunday Morning, April 14, 1938

LaBarge Piloted Boat; Culbertsons Known by Author

Alexander Culbertson Met Craft at Old Fort Peck Landing; Mosquitoes Harassed Passengers Day and Night

By MARRIOTT EUGENE FLANAGAN

After a long winter spent in the desert mountains of Arizona, Mrs. Martha Plasmmann has come back to the plains of the Missouri, where she was born and where she has spent most of her life. She is the daughter of Col. A. J. Culbertson, who, as a young man, had a cabin on the Missouri River, and who, later, became a prominent businessman in Great Falls. Mrs. Plasmmann has been away from the plains for many years, but she still retains a strong affection for them.

The Culbertsons were among the first settlers in the area, and the family has been prominent in the history of the region. Mrs. Plasmmann, who is now 72 years old, has vivid memories of the early days of the plains.

"The Culbertsons were pioneers," she says. "They started out from the mountains just as soon as the snows melted, and they brought their families with them. They didn't have much money, but they had a lot of courage. They built their cabins and started farming, and they were the first to settle in the area."

Mrs. Plasmmann remembers that the Culbertsons were always friendly and welcoming to other settlers.

"They were very hospitable," she says. "Whenever someone passed through, they would invite them to their cabins and feed them. They were always ready to help anyone who needed it."
SILVER MINERS
SAW HARD TIMES
IN THE NINETIES
SMALL MINES, MONTANA
LOOKED ON BIBIAN
AS THEIR CHAMPION

The late William Jennings Bryan was the hero and most of the silver miners. Bryan's place in the history of this period will be among the most prominent for his stand to the aid of the miners in their fight for a better life.

In the early nineties, nearly every mining camp in Montana was bewildered by the same conditions, the result of the depression. The miners were living in poverty and the very existence of many mining camps, and the mining camps themselves, was threatened. At this time, William Jennings Bryan came forward and spoke for the miners. He made a series of speeches in different mining camps, and it was shown that the miners' situation was not due to the fault of the miners, but to the fault of the capitalists who were taking advantage of the miners.

Bryan's speeches were received with great enthusiasm, and his words were repeated in many of the mining camps. The miners were inspired by his speeches, and they were determined to work for a better future. Bryan's speeches were a turning point in the history of the miners' struggle.

The miners of Montana were in a difficult position, as they were living in poverty and the mining companies were not paying them a fair price for their work. Bryan's speeches were a beacon of hope, and the miners were determined to work for a better future.

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Old Timer Gives Lowdown
On Really "Tough Winter"

During the winter months whenever men congregate you will find the conversation to be the hard winters they have seen, and how the Chinook wind breaks it up.

Now having seen 57 winters in this part of Montana and chuckling back, I find that the last old-time good Chinook gusted in 1938. Since then they have been getting colder and shorter. We have never had a Chinook wind this winter but not like we used to. I have where I lived lost all but six inches of snow in two hours.

Now the hardest winter I have seen in this country was the winter of 1888-89. It started in November and quit in March. As to how cold it got we did not know as our thermometer quit tallying. Cattle were worn out and dead all up and down every stream and creek. Antelope by the thousands were scurried up and down the Missouri river breaks and their legs raw up in their bosom from breaking through the snow. I doubt but that the most of them came from Canada.

That winter we were living on the Willows Round ranch belonging to Bill Abbott on the Missouri. There was not enough to eat and we had one that lasted six days and nights. Snow was 18 inches deep on the river bottom; one jeep drifted all. Dan Sullivan, Bill Abbott and Henry Powell had taken all of their cattle north in the fall to Rocky Ridge to hold for the winter, of what afterward became the Goodwater sheep ranch about six miles west of where the town of Sunburst now stands. Mickey O’Hear and John Henry Calvert had a small cattle. Along in January we ran out of meat and Abbott red man by the name of Henry Chambers left for the cow camp with four horses on a 3½ wagon and two horses to a spring wagon to kill three heaves, as the cattle were too low to eat and so were the antelope. It took them two days to make the camp, some 20 miles, but they got there in good shape, gut their beef killed and loaded one on the 3½ wagon and one on the spring wagon and started for home.

