

DAILY INTER MOUNTAIN

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NEW SENATE RULES.

A question has arisen in the senate which relates to the powers of the presiding officer. It is denied that he has the right to suspend a senator and thus take away the representation of a state. This is only one of the vexed problems arising from the recent filibusters precipitated by Tillman. While the senate is composed of level-headed members whose only desire is properly to represent their states, there will be no question of this kind to settle. The extraordinary offense which Tillman committed calls for extraordinary means of protecting his fellow members from his attacks. If the pitchfork statesman finds that the presiding officer is powerless to discipline him, a fresh outbreak may be expected soon.

It is plain that the country has not heard the last of the Tillman-McLaurin controversy. Beginning inside their own party, this bitter rivalry has extended until its disgraceful details are known on two continents. In the beginning Tillman accused McLaurin of having sold his influence for federal patronage, and the latter at once called for an investigation before a senate committee. The charge was considered unworthy of serious attention, and the request was not complied with. Since Tillman has repeated the charge, the question of his colleague's vindication has arisen. To protect members of the senate against the malice of the senior senator from South Carolina it may be necessary to adopt rules restricting the range of speech of members in that branch of congress. Senator Hoar introduced a resolution Saturday which forbids senators from "imputing to any other senator conduct or motive unworthy or unbecoming a senator." This will cut off the activity of Tillman as a self-constituted censor of his colleagues. Unless some measures are taken to stop the flow of Tillman's invective, no senator is safe from his attack. In self defense the senate may be forced to pass the Hoar resolution. If it does not, there will be no means of preventing a renewal of the recent hostilities.

WITHOUT AN ISSUE.

During the present session of congress no notable speeches have been made. The lawmakers have confined their work to such routine matters as require the attention of committees, and have relegated oratory to a subordinate place. The even tenor of congressional labors has not demanded either force or brilliancy in speech. The plain, matter-of-fact statement is sufficient for all purposes, and as much has been accomplished by this means during the present session of congress as was done when heated debates marked the meetings of the house and senate. The lack of speech-making may easily be accounted for. The overwhelming defeat of the democratic party has left it without an issue upon which it can make a fight, and during the present prosperity there is no demand for radical changes in existing laws. The occasional attacks of the democratic forces upon the tariff are not vigorous enough to impair confidence in business conditions. In congress and throughout the country the best of good feeling prevails. Again, the voter is reminded that we are never so prosperous as when the democratic party is thoroughly whipped.

The Boston News Bureau prints the following table of dividends paid by four Montana mining corporations to date:

Table with 2 columns: Corporation Name and Dividend Amount. Includes Boston & Montana (\$26,225,000), Anaconda (20,850,000), Parrot (5,824,488), and Butte & Boston (1,609,000).

Total dividends: \$54,309,498. The dividends of the Colorado, M. O. P. and Clark's Reductor works have not at all times been made public, but they undoubtedly amount to many millions. The profits of the leasers and small mine owners have been at times very large. The above total of \$54,309,498 does not, therefore, give any correct idea of the declared profits of Butte's copper mines.

The Iowa legislature has been called upon to pay \$7,000 to a tribe of Indians whose topees had been burned by the health officer during a smallpox epidemic. At this price the epidemic of the Cree tribe of Montana could be turned to profitable account.

"I never had any legislative experience when I came here," was Tillman's explanation to the senate. This suggests the need of a night school at Washington for backward legislators.

SUGAR BEET RAISING.

Amazing results have been secured by Colorado farmers who have tested the capacity of their lands for raising sugar beets. In a contest for a prize of \$200 in gold offered by an Eastern agricultural paper, the enormous yield of 78,621 pounds of sugar beets was secured from one acre. The beets averaged 16 per cent sugar and yielded 11,963 pounds, with a purity of over 82 per cent. The crop sold for \$157.24 per acre, with a net profit of \$93.34, exclusive of the \$200 prize. No place in the world has ever produced such an enormous yield of sugar beets as did this Colorado farm which won the prize. As proof of the immense profit that can be made from sugar beets, the record is valuable. The showing is, of course, away above the average, but it is evidence that returns from beet raising are sufficient to reward handsomely those who engage in it. Indeed, it would seem that the danger of crippling such a prosperous industry by competition from Cuba is rather remote. To those who have trembled for the future of the sugar beet industry, the lesson of the Colorado prize-winning crop is inspiring.

