

NORSE GODS AND MYTHS

New Book Tracing Their Origin and Influence on the People.

COMPARISON WITH THE GREEK GODS

Critical and Analytical Study of Christian Science—New Edition of Thackeray—New Novels of Simple Life.

It is due to the poets more than to any other that much of the current conversation of men of culture in the world, whether of the Latin race or of descent from northern European tribes, betrays familiarity with the Greek and Latin gods. Among all peoples the poets, the true poets, form a continuous link between the mythical and the realistic periods. The poets have ever been the originators of literature. In the case of the Latin races the poets appeared very early. The people were yet under the dominion of the pagan gods. They were worshipping the seen and the unseen and clothing the creature with the imagination with many varied and fantastic forms. The poets put into form the thoughts of the people so that they were preserved for future generations. The gods were destroyed in due time, but not until a literature had been established, and Christianly simply graced upon this literature a game down to us with their origin forgotten. But the Latin gods did not wholly disappear when they were driven from the shores of the Mediterranean. They reappeared in other and similar forms in the north and were finally driven out of existence on the coast of the North Atlantic. Yet these northern gods, equally interesting and influential, are but little known even among the direct descendants of the northern pagans who are now practically the rulers of the civilized world. The reason for this anomaly lies in the fact that the mythology and literature in the North are the gods of the north were banished before the poets could fashion the receding material into works of art. Christianity came before the old cultus could ripen into a culture. The Norse gods were banished before the poets arrived. The northern poets missed the opportunity of presenting to us as well as their southern rivals of an earlier date.

The little known Norse mythology is grander than that of the Greeks and at one time its influence was much greater. Their dominion extended all over the Scandinavian peninsula, Germany, England, the British Isles, the Baltic provinces of Russia, Austria, Holland and the German cantons of Switzerland. The names of these Norse gods are unfamiliar to us, but their influence continues on into the ages of Christianity and can be traced to the present time. The Greek gods were banished by the Christian and classical mythology. The Norse gods were banished by the Christian and classical mythology. The Norse gods were banished by the Christian and classical mythology.

One of the most substantial books of the year is devoted to a study of this Norse mythology in its original form. Our author, Herman I. Stern, tells about the mythic forms that once ruled the whole northern world. He traces the origin of the gods and presents a view of their characteristics as indicated in the Eddas, those priceless Icelandic books in which alone the poets sought to embody the mythic forms of the Norse mythology. "Classic pantheons really agnate," the author says, "an ignoring of the unseen and an unavailing effort to idealize the physical and conventional. Its fitting emblem is a broken column, festooned with vine leaves. Its manhood is an eternal torso, headless and forever baffling to the thinker. The Norse man is complete because his life philosophy exceeds death and feeds upon the beyond. His physical world is not self-sufficient. It is but one scene in a world drama or panorama. Its highest purpose is to embody the mythic forms of the Norse mythology as long as the sunlight of truth irradiates it. When these are violated, Ragnarok, the twilight of the gods, ensues. There is no help for them. Their reason d'etre, their charter, is forfeited. The moral precepts are rational foundations of the structure are shaken. The fall must follow. The mythic secured world is consumed by fire. But there is a palladium. The good is essential and vital. It has been vindicated, the transgression against it expiated in the conflagration of the old sinful order. Out of its ashes, phoenix like, a new heaven and a new earth shall rise in which the gods are reborn. Is not this incomparably sublime? Nowhere else have the biblical conceptions of sin, guilt, expiation, been so amazingly anticipated. Under their sway the world grows solar indeed. History becomes apocalyptic and man truly godlike."

The gods of the Northmen, as stated before, were symbolical of nature and thus they represented something that was over and above mankind. They did more good than the gods of the Greeks. They lifted up and inspired men to great deeds. They deserve a better place in literature, especially the literature of the Germanic peoples, than they have got, but it was many centuries too late to consider that subject. The best that we can do now is to remember them and make clear their influence on the races as civilization was being formed, and this Mr. Stern has done admirably in this small volume. Harper & Bro., New York, \$1.50.

