THE SIOUX COUNTY JOURNAL.

L. J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

HARRISON, - NEBRASKA.

Queen Victoria says that "the Government of the United States have, etc." What's the matter with the Queen's English?

Unless there are two belligerent forces in Cuba, which Spain denies, what possible obligation of neutrality can there be upon us?

A Kentucky genius has invented an automatic bartender; but what that State seems to need most just now is an automatic undertaker.

"Love is the current from a powerful dynamo," remarks Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Yes; but the divorce courts show that the wires are badly crossed.

A Detroit man has invented a machine which turns out needles at half the present cost of manufacture. There are a great many points in its favor.

A New York Theosophist declares that the coming man will have three eyes. He probably will need an extra one to keep track of the new woman.

It is possible the dissensions in the Salvation Army may be healed even if Poet Laureate Austin can be prevailed upon to keep his muse from mixing up in the affair.

Now the New York papers are discussing the guilt or innocence of "Bat" Shea. As Mr. Shea was electrocuted, a popular verdict in his favor would leave him in a most unpleasant position.

The main trouble with flying machines is said to be to get sufficient impetus at the start, and to land with reasonable safety. Passengers will be particularly interested in the latter requirement.

Spain denies that there is any war in Cuba. How, then, can there be any obligation on the part of our government to interfere with perfect freedom of intercourse between our citizens and anybody in that island?

Spain lost Mexico and all the rest of the Spanish American republics by the greed and oppression that came in with the first despot. In governing a colony Spain is as clearly a case of arresting civilization as China.

A Perry, O. T., father-in-law who was thrashing the young man who had become his son-in-law without first securing parental consent was struck in the head with a stick of wood wielded by his new relative and instantly killed. This exemplifies the beauties of the Eastern method of castigating a son-in-law through the press, thereby doing away with the danger and at the same time managing to get a nice little bit of judicious advertising.

An almost unexampled sight in literature, and surely one of the strangest and saddest, is the publication of the posthumous works of a living man. This is being shown to the world by Naumann, the Leipzig publisher, who has just sent out the first two volumes of the works of Friedrich Nietzsche. Seven years ago Nietzsche began to be affected by a general paralysis. He was at first sent to a maison de sante, but afterward was taken back to his paternal home, where he has been cared for by his mother and sister. Little by little his mind and even his reason have faded out, and he has sunk beneath the level of the lower animals. Until lately, although he had become dumb and all thought was extinct in him, still he was able to walk about and to sit at table, and when his name was spoken he would sometimes look up. Now the last ray of intelligence is gone, and what was once one of the keenest and strongest philosophic minds of our day is merum silentium.

At last it is reported from Philadelphia that Keely has succeeded in harnessing a real force in a real manner and will apply for letters patent on his invention as soon as he recovers from the effects of a recent accident. This is suspicious, even if auspicious, seeing that for the large part of an ordinary lifetime the stockholders in the Keely Motor Company have been entertained at intervals with a statement that in a little while a valuable discovery of his would be made public. Of course, the fact that hope to them has been deferred so many times and so long as to make the heart sick and the pocketbook lean is no proof Keely will not conquer at the last, but it may well be reason for refusing to believe till proof to the contrary is furnished. The stockholders will merit hearty congratulations if it be found that their persistence is rewarded. In that event it will be a fortunate accident for them, whatever be the result to the world at large. But if Keely really has stumbled upon a small part of what he is alleged to have been hunting for all these years the result may be an astounding one, no less than a revolutionizing of the theory of force and its application to supplying the wants of man. Yet a little while and it will be known whether this is the latest in a long series of broken promises or a justification of Keely's claims before the world.

Charles Carleton Coffin, a well-known author and newspaper correspondent, died in Boston recently. His public service began as correspondent of the Boston Journal during the war of the rebellion, and he subsequently served as correspondent for the same paper during the Franco-Prussian war. Mr. Coffin's letters from the South were always clear, accurate and reliable, and it added to their value that he had had preliminary training in engineering, telegraphy, and military matters. He was one of a group of brilliant correspondents, including Joseph McCullagh, Junius Henri Browne, Colburn, Richardson and Thomas Knox (lately deceased), who left Cairo with the fleet in the spring of 1862, but none among them wrote more brilliant and interesting letters than those by Coffin, which appeared over the familiar signature of "Carleton." The knowledge which he gained in these experiences he subsequently put to good use in preparing an admirable series of war books for young people, which have been deservedly popular and successful. He was not only an excellent journalist, but an exemplary citizen, and always took a leading part in all municipal reform movements in his native city, while as a member of the Legislature he performed equally useful service for the State.

