that Mr. Breckenridge Introduced Her as His Intended Wife-Food for Gos-

Pollard vs. Breckenridge.

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- One of the first persons to enter the circuit court room this morning was Madeline Pollard, the plaintiff in the suit against Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky. This was the first sight of her allowed to the great crowd in and about the room and she was the target of all eyes and the subject of many comments. She is an attractive looking young woman whose appearance would not indicate that she has attained 30 years, with a slender girlish figure which was enveloped in a long black ulster. Her face was nearly colorless, with a small mouth. unturned nose, black eyes and heavy dark brown hair. She wore a small bonnet. Two women accompanied her and sat beside her at the table with her counsel directly in front of the judge. One of them, elderly, dressed in black, was one of the sisters of the Episcopalian House of Refuge in which Miss Pollard is sheltered. The other was a well dressed woman of middle age, who figured as a friend, but whose identity no one could dis-cover. Miss Pollard seemed quite at her ease. Her face was covered with a thin veil which in no way concealed her features. She talked with her lawyers most of the time prior to court convening.

Mr. Breckinridge was late in put-

ting in his appearance. Finally he came with a small sachel of documents under his arm, accompanied by his son Desha. The number of lawyers made it necessary to have two rows of tables—the front line devoted to the Pollard forces and the second occupied by the Breckinridge party, so that the white haired defendant sat almost directly back of his young antagonist. THE PLAINTIFF'S CASE SET FORTH.

The trial was really commenced when Calderon Carlisle faced the jury, leaning heavily against the table and in conversational tones, outlined the matters which the plaintiff would endeavor to prove. He contrasted the positions of the two partiesone a man of family, of political prominence, high in the councils f the Presbyterian church, famous throughout the country as an orator; the other a friendless young woman. Something was said about the legal aspect of the case. Then he began to read the declaration which was published in full when the suit brought. During this reading Miss Pollard flushed crimson, trembled violently and buried her face in a handkerenief while Mr. Breckinridge chatted in a matter-of-fact way with his

"That, gentlemen," Mr. Carlisle said. "is the story of my client. She does not come here saying that she is devoid of fault or blame, but there is the promise of marriage and its breach,

the issue of this case."
Sketching briefly the evidence, Mr. Carlisle spoke of Miss Pollard as the brilliant daughter of a saddler, always endeavoring to rise above her station. He said that when she was a young girl John C. Rhodes, a man of means, but not of high position, attracted by her charms, offered to educate her if she would marry him, and she signed an agreement to that effect. Afterward, when she was in trouble because Rhodes was pressing her to fulfill her promise, and she believed he could invoke the law in his aid, she had written Mr. Breckinridge, asking his advice, a letter which was answered in person Then, according to the attorney, Mr. Breckinridge introduced her as his promised wife into the first families

FIRST MOVE OF THE LAWYERS.

Attorney Phil Thompson announced that the defendant's opening statement would be reserved until the conclusion of the plaintiff's testimony. Then Attorney Wilson for the plain-

tiff complained that certain books which had figured in the affidavits and were important to the case had been taken by the defendant's counsel and asked that they be returned. Mr. Butterworth read a notice

which had been served on the defendant for the production of four volumes of "Washington Irving" given to Attorney Stoll at Cincinnati and insisted that a more definite description of the books should be given.

Just as Mr. Carlisle was rising to reply Miss Pollard broke out hysterically.

ically to her counsel, sobbing and making inarticulate exclamations, while the sister of charity and her attorneys endeavored to calm her.

"They know what those books are," said Mr. Wilson, emphatically, "and if they want closer description I will say that they are the four volumes given them by Sister Augustine, from one of which they took a Christmas card which the defendant had placed in evidence.

Judge Bradley declared that if only four volumes had been taken from the sisters the demand for closer identification must be untenable.

MRS. BLACKBURN'S STORY STRONG.

Mrs. Julia G. Blackburn, widow of the late Governor Luke Blackburn of Kentucky, was the first witness called. She testified that on Good Friday of 1893, in the Portland flats here, Colonel Breckinridge and Miss Pollard called on her and persisted in sending for her three times when she pleaded weariness. She was induced to receive them. She spoke firmly and con-

Colonel Breckinridge said: "I have brought this young lady to ask for her your kind care and protection, for I expect that in the future she will be a great deal to me. As soon as a sufficient time after the death of my wife has elapsed I intend to marry her." He said: "You may consider this foolish." I replied that there was always risk in these things. He said: "I am

BREACH OF PROMISE.

old enough to be her father. She is thirty-one years younger than I."