Another little book dealing with a subject almost as mythical and certainly as difficult of conception as that of mythology is Dr. J. H. Bates' "Christian Science and Its Problems." This is a series of essays in which the whole subject of Christian Science, now known to everybody, is critically analyzed and studied with a view to arriving at the truth. It is not a series of reckless blows directed against Mrs. Eddy and her followers, blava directed with the regard to propriety or effort as one might expect to find, but a dispassionate statement of the principles of the method of effecting cures for bodily ailments and a calm pointing out of the errors. The author adopts the criticism that Christian Science is neither Christian nor scientific, hence the name must be regarded as misleading. To this new science the law of health is but a delusion and a snare; the study of physiology and hygiene cultivates mortal mind with all its repulsive affections;

matter is nothing; even the body is an unreality and false belief; sensation is an illusion because nerves cannot feel; all life is but a reflection of God, who is the only reality. "Just what Mrs. Eddy means by reality she nowhere makes clear," continues the author. "It is hard to imagine the denial of the actual existence of material things on the part of one who eats, with a relish, builds fires against the winter cold, walks through the open doors instead of through the closed windows, and treats our present environment exactly as other treat it." But the author does in fact treat considerably all the arguments pro and con on this subject. Statements of Christian Science by Mrs. Eddy are found side by side with the corresponding doctrines of Christianity as generally understood. The search for truth is ever kept in mind, and each reader must be his own judge as to whether the truth has been found. Eaton & Mains, New York, 50 cents.

It is a matter of congratulation for all book lovers that the Harpers have begun the publication of a new edition of the works of Thackeray. It is to be completed in thirteen volumes with the original drawings, some with a biography and to each volume an introduction appropriate to the same. The first of these volumes to be received is "Pendennis," which takes up something like 750 pages, but is like an old and tried spring of clear water with ions flowing from the fountain of literature. Thackeray's novels are English classics and deserve a special American edition. The illustrations he prepared would be worthless away from his text, but with it they are invaluable. The entire series will appear soon. Harper & Brother, New York, \$1.50.

The latest of Richard Malcom Johnston's stories of old Greece, "Pearce Amerson's Will," is one of those delightful old-fashioned stories in which the truth and right prevail over greed and injustice. It is a story of a divided farm, and the old man had grown rich by hard-headed resistance to natural impulses and whose rigid honesty led him into strange prejudices, of brothers estranged in the most natural way and yet, unfortunately, of a will that was made in anger and supposedly destroyed in a moment of anger and feeling and of the complications that followed. The story is told in a simple, direct, and unobtrusive way. The people with whom Mr. Johnston deals are plain-speaking, homely country folk of the middle class. They are people among whom the tragedies originate. The picture is of a simple life not at its best, but in its most realistic and true. It may be found in many communities like that described so well. It is intensely realistic. Way & Williams, Chicago, \$1.25.

A quaint story of simple life in an English village, "The Little Shop," by David Christie Murray. It deals with life among the common folk of a representative town where families have lived and perished in unchanging houses for centuries, a story almost without plot and chiefly interesting because of the insight it gives into the simple life of the people. The language is unadorned and its way of expression strange. The coming of a concert star to the town brings up a discussion of the musical talent of the town. "Musical" said the miller. "An' we be, Thamer's as much as any o' the folk here," he said. "You'll find any'er amongst hammer-chewers, tek all England through. Where list you'll find a siddler to beat Reuben, the pride of the country's?" An' how about Sol here? Why, Sol's led the basses at the festival these thirty 'ear. An' where's a man as recks at sight better than Duffell's? An' how about the fiddler? He's got to do for her what you did for Madame, Mr. Fulton, an' send her to study for a couple o' years in Hilday, she's got the makings of a wonderful voice. Hope has come here, my maid. You're goin' to sing us "With Verdure Glad" you see, I've heard your mother speak about it. He says it's the best thing you do. He's a staunch ode music-lover again, is Leonard. Knows all the Horatio backwads. Come along, my maid. Set down at the piano, Mr. Gold." It is among these simple people, who have a little world all to themselves, that the author has found the material for a good story. D. Appleton & Co., New York, Town and Country Library, \$1.

