

REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GLACIER
NATIONAL PARK

TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

1911



REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GLACIER
NATIONAL PARK

TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

1911



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK



CONTENTS.

	Page.
General statement.....	5
Routes and accommodations.....	6
Administration of the park in 1910.....	7
Administration of the park in 1911.....	8
Number of visitors.....	9
Administration headquarters.....	9
Installation of sawmill.....	10
Concessions.....	10
Allotments of appropriation.....	10
Recommendations.....	11
Appendix:	
Rules and Regulations—	
General regulations of December 3, 1910.....	13
Regulations of December 3, 1910, governing the impounding and dis- position of loose live stock found in the Glacier National Park, Mont.	14
Concessions in Glacier National Park.....	15
Approved rates for transportation, season of 1911.....	15
Charges for concessions, season of 1911.....	16
Act of Montana Legislature ceding jurisdiction.....	16
Bill accepting cession of jurisdiction.....	17
Magazine articles on Glacier National Park.....	20

ILLUSTRATION.

Map of the park	At end.
-----------------------	---------

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GLACIER
NATIONAL PARK.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
Belton, Mont., October 15, 1911.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report on the condition of affairs and the management of the Glacier National Park:

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Glacier National Park, created by the act of Congress approved May 11, 1910 (36 Stat., 354), is located in northwestern Montana and embraces over 1,400 square miles of the Rocky Mountains, extending north from the main line of the Great Northern Railway to the Canadian border. The eastern boundary is the Blackfoot Indian Reservation and the western boundary is the Flathead River. The park has an area of approximately 915,000 acres, its length averaging 60 miles and its width 50 miles. Within its borders are attractions for the scientist and tourist unsurpassed in any country in the world, tourists of world-wide experience pronouncing it the Switzerland of America. Within its confines are 60 active glaciers, these ice sheets being the sources of beautiful cascades and roaring mountain streams flowing into countless clear, placid lakes for which the park is famed, the most noted of these being Lake McDonald, Lake St. Marys, Lake Louise, Iceberg Lake, Red Eagle Lake, Kintla Lake, Bowman Lake, Kootenai Lake, Logging Lake, Quartz Lake, Harrison Lake, and Two Medicine Lake. Lake McDonald, situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Belton, a little town on the main line of the Great Northern Railway, is one of the most beautiful lakes in America. It is 3,154 feet above sea level, 12 miles long, 2 miles wide, and surrounded by mountains covered with virgin forests of western larch, cedar, white pine, Douglas fir, spruce, and hemlock. The air about Lake McDonald is remarkably clear and pure, the fragrance of the fir, pine, and cedar producing a refreshing and invigorating atmosphere.

Iceberg Lake is a small sheet of water about 16 miles north of Lake McDonald. It is so named because of the great floes which are to be seen on its surface in midsummer.

The St. Marys Lakes are located on the eastern side of the park, northwest of Midvale. These lakes are long and ribbonlike, one side being heavily forested, while on the other side the mountains rise sheer from the water's edge. Upper St. Marys Lake is 11 miles and

the Lower St. Marys Lake 7 miles in length. Equally as much can be said in regard to the beautiful scenery surrounding all the other lakes.

Avalanche Basin, a remarkable U-shaped valley 8 miles from Lake McDonald, is one of the most attractive and impressive features of the park. Nestling in the valley below the basin lies Avalanche Lake, into which dash cascades and cataracts that head in the melting snow and ice above and leap thousands of feet to the lake beneath.

The principal glaciers in the park are Blackfoot, Grinnell, Harrison, Pumpelly, Red Eagle, Sperry, and Chaney, which range in area from a few hundred yards to several miles in extent.

From the summit of Red Eagle Mountain one of the grandest views of mountain scenery in America is obtainable, this spot being a favorite with artists who visit the park.

The park abounds in all varieties of game that are indigenous to this section of the country, such as bear, elk, moose, deer, mountain sheep, mountain goat, mountain lion, as well as the smaller wild animals of the forest.

Fishing in the park is especially good and quite an attraction to all who visit it. Practically all the streams and lakes abound in many species of gamy trout.

ROUTES AND ACCOMMODATIONS.

Glacier National Park is easily accessible via the Great Northern Railway, at present it being the only line which touches its borders. One entrance to the park is from Midvale, Mont., which is the gateway to that portion of the park on the east side of the mountains. A line of permanent camps has been established by W. J. Hilligoss, the distance between the camps being as follows: Midvale to Two Medicine, 14 miles; Two Medicine to Cut Bank, 16 miles; Cut Bank to St. Marys, 22 miles; St. Marys to Gunsight, 15 miles; Gunsight to Sperry Glacier, 12 miles. Lake McDonald is 7 miles distant from Sperry Glacier. It is the intention of Mr. Hilligoss to construct wooden structures, patterned after the Swiss style of architecture, to replace the tents which were in use this year. The Great Northern Railway is contemplating constructing an automobile road from Midvale to St. Marys, by which means the tourist can reach the foot of the mountains a few hours after getting off the train at Midvale.

