

HILL'S POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Thomas E. Hill.

This is a large octavo book of 450 pages, condensed by tabulation into a small book that it may be universally sold and circulated at a low price.

Its purpose is to clearly present, in a manner entirely non-partisan, the merit attaching to each party. No partiality is shown in behalf of any political organization. Like the dictionary, it simply defines. It gives the best-known argument, in favor of each, and leaves the reader free to choose which he will serve of the time, and is an indispensable work to people who would intelligently discuss the political situation. It is a very exhaustive compendium of Political Facts, and literally answers thousands of questions. To illustrate:

- What are Democratic principles?
- What does a single tax advocate propose? If all tax was placed on land, what would be the tax on the farm?
- What would be the tax on suburban property, and how much on the acre worth two million dollars in the center of the city?
- What does a Republican believe?
- Why is a Republican in favor of high protective tariff?
- What are the arguments for and against protection?
- What do the Socialists want?
- What would be the conditions if Socialistic principles prevailed?
- What do the Populists desire?
- If government owned and operated the banks, and banks never failed, and people never hid their money and all money came out and into active circulation, and money was so abundant that interest became low, and all enterprises started up and everybody had employment, what then?
- What do the Nationalists want?
- Why nationalize the railroads, the coal mines and various industries?
- What do the eight-hour advocates propose? If working certain hours yields certain profit, how could working less hours yield more profit?
- How could women be benefited by 1803?
- What started the financial panic of 1893?
- Who commenced the tirade against silver, that resulted in the repeal of the Sherman law?
- Who started the stampede on the banks in 1893, by which 714 of them failed in eight months, and four hundred million dollars

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PEOPLE'S PLATFORM.

Adopted by the Convention at Omaha Nebraska, July 4, 1892.

Assembled upon the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the People's Party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessings of Almighty God, puts forth in this name, and on behalf of the people of the country, the following preamble and declaration of principles:

The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation; we meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the legislatures, the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized; most of the states have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled; public opinion silenced; business prostrated; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished; and the land concentrating in the hands of the capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hiring army, unrecognized by our law, is established to shoot them down; and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind, and the possessors of these in turn despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—tramps and millionaires.

The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; a vast public debt, payable in legal tender currency, has been lunched into gold-bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people.

Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demoralized to add to the purchasing power of gold, by decreasing the value of all forms of property, as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten users, bankers, enterprise, and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents, and it is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forebodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization, or the establishment of an absolute despotism. We have witnessed for more than a century the struggles of two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influence dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop, without serious effort to prevent or restrain them.

Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed to campaign to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, and the oppressions of the users may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children at the altar of Mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds for the millionaires. Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation, and filled with the spirit of the grand generation of men, who established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the Republic to the hands of "the plain people," with whose class it originated. We assert our purposes to be identical with the purpose of the national constitution—"to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty ourselves and our posterity."

We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built on the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it cannot

civil war is over and that every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it; and that we must be in fact, as we are in name, one united brotherhood. Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world. Our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must within a few weeks or months be exchanged for billions of dollars of commodities consumed in their production; the existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange. The result is falling prices, the formation of combines and rings, and the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation, in accordance with the terms of our platform.

We believe that the powers of government—in other words, of the people—should be expanded (as in the case of the postal service) as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people, and the teachings of experience, shall justify; to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land. While our sympathies as a party reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions—important as they are—as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution; and upon which not only our individual prosperity, but the very existence of free institutions depends; and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered; believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is righted and equal privileges established for all the men and women of this country.

UNION OF THE PEOPLE.

First, That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated, shall be permanent and perpetual, may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind. Second, Wealth belongs to him who creates it; and every dollar taken from industry, without an equivalent, is robbery. "If any man will not work neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical.

Third, We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads; and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing the railroads, we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be protected by civil service regulations of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employees.

FINANCE.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible; issued by the general government only; a full legal tender for all debts public and private; and that without the use of banking corporations; a just equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

We demand a graduated income tax. We believe that the money of the country should be kept, as much as possible, in the hands of the people; and hence we demand that all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the benefit of the savings of the people and the facilitation of exchange.

TRANSPORTATION.
Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity; the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people. The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity, for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interests of the people.