On another occasion he said: "I saw that you were greatly shocked at the announcement of my engagement." I replied: "It seems to me a very poor return for all the devotion of your wife, who has so recently died." He replied: "I will tell you what I never expected would pass my lips. I discovered recently what Miss Pollard's feelings toward me were and as a man of honor I considered it my duty to of honor I considered it my duty to offer to marry her." I said: "You certainly take a very high view of these things."

Afterwards Colonel Breckinridge

came to me asking me to allay Miss Pollard's jealosy. I asked, "Have you given her any reason?" He replied, "On my honor as a gentleman, I have

Then I told him that Miss Pollard had come to me the day before telling

me of her fears.
Continuing Mrs. Blackburn told how Mr. Breckinridge had denied, when she told him that he had no right to pay devoted attention to another woman, that he had any affection for Mrs. Wing, but thought it would be well for the report of his engagement to reach his family, that they might become familiarized with the thought of his becoming married. his becoming married.

THE CONGRESSMAN CALLED "WILLIE." Mrs. Blackburn related how Miss Pollard once urged Mr. Breckinridge to fix the day for the marriage, how he had said that circumstances prevented it just then, but that he would fix a date and communicate it to Mrs. Blackburn. Going to his side Miss Pollard laid her arm affectionately on Colonel Breckinridge's shoulder, calling him "Willie," and he stroked her hand and patted it affectionately. Mrs. Blackburn told Miss Pollard to Mrs. Blackburn told Miss Pollard to go away and Colonel Breckinridge said: "Let us have no more demon-strations here."

Colonel Thompson cross-examined Mrs. Blackburn. She said that the bearing of Miss Pollard upon social occasions had been that of a lady.

Mr. Thompson became more press-ing in his inquiries regarding the feel-ing of Mrs. Blackburn for Miss Pol-lard, and the witness replied that she felt a sorrow for any woman compelled to fight her own way in the world. With flashing eyes and facing the white bearded congressman she declared: "Just as I am compelled to appear here, when, if I had the defense of a husband, it would never have

Mr. Thompson asked for the dates of various calls and the witness replied: "I had no occasion to charge my mind with them, as Colonel Breckinridge came on his own business and not on mine. I presume he

SALVATION ARMY WORK.

Facts Concerning the Good Done by the Order-Relief for the Needy.

NEW YORK, March 10 .- Commander Ballington Booth of the Salvation Army auxilliary league presided last night at a monster meeting. He said the strong hold the work of the army had upon the public was evidenced by the following statistics: Total attendance in the central or New York city division for February, 162,276; including Sunday meetings, 179,379; northwestern or Chicago division, week nights, 126,107; number of conversions in the United States for February, 5,279. Statistics for the slums for the year ending January 1, 1894, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, show that 66,007 families had been visited and 18,037 garments distributed, 56,993 saloons and dives visited and 121,559 persons dealt with by the members of the army. At the food and shelter buildings in Buffalo, New York and San Francisco 73,860 beds had been provided and 148,739 meals given.

THE BLUEFIELDS INCIDENT.

The President Preparing for a Vigorous Assertion of American Rights.

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- The president has turned over to the secretary of state the preparation of an answer to the Morgan resolution calling for information relative to the landing of British troops at Bluefields, Nicaragua. The matter is already under way, and when the answer is com-plete it will be submitted to the pres-ident and carefully considered by himself and Secretary Gresham.

No additional advices from Nicaragua have been given out at the state department, but there is reason to believe the president is preparing for a vigorous and unmistakable assertion of the rights of the United States in Central America, and that the correspondence will contain matter of later date than the brief report from Minister Baker of the landing of the British troops.

A. P. A. IN TEXAS.

Lecturer Hile Has a Narrow Escape-Four Shots Fired, but all Missed.