The western portion of the park is accessible via Belton, Mont., 1,177 miles west of St. Paul, on the Great Northern Railway. A number of chalets have been erected at this place and accommodations are afforded tourists at the rate of \$2.50 per day. During the past season the bulk of the travel came in this way. From Belton to Lake McDonald the new Government road, 60 feet in width and 2½ miles in length, runs through a dense forest to the foot of Lake McDonald. Stages make three round trips each day, connecting with boat service to the head of the lake, where good hotel accommodations can be secured at from \$2.50 to \$3 per day.

Trails have been cut from Lake McDonald to many interesting points on the west side of the mountains. Trips to such places of interest as Sperry Glacier, Avalanche Basin, and McDonald Falls can be made in one day. More extended trips, requiring from two days

to one or two weeks, can be made to more distant portions of the park, taking in such features as Granite Park, Iceberg Lake, Swift Current Pass, Chaney Glacier, Mount Cleveland, Waterton Lakes, and many other interesting points.

Guides, saddle horses, pack outfits, etc., can be secured at Lake McDonald.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PARK IN 1910.

Shortly before I reached the park and assumed charge as superintendent of road and trail construction forest fires broke out in various portions of the reservation, and immediately upon my arrival, August 8, 1910, I devoted my attention to fire fighting. The forest fires were the worst we have had in the West for years and my entire time was taken up in checking them.

The following extract from a report made on September 14, 1910, shows the extent of the fires:

Kintla Lake Fire: Ford Creek to Canadian boundary and from Flathead River to Rocky Mountains, mostly burned over.

Extent: 23,000 acres.

Duration: July 17 to August 21; still burning, but boundary not extended since August 21 or 22.

Cause: Fire crossed Flathead River from fire started on Trail Creek by lightning about July 14.

Estimate: Very little heavy timber burned, but a great deal of lodge-pole reproduction.

Value of timber destroyed: No commercial value could be set, owing to its remoteness from sawmills, lack of transportation facilities, and the fact that the timber was of recent reproduction.

Bowman Creek Fire: Fire originated 2 miles below foot of Bowman Lake; burned down creek 1 mile and to top of ridge on both sides and back to main range of Rocky Mountains on both sides of lake along ridges, but not down to lake shore, except along the southwest shore.

Extent: 8,000 acres.

Duration: August 20 to present time; still burning, but under control.

Cause: Probably started by campers.

Estimate: Area burned over was covered with lodge-pole reproduction.

Value of timber destroyed: Unable to give money value; scenic value considerable.

Quartz Lake Fire: Near head of Quartz Lake.

Extent: 10 acres.

Duration: August 20 to September 4.

Cause: Unknown.

No estimate.

Logging Creek Fire: Secs. 8, 9, and 16, T. 34 N., R. 21 W., M. M.

Extent: 200 acres.

Duration: Started about July 12; reported July 19. Forty men had fire under control July 23. Force reduced to three men July 25; force reduced to one man August 7, guard removed September 2. Fire still burning, but safe.

Cause: Unknown. Supposed to be from lightning or from Whitefish fire.

Area: In heavy timber, 1 mile from road between Logging and Quartz Creeks. Estimate: Several million feet of matured timber were lost in this fire. Would have a money value of \$3.50 to \$4 per thousand stumpage, as this timber could be driven down Flathead River to mills at Columbia Falls.

Anaconda, Dutch, and Camas Creeks fires: From mouth of Logging Creek diagonally across to a point 1 mile from Anaconda Creek, 4 miles from road; thence along bench up North Fork of Anaconda to top of ridge 1 mile from head of Logging Lake; thence an irregular line along foot of mountains to ridge between two main branches of Dutch Creek; thence to mouth of Dutch across Camas Creek.

Extent: 19,000 acres.

Duration: August 20 to present date, but under absolute control from September 4; now being patrolled only.

Cause: Probably caused from the Whitefish fire.

Estimate: 75,000,000 feet; money value of loss considerable; scenic value even more so.

Rock Hill Fire: Between Little St. Marys and Harrison Lakes, 6 to 8 miles north of Great Northern Railway.

Extent: 600 acres.

Duration: August 12 to September 8.

Cause: Unknown.

Estimated loss: 3,000,000 feet of matured timber, probably worth \$2 per thousand stumpage.

Garry Fire: Northwest of Great Northern Railway about 5 miles.

Extent: Length of trench on fire line, 12 miles; length of trench swept over by fire, 5 miles.

Duration: 18 days.

Cause: Unknown.

Area: 7,600 acres, estimated; total number of men employed, 42; average length of time for each man, 17½ days; average number of hours per day for each man, 13.

Quantity and value of timber: It is hard to estimate this loss owing to the fact that this timber was in a very mountainous region, removed from either road or water transportation. Its scenic value did not amount to much, as it is off the line of travel for tourists.

Essex Fire: From Middle Fork of Flathead River at Essex on Great Northern, up Ole Creek about 14 miles; about 6 miles up Park Creek; about 8 miles up Coal Creek.

Extent: About six townships.

