## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1896.

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(Copyright, 1896, by H. filder Haggard, CHAPTER L THE DEPUTATION.

10

Has the age of miracles gone by or is it. still possible to the voice of faith calling aloud upon the earth to wring from the dumb heavens an audible answer to its Owen. prayer? Does the promise uttered by the master of mankind upon the eve of the end: "Who so that believeth in me, the works that I do he shall do also \* \* \* and

whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do," still hold good to such as do ask and do believe?

Let those who study the history of Rev. Thomas Owen and of that strange man that carried on and completed his work answer this question according to their judgment. The time was a Sunday afternoon in

nummer, and the place a church in the midland counties. It was a beautiful church, ancient and spacious; moreover, it had recently been restored at great cost; 700 or 800 people could have found sittings in it. and doubtless they had done so when Busscombe was a large manufacturing town, be fore the failure of the coal supply and other causes drove away its trade. Now it was much what it had been in the time of the Normans, a little agricultural village with a population of 200 souls. Out of this population, including the choir boys, ex-actly thirty-nine had elected to attend church on this particular Sunday; and of these, three were fast asleep and four were dozing. Rev. Thomas Owen counted them from his seat in the chancel, for another clergyman was preaching; and, as he counted, bitterness and disappointment took hold of him. The preacher was a "Deputa-tion," sent by one of the large missionary societies to arouse the indifferent to a sense of their duty toward their unconverted black brethren in Africa, and incidentally to collect cash to be spent in the conversion of the said brethren. Rev. Thomas Owen had himself suggested the visit of the Deputation and labored hard to secure him a good audience. But the beauty of the weather, or terror of the inevitable sub-scription, had prevailed against him. Hence

his disappointment. "Well," he thought, with a sigh, "I have done my best, and I must make it up out of my own pocket."

Then he settled himself to listen to the sermon.

preacher was a battered-looking individual of between 50 and 60 years of age, gaunt with recent sickness, patient and unimaginative in aspect. He preached ex-temporaneously with the aid of notes; and it cannot be said that his discourse was re-markable for interest, at any rate in its beginning. Doubtless the sparse congrega-tion, so prone to slumber, discouraged him; for offering exhortations to empty benches is but weary work. Indeed, he was med-tering the advisebility of beings his acitating the advisability of bringing his argument to an abrupt conclusion, when, chancing to glance round, he became aware that he had at least one sympathetic listener, his host, Rev. Thomas Owen. From that moment the sermon improved by de-grees, till at length it reached a really reces, till at length it reached a really "As he spoke a man was placed before high level of excellence. Ceasing from rhetoric, the preacher began to tell of his own experiences and sufferings in the cause amongst savage tribes; for he himself was a missionary of many years' standing. He told how once he and a companion had been sent to a nation, who named them-selves the Sons of Fire, because their god was the lightning, if indeed they could be said to boast any gods other than the Spear was the lighthing, if indeed they could be said to boast any gods other than the Spear and the King. In simple language he nar-rated his terrible adventures among these savages, the murder of his companion by

body, and warriors from generation to gen body, and warrors from generation to gen-eration, but superstition-ridden and cruel. They lived in the far interior, some months' journey by boat and ox-wagon from the coast, and of white men and their ways they knew but little.

'How many of them are there?" asked Who can say?" he answered. "Nearly

half a million, perhaps; at least they pretend that they can put 60,000 men under arms." "And did they treat you badly when you visited them?"

Not at first. They received us civilly

knew very little of the language—and they listened with great interest. At last the chilef of the wizards and the first prophet of the king rose to question us. He was named Hokosa, a tall, thin man, with a spiritual face and terrible, calm eyes. "'You speak well, son of a white man.' he said, 'but let us pass from words to deeds. You tell us that this God of yours, whom you desire we should take as our God, so that you may become his chilef God, so that you may become his chief mons in his ear. How or in what seeming prophets in the land, was a wizard such as we are, though greater than we are, for not we need not inquire. At the least he heard only did he know the past and the future as 1 it, and, like the Apostles, he arose and



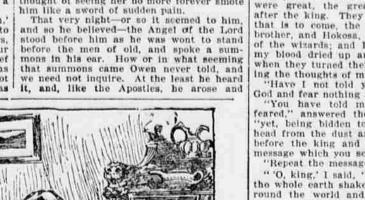
"THAT EVENING THE TWO MEN SAT AT DINNER IN THE RECTORY."