DALLAS, Texas, March 10 .- An A. P. A. organizer named Hile from Kansas City, reached here yesterday and distributed a lot of anti-Catholic literature. Last night at the Auditorium Hile attempted to speak. After the audience had assembled and the hall well-filled with all sorts of citizens, a man named Tom Duffy, before Hile had gotten far on his speech, sprang to his feet and, drawing a revolver, fired four times in rapid succession. The shots went wild, and all missed Hile, but one struck a man in the audience named John Russell in the neck, slightly wounding him. A panic ensued in the audience, but in the stampede down the stairway no one was hurt. Hale loudly pounded the floor with his cane and succeeded in restoring order. He then proceeded with his speech. Duffy was arrested

and put in jail. "Sooner" Question Decision.

GUTHRIE, Ok., March 10.-A decision of the "sooner" question just received from the general land office causes consternation among thousands of claim-holders in Oklahoma and the Cherokee strip. The decision is in a Payne county contest, and is that the man who crossed the country prior to the opening, and even though he did not select a claim nor pass near the elaim he afterward took, the fact of his crossing any portion of the land made him a "sooner," and he consequently loses his rights to take a homestead.

KANSAS BANK LOOTED.

A Safe Blown Open With Dynamite and

Glycerine.
PLEASANTON, Kan., March 9.—Some time between 1 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning the vault and safe of the Bank of Pleasanton were blown open with dynamite and nitro-glycerine and \$2,470 taken therefrom in currency, silver, gold and postage stamps. hole was drilled into the door of the vault between the dial and handle, and by the use of a punch the connection between the combination and handle was broken and the bolts could then be thrown without any effort. The door of the safe was sprung with wedges, the seams puttied up around the door and nitro-glycerine poured in. Dynamite was then placed under the safe, and touched off with fuse. This caused the glycerine to explode, throwing the safe, which weighed two tons, from one side of the vault to the other. The front and bottom of the safe is one mass of twisted and broken

In the safe outside the chest was \$1,250 in currency, \$200 in silver and \$100 in gold, which was all taken ex-cept \$38 in silver dollars. The burglarproof chest or department withstood the shock of the explosion. This box contained \$10,000 in currency and gold. The burglars made an effort to force an entrance to this wealth, but undoubtedly were frightened away or

time was too short.

The books, papers, notes, etc., of the bank and those kept in private boxes are all mixed and in a bad condition. The safe has been in use about seven years and was supposed to be burglar proof. The expert says it is the same kind as the one blown open at Liberty, Mo., about one year ago, and he believes the operators are the same ones. There is no clue as yet to the guilty parties. A reward of \$500 has been offered.

RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.

Free Thinkers Combat the Recognition

of the Diety in the Constitution. WASHINGTON, March 9.-Much feelng has been aroused in religious circles, and among free thinkers as well, over the resolution of Representative Morse of Massachusetts, to secure recognition of the Die ty in the constitution.

While petitions in favor of the measure have been received from many religious bodies, other petitions equally strong in their terms have been presented against the proposition by organized bodies of free thinkers.

Having heard the statements of the church people, the committee is con-fronted with the question whether it shall afford a hearing to the antago-

nists of the resolution. Requests for an audience have been made by free thought societies of New York, Chithought societies of New York, Chicago and Washington. There is an apprehension on the one hand that these people may present their views in a manner which would lay them open to the charge of sacrilege from the churches and bring criticism upon the committee for listening to speeches reflecting on the Christian religion, and on the other hand that a refusal to listen to both sides of the case would involve a charge of prejudice and illiberality. The question whether the free thinkers will be accorded a hearing will probably be decided by the committee at its next meeting.

PENSION BILL PASSED. It Carries \$151,000,000 for the Veterans of Uncle Sam's Wars.

WASHINGTON, March 9 .- After five days of debate the pension appropriation bill carrying \$151,000,000 passed without division. Throughout the debate there had been no criticism of the amount carried by the bill, debate being confined on the one hand to an assault upon the manner in which the previous commissioner of pensions had administered the office, and his alleged unauthorized suspension of pensions, and on the other to a defense of the attempt of the commis-sioner to purge the rolls of those who were not entitled to pensions. Yesterday there were several very spirited speeches, those by Gen-eral Henderson of Iowa, Mr. O'Neill in closing the debate, and ex-Speaker Grow. All the amendments to the bill save one, that of Mr. Pickler, to make the reports of the examining surgeons open to the inspection of the applicant or his attorneys, were defeated. They all fell under points of order that they were not germane.

Nearly Eaten Up by a Farmer.