The blizzard hit them before they got half way but they made to Stanley county. There they dug into a snow bank, headed in their horses, unloaded the wagon, and just couldn’t stay any longer. Finally they decided to stay for three days until nothing to eat but frozen meat or bread. Finally the storm broke and they each backed a team to a third quarter of beef, gut their blankets on the horses and started home, using the mail for a sled. They walked and rode the whole way to the ranch, and you can bet the under side of the sled was worn down quite a bit. Bill Abbott and his wife was left and were glad to get it.

I remember when they arrived, Abbott came in singing his old song and bhillard and "Whoo, get my whisky." Chambers had nothing to say and was very sick. He was in bad shape, his joints seemed to be frozen from living on that meat. Abbott finally had to take him to the agency doctor at Badger creek, 43 miles west of the ranch. Chambers lived, but was sick for a year afterward.

In the spring the large cattle cattle issued permits to anyone who would take the dead cattle and deliver the hides at some fixed point, and they would pay the owner twenty-five cents per hide. We had to haul the hides to Fort Benton and Great Falls out of the country from the Missouri river to the Canadian line. Some hard winter, you bet—nothing like it up to date. Tell you more about that winter later.

—THE OLD TIMER.
They Worked on The TIMES

By Harry Carr

A 4 AM author factory. The Times has been surely several. Creativity from the local newsroom is sitting among the elect and the famous as writers of books, plays and poems.

Perhaps the most notable was Willard Huntington Wright, whose writing name is B. F. Van Dusen. He has just come back to Los Angeles, where he is a resident of the downtown area of the city.

The way Willard happened was this: John Chapman, "Chap" of the Chapman brothers, was the editor of the Los Angeles Evening Times. He was a young man who had been a star at the University of California, where he was an athlete and a student of journalism.

Chap was asked to come to Los Angeles by the Times, where he was a student of journalism. He was a young man who had been a star at the University of California, where he was an athlete and a student of journalism. He was a young man who had been a star at the University of California, where he was an athlete and a student of journalism.

Willard met Chap and told him he was interested in writing for the Times. Chap was impressed and asked Willard to come to the office. Willard accepted and began his career with the Times.

Willard's first job was with the sports department, where he covered local games and events. He quickly rose through the ranks and became the assistant sports editor.

In 1928, Willard was promoted to the position of city editor, where he remained for the next decade. During this time, he covered the famous Los Angeles Times newspaper strike of 1934, which lasted for 12 days.

Willard's most notable achievement was his coverage of the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin. He was the first American reporter to cover the Games and his stories were widely praised for their style and accuracy.

Willard's last job with the Times was as the editor of the Sunday supplement. He retired in 1957 and died in 1962.

Willard Huntington Wright (1882-1962)

[Byline: Harry Carr]

[Continued on page four]
On to Beaverhead

Promise of Gold Draws Miners to New Lands; Commonwealth Born In Montana Gulches

By Clyde McLemore

There were others doing a little mining on the lower Butte and on the east side of the mountains, and a few of them had found some gold. The Butte was a long way off, and it was a difficult trip to get there. But the miners who had found gold on the Butte were returning with stories of the wealth to be found in the mountains. They had found gold in the gulches, and they were coming back with tales of their discoveries.

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SCHULTZ

(Continued from Page 2)

The Petties interrupted as above, and we left them on the veranda of the hotel. We had a little talk under the shade of the trees. It was a hot day, and we felt grateful for the coolness of the shade. We walked back to the hotel, and had tea under the shade of the trees. We had a good time, and left the hotel feeling refreshed.

We started back to the train, and there was a lot of excitement. We saw a lot of people, and heard a lot of stories. It was a busy time, and we were tired. We had a good time, and left the train feeling refreshed.

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Al Wilkins Helped Conquer West; In Montana More Than 62 Years

By A. L. WILKINS  

east Great Falls Times

Our ancestors who came to Montana arrived by train, boat, and wagon. They were often the first settlers in the area, and their experiences were shaped by the challenges of frontier life. Here are some extracts from A. L. Wilkins' account of his life in Montana:

**Al Wilkins and the Conquest of the West:**


A free trader of the early days in the northwest brought his fur to the trading post in winter. Dog sleds of the dog breed were used to carry the furs to the trading post. The dogs were of the Eskimo breed, many of them half wolf, and were capable of enduring great hardships. The furs of this kind were much in use when Al Wilkins, as a boy, traveled the prairies of northwest Canada.

Merrill G. Burlingame Special Collections Montana State University Do Not Duplicate Without Permission