LANDS.
The land, including all natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes; and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

RESOLUTIONS.
The following resolutions were offered independent of the platform, and were adopted, as expressive of the sentiments of the convention:
Resolved, That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections, and pledge ourselves to secure to it every legal voter without federal intervention, through the adoption by the states of the unperverted Australian secret ballot system.

Resolved, That the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now levied upon the domestic industries of this country.
Resolved, That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors.

Resolved, That we condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world, and crowds out our wage-earners and we denounce the present ineffective law against contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration.
Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workmen to shorten the hours of labor and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law on government work, and ask that a penalty clause be added to said law.

Resolved, That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition, and we condemn the recent invasion of the Territory of Wyoming by the hired assassins of Putschery, assisted by Federal officers.
Resolved, That we commend to the thoughtful consideration of the people and the reform press, the legislative system known as the Initiative and Referendum.

Resolved, That we favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of a president and vice president to one term, and providing for the election of the senators by a direct vote of the people.
Resolved, That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.
H. E. TAUBENECK, Chairman, Marshall, Illinois.
J. H. TURNER, Secretary, Georgia.
LAWRENCE McFARLAND, Secretary, New York.
M. C. RANKIN, Treasurer, Terre Haute, Indiana.

All druggists sell Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters.

KU-KLUX IN GEORGIA.

Sensational Statement Made at a Trial of White Cappers.
ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 17.—In the trial of the White Cappers from Whitfield county in the United States court yesterday a sensation was created by witnesses testifying that a far reaching Ku-Klux organization does exist in that section and that Paul Trammell, United States internal revenue collector and Trammell Stars, state senator, and kinsmen of his, are members of it.
"Why it's well known," said Mr. Trammell, "that both Starr and myself have been very active in trying to suppress lawlessness in that part of the state."

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THE TROUBLES OF POOR LO.

HOT WINDS AND DROUTH DESTROY HIS CROPS. AND HE IS VERY MUCH DISCOURAGED

At the Crow and Lower Brule Agencies in South Dakota Not a Bushel of Grain Was Harvested Nor Any Vegetables Gathered—Other Agencies in the Same Boat or Worse.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Many of the Indians, the agents report, encouraged by fair spring weather, made preparations for large crops, but the hot winds and drouth caused small harvests and on some reservations total failure of the crops.
At the Crow Creek and Lower Brule agency in South Dakota, not a bushel of grain was harvested nor any vegetables gathered. The old brutal method of slaughtering beef cattle for issue has been abandoned and the construction of the new slaughter house is considered of great importance. Among the Crow Creeks the customary weekly dances have been stopped and dancing allowed only twice a month with an enforced abandonment of exciting speeches and the custom of throwing away property during the dancing. For the first time in their history the Crows are supplying the beef cattle for the ration issue. The disaffected element of the Lower Brules who have been living south of White river on the Rosebud reservation have, with the exception of ten families, gone on their reservation and are fast becoming settled. The handling of these Indians, who are enrolled at the Lower Brule agency and draw rations there, has been a difficult undertaking owing to the opposition among the Indians and some of the whites.

Whole fields of grain were destroyed by the gophers at the Devil's Lake agency, Fort Totten, N. D., and this is held largely responsible for the great misfortune of the Indians during the year. These Indians are poor and the loss of a horse or ox means the abandonment of a farm. Sharp disciplinary treatment has stopped the heretofore frequent unauthorized killing of stock and horned stock is rapidly increasing.

Drouths and blighting hot winds have made the Standing Rock agency unadapted to agriculture, and this year many crops were total failures. This uncertainty of raising crops has made stock raising the leading industry, and in this considerable progress has been made.
The Indians at the Forest City agency, S. D., with the exception of the settlement of 950 at Cherry creek, favor taking allotments in severalty.

The Indians on the Uintah and Ouray reservation in Utah are still far from the high road to prosperity and civilization, according to the annual report of Major Frantlett, the agent. They look upon efforts made in their behalf with distrust, and as endangering their own rights in the reservation. They are slow to appreciate school privileges, and cling to the idea that sending children to school is a favor conferred on the agent. The Uintahs have doubted their farming acreage and have evinced great interest in crop cultivation. The Uncompagres have given little encouragement or assistance to farming.

The allotments in severalty of the lands of the Coeur d'Alene Indians, who were using valuable lands for mere grazing purposes, is related by Captain Budd of the Colville agency in Washington. The work of removing the Upper and Middle Spokanes from the vicinity of Spokane Falls has proved a slow, tedious process, necessitating considerable work for the agent during the year.

