

NOTICE.

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Hon. Mr. Holman, chairman of the congressional committee that visited the National Park last summer, has submitted his report on the subject. He wants the northern strip of the Park that was taken from Montana to be made a part of Wyoming; that the western strip which was taken from Idaho be restored to that territory, thus reducing the Park by that much; and that eight miles of the territory on the south of the Park and thirty miles on the east be withheld from sale or settlement, as a forestry reserve. Mr. Holman's views are to some extent original, if not commendable. Just why he wants to change the Park boundary on the west and not on the north, when any reasons for either change must be applicable to both cases, does not appear. We presume, though, that it arises from Holman's well known penchant for objecting. The people of Gallatin county are very anxious that the strip a mile or two wide now included in the Park but forming a part of the Park be returned to public domain. Mr. Holman became, perhaps, aware of this desire and decided to nip it in the bud, just for the sake of objecting to something. Mr. Holman was in a bad humor when he visited the Park. He rode clear from his home to the Park without taking a sleeping car, beside making several excursions to Indian agencies in not too comfortable frontier wagons. His heart was bad.—Free Press.

Washington special to the World: Some of the principal lands developed under Commissioner Sparks' administration have been the stealing of timber from public lands. In the case of the Sierra Nevada Lumber Company, of California, the special agent found that the company had constructed expensive flumes and several railways; fifteen or twenty miles in length for the sole purpose of facilitating its trespass upon the public lands, and 65,000,000 feet were identified as having been cut by the company. Depravations upon the public timber in Utah, and Idaho Territories have been equally extensive and flagrant. In Washington Territory and northeast California lumbermen have hired hundreds of sailors and other transient and irresponsible men to make fraudulent entries on lands containing the finest and most valuable timber in these sections. The vigorous course of the Commissioner towards the companies is having its effect. Several delegations from the West have been in Washington for the last few weeks trying to postpone action in their cases, or have the suits against them dismissed.

Ottawa special says: The debate on Laundry's motion in the house passed tediously until near midnight, when Hon. Laurier (Quebec, Liberal) rose; there being no reply to the last speaker from the government benches, and the motion was about being put. His effort was the finest heard in the house for a long time. He spoke English with all the fire and ardor of a Frenchman. His arraignment of the government, which he charged was responsible for the rebellion, was terrible. Louis Riel's life was a sacrifice, he said, to bitter passion and monstrous revenge. The history of the government was blood, prisoners, scaffolds, widows, orphans, destitution and ruin. He gave a glowing picture of the action which characterized the United States in dealing with rebels, and said that the magnanimity which guided the statesmen of that day was the most brilliant diadem in the government of the American continent, and resulted in cementing a great, glorious and progressive nation into a united people.

Gov. S. T. Hauser says: I have just received copies of resolutions asking me to co-operate with a committee that is coming on to Washington to get the North Reservation cut down. It consists of 2,000,000 acres of land, in a strip eighty to 120 miles wide and 600 miles along the north border of Montana. This enormous tract of land is set aside for about 3,500 Blackfoot and kindred tribes. There has never been more than 2,000 Indians on it at any one time, and usually they are all off in British America. The land will support a million head of cattle or 250,000 people. It is rich grazing land, bordered by the Missouri river, and the grass now all goes to waste. It ought to be cut down two-thirds or three-fourths. Within three months after it is cut down 500,000 cattle will be feeding on the land thrown open to the public. That means cheaper beef. The Indians have no use for land, and the reservation is simply wasted.

The Sub-Committee of the Ways and Means committee, consisting of

Messrs. Mills, Maybury and Hiscock, which has had consideration of the subject of the renewal of the Hawaiian treaty, unanimously agreed to recommend that the treaty should not be renewed. This action will undoubtedly be sustained by the full committee, for Mr. Morrison, chairman, is known to be opposed to the sub-committee will, it is believed, be sufficient to endorse the action.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 12, 1886. Washington society has gone into mourning for forty days. To observe, or to appear to observe Lent. It is as fashionable in this city as it is to approach it with social events heaped rapidly upon one another. The young lady who has been going to balls, routs, receptions, and dancing attendance upon the German, has thrown aside her décollete satin robe and arrayed herself in a high cut suit of black cloth, metaphorically speaking, while she cries mea culpa, and contents herself with afternoon teas, drives and theatre parties.