Pottstown, Pa., March 9.-While William Brunst of New Hanover township, was driving home last night he was attacked by a highwayman two miles north of Pottstown. Mr. Brunst refused to hand over his money and a terrible struggle fol-lowed, the robber using a heavy sand-bag. The fight was a long one and robber gave it up after the farmer had bitten a big piece 'out of one of his cheeks and chewed one of his fingers nearly off.

Mrs. Moonlight at Rest.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 9.— Mrs. Ellen E. Moonlight, wife of Colonel Thomas Moonlight, recently appointed minister to Bolivia, died yesterday afternoon at the family home on Fourth street. Colonel Moon-light is in New York and had arranged to sail Saturday for Bolivia. He has been telegraphed the news. Mrs. Moonlight left five children, four daughters and a son.

To Push Woman Suffrage.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 9. - Mrs. Laura M. Johns and her associate managers of the equal suffrage campaign have planned to hold two day meetings in each of the 105 counties in the state, commencing May 4 and 5 at Kansas City in Wyandotte county. Among the speakers engaged are Susan B. Anthony, Annie H. Shaw, Therese Jenkins, Carrie Lane Chapman, Annie L. Diggs and Laura M. Johns.

Protected by the American Flag.

NICARAGUA, March 9 .- The United States steamship Ranger passed through this port yesterday morning with ex-President Villega and six other refugees from Honduras. In the treaty General Villega was given a guarantee for his personal safety but he preferred to embark for Guata-

REPUBLICAN MATTERS

PILING BLUNDER ON BLUNDER. Senator Lodge Presents the Country's

Indictment Against Democracy. When it became known that the Democrats had secured the senate and were in full possession of the government, the public mind was chilled. The change, which looked so reseate before election, seemed more serious and less entrancing after it had been accomplished. Men began to doubt the future, and business men began to hesitate. This state of public sentiment was keenly felt by the Democratic leaders and by the newspapers devoted to their fortunes.

They wished to dispel the idea that this general anxiety had anything to do with their return to power, and they therefore set about proclaiming in season and out of season, with loud cries and much amentation, that the doubt and uncertainty which existed were due solely to the dangers to be apprehended from the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act.

The outery against the Sherman act did much more than turn attention from Democratic supremacy. It produced a condition of extreme nervousness and anxiety in the business world, and with the business world in this dangerously sensitive condition Mr. Cleveland came into power.

The country, keenly alarmed and excited about the operations of the Sherman act, was allowed to drift helplessly and trust to the chapter of accidents. It was understood at the time that Mr. Cleveland thought and said that this course would furnish a good object lesson. Whether he said so or not, there can be no question that an object lesson was furnished. In the existing condition of public opinion very little was needed to bring the catastrophe. Congress, under the irresistible pressure of public demand, was at last called together on the 7th of August. After a bitter struggle of three months the administration, with a majority of its own party against it and only by the aid of the Republicans, succeeded in repealing the purchasing clauses.

The fact is that the country had been alarmed at the beginning by fear of what the Democrats might do. The cause of this fear remained not only undiminished, but was much increased by the incompetency displayed by the ruling party in dealing

with repeal. The fear was now still further quickened by the fact that the Democrats still proposed, with business prostrate, to go on with their work of destroying the protective tariff. After the storm which had swept over the country during the summer, the only chance for revival was in a period of rest, and instead of rest the Democrats entered on a policy of industrial revolution. They had proposed in their platform to over-throw protection and take up free

They had announced to the country that they intended to force upon the United States the outworn policy of s brokendown theory, without any regard to the later facts and teach ings of history or to existing condi-

Yet, despite their brave words, they were afraid of themselves when they really got to work, and the resuit has been the Wilson bill. That measure is not free trade and is not it embodies no theory and is guiltiess of system or It is not a tariff for principle. revenue, but a tariff for deficit. It does not dare to raise money on free trade principles by placing duties on ten and coffee and sugar, but resorts to the last expedient of war timesdirect taxes. It is thoroughly vicious in construction, utterly unscientific and carries inequality and injustice in every line. It offers no hope of rest, for no such statute could stand.