Excursion for Home-seekers.
On December 4th and December 18th. The Burlington will sell round trip tickets to points in Texas, Oklahoma and Indian territory, to points in New Mexico on the Pecos Valley railroad; to Deming, N. M.; to points in Arkansas; to points on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, and Kansas City, Watkins & Gulf railway in Louisiana; to points on the K. C., F. S. & M. railway in Missouri, south of Springfield. To points in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Utah, west bound only. One fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00, provided such fares are not less than \$7. Apply at B. & M. depot or city office, corner Tenth and O streets, for full information.
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Faster Time—Better Service.
The Black Hills passenger now leaves daily at 1:25 p. m. and will land passengers at Hot Springs at 8:05 a. m., and at Deadwood at 11 a. m. next day.
From Chicago two fast trains arrive here week days, one Sundays.
For further information apply as below.
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Goldman Bankers on Finance.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Great interest was manifested to-day in the closing hearing on the question of currency revision before the committee on banking and currency of the house. Secretary Carlisle was present at the opening. The bankers to be heard represented two widely divergent views—President G. G. Williams of the Chemical national bank of New York presenting the prevailing view among bankers, and W. F. St. John of the Mercantile bank of New York the Eastern view favorable to silver.

The bank of Mr. Williams, who appeared next, has the largest deposits in the United States. "The situation is one requiring firmness and common sense," said he. "The first problem in our clumsy and conglomerated financial system is the disposition to be made of our legal tender notes." He urged that these notes should be funded \$50,000,000 at a time until eliminated from the financial system. Bonds at 3 per cent should be received as security for national bank notes on a basis of par for the bonds, the government to have a first lien on the assets of the bank. These notes should be redeemable in New York city and, issued in sufficient volume, would furnish adequate elasticity to the currency. The tax on the circulation of national banks should at once be removed.

President St. John lent much spirit to the hearing by the vigor of his statements. "Under official dictation," began he, "tutored by one of the most aggressive of all our handful of 'goldites' in the United States, congress fiddles with bank notes, while the burning issue is our primary money—coin. Identically tutored, our chief executive has required his secretary to abandon the option conferred by the law upon the United States and grant to holders of the United States notes the right to exact gold always, silver never, as their redeeming coin. Had the option to redeem in silver dollars been exercised boldly at the time when only \$5,000,000 were owned by the United States with an ownership of \$116,000,000 in gold, possible alarm could have been largely averted. To attempt to seize upon and exercise the option now, under immediate protective conditions of the treasury, would be to court all the perils of disaster."

PCPLIST CONFERENCE CALLED

Leaders Requested to Meet at St. Louis in December

St. Louis, Nov. 30.—The following call has been issued:
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 30, 1894.—By request of the national committee of the People's party, and at the suggestion of the chairman of the state committee, I hereby call a meeting of the national committee of the national People's party to meet in the ladies auxiliary of the Lindell hotel in the city of St. Louis, Mo., December 28 and 29, 1894. In addition to the members of the national committee the chairmen of the state committees, members of the "Reform Press Association," People's party senators and representatives in the Fifty-third congress and those selected to the Fifty-fourth congress, and all others who have taken a prominent part in the organization of the party, and also those who are willing to work and vote with the People's party in the future for monetary reform are invited. The object of this meeting is to map out a policy for an educational campaign between now and the meeting of the next national convention, and any other business which may come before the committee. The committee will discuss and act upon every phase of the present industrial condition of the country. This will be the most important meeting held since the Omaha convention.

Senator Stewart, Luf Pence, General J. B. Weaver, General J. G. Field, Marion Butler, Harry Skinner, M. W. Howard, J. H. McDowell, Hon. Miles Standish, ex-Governor Penney of Oregon, Thomas V. Cator, P. M. Wardell, J. M. Devine, J. L. Johnson, Colonel A. C. Fiske, Dr. A. Colman, John P. Stelle, M. C. Rankin, J. N. Davis, Thomas Fletcher, H. L. Loucks, W. S. Morgan and many other leaders who are not members of the committee have been promised to be present.

Hon. J. B. Follette, Equitable building, St. Louis, Mo., has charge of arranging all the details of this meeting.

H. E. TAUBENECK, Chairman of National Committee of the People's Party.

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Ext. Iguanae, 2 scruples.
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Make of pills. Take 1 pill at once, and another on going to bed. This remedy is adapted to every case, whether in either sex, and is equally effective in cases resulting from intemperance. The recuperative powers of this restoration are surprising, and the debilitated, nervous condition of one of our patients.