A discovery of extreme interest has recently been made in the science of photography which appears to leave no doubt that pictures are formed on the retina of the living eye, which can be photographed from the eye after the object which formed the picture has been removed from view. The experiments which have resulted in this discovery were made by W. Ingles Rogers, an amateur photographer, and are described in a recent number of Nature. The subject of the first experiment was a shilling-piece. Mr. Rogers looked at the shilling for an entire minute. Then, having shut out some of the daylight from the room by means of a yellow screen, he looked for forty-three minutes intently at a photographic plate, endeavoring during this time to keep in mind the appearance of the coin and think of nothing else. The second experiment, made in the presence of three other persons, was still more remarkable in its result. A postage-stamp was substituted for the shilling as the subject of observation, and was looked at for the same length of time—one minute. In this case the experimenter gazed at the photograph plate for twenty minutes only. There is said to be an absence of detail in the picture which was developed from this plate, but Nature declares that "sufficient was seen to prove beyond doubt that the picture of an object impressed upon the retina can send out vibrations which will result in the production of an image upon a sensitive plate."

There has just been a farmer's insurance convention held in Chicago and if one of the papers read to that body comes within any immediate vicinity of the truth there is a new and very puzzling factor introduced in the financial problem now agitating this country. The speaker was H. F. Stapel, who is an acknowledged statistical authority with the mutual companies. He spoke from the text: "God bless the rich corporations, the poor people can steal;" and under this satirical title, which served him as a special pleader, he made some very startling statements. He asserts that if seven of the old line companies of the "level premium" persuasion keep right on flourishing for the next twenty years as they are now doing, they will practically control the monetary affairs of this nation. Mr. Stapel produced figures intended to show that the insurance companies of the East take more money from the West in the shape of interest and premiums than the East pays the West for all her grain and other products. Of course he speaks of these venerable organizations as monopolists and highway robbers, whose presidents become millionaires and who cover a multitude of sins by conscientiously maintaining a surplus, but these things are in the nature of denunciation rather than argument or fact. What the situation demands is that these seven companies be looked up and brought into court. If Mr. Stapel has not made some unpardonable blunder in his figures, he has caught all the distinguished financiers napping. If the West is being impoverished as stated, if we are constantly paying out more than we are taking in and all the extortion yields wealth to these seven companies, there is but one thing to do and it cannot be done too soon. It is not to be thought of that a few insurance organizations are to control the money of the United States, and, as the statistician puts it, own us all.

Ways of the Moose.

Ambrose seemed to know a great deal about moose, after all. He told the boys how, back from the narrow valley and the swift, winding stream, the country was all a wilderness; hillsides clad with birches, maples, and evergreens, and resting at their feet little lakes, so numerous that no man knew how many there were. Often, where these lakes were shallow, the yellow pond-lily with its oval leaves crowded the surface. At other seasons the tender bark of mountain-ashes and maple-woods are the favorite food of the moose; but now there is nothing he likes so well as the long tubular roots of the lily. In the very early mornings and in the evenings, about the time of the harvest moon—the full moon nearest September 21—a hollow sound, not unlike the sound of distant chopping, may be heard. It is the sound of moose calling to their mates, or the angry challenge of fierce rivals. It is this sound which the hunter imitates to attract the moose. But there are only a few places where the moose will answer—shallow spots in certain well-known lakes, and it is said to be nearly useless to call anywhere else.—St. Nicholas.

Most people show their greatest genius in making their religion comfortably fit their desires.

A Philanthropist Dead.

VIENNA, April 22.—Baron Maurice de Hirsch, the great financier and philanthropist, died Monday night on his estate at Presberg, Hungary, from a stroke of apoplexy.