Cause: Fire jumped from south side of Great Northern track and Middle Fork of Flathead River from Blackfeet National Forest. Was reported at once to the forest ranger on the Blackfeet Forest at Essex, who remarked it was out of his jurisdiction. It was several days before any effort was made to put the fire out. By that time the fire had spread so that it was almost impossible to do anything with it, or at least it took a large force of men and almost a month's work before it was gotten under control.

Estimate: On Ole Creek, 15,000,000 feet; on Park Creek, 54,000,000 feet; on Coal Creek, 20,000,000 feet.

Fielding fire: Have no data on this fire, as it was principally handled by railroad employees.

Midvale Fire: Followed Great Northern right of way from Summit to creek near Midvale; followed creek 3 miles north toward Two Medicine Creek; thence northwest 2 miles to the mountains.

Extent: 8 miles square, estimated.

Cause: From fire at Fielding across the divide.

Value destroyed: About 8,000,000 feet of good timber, \$3 per thousand stumpage; balance in old fire burns and late reproduction; principal loss to the park was its scenic value.

Upon the cessation of the fires in 1910, I turned my attention to trail work, but the season was practically over and camp was broken September 26.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PARK IN 1911.

Administration headquarters this year were temporarily located at the foot of Lake McDonald, the department authorizing the renting of six log cabins, which were turned into headquarters. Active operations for the season of 1911 began on April 28. As the proposed Government road between Belton and Lake McDonald ran through patented areas, deeds from the several owners were secured for a right of way 60 feet wide and 2 miles 610 feet long. Much difficulty was encountered in its building by reason of the fact that the route ran through a dense forest, in some places swampy ground being encountered. On September 30 the road was practically completed, at a cost of \$7,634.89 per mile, making a total cost of \$17,178.50. This amount includes the cost of plows, scrapers, tools, etc., and is a saving of \$797.70 over the engineer's estimate of \$17,976.20.

The following shows the amount of trail work done in the park this year:

Trail work, season of 1911.

	Miles.
Old trail cleaned out from foot to head of Lake McDonald.....	11
New trail, foot to head of Lake McDonald.....	1
McGee's meadow trail, partly reconstructed.....	4½
New trail constructed from ranger cabin at head of Lake McDonald to McDonald Falls.....	2
Cleaned out trail from head of Lake McDonald to Avalanche Basin.....	7½
Cleaned out trail from head of lake to Sperry Glacier.....	6
Cleaned out trail from head of lake to Kootenai Lake.....	34
Cleaned out part of Bowman Lake trail (Browns Pass).....	20
Built new trail in Bowman Lake country.....	6
Cleaned out old trail from Boundary Line up Boundary Creek.....	8
Built new trail, Belton Hills.....	15
Built Red Eagle trail.....	20
Cleaned out Gunsight trail (partly rebuilt).....	20
Built new trail up Park Creek.....	5
Cleaned out old trail up Park Creek.....	7
Cleaned out Swift Current trail.....	10
Cleaned out Red Eagle trail.....	10
New trail, Belly River country, approximately.....	10 or 12

There are now 199 miles of trails which have been put in fair condition, at a total cost of \$3,321.50.

The telephone lines built this season and in active operation are as follows:

	Miles.
Belton Station to the temporary administration headquarters at the foot of Lake McDonald.....	2½
Administration headquarters to ranger station at head of Lake McDonald.....	12
Administration headquarters to Logging Creek station.....	22
Head of Lake McDonald to Sperry Glacier.....	6

A total of 42½ miles was installed at a cost of \$1,400.37, including nine telephones. Telephones were installed in the residence of J. M. Gruber, and in the store of W. L. Adair, a rental fee of \$4 per month during the time that the phones are in use being exacted therefor.

Two docks were built on Lake McDonald for the use of the public and the licensed passenger boats, at a cost of \$528.42.

NUMBER OF VISITORS.

Between June 1, 1911, and October 1, 1911, there were 4,000 visitors in the park. The majority entered the park by way of Belton and registered at the superintendent's office at the foot of Lake McDonald. Midvale stands next in the number of persons visiting the park, and a few entered from the north. Considering that this is the first year of the park, this number far exceeded expectations.

ADMINISTRATION HEADQUARTERS.

A site for administration buildings has been selected at Fish Creek, a point on the western shore of Lake McDonald, about 2 miles from its foot. This point will be connected by road with the recently completed macadamized road between Belton and Lake McDonald. Plans were drawn for the buildings, and bids solicited, but as the department regarded the bids as excessive they were rejected, and the matter has been dropped for the present season.

INSTALLATION OF SAWMILL.

An order has been placed for a sawmill and shingle machine, with all appurtenances, for the purpose of sawing all dead and down and infested timber into lumber and shingles. In many places the cutting of fully matured timber will not in the least mar the beauty of the park, but will benefit the growing timber. In the past it has been the custom of the department to set aside a certain amount of money each year for the purpose of killing off insects infesting timber. This work was done by the Bureau of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture. A great many merchantable infested trees were cut down and left to rot on the ground, the Government not deriving a cent of revenue from the timber. At the present time, it is my plan to temporarily install the sawmill at Fish Creek, the proposed administrative site. Near this point there is a large amount of matured, dead, and infested timber that can be cut out without injuring other timber or marring any of the beauty of the park. It is proposed to saw out all lumber (outside of finish material) and shingles needed for the administration buildings, having it right on the grounds, thereby effecting a saving in the way of hauling. Numerous inquiries for lumber have been received, and in a short time it is believed lumber will rank first among the sources of revenue.