Professor Traphagen of the Montana State college at Bozeman has just issued an experiment station bulletin treating of the sugar beet industry in Montana. Tests have been made of beets grown in Carbon, Missoula, Gallatin, Cascade, Yellowstone, Park and Flathead counties. The yield of beets per acre in this state is not as large as in Colorado, if the prize-winning record is used in comparison between the states. But the showing made by Montana-grown beets is a remarkable one. It proves that ranchers of this state are engaged in the sugar beet industry in earnest and with bright prospects of success. The percentage of sugar in the Montana beet is greater than that of the Colorado product, and the yield per acre is high enough to give good returns to the farmer who engages in beet growing. On one of the Montana ranches twenty-five tons of beets were grown, and the percentage of sugar in many instances reached as high as 19.61. This showing compares very well with Colorado's prize yield. In fact it is a higher average than any state in the Union can show.

THE TIMBER LAND LAW.

Residents of Montana are beginning to avail themselves of their last opportunity to secure government land under the present timber land law. The bill introduced by Senator Clark to repeal this law warns landseekers that a few months from now the opportunity to get valuable timber land will be gone. The rush to the favored spots where timber land can be secured does not amount to a stampede; but, were the facts generally known, the eagerness to take advantage of the timber land law would be as great as that shown by prospectors hurrying to stake out mining claims that promise rich returns. The timber land law which Senator Clark's bill repeals applies only to the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. Under the law now in force a quarter section of timber land, worth thousands of dollars, can be had upon the payment of \$2.50 per acre. As Senator Clark's bill moves through congress the interest in the available timber lands will increase. The last chance to secure valuable government land at a nominal price will soon be gone. Montana residents who have not yet investigated their opportunities in this direction should do so before Senator Clark's bill passes congress.

SHIP SUBSIDIES IN FRANCE.

The New York Commercial is enthusiastic in support of the Fry ship subsidy bill. In the effort to arouse public sentiment in Eastern states to the necessity of building up a merchant marine under the Stars and Stripes the Commercial has compiled statistics showing the results secured by ship subsidies in Europe. The system of construction and navigation subsidies which France began in 1833 is still in effect and working admirably. During the first year the French bounty system was in operation only \$408,000 was paid in construction bounties. In seven years the shipbuilding industries grew until in 1900 the sum of \$1,794,000 was paid. For navigation bounties the sum of \$1,171,000 was paid in 1893, and the annual outlay for this purpose in 1900 amounted to \$2,952,000. This means of building up a merchant marine was adopted by France largely as an experiment, and the success that has attended the venture recommends it for adoption in the United States. When means of promoting the shipbuilding industries are compared, the boasted supremacy of this country over its European rivals is not so apparent.

The "street fair" business in the Northwest has been worked to a finish. The experienced gained in Butte last year justifies every city in the country in refusing to take up the scheme. Under proper conditions a street fair can be made a financial success; when a traveling showman takes the biggest share of the proceeds it is a failure.

The floods which recently swept over Pennsylvania were the most disastrous in the history of the state. As usual, the suffering falls most heavily upon those least able to bear it. The workers in the mills and factories whose employment has been cut off are bearing the heaviest burdens of the calamity.

RAILROADS AND NEWSPAPERS

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Storms, snowdrifts, freshets, conflagrations and other disasters emphasize a marked characteristic of the age, its restless desire to have its goods shipped, no matter what physical obstacles may intervene, and its newspapers issued, no matter what damage may have befallen the types or typographers. People accustomed to the present and heedless of the past do not understand the industrial marvels of an era that has made regular communication the rule, and delay the spasmodic and annoying exception.

In days rightly called modern it was taken for granted that the shipment of freight and the transmission of news were liable to long delays, and that nature might at any time break lines of communication. There was always something to do on a farm; the small household manufacturers of the eighteenth century could be carried on in the foulest weather, and the merchant, if no customers arrived, could at least go over his accounts. But it was a matter of course that a swollen creek or a heavy snow would put stage coach travel out of the question. A vessel might be kept in port for days by a head wind, then go forth to lie becalmed for a week, then be blown out of her course, and then move uneasily through a fog before reaching her destination.

The risks of travel and the prospects of delay were such that a journey of three weeks, under normal conditions, might easily drag its slow length along for three or four times that period. Without going beyond the borders of this state, many people who in the fall started in wagons from Philadelphia for Pittsburg were snowbound all winter, and forced to camp with kind hosts on the Alleghenies. One case is memorable: An Irish family lodged with a Pennsylvania German, and the Hibernian baby amazed his parents by the facility with which he learned the Teutonic dialect. The stay was long enough for the infant to pick up a fair knowledge of the

THE IRRIGATION BILL.

The bill for the government irrigation of arid lands has passed the senate. It provides that money received for the sale of public lands be expended for irrigation. It is the best law for the Western states that has been before congress for many years. Although the bill is not perfect, those who pin their hopes to government reclamation of arid lands rejoice at the bright prospects of its early passage. On the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread the Hansbrough bill is a welcome addition to legislation designed to help the West. Its progress to its final passage will be watched with interest by all who realize the importance of the measure.