Every day crowds of people go to the capital and make their way to the senate galleries where they listen to the long-looked for debate on the Presidential prerogative. Although all the discussion that could be crowded into a year would not remove the question at issue from the category of vexed political problems, the people will be glad to have the subject thoroughly exhausted. Then both parties to the controversy may settle down to the real work of the session. There will be general approval, however, if the debate shall produce, as one of its indirect results, the throwing open of executive business to the scrutiny of the public.

The new administration is now but little more than one year old. It may interest Civil Service reformers to read what changes have been made in the personnel of the Executive Departments during the twelve months and how the President has carried out his pledges at the expense of his party.

The treasury department, which is by far the largest of them all, affords the most interesting example of what has been done. Its assistant secretaries have given place to democratic successors and the score of bureau officers who were, with few exceptions active partisans, have given place to successors chosen on about the same principles. The supervising architect and chief of the secret service, retain their places. Among the deputy chiefs of bureaus, about one-half have been displaced or reduced to lower grades. Of the chiefs of division, about one-half have been displaced or reduced to clerkships. Taking the Secretary's office as an example, of its nine division chiefs four have been displaced, one of whom was succeeded by the promotion of an efficient subordinate; the other five have been retained. The Treasurer's bureau has been protected absolutely from partisan changes, and vacancies in all its grades have been filled by promotion. Assistant chiefs of division have been recognized as under the civil service classification and free from partisan changes, the appointment of an assistant chief of the Appointment division being the only violation of this principle and policy. In the four clerical grades the civil service law has been absolutely enforced and excuses for removals or omissions have not been sought.

The bureau of engraving and printing, controlling more patronage unrestricted by the Civil Service law than all the bureaus of the treasury combined, has afforded the most conspicuous and perfect example of the triumph of reform principles.

Throughout the departments, where assistant secretaries were employed, they have been superseded, with a single exception. With chief clerks the rule has been very different. The veteran and efficient chief clerks of the state, war and navy departments, trained under Republican administrations, have been retained. The chief clerk of the department of Justice and of the Interior department both continue to serve, and the only two who have been succeeded, those of the Treasury and Post Office departments, voluntarily resigned.

The State, War and Navy departments, have been absolutely free from partisan changes above, below and in the classified grades. The departments of Justice has witnessed numerous changes in its higher positions, the assistant Attorneys General, the Solicitor General, and special attorneys, etc., but its chief clerk, appointment clerk and other prominent officers remain, and in the grades of division chiefs, clerical grades, and among the laborers and messengers, partisanship has had no victims.

In the Interior and Post Office departments, changes and reductions have been made among bureau and division officers, but the heads of those departments, have firmly resisted pressure for the removal of their most faithful and efficient aids, and from the lowest to the highest grades, a large proportion of the incumbents hold over from previous administrations.

New Field Artillery.

Washington Special: Gen. T. V. Benet chief of ordnance, United States army, is having twenty-five new steel breech-loading field guns constructed, to take the place of the obsolete field artillery with which our light batteries are now equipped. While the details cannot be given, it is sufficient to say that the new piece will be rifled, of about 3.2 caliber, taking a charge of nearly four and one half pounds of powder and a thirteen pound solid projectile, the shell being proportionately lighter. With this gun he expects to obtain some unusual results. The extreme range will be about 6,000 yards, quite as great a distance as modern requirements deem necessary. The shooting will be of unusual accuracy. A six-foot target which can scarcely be seen at a mile and a half, with this new gun and its improved system of sighting can be struck six times out of ten, and closer ranges produce sharp-shooting that is equally astonishing. Gen. Benet has not exploited the excellences of his new rifle, but he expects to show the country at the formal trial tests that his department is not behind that of any other nation in scientific attainments, backed by the best mechanical work in iron and steel. In the matter of our coast and harbor defenses, Gen. Benet believes that this country will profit by the experience and investigations of England and Germany, and adopt some system of iron and steel turret forts armed with high-power guns of the greatest serviceable caliber, having a torpedo battery attached. He believes the two blended will constitute the most effectual system of defense that the country will ever require.

A Western Wife Hunter.