The administration which doubted its power in law to maintain the gold reserves last March has now issued bonds to pay current expenditures from that very reserve, which it is alone authorized by law to maintain. The refusal of a Democratic house and a Democratic senate to give the treasury proper authority to issue bonds, such as the Republicans offered to join in giving when silver repeal passed, has forced the secretary to issue bonds under a

doubtful power in the law of 1875. But this is not all. Hardly has the secretary of the treasury announced this issue of bonds, and while he is actually receiving bids for them, a committee of the house, controlled by his own party, reports a resolution declaring his action unlawful. thereby tainting the security of the bonds. Any credit. less strong than that of the United States would be shaken by such action; and what can be expected in the way of intelligent government from a party so inco-berent and so divided against itself as this performance shows them to

Afraid to repeal the pension legislation, which they have denounced. they have stricken pensioners from the roll and then instituted inquiries as to the justness of their action. The departments of the treasury and the interior furnish countless examples of the manner in which they maintain the principles of civil service reform. Even the classified service has not been safe and removals. reductions and promotions show not only political, but sectional and race discrimination. The most conspicuous fact about the party in power, however, is the bitter division which they exhibit on almost every subject. But in simple justice it must on which they are cordially united. They were all in favor of destroying every safeguard of national elections, charge them from their service.

and; this too, in the face of the frauds of McKans. They were determined to sweep away every vestige of national authority in protecting the ballot. This is a reform on which there are no Democratic differences of opinion.

Our foreign policy at present can be summed up in the word "Hawaii." In justice to the Democratic party let it be said that, so far as our history teaches us, the Sandwich island performance is neither Democratic nor Republican. Still less is it American; it is aurely personal. It has also been a failure, and our good name has been dragged in the dust without even the poor reward of a success more disgraceful than defeat. The crusade preached by the administration in behalf of a savage queen has humiliated the United States, and has had absolutely no other result.

Such in brief is the political situation. It is not pleasing from any point of view, and it is causing un-told suffering. It cannot, however, be said with equal truth that we were entitled to expect anything else from the change of party control made by the election of 1892. But few words are needed to show that while we may be angry or in-dignant or unhappy about the present situation of the country, we have no good reason to be surprised -Harper's Weekly.

THE PEOPLE'S PROTEST.

They Have Had a Year of the Free Trade

Party and Don't Like It. Pennsylvania is a Republican state. At the last presidential election, in a total vote of over a million, there was a plurality of 63,000 for the Republican party and protection.

At the recent Pennsylvania election the protest against Democratic free trade was more than 100,000 greater, with a total vote that was not so large by at least one-fifth.

Every Democratic paper in the land says that this uprising of the people is of no political significance. They say that the result was brought about by the Republican political leaders as an object lesson.

I'mey ignore the fact that the people of that state were confronted by the same dangers in 1892 that threaten them now. The difference is that they have had a year's experience with the free trade party. They have had a taste of the medicine that the Republican party told them they would have to take in case the Democratic party should come into power.
They don't like it.

They have had ample time to think the matter over and to talk about it -in fact, they have had nothing else to do. In comparing notes they have come to the conclusion that their interests are identical, one with the other.

It will not answer to say that the result means nothing as to the effect of Democratic tariff "reform" upon the people of the country at large. It will not do to say that the accession of more than 100,000 votes to the side of protection was brought

about by the party managers.

The Democratic political managers were as deeply interested in reducing the majority as those on the other side were in its increase. Does anybody suppose that they did not do their best and use all the means in their power to do so? asks the

Kansas City Journal. But the people know what the vote means, and the congressional elections of next fall will show that condemnation of the old party of destruction is general throughout the country.

Where Is That Dollar Wheat?

Wheat, which was to sell for a dollar a bushel under the new administration, has gone down to a point never before reached in the experience of the present generation. This drop entails a heavy loss on the producer without any corresponding gain to the consumer. The price of a loaf of bread rules just about the same and the size remains the same as a year ago. The profit, if any. has gone to the middlemen and wheat gamblers, and not to the farmers in the country and the bread-eaters in the cities, who make up the great bulk of the population.

Evidently He Does.

Wnat does Minister Terrell mean by forcing the Turkish authorities to release two American citizens. Does he fancy he is serving under a Republican administration? - Kansas

City Journal.

McKinleyisms. The past year has been one of com-

pulsory education. We are attending upon the school of experience, and while the scholarship is free the expense is enormous.

The true American sentiment can not be trampled upon with impunity, and when so trampled upon the national spirit swiftly asserts its mastery.