CONCESSIONS.

A concession for a stage line between Belton and Lake McDonald was granted to John Weightman, an experienced liveryman of Kalispell, Mont. During the season he ran five stages between the above-named points, making three round trips each day.

A concession for a boat line on Lake McDonald was granted to Messrs. Denney & Kelly, who during the season had two gasoline launches in service, with a carrying capacity of 25 persons each. In August they launched a new boat, having a carrying capacity of 100 persons, to meet the demands of the public, and expect to have it in operation next season. The schedule for the season was arranged so that there were no delays in changing from the stage to the boat, and vice versa, connections being made during the day with all passenger trains on the Great Northern Railway at Belton.

Twelve permits were issued granting the privilege of transporting passengers in and through Glacier National Park by means of saddle and pack horses. Each permit included 25 animals, with the exception of one, Josiah Rogers's permit calling for 60 horses. W. J. Hilligoss also had 50 horses included in his permit for permanent camps, making the total number of saddle and pack horses authorized by the department 385.

Ten leases were issued for cottage sites within the park.

ALLOTMENTS OF APPROPRIATION.

The following shows the purposes for which the appropriation of \$69,200 for 1911-12 has been used:

<i>Expenditures.</i>	
Employees' salaries.....	\$22,561.10
Printing park map.....	740.00
Destroying insects infesting timber.....	200.00
Framing park pictures.....	50.00
Rock crusher and motor boat.....	3,500.00
Photographic map of park.....	2.20

Stationery, blanks, etc.....	\$60.00
Miscellaneous supplies.....	172.30
Printing and binding.....	15.70
Road and trail construction.....	20,500.00
Construction of telephone lines.....	2,700.00
Rental six log cabins.....	500.00
Construction of docks.....	590.00
Team, wagon, and harness.....	410.00
Salary and expenses of E. S. Bruce, expert lumberman.....	1,000.00
Traveling expenses of superintendent and rangers.....	200.00
Miscellaneous supplies (2 typewriters).....	186.00
Traveling expenses of Supt. Logan.....	104.32
Traveling expenses of H. F. McCabe.....	81.95
Traveling expenses of E. M. Sunderland, architect.....	181.70
Telegraph charges.....	6.94
Compensation of E. M. Sunderland, architect.....	350.00
Geological Survey, repair of instruments.....	12.00
Purchase and installation of sawmill.....	3,000.00
Logging operations.....	3,000.00
Remaining unallotted.....	9,075.71
Total.....	69,200.00

Purchase of rowboat authorized from saving of allotment for purchase of team, wagon, and harness, \$40.95.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

One of the most pressing needs of the park at the present time and vital to its success is the building of new trails to scenic points which have heretofore been inaccessible, and I have accordingly requested in my annual estimate that the sum of \$25,000 be set aside for this purpose. Most of these trails will be along and over the Continental Divide, and it will necessarily take a considerable amount of money to put them in such condition as to afford the maximum of safety to tourists.

I recommend that a road be constructed around Lake McDonald, a distance of 25 miles, connecting with the new Government road from Belton to the lake. When this road is completed it will, without doubt, be one of the grandest scenic highways in America. For the construction of this driveway I have requested that the sum of \$75,000 be set aside.

Another need of the park, which demands immediate attention, is the construction of a bridge across the Middle Fork of the Flathead River, thus lessening the distance between Belton and the foot of Lake McDonald by 1 mile. At the present time use is made of an old wooden structure which was hastily erected some years ago by the Flathead County commissioners and which is liable at any moment to go out during the spring freshets. The bridge on the park side of the river would connect with the new Government road and would be the entrance to the park. The estimated cost of a steel structure across this river is \$50,000, and I have accordingly requested in my annual estimate that this sum be placed at my disposal for the erection of a bridge this coming year. At the present time the road runs up for half a mile on the river bank, thence across the wooden bridge, above referred to, and back for half a mile on the other side along the base of a mountain. In places the road is in a dangerous and bad condition.

It is also recommended that a bridge be constructed across McDonald Creek at the foot of Lake McDonald in order to connect the new Government road with the proposed road around the lake.

As it is now contemplated to erect the administration headquarters at the foot of the lake at the Fish Creek site, the building of this bridge is imperative. I estimate the cost of this bridge at \$5,000.

I also most urgently recommend the purchase of 30 head of pack animals for the coming year, as the work this year on trails suffered to a considerable extent by reason of the fact that with the six head of pack horses I had on hand it was impossible to keep trail crews in supplies, and much difficulty was experienced in moving them from camp to camp.