German newspapers that are hostile to royalty sneer at America's reception to Prince Henry and call the United States the "Dollar Republic." It is suspected that this asperity arises from the fact that the send-off given the prince here makes the treatment accorded him at home look like thirty cents.

Former Governor Hogg of Texas wants to attend the coronation of King Edward but refuses to don the full dress required for the occasion. There will be no dressed Hogg from the Lone Star state at the royal exercises unless the rule requiring knee breeches is done away with.

The London Times refuses to support the government. English papers have been on bad terms with the administration so often that it is not likely the present difficulty will lead to a permanent separation on the ground of nonsupport.

While interested constituents are writing postal cards to congressmen they might, with propriety, suggest that the negro who struck the blow in defense of President McKinley at Buffalo be not forgotten.

Yes, Many of Them.

[St. Louis Star.] In spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of how much he can get on his winter overcoat.

Opposite Poles of Attraction.

[Chicago News.] Chicago is ahead of New York as a literary center. Most of the street car advertising of the country is written here.

America in Asia.

[Kansas City Star.] The European correspondents are able to furnish a sinking spell for Count Tolstai until the time the cable tolls are forthcoming.

Natural Consequence.

[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.] Boston is now getting fish from the Pacific. Is it possible that the Bostonese have flopped from codfish to Puget Sound salmon?

"The Spring Song."

[Washington Post.] The infernal machine the local police have been sitting up with turns out to be a music box. Well, some music boxes are infernal machines.

Another Tradition Broken.

[Minneapolis Times.] The supreme court of Missouri has declared the whisky tax law unconstitutional. Missourians found that the foreigner did not pay the tax.

Always Loyal.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.] As the matter stands at present, the Anglo-Japanese compact means the preservation of China, the preservation of trade equality between all the nations in that empire, the maintenance of peace and the triumph of American ideas in the world's policy toward Asia.

language of the household. Respectable tradition vouches for this anecdote. As civilization advances, it grows more impatient of delay. The old assumption that water carriage was more regular than land transportation has given way before the locomotive. Canals and rivers may be closed by winter, but railroads battle with the storms, and often hold their own. The difficulties that will suspend factory labor for a week do not cause more than a few hours' delay on a well managed railroad. If a newspaper building is shaken by earthquake, or set on fire, the whole journalistic fraternity wants to see its next issue appear on time, and the bitterest enemy among its contemporaries is generally willing to lend its sympathizing aid.

One must look over the old books of travel and the old files of newspapers to understand how defective the means of communication were. Now if a morning train is half an hour late, if a letter carrier misses one delivery, the circumstance is deemed worthy of note. The financial world gravely comments on the fact that freight traffic has suffered because of the recent snowstorm. One reared under the old regime would marvel that there were any freight movements whatever. The carriage of persons and property, and the dissemination of news, are less subject to interruption than the processes of agriculture, commerce, mining or manufactures.

Worth Millions.

[Minneapolis Times.] A West Virginia girl has started on a journey of 13,000 miles to marry an oil baron. The chances are that the prize is worth the trip.

Not Always Careful.

[Philadelphia Press.] Women really ought not to fall in love with murderers, but it is a historical fact that when a woman starts out to fall in love she doesn't always select the right place to fall.

PERSONAL.

U. Kawal, a Japanese newspaper man, is at present in St. Joseph, Mo., buying part of a newspaper plant, which is to be shipped to Tokio, Japan, to form the nucleus of a Christian daily there. He has consulted Rev. Charles Sheldon on the subject.

Mrs. Winnie Ream-Hoxie, sculptor of the Lincoln statue which stands in the capitol at Washington, and the first woman sculptor to receive an order from the government, is about to move with her husband from Washington to St. Paul, Minn.

Sir Edwin Arnold has just had printed a poem in London which he wrote apropos of the ratification of the canal treaty. He depicts Balboa with the Spanish steel rod in his conquering hand, viewing the Pacific ocean and thanking the queen of heaven for the glorious victory.

Mrs. Alfred Harnsworth, wife of the London publisher, has made a sensation in Paris by appearing in a most novel automobile coat, made of the hide of a perfectly white cat, trimmed with white sable tails, and having a collar, which can be turned up and buttoned so as to leave only her eyes and the tip of her nose exposed.

When Representative Bartholdt of St. Louis went abroad recently he was given an audience by the kaiser. He introduced himself as a German-American. "I don't know you, then," the kaiser is said to have replied. "If you are an American you are not my subject, and if a German you are. I do not recognize German-Americans."

Out in the Country.

[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.] The farmer who signs his name on a piece of paper that later becomes a note is still largely in evidence, notwithstanding the progress of rural mail delivery.