One of the new and valuable school books published by the American Book Company is "Integral Calculus," by Daniel A. Murray of Cornell University. It is a part of the Cornell mathematical series, and while designed primarily for the use of students in engineering whose purpose in studying the integral calculus is to acquire facility in performing easy integrations and the power of making simple applications which are in practical work, care has also been taken to make the work suitable for any one beginning in the study of this branch of mathematics. The book also contains a number of historical and other notes and is provided with a full index. \$2. Another book by the same publishers is Swinton's "Talking with the Pen," a book prepared to meet the requirements of primary schools for oral and written work in language. The author makes pleasant the study of the right use of language and shows how the child may be guided to do correct work. It is admirably planned for its place in the schools where modern methods are in use. American Book Company, New York, 30 cents.

Modern Machinery of Chicago for June contains an illustrated article from a London correspondent on the aerial torpedo system invented by Hudson Maxim, a brother of the famous inventor of the rapid-fire. By this system he proposes to hit an ironclad with a half ton of gun cotton at a distance of nine miles; but the destructive force of this new weapon of war does not depend entirely on accurate marksmanship, as an explosion in the water would. Mr. Maxim undertakes to demonstrate the strength of his invention by the strongest ironclad within a radius of six feet. The article shows Mr. Maxim standing beside one of the torpedoes and is further illustrated with scientific diagrams explaining the philosophy of explosives and projectiles. The author makes pleasant the study of the right use of language and shows how the child may be guided to do correct work. It is admirably planned for its place in the schools where modern methods are in use. American Book Company, New York, 30 cents.

Full Extent of the Jewelry Store Burglary is Just Being Brought to Light. Although all the available detectives in the city are at work on the robbery of T. L. Coombs & Co.'s jewelry store at 1526 Douglas street, which was committed at an early hour Monday morning, no tangible clues have been found. Several men have been arrested on suspicion, but the police were compelled to release them, as they could not in any way be connected with the robbery. One of the men when arrested had a silk umbrella in his possession, supposed to have been stolen. Mr. Coombs could not identify it as part of his stock. After a careful inventory of his stock Mr. Coombs finds that his original estimate of his loss as published in The Bee last night is about right. His estimate was \$600. A camera valued at \$100 was one of the articles taken. The large punch bowl taken, with a miscellaneous assortment of gold-headed canes and umbrellas, varying in value from \$15 to \$25 each, was valued at \$45. In the hurry of his first investigation shortly after his discovery of the robbery, Mr. Coombs reported his loss to the police at but \$115. The real loss was not discovered until a careful inventory was taken. It is now known that the robbery was committed after midnight Sunday night, as Mr. Coombs' partner was in the store until almost midnight. When he left he secured the store door very carefully. All who are connected with the case are of the belief that the robbery was committed by out-of-town crooks and that the plunder will be, if it has not already, shipped out of the city for disposal.

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ber. The editorial and record departments are up to date and complete. The oldest living ex-senator of the United States, James W. Bradbury of Maine, who has just rounded his ninety-sixth year, was the Youth's Companion for the week of June 2. Some reminiscences of Jefferson Davis. It is now exactly fifty years since the two senators sat side by side in the upper house of congress. Ex-Senator Bradbury knew the famous southern leader well and his portrait of him is true to life and interesting in a marked degree.

Easy Lessons in Vocal Culture and Vocal Expression, by S. S. Hamill, Eaton & Mains, New York, 50 cents. A Boy I Knew and Four Dogs, by Laurens Hutton, Harper & Brother, New York. Before the Dawn, by Joseph Leiser, Peter Paul Book company, Buffalo, N. Y. A French Volunteer of the War of Independence, by the Chevalier de Fontgibaud, translated by Robert B. Douglas, D. Appleton & company, New York, \$1.50. Principles of Chess, by James Mason, Horace Cox, London. Thirty Strange Stories, by H. G. Wells, Harper & Brother, New York, \$1.50. A Story of Life in the Sea, by Sidney J. Hickson, D. Appleton & company, New York, 40 cents. Seven months a Prisoner, by J. V. Hadley, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 75 cents.