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MORE FINANCIAL VIEWS.

STILL CONSIDERING THE CURRENCY QUESTION. WHAT EXPERT FINANCIERS SAY.

President Warner of the Bimetallic League Declares that an Elastic Policy as Secretary Carlisle Suggests is an Impossibility—A General Currency Discussion Had.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Ex-Representative Warner of Ohio, president of the Bimetallic league, addressed the house banking and currency committee yesterday on the currency, going into the principles of the entire currency question. He urged that an elastic currency, such as Secretary Carlisle suggests, was an impossibility, and that prices rose as fast as currency increased. Mr. Warner said the history of the world proved that the gold standard could not be maintained by giving to the banks the power of expanding the currency. He was amazed that this proposition should be made in this enlightened age, in the face of the financial experiences of the world.

A long discussion arose between General Warner and Mr. Sperry over a question by the latter as to the effect that an increase of the circulation would have upon the price of labor. Mr. Sperry called attention to a statement by the treasury department showing that the circulation in 1873 had been \$771,000,000, whereas, in 1893 it was over \$2,200,000,000, and asked him how he reconciled the facts with the decrease in wages. Mr. Warner replied challenging the treasurer's report of the gold in circulation at the present time which he said was \$200,000,000 beyond the facts, and by referring to the increase of population and wealth. Mr. Sperry did not consider the reply as adequate and intimated that if Mr. Warner's theory had nothing more to stand on, it must fall.

Enoch Platt, president of the Baltimore clearing house, was next heard. He said with regard to the Baltimore plan that it embodied his views. Speaking of the fifth section of the Carlisle bill, providing for a guarantee fund, he said it would be safe if the strong banks could be got into it, which he considered doubtful. The hearing was resumed in the afternoon with A. L. Ripley, vice president of the National Hide and Leather bank of Boston on the stand. He characterized the scheme of issuing demand notes redeemable in gold as thoroughly vicious.

Colonel Jackson of Jackson & Curtis, brokers, of Boston, followed Mr. Ripley. He urged a provision in any bill that might be supported by the secretary to begin in January, 1895, to cancel \$4,000,000 worth of United States notes each month until the entire outstanding amount should be disposed of and to sell bonds if necessary to accomplish this result.

To pass the Carlisle bill without any addition would, he thought, fall far short of restoring the confidence of the world.

Will Report the Carlisle Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Democratic members of the banking and currency committee held an executive meeting immediately after the adjournment of the regular hearing, and after an hour's discussion decided to report the Carlisle bill without amendment.

It is understood that Representative Bland has given up all hope of getting his free coinage bill out of his committee, and has determined to offer his bill as an amendment to the Carlisle bill in the house. If it is declared not to be germane, he will appeal from the decision, giving the house an opportunity to vote on the proposition.

CROKER WILL NOT APPEAR.

The Tammany Boss Declines to Go Before the Lexow Committee.
NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Richard Croker was asked if he would accept Mr. Goff's invitation to appear before the Lexow committee and vindicate himself of the constructive charge of extortion implied by the testimony of Witness Moren yesterday.

"I did not know that any charges had been made against me," said Mr. Croker, "or that there is anything to vindicate."
Didn't Get a Reply.
NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A Boston lady a few weeks ago advertised for a French maid to take charge of her child and accompany her abroad. Among those who answered the advertisement was Miss Madeline Pollard, who achieved notoriety by suing Congressman Breckinridge of Kentucky, for breach of promise. Referring to the matter Miss Pollard said last night: "I can't see anything wrong in answering the advertisement. I don't know who got the letter. I thought that was an opportunity for my doing something, but I never received a reply."

Short \$58,632.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Dec. 17.—The board of county commissioners of Wyandotte county opened the report of Expert Accountant Dewar on the accounts of ex-County Treasurer McLean yesterday afternoon, and after reading it, instructed the county attorney to bring suit against McLean for \$58,632, the full amount of the treasurer's apparent shortage. McLean's bondsmen are to be included in the suit.

To Open the Ballot Boxes.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 17.—Judge Slover granted to-day the order asked for by E. M. DeBord, directing the order of Voters Oswald and County Clerk Caldwell to recount the votes cast for candidate collector the recent election, and to certify to the court the result of the count.