John Schienholt, went all the way from Walla Walla, W. T., to New York to get a wife, and had an unfortunate experience. He saw an advertisement in a German paper of a girl who wanted a place as a domestic. He went to the address on Fifth street and found it to be an intelligence office. He told the woman in charge that he was looking for a wife, and she told him that the girl who had advertised for a place had gone, but she could get him a nice Swedish girl. The girl was introduced and Schienholt agreed to marry her and to buy her a wedding outfit, as she had no money. He bought her \$90 worth of clothes, he says, and gave them to her. She asked him how much money he had left. He said \$700. She said he must give it all to her to take care of, as they were going to be married and he might be robbed in New York, which was a very wicked city. He refused to trust her with the money, whereupon she walked off with the \$60 worth of new clothes and refused to marry him.

When Schienholt told his story he asked to have the two women arrested for conspiring to rob him and a detective was sent out to look for them. Schienholt says that he will remain single and go back to Walla Walla.

President Garfield's Treatment.

The current number of the Medical Press contains a paper written by Dr. Frank H. Hamilton on the surgical treatment of President Garfield, in answer to statements of the distinguished foreign surgeon Esmarch of Kiel, who has undertaken to show that mistakes were made in Garfield's case; that wounds of that character are curable, and that the President might have been saved. Dr. Hamilton says, the two questions in discussion are: Has any human being ever recovered from such a wound, and could Garfield have been saved? "Two cases," he continues, "have been reported, in which recovery has been claimed from such wounds, one by Albers, and the other by himself." Neither is properly to be termed established. Dr. Hamilton says the course of Garfield's physicians has been approved by all eminent medical authorities except Esmarch, and criticizes him sharply for his conclusions. He also answers his criticisms of treatment.

A National Game Preserve.

Senator Manderson presented in the senate a petition from W. W. Petter, and a large number of other citizens from Nebraska and Iowa, asking congress to set apart a part of the public domain on the Republican river, either in the state of Nebraska, Kansas or Colorado, for breeding and protecting buffalo, antelope and elk. The petitioners state that these food animals are rapidly decreasing in number and unless some measures are adopted for their preservation they will eventually become extinct. They want this land set apart as a national park, where these animals may breed and be protected for future generations.

The Magnetic Influence of the Moon.

An Austrian savant has ascertained that the moon has an influence on a magnetized needle, varying with its phases and its declination. The phenomenon is said to be more prominently noticeable when our satellite is near the earth, and to be very marked when she is passing from the full to her first or second quarter. The disturbances are at their maximum when the moon is in the plane of the

equator, and greater during the southern than the northern declination.—Boston Budget.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

A Macon, Ga., preacher claims that he has converted 4,000 souls in five months.

A prominent business firm in Macon, Ga., controls the weather signals for that town.

Hop Sing, a private banker at Yakima, Wash., pocketed the deposits, about \$3,000, and levanted.

Robert Buchanan, one of the wealthiest men in middle Tennessee, failed with liabilities of \$177,500.

A virulent type of cholera is prevailing in Japan, death occurring within nine hours from the first attack.

Considerable excitement prevails in Pennsylvania over the discovery of small particles of gold near Greencastle.

The \$2,240,000 6 per cent state bonds of Ohio have been refunded at 3 per cent, at a premium of \$21.35 per thousand.

Owing to the inefficiency of the Galveston fire department the insurance companies are canceling all risks in that city.

The Japanese minister of state says there is no intention of introducing a gold mono-metallic standard in Japan.

W. H. Galbreath & Co., cotton factors of Memphis, have assigned. Their liabilities are \$73,000 and assets \$101,000.

The Ohio legislature decided to postpone until next January action on the bill to regulate telephone charges in that state.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Springfield, Mass., next May.

Gen. William B. Franklin states that Mrs. Hancock would be virtually penniless except for the funds which her friends have collected.

Pennsylvania Democrats have about decided to bring out Hon. William A. Wallace as their Moses to lead them into the gubernatorial mansion.

The distress among the poor of Paris is almost unprecedented. The applications for relief number 50,000 more than at this time last year.

Rudolph Hering of Philadelphia has been appointed by Mayor Harrison chief engineer of the water supply commission of Chicago, at a salary of \$10,000.

The nicerozy Li had a complete toy steamer made for the empress of China, so that she may work it herself and see the importance of steam locomotion.

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