Baron Maurice de Hirsch, whose full name was Maurice de Hirsch de Gereuth, was born in Munich sixty-three years ago. His father was a merchant in Bavaria, who for services rendered the state was ennobled in 1869. Young Hirsch went into business at the age of seventeen, associating himself with the European banking house of Bischoffsheim & Goldsmidt. Before long his capacity as a financier became evident, his moderate patrimony soon doubled itself and his personal influence was greatly increased by a matrimonial alliance with Mile. Bischoffsheim, daughter of the head of the banking house.

He was the first to plan the system of railways leading from Buda Pesth in Hungary to Varna, on the Black sea. In 1885 the commercial collapse of M. Lagrand Dumonceau, which shook the money world of Belgium to its foundations, gave him his opportunity. He secured the most valuable of the assets, including the Turkish railways, and by his valuable manipulation of them, built up, in a quarter of a century, a fortune which equals that of the Rothschilds. No man who has acquired such vast riches has ever used them to better purposes. His charities in Austria and Germany are innumerable and his scheme for transplanting his unfortunate Russiad coreligionists to South America cost what an ordinary person would consider a colossal fortune. In Egypt and European and Asiatic Turkey many schools, educational and industrial, were founded and maintained by the baron.

The baron was particularly fond of the sports of the turf and he maintained large racing stables. His principal residence of late years was in Paris, but a great part of his time was spent in England.

Citizens and Circus Fight.

HUTCHISON, KAS., April 22.—Particulars of Monday's riot at St. John, Kas., were learned yesterday. Bond Bros.' circus was exhibiting there and a number of "grafers" attached to the show were running the gambling devices. A fight ensued and over two hundred employes and roustabouts attacked the ruralists. Police officers attempted to arrest one of the circus men and when the show people refused to give him up citizens offered their assistance to their officers.

A bloody riot followed between the citizens and the circus gang, and the latter, armed with canes, guns and tent stakes, won the battle.

Charles Glasscock, a citizen of St. John, was struck over the head with a tent stake, and will die. Sack Hedges, a member of the circus, whose home is here, was badly injured. Another circus man was shot in the hip, and several citizens were more or less injured. After the fight County Attorney Jennings wired Governor Morrill, at Topeka, for militia. Governor Morrill wired at midnight that troops would be ordered out at once. The Santa Fe people, however, would not hold the train, and the circus men got away at 11:30 last night for Dodge City. Governor Morrill ordered a company from Newton.

Disappearance Accounted For.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 22.—After months of search, in which every police officer in Washington and Oregon has taken part, the mysterious disappearance of George A. Scott, one of the most popular travelling men on the Pacific coast, has been explained. It has been found that Scott was the victim of assassins near Izee. They slew him, took his valuables and then destroyed by fire the cabin in which the crime was committed, and the body of the unfortunate drummer was cremated.

Scott, who has travelled for the J. K. Gill Book company of this city for ten years, was lost trace of near LeGrande in December last.

A few days ago while digging upon the former site of a burned cabin about eight miles from Izee two young men of Cannon City found a number of human bones, a match box, charred leaves of books, buckles, etc., which were identified as having belonged to Scott.

William Bare and Richard Hinkle, two young sheep herders, who occupied the cabin from the date of Scott's disappearance until the time it was burned were immediately arrested and brought to the county jail. The circumstantial evidence against them is very strong. The disclosures have caused intense excitement in the vicinity.

That Pacific Cable.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce yesterday further considered the several bills looking to the construction of a telegraph cable from the United States to China and Japan, via the Hawaiian islands. A vote was taken on a motion made by Mr. Stewart of New Jersey, to fix the amount of subsidy at $1,000,000, and it was agreed to without opposition.

On Trial for Murder.

CINCINNATI, O., April 22.—Scott Jackson, the dental student, faced the bar of justice in the Campbell circuit court of Kentucky, at Newport, yesterday morning, to stand trial for the murder of Pearl Bryan. The prisoner was very quiet in his demeanor.

At 12 o'clock the state had exercised one peremptory challenge out of the permitted five and had accepted eleven jurors. The defense had challenged three out of the permitted fifteen.