Attention is called to the desirability of the Federal Government purchasing and gaining control of the patented areas within the confines of the park. At the present time the most desirable land at the foot of Lake McDonald is held in private ownership, and I am satisfied that the land can be purchased cheaper to-day by the Government than at a later date. Ultimately I believe that the patented lands in all our national parks will be purchased by the Government when it realizes that without control of these areas the administration will always be face to face with obstacles and difficulties in the way of proper and successful administration. Existing conditions at the foot of Lake McDonald bring up this question in a very forceful manner. As stated above, the desirable tracts are owned by individuals, the Government owning only the right of way over which the road passes. In February, 1911, the Legislature of the State of Montana passed a bill ceding jurisdiction over the lands contained within the metes and bounds of Glacier National Park to the United States, providing, however, that the jurisdiction should not vest until the United States, through the proper officers, notifies the governor of Montana that they assume police or military jurisdiction over said park. This tender upon the part of the State of Montana has not up to the present time been accepted, though there is a bill pending in Congress looking to that end, copy of which is hereto appended, and until its acceptance it will bring about confusion and hamper the administration of the park. In this connection it may also be stated that the foot of Lake McDonald is the natural entrance to the park, and I believe it would be the better policy for the Government to buy out these patentees now, instead of waiting for the park to be developed, which will naturally increase the value of these private holdings.

Another matter of vital importance to the park is the increase in the number of guards. It is impossible, with the limited number of rangers that I now have, to properly protect the game—in fact, the park in general. Hunters watch the ranger and when he is out patrolling one section they slip in on others, kill their game, and are out of the park before they can be caught. I hope to see hunting entirely eliminated from the park, on patented lands as well as on park lands. Another need for a larger ranger force is for fire patrolling, also for taking charge of trail-building crews.

In regard to leasing land within the park for residence purposes it is desirable that the term of these leases be extended to at least five years. Other leases may remain for term already established. List of permits issued is hereto appended.

Very respectfully,

W. R. LOGAN,
Superintendent.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

General Regulations of December 3, 1910.

The following rules and regulations for the government of the Glacier National Park are hereby established and made public, pursuant to authority conferred by the act of Congress approved May 11, 1910:

1. It is forbidden to injure or disturb in any manner any of the mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders on the Government lands within the park.

2. It is forbidden to cut, without a permit from the Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative, any timber growing on the park lands; it is also forbidden to injure any growing timber or deface or injure any Government property. Camping parties will be allowed to use dead or fallen timber for fuel. When felling timber stumps must not be left higher than 12 inches from the ground.

3. Fire should be lighted only when necessary and completely extinguished when not longer required. The utmost care must be exercised at all times to avoid setting fire to the timber and grass.

4. Hunting or killing, wounding or capturing any bird or wild animal on the park lands, except dangerous animals when necessary to prevent them from destroying life or inflicting an injury, is prohibited. The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation used by persons engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such birds or wild animals, or in possession of game killed on the park lands under other circumstances than prescribed above, will be taken up by the superintendent and held subject to the order of the Secretary of the Interior, except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the outfit is not the property of the person or persons violating this regulation and the actual owner thereof was not a party to such violation. Firearms will only be permitted in the park on written permission from the superintendent thereof. On arrival at the first station of the park guard, parties having firearms, traps, nets, seines, or explosives will turn them over to the officer in charge of the station, taking his receipt for them. They will be returned to the owners on leaving the park.

5. Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line, is prohibited. Fishing for purposes of merchandise or profit is forbidden. Fishing may be prohibited by order of the superintendent in any of the waters of the park, or limited therein to any specified season of the year, until otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the Interior.

6. No person will be permitted to reside permanently, engage in any business, or erect buildings, etc., upon the Government lands in the park without permission in writing from the Secretary of the Interior. The superintendent may grant authority to competent persons to act as guides and revoke the same in his discretion. No pack trains will be allowed in the park unless in charge of a duly registered guide.

7. Owners of patented lands within the park limits are entitled to the full use and enjoyment thereof; such lands, however, shall have the metes and bounds thereof so marked and defined that they may be readily distinguished from the park lands. Stock may be taken over the park lands to patented lands with the written permission and under the supervision of the superintendent.

8. The herding or grazing of loose stock or cattle of any kind on the Government lands in the park, as well as the driving of such stock or cattle over the same, is strictly forbidden, except in such cases where authority therefor is granted by the superintendent.

9. No drinking saloon or barroom will be permitted upon Government lands in the park.

10. Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed on the Government lands within the reservation, except such as may be necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public.

11. It is forbidden to carve or write names or otherwise deface any of the posts, signboards, platforms, seats, railings, steps, boulders, trees, or structures of any kind in the park.

12. Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior, or who may violate any of the foregoing rules, will be summarily removed from the park and will not be allowed to return without permission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior or the superintendent of the park.

No lessee or licensee shall retain in his employ any person whose presence in the park shall be deemed and declared by the superintendent to be subversive of the good order and management of the reservation.

13. The superintendent designated by the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to remove all trespassers from the Government lands in the park and enforce these rules and regulations and all the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid.

Regulations of December 3, 1910, Governing the Impounding and Disposition of Loose Live Stock Found in the Glacier National Park, Mont.

