PLOTTERS LAYING THE PLANS

Work of the Churchill-Russell Combine Commenced.

KMENT'S RESOLUTION THE INITIAL STEP

Ten Councilmen Pool Their Issues Preparatory to Trying to Turning the Police Force of the City Over to the Gang.

That the majority in the city council is preparing to do its part in promoting the schemes of the Churchill-Russell combination was indicated by the manner in which Kment's resolution, which provided for an investigation of the conduct of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners, slipped through at the meeting Tuesday night. Not one of the ten members who voted for the resolution but seemed to understand it perfectly. There were no requests for information as to the purpose or scope of the proposed investigation and the members voted "Aye" with a readiness that indicated their entire familiarity with the subject.

But the information that the members possessed Tuesday night seems to have mysteriously disappeared. In speaking of the matter yesterday not one of the ten members who voted for the resolution, except Taylor, who is the reputed author of it, had the slightest idea what was contemplated. According to their statements, the whole thing was a veritable surprise party to them. They had never dreamed that such a resolution was going to be introduced. They did not know what purpose it was expected to serve, and, with the single exception of Prince, they admitted that the council had no legal jurisdiction over the actions of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners. They had voted for the resolution because they thought an investigation might be a good thing on general principles, but they could not imagine what the council would do in case the judiciary committee should report that the commission had not acted properly. In fact, the statements of the different councilmen were so exactly similar as to indicate that they had pooled issues in advance and decided that the only safe course would be to assume the most dense ignorance of the matter.

CUT AND DRIED TODAY.

Councilman Taylor did not know for certain what the resolution was intended to accomplish. He knew that he was in favor of a strict civil service system in the police force, the fire department and the city offices. How this resolution was going to promote civil service he could not say. He thought that the men who had been dismissed should have been given a trial, as they had contributed to the police relief fund out of their salaries. He did not know of any man who had been discharged for religious or political reasons, nor did he know of any one who had been appointed for those reasons. But he was willing to acquire some knowledge of that description. He did not know what the council would do if the committee report should condemn the commissioners.

In regard to the authorship of Kment's resolution Mr. Taylor preserved a dense silence. He refused either to admit or deny that it was written by himself, on the plea that he was considered a crank already and if he fathered this resolution it might draw out additional criticism.

Mr. Kment could not be seen yesterday, but he is said to have the same interview prepared which was given by the other councilmen. Jacobsen says that he was very much surprised by the introduction of the resolution. Prince, Jaynes, Gordon and others were equally overwhelmed. They could not imagine what purpose it could serve or what it was meant to accomplish. Prince opined that as a conservator of the peace the council had a right to inquire into the conduct of the police board, but the others admitted that in their opinion no such right existed. Gordon was not sure in regard to this point. He was going to study up the law on the subject so as to be sure that he knew all about it before he put himself on record.

With the exception of Taylor and Gordon, all the councilmen denied that the measure was preliminary to cutting off the salaries of the members of the board or others. Taylor and Gordon studiously refrained from committing themselves on this point, while Jaynes declared that while he thought the investigation was all right, he would not be a party to any monkeying with the appropriation ordinance.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION TALK.

In regard to the proposed investigation, Commissioner Charles H. Brown said that as far as he was concerned he would be glad to receive the council committee with due courtesy, and to answer any questions which any citizen might ask. But so far as recognizing the right of the council to make any official investigation was concerned, there was no possible ground for supposing that it had any business to monkey with the affairs of the board. He had no personal knowledge of the politics or religion of any of the men who had been appointed or discharged. He had never voted to discharge or appoint any man on account of his religious or political faith, and none of them had ever been called on to say what that faith might be.

Commissioner Howard B. Smith was equally certain that the council had no right to make any investigation of the actions of the board. Such action would be without warrant either of law or precedent. In regard to the complaints that political reasons had influenced the board in selecting policemen, Mr. Smith stated that he, and so far as he knew, no member of the board, knew whether the men who had been dismissed or employed were republicans, democrats or populists. Neither did he know what their religious beliefs might be. His vote had certainly never been influenced by any such consideration.

