THE INTER-MOUNTAIN FARMER AND RANCHMAN.

Published by The Tribune Publishing Company,
PERRY S. HEATH, Manager.

Terms of Subscription, $2.00 Per Year in Advance.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11 1902.

The secret of A. W. McCune's success in political circles in Peru is believed to be due to the great distance between him and Hebor J. Grant.

Gen. Bell says one Filipino soldier was the more than a company of soldiers in all-round Filipinos. Dispatches from Washington report the war in the islands to have a proper head of the office-seeker.

It was a unique thing that President Roosevelt had to do in the matter of brevets earned in the Spanish war, when he was obliged to suppress his own name among those who had earned this honorable. It is something as President never had to do before, and it hardly seems fair that he should be the recipient of well-earned honors. Probably, though, it will be easier on him later on certainly it should be.

It is pretty hard to really believe there is any rich gold mine on the Uncompahgre reservation. The Binder "bad Twenty mine has been talked of for a great many years, and several people claim to know a good deal about it, but when it comes to a close-down they have no knowable about it. We believe in the opinion of a correspondent of The Tribune a short while back that Binder got no gold on the reservation and that what gold he showed from time to time he brought from California, when he came to Utah.

Gov. Taft emphasizes in his testimony the desirability of getting all of the friars in the Philippines, but very justly says there is no way to banish them. He favors the purchase of their lands in the hope that they will then emigrate, and no doubt the most of them would go. We think that Congress would do well to act on this recommendation. Unless the insurgents' plea that their chief grievance is the oppression of the friars is false, the settlement of this question should go a long way toward the restoration of good feeling in the islands.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, who yesterday waited upon the President and declared their support of the personal baggage law and their unalterable opposition to its enforcement, are following traditional and well-tried lines. It is the usual thing in this country for people to approve laws and then howell their enforcement when they pinch. But the fact is, as concerns this particular law, its operation has been most salutary, and as a revenue producer it is unexcelled. Ex-Secretary Gage spoke the last word on that matter in his showing of the manner in which the law works.

The bill to create the Department of Mining has at last been introduced. It will be backed by the delegations from all the Coast and Mountain States. It ought to receive the support of all the members of Congress, without division. The mining interests of the country are of such magnitude as to require the attention and supervision of a Cabinet officer. The mining product of the country now amounts to a billion and a quarter a year. The industry is important in most of the States; it is supreme in many of them. Representative Wood of California introduced the bill and has it in charge. We trust that he will be able to engineer its passage.

The demand of Gen. Herrera, the insurgent leader in Colombia, on the American, French, British and German consuls at Panama, asking that their respective Governments should declare the neutrality of the line of the Panama railway, shows that he is not posted. The United States has a treaty with Colombia whereby we guarantee this neutrality in effect, and absolutely so far as the uninterrupted transportation of freight and passengers is concerned. And in any event, we would not consent to the interference, by guarantee or otherwise, of European powers in the problem. The moment that we allow Great Britain, Germany or France to intrepose either their guarantee or their interest in this continent, what would be left of the Monroe doctrine worth? It would a last year's bird's nest.

The news of the grant by the Peruvian Government to Hon. A. W. McCune and James H. Hoyle of the preliminary privileges looking to a connection to build a railway from the coast to their copper mines, is read with much interest in Utah, where Mr. McCune has his home. He is an energetic business man, and he must be midwinter require a railroad to transport supplies to his mining property and the ship products back to the coast. A railroad has now come to be the indispensable accessory to any good mining enterprise, especially if the country is hard to traverse. Montana, Nevada and Idaho are right also to build the road, and we shall expect to see aspect by them in Peru a project also that will be enormously profitable not to all its customers and owners, the admiration of the world.

The News continues its Democratic efforts to keep up a connection between "Mormons" and "Republicans" on the ground the insurgent Republicans who have joined with the Democratic opposition to protect a church Republican. That was to be expected. The church organ, edited by a bitter partisan Democrat, and managed by another of the same sort, rejoices whenever a complication arises among Republicans and hails the insurgent Republicans in the extreme limit. If the News people could have preferred to had had their way, some of these insurgent Republicans would have been elected; but when these have their political destinies in the keeping of the Democrats aforesaid, why of course those Democrats will applaud them. But then the question arises, where does the Republicanism of the insurgent press go? When it has no neither here nor the Democratic opposite, what does it amount to?