A fine portrait of the late Edward Bellamy accompanies the current number of Literature. The Warner company, Akron, O., will publish Dr. Leopold Schenk's book on "The Determination of Sex." Rev. Newell D. Hills and Rev. Frank W. Gumsalus, both of Chicago, are to become connected with Bibliotheca Sacra as editors. Rev. Arthur T. Pierson has in preparation a life of George Muller, which the Baker & Taylor company will soon publish. The next number of the Overland will be a jubilee number and the largest ever published. Many old contributors have sent in their manuscripts for the jubilee number. Perhaps the most notable article in the magazine this month is that by ex-Minister Taylor in the North American Review on "Spain's Political Future."

Among R. H. Bussell's announcements are the following: "Shades and Shadows," by Madison Cawein; "How the Buffalo Lost His Crown," by John H. Beaman; "Phil May's 'Sketch Book' of Venice," by F. F. Hopkins Smith, and others. The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia, which has recently come into possession of "The Little Shop," by David Christie Murray, contains in the issue of May 28 an interesting account of the founding and career of the paper. It was founded in 1728 and its life has been continuous. Miss Jeanne G. Pennington has compiled a selection of suggestive passages from Emerson, Emerson, George Eliot, and Browning, which will be published by Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York, under the title of "Don't Worry Niggers: Bits of One Gathered from Rich Men."

Some other rates are announced by the Transportation department of the exposition are: For meeting of General Federation of Women's Clubs in Omaha June 15, one fare for round trip from Iowa and Nebraska rates. For Illinois day and National Eclectic Medical association meeting at Omaha June 21, one lowest regular first class rate from all points in Illinois and one lowest regular first class rate from Iowa and Nebraska rates. For American Institute of Homoeopathy, Omaha June 23, one lowest regular first class rate from all Western Passenger association territory east of but not including Utah and basing rates the same as herein named. Final limit of tickets, July 7. These rates have been tendered to the Illinois and National Eclectic Medical association terminals named. For the Swedish-American Transmississippi Jubilee association, Omaha June 23, one lowest regular first class rate from all Western Passenger association territory east of but not including Utah, and basing rates the same as herein named. Final limit of tickets, July 7. These rates have been tendered to the Illinois and National Eclectic Medical association terminals named. For the Swedish-American Transmississippi Jubilee association, Omaha June 23, one lowest regular first class rate from all Western Passenger association territory east of but not including Utah, and basing rates the same as herein named. Final limit of tickets, July 7. These rates have been tendered to the Illinois and National Eclectic Medical association terminals named.

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ZARIFA'S DOUBLE MARRIAGE

Pretty Egyptian Dancer to Whom All Grecian Gas Spinners Do Not Look Alike.

The Midway is adding to the cosmopolitan character of the police court, which of late has been a veritable kaleidoscope of nationalities. The latest to be exploited from the Midway is a romance, which was spoiled, it is alleged, by one of the parties concerned, because of the infidelity of the woman in the case. Three years ago John Hermitide, a gun spinner of Grecian birth, met pretty Zarifa, an Egyptian dancer on the streets of Cairo, at Yonkers, N. Y. Hermitide, wooed assiduously and finally won. They were married at St. Mary's church, Yonkers, at the time of the wedding the young man had \$400 in bank. For ten months the couple lived happily, when a dark shadow crossed their lives in the person of Alexander Denny, also a Grecian gun spinner. Denny, it is alleged by Hermitide, prevailed upon his wife to take her husband's money and elope with him. The woman yielded to Denny's importunings and they left together. Ten days ago Hermitide came to Omaha under contract to work at the Streets of All Nations concession. In strolling about the grounds yesterday he entered the Streets of Cairo concession and discovered his wife dancing before an admiring audience. He sought her and demanded an explanation of her conduct, and she coolly informed him that she was married to Alexander Denny and exhibited a year-old child, which she had named "Nedville," after the city of that name. Hermitide conferred with friends and they advised him to seek the police court for relief. Yesterday he engaged an attorney and will swear out warrants for the arrest of his wife and Denny on a charge of desertion and kindred crimes. Mrs. Hermitide-Denny had not bothered her pretty head about a divorce from Hermitide.