Chief of Police White said that when he came to Omaha he found the police force in a thoroughly disorganized condition. Police duty was allowed to go for naught, while the members of the two contending factions spent their time in watching each other and creating dissensions which were fatal to discipline. He had talked to the men and had told them that this sort of thing would not be countenanced in the future. They were free to hold to any religious or political faith they pleased, but discussions of the matters would not be allowed, and any officer who was discovered agitating the subject would be peremptorily discharged. Some of the officers evidently thought he was joking and had paid no attention to the order. The result was that they had been dismissed. The political or religious principles of a man had not been considered in any case. It was simply a question whether they allowed these beliefs to interfere with the proper discharge of their duty and used them to spread dissensions in the department.

CHIEF REDELL'S POSITION.

Chief John Redell of the fire department said that the use of his name in the World-Herald, relative to what course he would pursue if there should be two Boards of Fire and Police Commissioners in Omaha, was entirely unauthorized. He did not intend to cross a bridge until he came to it and should content himself with attending strictly to the business of the fire department. So far as the two-board problem was concerned he should consider himself subject to the board which was legally in office and would recognize the present officials as long as they were in power.

CALIFORNIA OR TEXAS.

Via Sante Fe Route.

For lowest rates on tickets and best accommodations call on or address E. L. Palmer, P. A. Santa Fe Route, Room 1, First National Bank, Omaha.

Chautauqua Lake Excursions Every Day.

Round trip, Chautauqua lake tickets, good until October 31, are now on sale via the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway. Handsomely illustrated descriptive book, with any information desired, will be sent on application. B. P. Humphrey, T. P. A., Kansas City, Mo.; C. K. Wilber, western passenger agent, Chicago.

HAYDEN BROS'. SPECIAL SALES.

Special Sales Thursday Morning.

Ladies laundered waists, 25c, 39c, 69c, 89c. At these prices we close out our entire stock, even waists sold at $2.00 are included.

White lawn waists, $1.10, $1.48, $1.98, $2.25, including the very latest styles and materials.

Lawn dresses, $1.95, $2.69, $4.45. These goods are the best value ever offered in Omaha and every lady should see them.

All summer goods in the ladies' and children's department being sold at special prices.

Look at these prices on sheeting:
Yard wide bleached muslin, 4c.
Yard wide unbleached muslin, 4c.
8-4 sheeting, unbleached, 12c.
9-4 sheeting, unbleached, 12½c.
10-4 sheeting, unbleached, 15c.
Canton flannel, 3½c and 5c.
Shirting, 5c.
Ticking, 6½c.

SPECIAL SALE OF WHITE GOODS.

We have 100 pieces of white goods in checks and stripes, actual value 20c yard, your choice of any style at 5c yard. This is a real bargain, see them; also a large lot of remnants, some 40 inches wide at 5c yard. Very fine India linen, mill remnants, at 10c yard. Now is the time to buy white goods of all kinds. They must be sold to make room for fall deliveries.

Best quality wide width percales, summer shirtings, fancy colored and plain shades, in mull, duck suiting, etc., all at 5c yard.

Towels as low as 2½c each. A good Turkish towel 10c. Extra good damask and huck towels at 12½c, 15c, 19c each, large size.

Good outing flannel at 3½c.
Better outing flannel at 5c.
Best outing flannel at 10c.

TONS OF BUTTER, 7C.

Finest country butter, 9c, 11c and 12½c. This is a butter sale of a life time. Secure it now while it is cheap. Read Friday's paper for Saturday's prices on meats, lard and butter.

HAYDEN BROS.

"Broken Hearts," Gilbert's play, "open air" performance next Tuesday evening.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

At Denver August 14-24, 1895.