Congress is professedly reducing taxation to relieve the people of burdens, and Cleveland is adding to their burdens by fastening upon them a bonded debt of \$50,000,000. The theory of the government is

that the people are supreme and the officers their servants. The situation now is one where the servant is supreme and the master is temporarily helpless.

It is a singular anomaly that the people, the source of all power in this country, are powerless to help themselves, and have been since the election of 1892. It is a condition where the people's representatives are legislating against the interests be said that there is one question and opinions of the people, and the latter have no immediate power to revoke their commissions or dis-

The Russian Thistle in Nebrasta.

This is the title of a modest production by Dr. Charles E. Bessey of the U. S. experiment station connected with the State University of Nebraska. Is was printed with the thought of arousing the people of the state to the danger of the presence of this weed along our northern border and at various other points in the state. In all about twenty-four counties are infected to a greater or less extent. Subsequent information increases the number somewhat.

tuned by the chief executive of each of the two Dakotus and one or two other states to co-operate in the sup-pression of this vile pest that finds its lodgement in fields and appropri-ates the use of the soil to the exclusion of nearly all else. We insert a cut of a mature plant and also of a sprig so that those who may be unfamiliar with it, or at least be suspicious of any plant which has a similar appearance, can compare it, or better still, send a specimen to the United States experi-ment station at ment station at the State Uni-versity at Lin-coln, where Dr. Bessey or his assistant will determine the name and inform persons as to whether they have this or some other bad weed needing destrucmost two dec-ades this plant has been a continual source of A SAMPLE annoyance to our farmers in the districts in-

MAIN POINTS.

the time has come when something must be done to check its career.

BRANCH.

1. It was introduced into Dakota about seventeen years ago, probably with flax seed from Russia, hence its name.

fected by it and

2. It has now spread so that in Dakots alone the damage in 1893 was estimated conservatively at \$4,000,090.

3. It is not a true thistle but a plant

allied to our common tumble weeds. 4. Bulletin 31 gives a complete and accurate description of the plant and is illustrated by three photogravures and three other cuts, making very plain all the points in its description;

plain all the points in its description; so accurately is it described and illustrated one could scarcely mistake it.

5. In general the plant is nearly spherical in shape (see cut) and is covered with hard stout prickles which are sharp and very irritating. Its seeds number thousands in each mature plant and when it rolls before the wind it sows its seeds broadcast in lines that are shown by young plant. lines that are shown by young plants

the following year. ITS DEVELOPMENT.

The young plant, which appears in May or June, appears harmless. It is then a soft smooth looking plant with narrow fleshy leaves an inch long. It blossoms in July and August and ma-tures in seeds in September, or in favorable seasons as late as November. The seeds are about a twelfth to a sixteenth of an inch in diameter and of a dull grayish or greenish gray color. When the thin covering is rubbed off they are seen to have a spiral structure.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DESTRUCTION.

1. Interest everyone in the cause and make general war upon it wherever found. Let parents, school children and all people be taught to know it at sight, then interest township and county officers, especially the road or highway commissioners. It will do



SENERAL APPEARANCE OF RUSSIAN THISTLE AT MATURITY.

but little good for a few active public-spirited citizens to try to do the work alone—all must co-operate.

2. The newspapers, as in all good causes, will do the lion's share of the

work by printing brief extracts and thus practically reaching nearly every

home in the state.
3. There is a summary of points of which a brief digest of the more important is as follows:

All must see to their own land and then co-operate in destoying the plants on lands outside and in the highways. Cultivate the land until August first and it will not have time to mature seed, and as it is an annual it will be cleaned from the land unless fresh seed are deposited. Cut down all plants that escape cultivation on or before September 10th. Burn all mature plants. Examine carefully the seed of

millet and flax you obtain for sowing.

Finally, if in doubt or needing more information, fortify yourselves by obtaining and preserving a copy of bulletin 31 of the U.S. experiment station; read it carefully and often consult it until thoroughly familiar with the sub-ject. For this and all other bulletins address Experiment Station, Lincoln. Neb., when prompt and full reply will be sent on all matters pertaining to this and all other subjects of agricul-ture (including live stock interests)

A large polecat walked into a store at Swanton through the back door. The proprietor went out the opposite entrance and called forthe police.

and horticulture.