COOMBS & CO.'S LOSS GROWS

Full Extent of the Jewelry Store Burglary is Just Being Brought to Light.

Although all the available detectives in the city are at work on the robbery of T. L. Coombs & Co.'s jewelry store at 1526 Douglas street, which was committed at an early hour Monday morning, no tangible clues have been found. Several men have been arrested on suspicion, but the police were compelled to release them, as they could not in any way be connected with the robbery. One of the men when arrested had a silk umbrella in his possession, supposed to have been stolen. Mr. Coombs could not identify it as part of his stock. After a careful inventory of his stock Mr. Coombs finds that his original estimate of his loss as published in The Bee last night is about right. His estimate was \$600. A camera valued at \$100 was one of the articles taken. The large punch bowl taken, with a miscellaneous assortment of gold-headed canes and umbrellas, varying in value from \$15 to \$25 each, was valued at \$45. In the hurry of his first investigation shortly after his discovery of the robbery, Mr. Coombs reported his loss to the police at but \$115. The real loss was not discovered until a careful inventory was taken. It is now known that the robbery was committed after midnight Sunday night, as Mr. Coombs' partner was in the store until almost midnight. When he left he secured the store door very carefully. All who are connected with the case are of the belief that the robbery was committed by out-of-town crooks and that the plunder will be, if it has not already, shipped out of the city for disposal.

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RATES TO THE EXPOSITION

Comprehensive Statement of the Privileges Granted by the Railroads.

ONE CENT A MILE FOR NEBRASKA DAY

Announcement Made Without Waiting for Chairman Caldwell's Decision—Some Every Day Excursion Figures Quoted.

One fare for the round trip to Omaha and return from all points in the state of Nebraska will be the order of the day on Tuesday, June 14, which will be celebrated at the Transmississippi Exposition as Nebraska day. The railroads are energetically at work advertising the special attractions for the celebration of this day at the exposition grounds and the indications point to a large attendance. The tickets, which will be sold from all points in the state for the round trip, will cost a cent a mile, plus one cent a mile for Nebraska day. In addition to the rate of one cent a mile for the round trip a lower rate will be offered from nearby points. From various towns and villages within a radius of about 200 miles of Omaha, the rate will be one cent a mile put into effect for this occasion. The leading lines will run special trains in addition to the regular trains for Nebraska day. The Burlington, the Union Pacific, the Northwestern, and the Rock Island have already decided to put on a number of additional trains, and the passenger men of these roads are now working with their respective operating departments on time cards for the day. The Burlington has decided on extra train service to Omaha from Hastings, from Wynona, via Table Rock, from Ravenna, from Superior via Edgar, Strang and DeWitt. The special trains for these points to leave here after the evening concerts will depart at 11 o'clock P. M.

The railroad men say that B. D. Caldwell, chairman of the Western Passenger association, is responsible for the delay in the announcement of rates for Nebraska day. At a meeting of the local line recently it was agreed that the association should be asked to authorize the same rates for Nebraska as it had authorized for the Chicago day of the exposition. This action was at once transmitted to Chairman Caldwell, but repeated inquiries have failed to bring forth any reply from him. General Passenger Agents Loxley of the Union Pacific, Francis of the Chicago and North Western, and J. Stanger of the Missouri Pacific have proceeded to announce rates, which the chairman of the association may approve or disapprove, as he likes, but the rates will go into effect on June 14. Some other rates are announced by the Transportation department of the exposition are: For meeting of General Federation of Women's Clubs in Omaha June 15, one fare for round trip from Iowa and Nebraska rates. For Illinois day and National Eclectic Medical association meeting at Omaha June 21, one lowest regular first class rate from all points in Illinois and one lowest regular first class rate from Iowa and Nebraska rates. For American Institute of Homoeopathy, Omaha June 23, one lowest regular first class rate from all Western Passenger association territory east of but not including Utah and basing rates the same as herein named. Final limit of tickets, July 7. These rates have been tendered to the Illinois and National Eclectic Medical association terminals named. For the Swedish-American Transmississippi Jubilee association, Omaha June 23, one lowest regular first class rate from all Western Passenger association territory east of but not including Utah, and basing rates the same as herein named. Final limit of tickets, July 7. These rates have been tendered to the Illinois and National Eclectic Medical association terminals named.