THE INDIA FAMINES.

The Tribune has frequently sent that the famines in India are because of poverty and of just. This is fully confirmed by the compact political newspaper from Portland, Ore., The Mind Alone. The Sun goes to India for seven years, during the last four of which it has not rained, and says that it is life to see food to feed twenty times as many as the country has ever fed in any one year of its existence. Of course the people of India could supply their futures with wheat, for the warehouses are full. If the people had the money to buy it. The decree has imposed upon the American people are not know this. But they did know it. As we said above, we have repeatedly proclaimed it. It was known to all the world that India was exporting wheat in abundance at the very time that the subjects of the Indian were especially the sword. At the same time, it is true that there was a real dearth of food in the districts where the famine prevailed. There were mighty distributions of food by the British authorities, the starving were fed on a scale never before seen in any famine before, in the world's history, but the food to do this did not exist to begin in India that there was plenty there, and if the people had had money wherewith to buy, if they could have relieved the hoards of the miserly on that money could have been had, then would have been no lack anywhere.

THE CHARGE WAS TRUE.

Dr. Arendt, was on Saturday was censured in the German Diet for saying the British Ministry had broken its word when the Bimetallic conference instituted by President McKinley was pressing its labors in Europe, spoke the truth, notwithstanding. The learned doctor said that President McKinley almost secured a bimetallic victory; that "if that victory was thwarted when the goal was almost in sight, it was simply due to the British Ministry breaking its word." The president of the House censured the Doctor, claiming it was against order for a member to charge a friendly power with a breach of faith. The president was no doubt correct, and it was technically his duty to call the member to order. And yet it is clearly within the memory of us all that it was precisely the breach of faith which Dr. Arendt refers to that defeated the labors of President McKinley's Bimetallic Commissioners. The labors of this body prospered in France and Germany, and the success was on the cards in London; the Ministry had agreed, but backed down at the last moment in consequence of a selfish protest from the officials in India, who, if bimetallism prevailed, were alarmed lest the purchasing power of their salaries should fall, and so insisted on the maintenance of the gold standard. It is good to hear that in other places than in the mountain regions of this country the facts of the case are remembered.

RESOLUTIONS OF SPITE.

The surprise of the day in the attitude of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Exchange of San Francisco toward the Chinese exclusion bill. They both condemn the measure that has been agreed upon by the Western delegations in Congress, and now pending in that body, and call for modifications which are so sweeping that to call the resolutions an exclusion bill would be a farce. The action of these commercial bodies is said to be the result of the municipal campaign there last year, when the labor ticket was against the candidates of the two old parties. If this is so, the resolutions amount to nothing, for it is not possible that Congress would consider the dregs from the chaff of dregs as of any force against the bill. Nor do we see any sign of weakening in the California delegation on the bill as presented. That bill should be passed; it allows plenty of liberty for the entrance of Chinese in transit, and for the admission of genuine merchants and officials. It would be a most unfavorable time just now to go down the lines of exclusion; China is in a ferment; the country is disorganized, foreign dissensions, and factions and factions are broken up. If exclusion is taken away, there would come a rush of coolies and degraded characters from China, compared with which all former ones would be as the harvest of a cabbage patch. It is all connected with a revolution on the lower Mississippi. We could never have entered midwinter, and further for the past not more than a year of a war. Is it quite revolution from San Francisco don't see.

The country expects congressmen to stand firm and pass the bill, and pass it, too, in such a form that there shall be no loose at Hong Kong the exclusion of the coolies not on the new exclusion measure and not only which.

GREATEST NEWSPAPER PLANT.

Some time ago it was said that to the surprise of to be accepted as true, we say it is "one of the things not read about." But here is something that you may read about, and it is also true. It is about a newspaper published in Buenos Aires, called La Prensa (the Press). The almost incredible story is told in the February Western Work, by Bernard Mickelsen.

The owner of La Prensa is Dr. J. C. P. Paz and he has found it in a position to lack half necessary for it, and for public purposes. The structure cost two million dollars. It is his wealth, is really magnificent, has a fine dome and glass roof. On the dome is a figure like the Goddess of Liberty in New York harbor. Down this is flashed signals, that can be seen many miles from the city, as for instance during the Raising in South Africa a yellow light meant a British victory, a green light a Boer victory. The glass roof covers a courtyard around which the structure is built. In times of public excitement as many as 5,000 people can be accommodated in this courtyard for a demonstration. The press is independent, and turns the balance the proprietor or his son, who edits the papers, addresses the crowd. On the ground floor are the business offices, a free museum, and an expensively furnished consulting room, where the poor may get legal advice free, and a free medical consulting room. There is a chief physician with five assistants, who attend an average of 115 patients a day, from noon to midnight. The museum shows Argentine products and manufactures and in connection with it is a chemical laboratory where such work as the analyzing of soil is carried on, free.