Horses, cattle, or other domestic live stock running at large or being herded or grazed in the Glacier National Park without authority from the Secretary of the Interior will be taken up and impounded by the superintendent, who will at once give notice thereof to the owner, if known. If the owner is not known, notices of such impounding, giving a description of the animal or animals, with the brands thereon, will be posted in six public places inside the park and in two public places outside the park. Any owner of an animal thus impounded may, at any time before the sale thereof, reclaim the same upon proving ownership and paying the cost of notice and all expenses incident to the taking up and detention of such animal, including the cost of feeding and caring for the same. If any animal thus impounded shall not be reclaimed within 30 days from notice to the owner or from the date of posting notices, it shall be sold at public auction at such time and place as may be fixed by the superintendent after 10 days' notice, to be given by posting notices in six public places in the park and two public places outside the park, and by mailing to the owner, if known, a copy thereof.

All money received from the sale of such animals and remaining after the payment of all expenses incident to the taking up, impound-

ing, and selling thereof, shall be carefully retained by the superintendent in a separate fund for a period of six months, during which time the net proceeds from the sale of any animal may be claimed by and paid to the owner upon the presentation of satisfactory proof of ownership, and if not so claimed within six months from the date of sale such proceeds shall be turned into the Glacier National Park fund.

The superintendent shall keep a record in which shall be set down a description of all animals impounded, giving the brands found on them, the date and locality of the taking up, the date of all notices and manner in which they were given, the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the amount for which each animal was sold and the cost incurred in connection therewith, and the disposition of the proceeds.

The superintendent will, in each instance, make every reasonable effort to ascertain the owner of animals impounded and to give actual notice thereof to such owner.

CONCESSIONS IN GLACIER NATIONAL PARK.

Permit No. 1, E. C. Carruth, Havre, Mont., residence (the term of this permit expired Aug. 31, 1911, and has been renewed for another year).....	\$25
Permit No. 2, J. M. Gruber, St. Paul, Minn., residence (term expired Sept. 30, 1911, renewed).....	25
Permit No. 3, Mrs. J. M. Gruber, St. Paul, Minn., residence (term expired Sept. 30, 1911, renewed).....	25
Permit No. 4, Josiah Rogers, Columbia Falls, Mont., pack train.....	60
Permit Nos. 5 and 6, John E. Lewis, Columbia Falls, Mont., rest cabins (term expired Sept. 30, 1911, one renewed).....	10
Permit No. 7, L. F. Easton, La Crosse, Wis., residence.....	25
Permit No. 8, John Weightman, Kalispell, Mont., stage.....	54
Permit No. 9, Denney & Kelley, Belton, Mont., boat.....	50
Permit No. 10, Charles W. Pomeroy, Kalispell, Mont., residence.....	25
Permit No. 11, W. L. Adair, Belton, Mont., pack train.....	25
Permit No. 12, Hamilton Lee, Kalispell, Mont., residence.....	25
Permit No. 13, John Weightman, Kalispell, Mont., freight.....	10
Permit No. 14, Cyrus Bellah, Belton, Mont., pack train.....	25
Permit No. 15, Chester Gephart, Belton, Mont., pack train.....	25
Permit No. 16, Norman Powell, Belton, Mont., pack train.....	25
Permit No. 17, Walter Gibbs, Belton, Mont., pack train.....	25
Permit No. 18, Charles Howes, Belton, Mont., boat.....	5
Special-use permit No. 1, Dennis Sullivan, Belton, Mont., grazing.....	15

APPROVED RATES FOR TRANSPORTATION, SEASON OF 1911.

Permit No. 1, to John Weightman, for stage line between Belton and Lake McDonald:	
Passenger fare, each way.....	\$0.50
Trunks and baggage, each way.....	.50
Hand baggage, free.....	
Permit No. 2, to Messrs. Denney & Kelly, for boat privilege across Lake McDonald:	
Passenger fare, one way.....	.75
Passenger fare, round trip.....	1.25
Trunks and baggage, each way.....	.50
Express or freight, 1,000 pounds and under.....	hundred weight.. .25
Express or freight, over 1,000 pounds.....	do. . .20
Permit No. 3, to Josiah Rogers, for saddle and pack-horse transportation:	
Licensed guide, in charge, per day.....	3.50
Cooks, per day.....	3.00
Saddle and pack horses:	
1 to 5 days, per day.....	2.00
Over 5 to 10 days, per day.....	1.50
More than 10 days, per day.....	1.00

CHARGES FOR CONCESSIONS, SEASON OF 1911.

Permanent camp.—Privilege to transport passengers through the park, using horses or wagons, providing for their care and maintenance at stated places in the reservation, to be designated as permanent camps, \$25 for privilege and \$1 for every saddle horse or pack animal during the season.

Personally conducted camping parties.—Where persons are transported through the reservation and provided for at fixed camping grounds open to all persons, camp equipage, etc., to be moved from camp to camp, a fee of \$5 to be exacted, and for each horse used in connection therewith \$1.

Guides.—Twenty-five dollars per annum, the privilege to include the use of 25 horses; for every additional animal the regular rate of \$1 per horse to be exacted.

Residents' permits.—Twenty-five dollars for permits on Lake McDonald and Lake St. Marys of 1 acre or less; \$10 for 1 acre or less at other points in the park.