Must be Government Schools.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—In the senate the discussion of sectarian schools for Indian children was continued for a couple of hours. It ended in the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell of Missouri. The bill as it came from the house appropriated $1,185,000—increase by the senate to $1,335,000—for support of day and industrial schools for Indian children. This appropriation was accompanied, however, by a provision absolutely prohibiting future payment for education of Indian children in sectarian schools. Mr. Cockrell's amendment was a substitute for that provision declaring that it is "the settled policy of the government to make no appropriations whatever for the education of Indian children in any sectarian school, just as soon as it is possible for a provision to be made for their education otherwise." It also provided that the secretary of the interior may make contracts for the present contract schools during the fiscal year 1897, to half the amount used for the fiscal year 1896. This amendment was agreed to—yeas 38, nays 24.

Mr. Sherman (rep., O.) chairman of the committee on foreign relations, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five senators to proceed to Alaska, after the adjournment of congress, and to inquire and report on the condition of the fishery industry, the condition of the fur seal fisheries and the measures that should be adopted to progress and development of the people of Alaska. The resolution was referred.

Mr. Mitchell (rep., S. D.) addressed the senate in favor of the bill introduced by him and referred back favorably from the committee on pensions, extending the act of July 27, 1896, which grants pensions to survivors of the Blackhawk, Creek, Seminole and Cherokee Indian wars to the survivors of those who served in various other wars from 1817 to 1856. The bill also includes the widows of survivors. The estimated number of beneficiaries under the bill, Mr. Mitchell stated, was 7,631. Under objection the bill remains on the calendar.

CONTRACT INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and the amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell (dem., Mo.) allowing the contract Indian schools to be continued until 1898 in cases where, if they were discontinued, the children could not be educated in government schools, but prohibiting it absolutely after July, 1898, was agreed to by a vote of 38 to 24.

The Cockrell amendment is a substitute for that provision of the house bill which prohibits payment for education in sectarian schools and which directs the secretary of the interior to make all needful regulations to prevent such payments.

At 2 p. m. the bond resolution was laid before the senate and went over informally under the unanimous consent agreement.

Consideration of the Indian bill was proceeded with. The amendment of the committee on appropriations, striking out the two items for Indian pupils at Hampton, Va., and at Lincoln institution, Philadelphia, were disagreed to and those items remain in the bill.

A long but not very important nor interesting debate was carried on up to the time of adjournment on questions involving allotments of lands to Indians in severalty in the Indian territory Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks and "squaw" men were discussed. The bill went over without final action.

Speaker Byers Nearly Murdered.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 23.—Speaker H. W. Byers of the Iowa house of representatives was nearly murdered Tuesday night at his home at Harlan. He had acted as attorney for Col. A. R. Jack, and they had just settled their accounts. Jack sent for Byers to come to his office, which he did. Arriving there Jack, who is about twice as large as the speaker, locked the door, put the key in his pocket and announced that there was going to be trouble. He presented Byers with a check for $150 and demanded that the speaker sign it. He refused and Jack assaulted him. He threw the speaker down and pounded him viciously. Byers became insensible as a result of the treatment and Jack came to his senses and was fearful he had committed murder. He desisted from the punishment and went away.

Byers was cared for and taken home. His face was badly hurt and his back wrenched, but it is announced that his injuries are not dangerous.

Trying to Save Holmes' Neck.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 23.—Lawyer Samuel P. Rotan, who defended H. H. Holmes, the convicted murderer of Benjamin F. Pitzel admitted that Attorney McCaffrey of this city had wired Coroner Caster of Indianapolis to come to Philadelphia. This move is in connection with the effort that will be made to have Holmes' death sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, but what particular part it will play has not been learned. Assistant District Attorney Barlow read of the proposed visit of Coroner Caster with evident surprise. "Whatever the game is," he said, "it is too late; I do not anticipate any further bother about Holmes."

Denied the Use of the Mails.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Postmaster-General Wilson yesterday denied the privileges of the mails to three firms sending circulars throughout the country offering to sell marked cards, loaded dice and other gambling devices to defraud. They are Ogden & Co., 185 Clark street, and George Mason & Co., 125 Dearborn street, Chicago, and the American Novelty company of Columbus, O.

The Arbitration Convention.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The national arbitration convention assembled in Metzerott hall yesterday forenoon. A paper by Prof. John Bassett Moore of Columbian university, ex-assistant secretary of state, on the advantages of a permanent system of arbitration was read by Professor Capen, Mr. Moore being unable to attend.