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COMMERCIAL CLUB BUSINESS

Executive Committee Receives Notice of the Coming of Many Exposition Visitors.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Commercial club, Secretary Ut reported that sixty-five conventions had made dates for Omaha during the coming exposition season, and that forty more conventions had been secured, but that the dates had not been reported. The secretary of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers to send a delegate to the Chicago meeting that convenes this week was rejected, the committee considering that there was no necessity for incurring the expense. The Chicago meeting is for the purpose of resolving relative to passenger rates for merchants and traveling men. The secretary of the Business Men's association of Grand Falls, Mont., sent a letter, urging the Commercial club to prevail upon the Burlington to extend its line to Grand Falls. Secretary Ut was instructed to visit the railroad officials and ascertain their views relative to the extension and report his findings at the earliest possible date. Word was received that the members of the triennial convocation of the Congressional Union were to meet in Omaha on their way to the meeting at Portland, Ore., the date of arrival was given. The same kind of a notice was received from the secretary of the National Eclectic association that meets in Denver during the summer. The membership committee was urged to bring in a list of new members for the city. The city was divided into districts for the purpose, each district being assigned to an individual member of the committee. Five new members were received and two resignations accepted.

MATTERS IN FEDERAL COURT

Case Against William McDermitt, Charged with Robbing a Post-office Well Under Way.

In federal court the selection of a jury in the case of William McDermitt, charged with robbing the postoffice at Calloway, Neb., has been begun. The robbery was committed on the night of March 15, 1897, to the amount of \$3,000, and \$2 in money. An unsuccessful attempt was made to blow the safe open, but in drilling a hole near the combination the safe breakers ruined their drill and left it and some other things in the office. On the morning of March 16 McDermitt and a man named Joe Lynn applied at the home of Mrs. L. Booth for breakfast, and later in the day the two men were arrested and the stolen stamps and money were found on Lynn, who has since confessed to the crime and is in jail awaiting sentence. McDermitt gave the name of J. H. Allen at that time, and stoutly maintains that he merely happened to be walking with Lynn and knew nothing of the robbery. The only things found on McDermitt which correspond to the property stolen from the postoffice was a large quantity of pennies. McDermitt was sent up once before for robbing a postoffice, and is suspected of being one of the gang which has been robbing small postoffices in South Dakota.

GOOD JURORS HARD TO GET

District Judges Find Difficulty in Securing Sufficient Testimony to Do Business.

The courts are having hard work in securing enough jurors for the conduct of the business, and while there are but two of the law courts in operation, the judges find it difficult to pick enough out of the regular panel, drawn three weeks ago. This is due to the fact that from time to time during the past three weeks jurors have appeared to the judges for excuses, explaining that they had good positions in sight and if compelled to serve on the jury longer they would lose their places. In most instances the men have been excused and the excusing system has continued until yesterday, when the judges of the law courts found themselves without enough jurors to go on with the court business. Monday Judge Slabaugh and Clerk Frank drew a special venire of seventy-five jurors to report forthwith. This morning eleven of the men reported and nine of them were excused, each contending that they had steady employment. Of the seventy-five men summoned, the judge is of the opinion that several more will report during the next two days. He goes upon the theory that all of them will not receive their notices. The men summoned are expected to remain longer than this week, as after that time no more jury cases will be taken up this term.

CHIEF GALLAGHER'S HAND

Desperate Efforts to Throw Exposition Grounds Open to Thieves.