For this occasion the Union Pacific will sell tickets at the rate of one fare for the round trip from Missouri river terminals to Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Pueblo. Tickets on sale August 11th and 12th. A. C. DUNN,
City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 1302 Farnam street.

Ladies.

If you have the rheumatism or neuralgia, any kidney or uterine trouble, are emaciated or have superfluous flesh and your doctor orders baths, before going to the expense of a trip, try out baths.

You can have Turkish or Russian, medicated, vapor, electric, sea salt, sulphur, Mercurial, oil rubs and hot milk baths.

Attendants first class.

Massage by an educated masseuse.

Ladies' Turkish baths and physical culture parlors, 109-110 Bee building.

A new thing—an open air dramatic performance July 30 on tennis grounds, 24th st.

"Laborers."

"Attention of laborers going to the wheat fields of North and South Dakota is called to the excellent service of the Northwestern line to all important points. Through connections, good time. 1401 Farnam street. Depot 15th and Webster streets, Omaha, Nebraska."

J. R. BUCHANAN, G. P. A.

A Few Advantages.

Offered by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, the short line to Chicago. A clean train made up and started from Omaha. Baggage checked from residence to destination. Elegant train service and courteous employes. Entire train lighted by electricity and heated by steam, with electric light in every berth. Finest dining car service in the west, with meals served "a la carte." The Flyer leaves at 6 p. m. daily from Union depot.

City ticket office, 1504 Farnam street. C. S. Carrier, city ticket agent.

Special New England Excursions.

Via the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway, August 19 to 25. Tickets will be on sale via the above line at one fare for the round trip. The only route via Toledo and Cleveland and along the southern shore of Lake Erie almost its entire length, through the beautiful Mohawk Valley and the Berkshire Hills, or via Albany and Hudson river boats, if desired, or via the St. Lawrence river and through the White mountains. Stop over allowed at Niagara Falls and Saratoga, and on the return at Chautauqua lake. A splendid opportunity for your summer vacation trip. Full information on application. B. P. Humphrey, T. P. A., Kansas City, Mo.; C. K. Wilber, western passenger agent, Chicago.

Garden party at tennis grounds, 24th and Harney, Tuesday evening, July 30th. All are invited.

COMPRESSED AIR.

A Test of Its Value as a Motive Power to Be Made in Baltimore.

A test of compressed air as a motive power for rapid transit will shortly be made in Baltimore for the purpose of demonstrating the efficiency and comparative cost of this means of propulsion. For this purpose two cars are being built at the shops of Ryan & McDonald, at Curtis Bay, and it is expected they will be completed and ready for their trial trip next week. Air compressors for the purpose of charging the cars are being constructed, and will be ready at the same time.

The new cars may make their first trips on the Baltimore, Catonsville & Ellicott City railway. The experiment may also be made on the Traction company's line, as in that event air for the purpose could be compressed at one of the traction company's power houses without trouble. The new cars will be of the ordinary size and dimensions, with the same seating capacity as those now used. The controlling device for the motormen is simple and positive in effect, occupying no more platform space than the ordinary brake handle. All the other mechanism is under the car floor. In process of operation the air is compressed to from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds per square inch and stored in the station tank. With sufficient storage capacity in the station, the time occupied in charging the car, either automatically or by hand device, need not take more than half a minute.

The storage capacity of the seamless steel flasks or containers, in the car is sufficient to operate the car from twelve to fifteen miles or more, according to the pressure. After passing through a reducing valve and being lowered to whatever is desired as a working pressure, the air is circulated through hot water, and the mixture of heated air and vaporized water passes to the motors, working expansively. The mechanical features of the motors are substantially identical with those of a steam locomotive. It is said the manipulation of the car is simplicity itself, that it is noiseless, and operates without jars or jerks, and is under perfect control at all times. As great a rate of speed as desired may be attained, and, besides, compressed air as a motive power is said to stand at the head of the list as far as economy is concerned.

Not Plain.

Washington Star: "Mabel," said the summer girl's mother, "that young man writes very nice letters. But I wish that his chirography were a little less obscure."

