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 arrest of A. W. McCune's success in political circles in Utah is believed to be due to the great distance between him and Peter J. Grant.

Gen. Fitz says one American woman can do more than a company of soldiers in subduing Filipinos. Christian has evidently bought the rice in the islands to have a proper stock of the refined.

It was a unique thing that President Roosevelt had to do to the heirs of heroes earned in the Spanish war, when he was called to suppress his own house among those who had earned this distinction. It is astonishing to President now had to do before, and it hardly seems fair that he should be thus deprived of unfinished lessons. Probably, though, it will be itself, if he has done his certainly it should be.

It is pretty hard to really believe that there is any rich gold mine on the Uintah reservation. The Rhodes "mirage" Rhodes 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 show-down they have no knowledge about it. We believe in the opinion of a correspondent of The Tribune a short while back, that Rhodes 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 rid 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 be 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-trod lines. It is the social thing in this country for people to approve laws and then breach 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 at the Panama railway, shows that he is not posted. The United States has a treaty with Colombia whereby we guarantee the neutrality in effect, and absolutely as 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 premises. The moment that we allow Great Britain, Germany or France to interpose either their guarantee of their interest in this continent, what would be left of the Monroe doctrine would not be worth a last year's bird's nest.

The news of the grant by the Peruvian Government to Hon. A. W. McCune and James E. Hoagle of the preliminary privileges toward a concession to build a railway from the coast to their copper mines, to run with stock interest in Utah, where Mr. McCune has his home. He is an energetic business man, and no doubt his interests require a railroad to transport supplies to his mining property and the mine products back to the coast. A railroad has now come to be the indispensable accessory to any great mining enterprise, especially if the country is hard to traverse otherwise. Senator Morgan and Senator Hale are simply able to build the road, and we shall expect to see appeal by them to Congress some time that will be continually productive, and in all its equipment any money, the administration of the works.

The News continues its Democratic efforts to keep up a connection between "Mormons" and "Gentiles" by backing the insurgent Republicans who have joined with the four church Democrats 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, relishes whatever a combination arises among Republicans will. Be it the insurgent Republican to the extreme limit. If the Ne . people we have so forced to hard that their way, most of these insurgent Republicans would have been elected; but when there place their political destinies in the keeping of the Democrats aforesaid, why of course three Democrats will applaud them. But then the question comes, where is the Republication of the Republicans come in? When it has no number backing it, what is the Democratic interest, what does it amount to?

THE INDIA FAMINES.

The Tribune has frequently said that the famines in India are famine of money, not of food. This is fully confirmed by the enlarged machine company from Portland, Ore., to Hand Allen. He has been in India for many years, where he has just returned, and says that it is idle to send food to India because there is never any food enough to write in the country, but that it is the disposition of the people around that causes the famine. Those "natives" have the money they get a "money" to the supplies and do the prices of productive labor. In south parts of Africa they have the diamonds, and they were confined to certain districts, the rest of India could supply those districts with wheat, for the warehouses are full, if the people had the money to buy it. The disease has manifested only the American people did not know that. But they did know it. As we said above, we have repeatedly prophesied it. It was known to all the world that India was exporting wheat to its wheat at the very time that the ravages of the famine were reported the most. 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 need to be sent to India. There was lonely there, and if the people had had money wherewith to buy, if they could have satisfied the hearts of the owners to that money could have been had, there would have been no lack anywhere.

THE CHARGE WAS TRUE.

Dr. Arendt, who on Saturday was convicted in the German Diet for saying the British Ministry had broken its word when the Bloemfontein conference instituted by President McKinley was persuading its tribes in Europe, spoke the truth, notwithstanding. The learned doctor said that President McKinley almost secured a bloodless 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 scenery of us all that it was precisely the breach of faith which Dr. Arendt refers to that defeated the tribes of President McKinley's Bloemfontein Commissioners. The tribes of this body prospered in France and Germany, and like 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 bloodshed 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 affairs of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Exchange of San Francisco towards the Chinese exclusion bill. They both condemn the measure that has been agreed upon by the Western delegations in Congress, and now pendent in that body, and call for modifications which are so sweeping that to call the resolution an exclusion bill would be a farce. The action of these commercial bodies is said to be the result of the unofficial intimation 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 dirge from the chagrin of defeat as of any force against the bill. Nor do we see any need of weakening in the California delegation on the bill as proposed. 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 unfortunate time just now to let down the bars of exclusion. China is in a tropical the country is unsettled, Boxism dangerous, and business and families are broken up. If exclusion is taken away, there would come a rush of coolies and deprived characters from China, contrasted with which all former ones would be as the bursting of a cloud by death is a rill compared with a overpass on the lower Mississippi. We could better have suffered misinterpretation for the past ten years than a year of it now. The spite resolutions from San Francisco don't count. The country expects Congressmen to stand firm and pass the bill and pass it, too, in season so that there shall be no lapse of time from the expiration of the entry act till the new statutes come into force.