On the second floor the proprietor, editor and editorial writer have rooms. Each writer has the use of gorgeous reading rooms, smoking rooms, a billiard room. On the same floor is a large room where the people of the city hold business meetings, and it need freely. Near it is a law library, a medical library, engineering books, where thirty to forty students go daily to read up in their professions, all being free. On this floor there is also a school for Spanish.

On the third floor there is a palatial suite of apartments free for the use of any distinguished visitor to Buenos Aires, some of them live there for a week or two. Any great foreigner will find the sign of a European palace ready for his reception; his wife will have at her service a parlor occupied to blue silk hung with tapestries of blue silk, made bright with candle stock in embroidery of Dresden china, and glittering with furniture ornamented in imitation Dresden, on the same floor there is a large salon where literary, charitable or scientific meetings or entertainments may be held at the hospitable invitation of La Prensa.

Above are the reporters' rooms, the composing room, a restaurant and fencing salon. The proprietor maintains a fencing master for the benefit of the reporters, who receive this instruction three times a week. Opening from the reporters' room is a restaurant where meals are served at cost to the twenty-five reporters and six men on the editorial staff. At 1 in the morning, coffee is served free to every one in the establishment.

La Prensa is equipped with the finest plant that money could buy, after thorough investigation. Hoe presses and other American machinery were ordered, also two passenger and five freight elevators; even ink and paper are bought in the United States. The paper has a circulation of 100,000. It sells for the equivalent of 5 cents. It charges as much as $150 an inch for advertisements. Its gross receipts for the first six months of last year were $1,053,935.47 our money, and its expenses, $650,000. Among the expenses were $150,000 for paper bought in New York, and $40,000 for cable service. The profits keep up the magnificent establishment; the doctors, lawyers and chemists give but part of their time to the paper, and get small pay. The building costs no more than a cheaper one would for maintenance. The pictures given of the rooms show them to be fitted up and adorned in the most magnificent manner, every accessory of luxury being provided.

And so, away down, there unknown to the world, and never heard of, is a newspaper housed as none other is in the world for elegance, taste and comfort. Connected with it are public conveniences and gratuitous professional services that are kept up only in large cities by the public and charities at enormous cost. It is like a newspaper fairyland to take it all in, and it won't do to let the matter get out too widely, or all the boys will want to study Spanish, and go to La Prensa.

THE RETIREMENT OF SAMPSON.

The retirement of Admiral Sampson, announced this morning in the most handsome terms by the Navy department, reveals the minor changes that has been heaped upon that great commander, who deserved so much from his country and has received so little. The sorrowful news that he is to be a mental decline which is incurable, and that his mentalness and is intellectual eclipse, comes concurrently with the decree of his retirement. The injudicious letter written him by President McKinley is also given; it makes plain the earnest wishes of Admiral Sampson, and refers to evidence the permanent duty and service for the fate of the man whose life has been ruined, if not sacrificed by unreasonable calumny and unjust partisan censure. The controversy that has continued about him and Admiral Schley has been the unfortunate and regrettable incident of the Spanish war. And yet it has not been altogether unmixed, although the dirty and ill-founded lame assaults made by Mr. Maria Schley since near making it so, in the public revolt against the Sampson charges, put a clearer view has prevailed generally in the navy, and among many in civil life. This view is forcibly stated by Harry Loomis Nelson in the Atlantic Monthly for February, in these words: It is the leading article in the number, and is entitled, "Three Months of President Roosevelt." Here is one part of it bearing on this matter:

The appointment of the President's wife forward the great work of the reorganization of the department, the decision to the Schley and Sampson controversy, the decision of the Schley court, which is for months, the Schley court, the Admiral Schley court, the Sampson court, the part of the President in support of Admiral Sampson, the part of the President in support of Admiral Schley, the President's letter to Sampson, the President's letter to Schley, the President's letter to Sampson, the President's letter to Schley, the President's letter to Sampson, the President's letter to