"Why, mamma?"

"I can't quite make out whether he says he looks forward to the time when he will be 'oscillating in a hammock' or 'osculating in a hammock.'"

He Came In, of Course.

Somerville Journal: Her Father (suddenly)—Young man, do you play poker?

Her Young Man—(nervously)—Y—y—that is to say, no, sir!

Her Father (regretfully)—I'm sorry. Some of us were going to have a little game tonight and we should have liked to have one more to take a hand.

Fifty cents admission to open air performance of Gilbert's "Broken Hearts," tennis grounds, Harney and 24th.

IN FAVOR OF THE DEFENDANTS

One More Round in an Ancient Lawsuit Gets a Decision.

BALDWIN-BURT CASE BEFORE JUDGE KEYSOR

Three Hundred Innocent Purchasers Given an Opportunity to File Their Answers with the Court Within Twenty Days.

The foreclosure suit of Baldwin against Burt is to be given another round in the district court. Some 300 defendants, who have been anxiously waiting for an opportunity to make a contest, were this morning granted the right to do so by Judge Keysor.

This suit during its pendency in the district court for the last half dozen years has become very complicated. It has several times been up for hearing before the supreme court and each time rulings have been made by that body which so perplexed attorneys that it has been a bone of contention among them for weeks past to determine just what the supreme court did decide. Some claimed that the supreme court declared that the suit was to be sent back to district court for the purpose of finding out what the "equities" or rights of the various defendants were and so settling the interests of the various parties in the real estate. Others argued that the supreme court held that the case must come back for the purpose of entering up a judgment in favor of Eunice Baldwin against the several hundreds of Omaha citizens, who in times gone by had bought lots lying in West Side, Himebaugh's and Wakeley's additions, against which the mortgage in question now being foreclosed was afterward set up.

Judge Keysor decided the case yesterday, declaring that the best he could do was to make a guess and lean to the side of justice in doing so. He consequently declared that all these people, who have had various motions on file, asking for the privilege to contest the Baldwin mortgage, have the right to do so, providing they file answers within the next twenty days. The land in controversy includes some hundreds of acres in the western portion of the city, and beyond the city limits.

Sheeley Parish Row Again.

From a contest for the possession of a house of worship among the Polish parishioners of Sheeley station, the legal controversy which was waged last summer along this line has shifted to new grounds, and the Poles are now fighting for money.

St. Paul's Polish Church society has entered the county court with a petition, demanding $199 from John Kowalewski and his two bondsmen, J. Nelson and Markus Faller, who, with Kowalewski, signed an appeal bond in the sum of $200 for the purpose of staying a judgment rendered last summer in Cockrell's justice court ejecting the faction known as St. Paul's church from Sheeley church and parsonage site, situated in lot 13, block 5, Summit addition.

The appeal was taken, the bond signed, and the St. Paul faction continued all summer to hold the church. So bitter did the fight become that Judge Scott commenced proceedings against Bishop Scannell, claiming that the court had been brought into contempt.

Later on the Polish church was burned to the ground, and the present case, appealed from justice court, was affirmed. The defendants, who have now been sued on their bond, for holding the property and collecting the rents, failed to make any defense.

Leeder Won His Suit.

The fire and police commissioners were marshalled in Justice Smith's court to combat the claim of ex-Fireman Ed. Leeder for $46. The judgment nevertheless went against the city. Leeder's case was one of forty-five, his being the test suit. For two weeks last summer during July and August firemen were laid off. The city refused to allow them to go away from Omaha, though they were not on duty. The justice holds the fire and police commission liable. Members explained that they suspended the men to accumulate money to be used in buying more engines.

Payne May Change Quarters.

It has been known for some months that Sam Payne, the murderer of Maud Rubel, has been developing more and more into an imbecile, harmless, but vacant-minded. The evidences of mental imbecility have progressed so far that Payne's attorneys will make an effort to place the convicted man in the insane asylum, taking him from the penitentiary, where he is serving a life sentence. In the meantime the appeal of the Payne case will continue, as Payne's attorneys express the hope to clear him yet of the guilt of Maud Rubel's death.