Mr. Morrill E. Gates, LL. D., of Amherst college, discussed the problem of arbitration in its relation to the principles of international law.

Rev. J. W. Bachman of Tennessee was the next speaker. He said that the older men present knew the misery which came from war. Knowing what it meant, he argued all to plead for eternal peace.

Mr. E. V. Smalley, now of St. Paul, Minn., formerly a well known Washington newspaper correspondent, addressed the convention. While he favored arbitration, he thought the United States should first strive for the supremacy of the commercial world.

Mr. Carl Schurz, replying to Mr. Smalley, said that if we were to become a sea power we must maintain a navy equal to that of Great Britian and France combined.

Mr. A. H. Love of Philadelphia contended that the intention of the conference was to consider the establishment of a great court of arbitration and not the building of navies.

Gen. O. O. Howard was introduced by Chairman Edmunds as a "man of peace, who knew something of "war." He favored arbitration. The army and navy, however, could not be abolished, but were needed for use as a great international police force.

Mr. Skinner of New York presented for reference to the committee on resolutions the memorial of the bar association of New York, which was handed to the president a few days ago, and Mr. Doniphon of Missouri offered the following resolution regarding Cuba: "That we view with great regret and abhorence the cruel and unnatural warfare now being waged by the belligerents in the island of Cuba and we ask the aid of all civilized and Christian nations of the world in using all legitimate means to stop the flowing of blood and destruction of property in that ill-fated island."

Died in the Chair

SING SING, N. Y., April 24.—There was a double execution by electricity at the state prison here yesterday morning, the victims were Louis P. Herrman and Charles Pustolka, both of New York city, both Germans and both wife murderers. Herrman shot and killed his wife during a quarrel on July 17, 1895, and Pustolka stabbed his spouse to death on August 28 last because he suspected her of infidelity.

Herrman was brought into the electrocution chamber at 11:16 and 11:17:30 the current was shot through his body. After fifty seconds it was turned off and Dr. Irvine, the physician of the prisoner, made an examination, as a result of which he announced that the man was not dead.

At 11:19 the current was again turned on at full force for five seconds. Another examination was made by Dr. Irvine, and the other doctors present. At 11:21 Herrman was pronounced dead. Herrman's body was removed from the chair and placed on a dissecting table in a room adjoining the electrocution chamber, and a new set of witnesses were admitted to see the second execution.

Pustolka was brought into the room at 11:42. He did not make an exciting scene, but walked firmly to the chair. At 11:43:20 the signal was given by Dr. Irvine and the current was applied for fifty seconds. After a little more than a minute it was turned on again for five seconds and at 11:46 the doctors declared the second victim dead.

Both executions were pronounced entirely successful.

In the Court Room.

CINCINNATI, O., April 24.—In the Jackson trial the defense began a fight against the testimony of Mayor Caldwell of Cincinnati. The forenoon was consumed in expert testimony. Dr. Fishback contradicted Dr. Jenkins on several technical points regarding coagulation of blood. The two physicians, although differing somewhat in technical points, are agreed that Pearl Bryan was beheaded while she was yet alive.

Dr. W. D. Litter of Leesbrough, Ky., knew Scott Jackson for six months previous to his arrest. He was present at a conversation in the two prisoners' room between Jackson and Walling about the effects of cocaine. This was about ten days before the finding of the body.

Mrs. Bryan testified to the fact that Scott Jackson had been a frequent caller at her home in Greencastle; she identified the clothing on exhibition as that of her daughter.

Dr. G. I. Cullen said a head could be cut off in thirty seconds.

Druggists H. C. Uhland of Sixth street said: "Scott Jackson came into my store late in the morning of January 29 and wanted a drachm of cocaine. I did not have so much in the store and told that if he would come back in an hour I would have it. He returned, but found that he had not money enough.

A Blowing-up Business Man.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 24.—The police yesterday arrested a Russian Jew named Simon Schullman, who is wanted in Denver to answer to three indictments charging him with blowing up buildings and collecting insurance. He escaped from Denver when he saw his operations were discovered and came here. He is said to have been concerned in four explosions and fires in Denver where several people were killed.