Boat privileges on lakes.—Twenty-five dollars per season for boats having a capacity of 25 persons, \$50 per season for boats having a capacity of 50 persons, all boats to be subject to inspection and approval by the U. S. Steamboat Inspection Service; the rate for 1912 (to be hereafter determined) to be based upon a per capita charge for each passenger handled during 1911.

Transportation of passengers by wagon or stage.—Rate of \$50 for the season of 1911, the rate for 1912 (to be hereafter determined) to be based upon a per capita charge for each passenger handled during 1911.

Rest cabins for tourists.—Cabins situated at various points in the reservation used as rest cabins for tourists, the nominal sum of \$5 per annum to be exacted.

Hotel sites.—Rates (to be hereafter determined) to be dependent upon the site selected, cost of building, etc.

ACT OF MONTANA LEGISLATURE CEDING JURISDICTION.

Senate Bill No. 46.

An act to cede jurisdiction over the Glacier National Park to the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the State of Montana:

SECTION 1. That exclusive jurisdiction shall be, and the same is hereby, ceded to the United States over and within all the territory which is now or may hereafter be included in that tract of land in the State of Montana set aside by the act of Congress approved May eleventh, nineteen hundred and ten, for the purposes of a national park, and known and designated as "The Glacier National Park," saving, however, to the said State the right to serve civil or criminal process within the limits of the aforesaid park in any suits or prosecution for or on account of rights acquired, obligations incurred, or crimes committed in said State, but outside of said park, and saving further to the said State the right to tax persons and corporations, their franchises and property, on the lands included in said park: *Provided, however,* That jurisdiction shall not vest until the United

States, through the proper officers, notifies the governor of this State that they assume police or military jurisdiction over said park.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and approval by the governor.

W. R. ALLEN,
President of the Senate.
W. W. McDOWELL,
Speaker of the House.

Approved, February 17, 1911.

EDWIN L. NORRIS, *Governor.*

Filed, February 17, 1911, 4.15 p. m.

A. N. YODER, *Secretary of State.*

BILL ACCEPTING CESSION OF JURISDICTION (H. R. 1679, 62D CONG., 1ST SESS).

A Bill to accept the cession by the State of Montana of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Glacier National Park, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of Montana, approved February seventeenth, nineteen hundred and eleven, ceding to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the territory embraced within the Glacier National Park, are hereby accepted, and sole and exclusive jurisdiction is hereby assumed by the United States over such territory, saving, however, to the said State the right to serve civil or criminal process within the limits of the aforesaid park in suits or prosecution for or on account of rights acquired, obligations incurred, or crimes committed in said State, but outside of said park, and saving further to the said State the right to tax persons and corporations, their franchises and property, on the lands included in said park. All the laws applicable to places under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States shall have force and effect in said park. All fugitives from justice taking refuge in said park shall be subject to the same laws as refugees from justice found in the State of Montana.

SEC. 2. That said park shall constitute a part of the United States judicial district of Montana, and the district and circuit courts of the United States in and for said district shall have jurisdiction of all offenses committed within said boundaries.

SEC. 3. That if any offense shall be committed in the Glacier National Park, which offense is not prohibited or the punishment is not specifically provided for by any law of the United States or by any regulation of the Secretary of the Interior, the offender shall be subject to the same punishment as the laws of the State of Montana in force at the time of the commission of the offense may provide for a like offense in said State; and no subsequent repeal of any such law of the State of Montana shall affect any prosecution for said offense committed within said park.

SEC. 4. That all hunting or the killing, wounding, or capturing at any time of any bird or wild animal, except dangerous animals when

it is necessary to prevent them from destroying human lives or inflicting an injury, is prohibited within the limits of said park; nor shall any fish be taken out of the waters of the park by means of seines, nets, traps, or by the use of drugs or any explosive substances or compounds, or in any other way than by hook and line, and then only at such seasons and in such times and manner as may be directed by the Secretary of the Interior. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and proper for the management and care of the park and for the protection of the property therein, especially for the preservation from injury or spoliation of all timber, mineral deposits other than those legally located prior to the passage of the act of May eleventh, nineteen hundred and ten (Thirty-sixth Statutes, page three hundred and fifty-four), natural curiosities, or wonderful objects within said park, and for the protection of the animals and birds in the park from capture or destruction, and to prevent their being frightened or driven from the park; and he shall make rules and regulations governing the taking of fish from the streams or lakes in the park. Possession within said park of the dead bodies, or any part thereof, of any wild bird or animal, shall be prima facie evidence that the person or persons having the same are guilty of violating this act. Any person or persons, or stage or express company, or railway company, receiving for transportation any of said animals, birds, or fish so killed, caught, or taken, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined for every such offense not exceeding three hundred dollars. Any person found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act, or any rule or regulation that may be promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior with reference to the management and care of the park, or for the protection of the property therein, for the preservation from injury or spoliation of timber, mineral deposits, other than those legally located prior to the passage of the act of May eleventh, nineteen hundred and ten (Thirty-sixth Statutes, page three hundred and fifty-four), natural curiosities, or wonderful objects within said park, or for the protection of the animals, birds, or fish in the park, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings.