THREE MEN WITH ONE IDEA.

They Made Voting Machines and Now They Have a Law Suit.

Some time ago Albert Sjoberg of Omaha invented a machine for registering votes and filed an application for a patent at Washington. A short time previous Douglas Dobbins of Indianapolis filed an application for a patent on a similar machine and still later John Blocher of Franklin Grove, Ill., came forward with the third application for a patent on a voting machine. When the patent office took up the matter it was found that the essential part of each machine was the same. The three inventors working independently of each other had incorporated in their machines the same mechanism for locking all other keys when the straight party key was pressed down by the voter.

When two or more parties have filed an application for a patent on the same idea, the man who first thought out and put into drawings or constructed a model, is the one entitled to the patent. Such cases are known at the patent offices as interferences.

In the present case an interference was declared at the patent office and during the past few days H. W. Pennock has been taking testimony in Omaha as to when Albert Sjoberg invented his machine. Testimony will be taken at the homes of the other claimants and then the whole will be submitted to the patent office, to be taken into consideration. The testimony taken at Omaha will cover about 150 printed pages, so that some idea may be gained as to what it costs to contest a patent.

The present case is one of great importance, as the successful claimant will be able to exact a royalty on every voting machine that may be manufactured.

DIED.

CUMMINGS—Mrs. James, wife of James Cummings of the Union Pacific foundry; aged 47 years, at family residence, 1913 North Twenty-seventh avenue. Funeral Thursday morning at 8 o'clock from residence to Holy Family church. Interment, Holy Sepulchre cemetery.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

CUNNINGHAM—Emma, wife of John Cunningham, July 24, aged 31 years, at residence, 923 North Twenty-fifth street. Funeral from Grant street Christian church, Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock sharp. Remains to be shipped to Ada, Kan., for interment.

JOINED ONE OF THE LOVERS.

Another Case Where Love Laughed at the Locksmith.

Mrs. H. C. Hawkesworth of 1219 North Twentieth street, is looking for her sister, whom she thinks has eloped with one of several lovers.

The girl in question is Helen Pruyne. Helen is but 16 years old and has been making her home with Mrs. Hawkesworth for several years. She is a very pretty girl, bright, has an amiable disposition and a number of ardent lovers among the young men of her acquaintance. Mrs. Hawkesworth had noticed for some time that Helen was evincing a disposition to spend too much of her time in the company of young people and of late had been much from home on excursions and picnics. The one source of satisfaction to the married sister was that Helen did not seem to be partial in the distribution of her favors, but had quite a number of young male friends and seemed to treat them all alike.

A few days ago Mrs. Hawksworth remonstrated with the girl and sought to dissuade her from giving up so much of her time to the demands of her circle of friends. The girl at first seemed to resent the interference with her plans for a good time this summer and insisted upon having all the fun she could get out of her opportunities. On Sunday evening Helen went to the park with a party of young friends and as she did not return at the agreed hour Mrs. Hawkesworth naturally became anxious about her. She finally took a seat on the front porch and waited for the girl's return, intending to have it out with the young man who would keep a girl out until such an unseemly hour. It was after midnight when Helen returned home and she came back with a young man who had not appeared on the scene before, a different lover from the one with whom she had gone to the park.

The young man was dismissed with scant ceremony and Mrs. Hawkesworth sat down and had a long talk with Helen. The girl seemed very tractable and penitent and finally promised that she would forego her pleasures and spend her time at home, except when she had permission from her sister to go out for an evening. All day Tuesday Helen was at home and made herself especially agreeable to her sister and the family and cheerfully discharged her share of the household duties. When she was ready to retire last night she asked that her sister call her early this morning, as she wanted to go with Mrs. Hawkesworth to the market. This was promised and the girl bade all of the members of the family an over affectionate good night and retired to her room.