GREATEST NEWSPAPER PLANT.

Often when something is told that is too awesome to be accepted as true, we say it is "one of the things we read about." But here is something that you may read about, but it is also true. It is about a newspaper published in New York City, called the Press, the Press. The almost incredible story is told in the February Cosmopolitan Work, by Leonard Ashbridge.

The home of the Press is in Dr. J. G. B. Pool and he has found it is a palace for his kind, splendid for it, and no peling in room. The structure cost two million dollars. It is five stories in height, occupying one a city block and three feet. On the roof is a Statue like the Goddess of Liberty in New York harbor, from that is flashed signals that can be seen many miles from the city, as the Statue, during the fighting in South Africa a year or two ago, a British victory, a green light a Boer victory. The glass roof covers a courtyard around which the structure is built. In front of public entrance as many as three hundred can be accommodated in this courtyard for a demonstration. The editor is independent, and from the balcony the proprietor or his son can edit the paper, address the crowd, the ground floor are the business offices, a free museum, and an expensively furnished circulating room, where the poor may get legal advice free, and a free neither circulating room. There is a chief physician who for consultation who attend an average of 10 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 ore is carried on free.

On the second floor the proprietor, editor and editorial writer have rooms. Back there was the use of gymnasium, dressing rooms, swimming room, a hundred feet, on the same floor is a large room where the people of the city hold business meetings, and is used every. Near it is a law library, a medical library, engineering books, where forty to fifty students go daily to read up in their professions not 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 distinguished visitors to Buenos Ayres, some of those live there for a week or two. Any great foreigner will find this suite of a European palace ready for his reception, his wife will have at her service a piano canopied in blue silk lamp with opaline of blue silk, rich bright with cambric stock in combinations 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 institution of La Prensa.

Above are the reporters' rooms, the composing room, a restaurant and feeding salon. The proprietor maintains a fencing master for the benefit of the reporters, who receive their 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 180,000. It sells for the equivalent of 2 cents. It charges as much as $6.50 an inch for advertisements. Its gross receipts for the first six months of last year were $1,053,265.41 (our money), and its expenses, $653,000. Among the expenses were $140,000 for paper bought in New York, and $42,000 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 conceived 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 elsewhere 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, recalls the subject obscury 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 a special decline which is incurable, and that his inevitable end is doubtless that eclipse comes concurrently with the notice of his retirement. The appreciative letter written him by President McKinley is also given, it makes plain the evident service of Admiral Sampson, and serves to awaken the profoundest pity and sorrow for the fate of the man whose life has been marred if not shattered by unmerited calumny and indecent partisan assaults. The controversy that has created about him and Admiral Schley has been the unfortunate and regrettable incident of the Spanish war. And yet it has not been altogether unmeaning, although the dirty and altogether base assaults made by Marcus Alonzo Hanna some year ago, which is so, to the public record against the Hobson charges, but a clearer view has prevailed generally in the navy, and among many in civil life. This view is forcibly stated by Harry Lemon 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 the part of it bearing on this matter:

"The attitudes of the respondents all [illegible] the state and only the attitude of the representative to [illegible] Sampson, who, in the midst of his duties, are shown in the reserved manner which he has always maintained since the Schley controversy. The Bloemfontein incident in the early December, which Admiral Sampson was prevented by illness in the back of the December to preserve in person, was a matter of regret, not only because the early days had not been the right time for the long and difficult journey, but because the incident was a matter of public interest, and the public had been embittered by the attempt of the partisans and sensationalists to make it a matter of controversy between the two admirals. The President and Secretary Long, who had made the visit of Admiral Sampson to the city subject to his convenience and to the subject of his convenience and to the subject of his convenience and to the subject of