Chief of Police Gallagher's efforts to throw the exposition grounds wide open to thieves and crooks by forcing the exposition to discontinue the services of the special expert detectives it has employed, culminated Sunday in the arrest by the Omaha police of two of the exposition detectives. The prisoners were released after being in custody a couple of hours, because there was no charge which could even be trumped up against them. This arrest is the manifest outcome of a preconcerted plot to break up the exposition detective force for the benefit of the crooks. It has been a notorious fact that the gang which steers the present police administration looked upon the exposition as offering to it unlimited scope for shady work, and the thieves and thugs of the country have also expected to find a fat harvest in it, basing their hopes upon the confidential relations they enjoy with the police force. The exposition management originally intended to have the police surveillance of the grounds and buildings itself, but in course of time it became necessary for the management to become the recipient of some favors from the police board, and in consideration of this, it had to acquiesce in giving to the police force the vigilance of the grounds. This furnished the force with its opportunity. There is revenue derivable from the exercise of the right to search, whenever a thief or bunce man or crook or confidence man of any kind is put under arrest, because crooks never squeal about the disappearance of whatever valuables may be found in their possession. A pickpocket is always only too glad to be rid of any evidence against him and he is utterly in the power of the arresting officer. This gives to the crook an immunity he is perfectly well aware of, and at the same time supplies the police force with a chance to increase its volume of earthly treasures. Months ago when negotiations were begun by the exposition managers and the police commission for certain concessions, such as the grant of a liquor license for the grounds, location of a fire company and the establishment of a police station, an arrangement was agreed on by which the police board was to detail twenty firemen and fifteen policemen to exposition service, and the exposition was to employ at its own expense a force of expert detectives. Gallagher's Peculiar Course. At first Chief Gallagher, to carry out this arrangement, agreed to co-operate with any detective agency excepting that of Marshall White, which he was sure would be out of Omaha. He agreed to work with either Pinkerton detectives or Thiele's agency men, represented by ex-Chief Seavey, but wanted six detectives imported from six different cities. This suggestion did not meet with favor from the executive committee because the plan gave no responsible party to the contract and no assurance that the men would be efficient. A week ago, however, the executive committee decided to take final action, and concluded to arrange with some reputable agency to locate the buildings and grounds. At this time under Manager Kirkendall's department he was empowered to negotiate with the Pinkerton agency, which was regarded as the most reliable and responsible. Men employed by Pinkerton had been at all the principal expositions under the charge of Captain Weiss. They had done good work at Nashville that he was aware of. Captain Weiss was sent here, immediately on his arrival he called on Chief Gallagher and said he would like to operate with the local police and help them to clean out the thieves with which, said Captain Weiss, he was sure, from what he knew already the city was swarming. The chief replied that "if he or any of his men dared to point out a thief to any of his officers the man doing so would be put under arrest." A report to this effect was at once made to Manager Kirkendall by Captain Weiss, who was a signatory. In the meantime W. A. Pinkerton wrote that he was "amazed to learn that the chief of police of Omaha would dare to threaten men who had been sent here to protect the city from crooks and thieves." Mr. Pinkerton's attitude further stated: "The only rational conclusion to which I can arrive is that your chief is in collusion with thieves and thugs and crooks and gamblers."

GOOD JURORS HARD TO GET

District Judges Find Difficulty in Securing Sufficient Testimony to Do Business.

The courts are having hard work in securing enough jurors for the conduct of the business, and while there are but two of the law courts in operation, the judges find it difficult to pick enough out of the regular panel, drawn three weeks ago. This is due to the fact that from time to time during the past three weeks jurors have appeared to the judges for excuses, explaining that they had good positions in sight and if compelled to serve on the jury longer they would lose their places. In most instances the men have been excused and the excusing system has continued until yesterday, when the judges of the law courts found themselves without enough jurors to go on with the court business. Monday Judge Slabaugh and Clerk Frank drew a special venire of seventy-five jurors to report forthwith. This morning eleven of the men reported and nine of them were excused, each contending that they had steady employment. Of the seventy-five men summoned, the judge is of the opinion that several more will report during the next two days. He goes upon the theory that all of them will not receive their notices. The men summoned are expected to remain longer than this week, as after that time no more jury cases will be taken up this term.

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BOLD PLAN WILL BE STUBBORNLY RESISTED

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