When Mrs. Hawkesworth went to call Helen yesterday morning she was astonished and alarmed to discover that the girl was not in her room. Her bed had not been occupied. An open window and footprints in the sand outside the house showed how the girl had left her home. Mrs. Hawkesworth immediately notified the police and asked their assistance in locating the missing girl. She is of the opinion that Helen has foolishly left her home to elope with one of her young friends, but she has no suspicion as to which one of her boy lovers is likely to be mixed up in the case.

The Jolly Peanut.

Peanuts are very hardy members of the potato family. They actually thrive better in poor soil than rich. They grow deep in the ground, burying themselves near the roots of the parent stem. Their uses are many and important. There is the peanut soup, with which Prussia feeds her army. There is the rich oil made from the peanut. There are the husks of the nuts, which are considered just the thing for fattening hogs. And there is the dried foliage, which is a sort of hay and which so interests live stock that cows are perfectly willing to break through ten-rail fences in order to reach it. The effect of the peanut hay on the cow is something like the charm that catnip has for grimalkins. Down in the far south the old darkies enjoy nothing so much as a mess of pounded peanuts and molasses, which they call a "fry." And the peanut makes about three-fourths of the circus and fully one-half of Fourth of July.

That the jolly peanut is as profitable as nutritious there can be no doubt in the mind of the man who has seen Orchard Homes and the succulent ground fruit there grown. The peanut crop is said to average in Virginia from seventy to eighty bushels and acre; at Orchard Homes and in its vicinity the average is from 150 to 200 bushels an acre. All vegetables that are marketable and fruits as well are raised easily and with profit. Special fruit and vegetable trains are run that are of great value to the garden farmer and fruit grower and enable him to realize the best prices for all his product. Organize now in clubs of three families or more and investigate the merits of Orchard Homes. You want to know more about this land and what you can do there in the way of making a living and more for yourself and family. No risk of failure is run from drouth in the summer, no danger from fierce blizzards in the winter. All information given on application to George W. Ames, genera. agent, 1617 Farnam street, Omaha. Intelligent representatives wanted in every town and county in the state.

SAVE THE BABY'S LIFE.

Babies Take Lactated Food with Evident Relish.

Safety for Pale, Weak, Sickly Babies in Hot Weather.

A Perfect Substitute for Healthy, Vigorous Mother's Milk

To the thoughtful parent hot weather brings the consciousness of increased care and forethought regarding the diet of the little ones. It is appalling to anyone understanding the subject to see the carelessness of parents and nurses in the matter of infant feeding.

With cholera infantum raging as it is east and west this summer, these facts cannot be put to parents too plainly.

This mortality is not a necessary evil, for, as every single writer on the subject (from the eminent Dr. Routh, to whom every physician turns for advice, down to the honest medical student, whose opinions see the light in the popular medical journals) agrees, it arises principally from the improper feeding of children.

Watch your baby's actions carefully, especially at this season of the year so trying to little children. Is he cross, fretful or peevish? Is he troubled with constipation, colic or diarrhœa? Is his sleep short or easily broken? Then his food disagrees, and he is in serious danger of fatal disease.

"What can I do?" we hear you ask. Change at once to lactated food, a pure and scientific food that makes the sick baby well and keeps the healthy child hearty and strong, even in summer's dangerous weather.

The best physicians prescribe it, intelligent mothers recommend it and use it, and babies living on it prove its worth by their healthy and happy faces. The worry and sadness it keeps away is alone sufficient reason for using lactated food; but it is also very economical, costing less than five cents a quart, when prepared from the larger sizes. The small size costs only 25 cents, and will be mailed on receipt of price by the manufacturers, Richardson Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, do not let the sun go down before you have ordered some. It may save the baby's life.

The mother's milk in the summer is affected by the heat, and is often dangerous for the infant. It is much safer to wean the child and put it upon this reliable food that is always the same.