Nebraska Notes

In Banner county hay is worth but 75 cents per ton.

Curtis was incorporated as a village ten years ago this month.

The soil in Nuckolls county is well soaked to a depth of ten feet.

The initiation fee to Fremont lodge, A. O. U. W., has been cut to $7.

Wakefield will have wide open saloons this year. Last year it had the "hole in the wall" system.

The Springview (Keya Paha county) Herald is a paper that the village should feel very proud of.

The Neligh Advocate thinks that the fight in the Third congressional district will be between Ross Hammond and Judge Norris.

R. L. Rassiter of Columbus is furnishing the new paper of that city a weekly budget of war reminiscences, intensely interesting.

Dodge county sheep men expect to bring from the west about 75,000 head during the summer, to be fattened for the eastern market.

Bernar Kerman, one of the early settlers in Holt county, is eighty-seven years old and mentally and physically as vigorous as anybody.

A little girl of Norfolk while, playing on the school grounds was belted in the mouth with a baseball, carelessly thrown, and has one less tooth.

Mrs. W. M. Mears of Wayne has a broken shoulder blade. Her son was driving and turned an acute angle, upsetting the buggy. "That's why."

Stanton county republicans in convention assembled took a vote on choice for governor resulting in 54 for Eugene Moore, 5 for Meiklejohn and 1 for McNish.

Miss Edith Steininger stood on a high chair to remove some loose paper from the ceiling. When she came down, it was with sufficient force to fracture her arm.

Thomas Farber of Neligh disturbed a religious meeting, and the cadi before whom he was subsequently dragged, taxed him a sum total of nine and one-half dollars.

Elder J. R. Roades of Beatrice is writing a history of the first Christian church of Beatrice, in the Christian News, published at Bethany. It is an interesting story.

The baseball enthusiasts in the northeast Nebraska circuit are warming up and clubs are being organized in nearly every town. Creighton expects to lead the list this year

The court house bond proposition carried in Boone county by a large majority, and Albion people feel jubilant over the prospect of a good sized building boom to follow.

Joe Roberts, the little step-son of W. C. Britton of Beaver Crossing, attempted to hold a team of runaway horses, but was finally spilled out and suffered a broken arm.

Henry Ashe, an aged farmer of Platte county, committed suicide because of a cancer on his lip that made life burdensome. He was well to do and leaves a wife and four grown sons.

D. A. Cochran of Banner county has been arrested on a charge of cattle stealing. He lately shipped a car load to St. Joe that Alonzo Pififer claims were rustled from his herd.

The mill dam at Ansley couldn't stand the high pressure from the recent rains, and went out with a rush. The mill wheels of the mill are at rest while a new dam is being constructed.

The Chambers Bugle has suspended. Lack of patronage is the cause. The dreams of fame and fortune which its editors had when they took possession a few months ago has gone glimmering.

The Lyons creamery last year took in 3,799,725 gallons of milk and made 139,022 pounds of butter for which they received $28,771.80. The net price per pound for the butter after all charges were paid 14½ cents.

The Ansley Advocate says that Konrad Gebhart had his coat caught in the wheels of a broadcast seeder and sustained a very painful wound in his right side before he could get his team stopped. His coat was torn to shreds.

Ira Hamilton of Plainview has a broken arm. He was amusing himself heaping contumelous epithets upon Phillip Sires which were borne in silence until forbearance ceased to be a virtue. Besides a broken arm, Ira has a very sore nose.

Postmaster D. F. Davis and wife of Columbus were notified by wire to come to Chattanooga at once, as their little daughter, stopping with her grandparents, was at the point of death. She has been troubled for some months with valvular heart disease.

The Antelope Tribune states that Gates college at Neligh has the largest enrollment of students it ever had during any spring term. The faculty are urging the need of a new building, the rapidly increasing attendance necessitating more dormitory and recitation rooms.

A few weeks ago Steve Scales of Minnesota purchased a ranch at Newcastle. Last week an irate maiden whom he had promised to marry traced him up. He immediately fled for Iona, and taking a ferry went to Elk Point. Nothing daunted, she followed him, and at the latter place had him arrested and taken to their former home.

B. E. Woods has started a paper at Smithfield called "Practical Farm News." It sells at a dollar a year.