SEC. 5. That all guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation of every nature or description used by any person or persons within said park limits when engaged in killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such wild beasts, birds, or wild animals shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized by the officers in said park and held pending the prosecution of any person or persons arrested under charge of violating the provisions of this act, and upon conviction under this act of such person or persons using said guns, traps, teams, horses, or other means of transportation, such forfeiture shall be adjudicated as a penalty in addition to the other punishment provided in this act. Such forfeited property shall be disposed of and accounted for by and under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 6. That any person who shall, within the said above-mentioned park, commit any damage, injury, or spoliation to or upon any building, fence, hedge, gate, guidepost, tree, wood, underwood, timber, garden, crops, vegetables, plants, land, springs, mineral deposits other than those legally located prior to the passage of the act of May eleventh,

ent, nineteen hundred and ten (Thirty-sixth Statutes, page three hundred and fifty-four), natural curiosities, or other matter or thing growing or being thereon, or situated therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings.

SEC. 7. That any United States commissioner, duly appointed by the United States court for the district of Montana and residing in said district, shall have power and jurisdiction to hear and act upon all complaints made of any and all violations of this act or of the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Interior for the government of the park and for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish, and objects of interest therein, and for other purposes authorized by this act. That any such commissioner shall have power, upon sworn complaint, to issue process in the name of the United States for the arrest of any person charged with the violation of this act or of the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Interior, as aforesaid, or with any misdemeanor or other like offense the punishment provided for which does not exceed a fine of one hundred dollars, and to try the person thus charged, and, if found guilty, to impose the punishment and adjudge the forfeiture prescribed. In all cases of conviction an appeal shall lie from the judgment of any such commissioner to the United States district court for the district of Montana. The said United States district court shall prescribe rules of procedure and practice for said commissioner in the trial of cases and with reference to said appeals.

SEC. 8. That any such commissioner shall also have power to issue process as hereinbefore provided for the arrest of any person charged with the commission, within said boundaries, of any criminal offense not covered by the provisions of section six of this act, to hear the evidence introduced, and if he is of opinion that probable cause is shown for holding the person so charged for trial, shall cause such person to be safely conveyed to a secure place of confinement, within the jurisdiction of the United States district court for the district of Montana, and certify a transcript of the record of his proceedings and the testimony in the case to said court, which court shall have jurisdiction of the case: *Provided*, That the said commissioner shall grant bail in all cases bailable under the laws of the United States or of said State.

SEC. 9. That all process issued by the commissioner shall be directed to the marshal of the United States for the district of Montana, but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the arrest by any officer or employee of the Government, or any person employed by the United States in the policing of said reservation, within said boundaries, without process, of any person taken in the act of violating the law or this act, or the regulations prescribed by said Secretary as aforesaid.

SEC. 10. That such commissioner and the marshal of the United States and his deputies in the district of Montana shall be paid the same fees and compensation as are now provided by law for like services in said district.

SEC. 11. That all fees, costs, and expenses arising in cases under this act and properly chargeable to the United States shall be certified, approved, and paid as are like fees, costs, and expenses in the courts of the United States.

SEC. 12. That all fines and costs imposed and collected shall be deposited by said commissioner of the United States or the marshal of the United States collecting the same with the clerk of the United States district court for the district of Montana.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES ON GLACIER NATIONAL PARK.

- Harper's Weekly, vol. 52 (Dec. 26, 1908), p. 26. An ice playground for tourists, by K. L. Smith.
- National Geographic Magazine, vol. 21 (March, 1910), pp. 215-223. A new national park, by G. E. Mitchell.
- Outlook, vol. 94 (Apr. 16, 1910), p. 826. The proposed Glacier National Park.
- Overland Monthly, 2d s., vol. 53 (June, 1909), pp. 495-501. Glacier Park, by H. S. Sanders.
- Recreation, vol. 31 (May, 1910), pp. 211-216. America's next great playground: Glacier Park in northwestern Montana, by W. T. Hornaday.
- Review of Reviews, vol. 41 (June, 1910), pp. 710-717. A new playground for the nation, by G. E. Mitchell.
- Science, n. s., vol. 2 (Dec. 13, 1895), pp. 792-796. A glacier in the Montana Rockies, by L. W. Chaney, jr.
- Scientific American Supplement, vol. 48 (Sept. 23, 1899), p. 19854. The glaciers in Montana, by G. B. Grinnell.
- Sierra Club Bulletin, vol. 7 (June, 1910), pp. 225-228. The new Glacier National Park.
- Technical World, vol. 14 (November, 1910), pp. 287-294. Land gift to wild animals, by G. E. Mitchell.
- World's Work, vol. 16 (May, 1908), pp. 10248-10250. Crown of the continent, by A. W. Greeley.

○



Minnesota Historical Society

Copyright in this digital version belongs to the Minnesota Historical Society and its content may not be copied without the copyright holder's express written permission. Users may print, download, link to, or email content, however, for individual use.

To request permission for commercial or educational use, please contact the Minnesota Historical Society.



www.mnhs.org