ROSEBERY'S POSITION

[Milwaukee Sentinel.]

Lord Rosebery has flatly repudiated home rule, and Campbell-Bannerman has read him out of the liberal party in consequence. Lord Rosebery may be wrong in turning his back on Gladstonism, but there is no valid ground for charging him with gross inconsistency. No past speech of his can be quoted in proof that he was ever a real champion of home rule. As a follower of Mr. Gladstone he was willing to admit that there was much to be said for the measure, but he never was and never professed to be an enthusiast in the cause.

His discussion of the question when a member of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet was always in what a historian of the movement terms "the amateur philosopher's manner of treatment"—in a noncommittal balancing of pros and cons that did his party no service. His most notable utterance on the subject was his statement, after Mr. Gladstone's resignation in 1894; that there was no chance for home rule until England, the "predominant partner," had become convinced of the merits of the scheme. The opinion may have been sound, but it did not commit him to home rule. In fine, while Lord Rosebery acted with Mr. Gladstone, and became later the head of a home rule government, his adherence to the cause was always of a perfunctory and impersonal sort.

Lord Rosebery will probably find a justification of his sudden and decisive pronouncement against home rule in the attitude of the Irish nationalists toward the Boer war. Irish members of parliament have used expressions of sympathy with the armed enemies of Great Britain hardly consistent with their official oaths of allegiance. While we may

MONTANA CURRENT NOTES.

Home From Coast.

Missoula.—W. R. Lawler returned yesterday from a month's visit in California, bringing with him his young son. Mr. Lawler reports fine weather on the coast.

New Railroad Station.

Missoula.—The electricians are now ready to begin work on the new station of the Northern Pacific. All departments are to be splendidly equipped and the carrying out of the company's plans pushed.

Ministers Returned.

Missoula.—All the ministers who have been away assisting other pastors in revival meetings, have returned to Missoula, and yesterday's services in all the churches were attended by large congregations.

Eagles Initiate Candidates.

Missoula.—Clarence Brandon, E. Mott, F. Hartt, M. Viret and Peter Roane successfully withstood the strenuous initiatory ceremonies of the Eagles' local lodge yesterday afternoon at a business and social session.

Killed in Snowslide.

Missoula.—John Campbell, an old employe of the Bitter Root stock farm, has just learned of the death of his brother, who was killed in a snowslide near Weiser, Idaho. Campbell's brother-in-law and another man who accompanied him were also killed.

Sawmill Burned.

Missoula.—Harry Steffe's saw mill at Philomena's Spur was burned yesterday, the fire starting at 4 o'clock in the morning, originating in a smoldering pile of sawdust. The loss will amount to several hundred dollars, partially covered by insurance.

Pioneer Fergus Very Ill.

Helena.—William Fergus, the well-known pioneer, is at the point of death at his home in Fergus county. His daughters, Mrs. S. C. Gilpatrick and Mrs. Hamilton, have been summoned from Helena to attend him. Mr. Fergus is one of Montana's oldest pioneers, being now in his 88th year.

Missoula's City Council.

Missoula.—At the regular meeting of the city council this evening the report of the special committee on the special report of the ways and means committee will be presented. The last reading of the ordinance for the rate of the city's outstanding bonds will also be on the program, and City Treasurer J. W. Lister will present his report, which will show the amount in the treasury on March 1, this year, to have been \$10,104.77.

Wide Open All Winter.

[Detroit Tribune.] Dr. Parkhurst and other professional New York reformers agree with the weather man that it's an open winter in the metropolis.

Will Have His Say.

[Memphis Commercial-Appeal.] The New York Tribune thinks Roosevelt will let congress hear from him on the Cuban question. Certainly; and on every other question, too.

Safer, Too.

[Boston Transcript.] After all, if senators must show fight it is more civilized to brandish bare knuckles than pistols or bowie knives, as was done in the old days.

Substantial Aid.

[Washington Post.] It seems that we got considerable ammunition from England during our war with Spain. And at times like that ammunition beats sympathy all to pieces.

Run By Gas.

[Chicago Record-Herald.] A Kansas man named Gassoway wants to form a new political party. He seems to have one of the necessary equipments for the job if there is anything in a name.

A Blissful Place.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.] Washington enjoys the remarkable distinction of being the one city in the country that is not only not complaining at but is openly praising its street car service.



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When you ring our night bell there is an improved electric device which informs you the moment the night clerk is awake. You do not have to wait but a moment to learn that you will be served at once. If you are not properly served in our store at night we will consider it a favor if you will inform us of the fact. We desire your patronage and are willing to serve you night and day. Not when we feel like it, but when you feel like favoring us with your patronage.

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