"'Now, followers of the new God,' said Deputation. master did!' "In vain did we offer explanations.

"'Peace!' said Hokosa, at length. 'Your words weary us. Look, now, either you

that he asked mindow, arraigning his past by the open window, arraigning his past before the judgment seat of conscience. For three years he had worked hard somewhere in the slums; then his living had fallen to him. He had taken it, and from that day forward his record was very much of a blank. The parish was small and well or-dered; there was little to do in it, and the Salvation army had selzed upon and re-claimed the three confirmed drunkards it no barm has befallen him at the Great you might lead that life and attain that death." Supposing that he were bidden so to do now, this very night, would he in-dered "think indifferently?" He had en-mwould it be were that Maker to command that he should serve Him in this extreme and heroic fashion? Would he flinch from the steel, or would he meet it as the mar-tyrs met it of old?

tyrs met it of old? Physically he was little suited to such an enterprise, for in appearance he was slight and pale, and in constitution deliaright and pale, and in constitution deli-cate. Also, there was another reason against it. High church and somewhat ascetic in his principles, in the beginning he had admired cellbacy, and in secret dedicated himself to that state. But in enough, and on a given day we were re-quested to explain to the King and the Council of Wizards the religion that we came which is against nature is presumably not Council of Wizards the religion that we came to teach. All that day we explained and all the next—or rather my friend did, for I knew very little of the language—and they



with the gentle love and charity that marked his every action upon earth. But this is by the way. He had entered the church, but what had he done in it? That was the question that he asked himself as he sat this night by the open window, arraigning his past before the judgment seat of conscience. For three years he had worked hard somewhere in the signs; then his living had fallen to

what answer he brings T'

him, a stalwart native of the tribe of the Amasuka, the People of Fire, and with uplifted hand salutes him, giving him titles forged which shall blush red in your honer. 'Praise me not, John," said Owen; "praise God only, as I have taught you to do. Tell

"Father," he answered, "I journeyed to the great town, as you bade me, and I was admitted before the majesty of the king: yes, he received me in the courtyard of the House of Women. With his guards, who stood at a distance out of hearing, there were present three only; but, O! those three were great, the greatest in all the land land after the king. They were Hafela, the king that is to come, the Prince Nodwengo, his brother, and Hokosa, the terrible, the chief of the wizards; and I tell you, father, that my blood dried up and my heart shriveled when they turned their eyes upon me, read-ing the thoughts of my heart."

"Have I not told you, John, to trust in God and fear nothing at the hands of man?" "You have told me, father, but still I feared," answered the messenger, humbly "yet, being bidden to it, I lifted my fore-head from the dust and stood upon my feet before the king and delivered to him the message which you set between my lips." "Repeat the message, John."

'O, king,' I said, 'beneath whose footfall the whole earth shakes, whose arms stretch round the world and whose breath is the storm, I, whose name is John, am sent by the white man whose name is Messenger'for by that title you bade me make you known—'who for a year has dwelt in the land that your spears have wasted beyond the banks of the river. These are the words that he spoke to me, O king, and that I pass on to you, with my tongue: "To the King Umsuka, lord of the Amasuka, the son of fire, I, Messenger, who am the servant and the ambassador of the king of heaven, give greeting. A year ago, king, I sent to you saying that the message which was brought by that white man whom you drove from your land had reached the ears of him whom I serve, the high and holy one, and that, speaking in my heart, he had commanded me to take up the challenge of your message. Here am I, therefore, ready to abide by the law which you have laid down. for if guile or lies be found in me, then let me travel from your land across the bridge of spears. Still, T would dwell a little while here where I am before I pass into the

shadow of your rule and speak in the ears of your people as I have been bidden. Know, king, that first I would learn your tongue, and therefore I demand that one we do, but also he could cure those who were smitten with hopeless sickness, and raise those who were dead, which we cannot do. You tell us, moreover, that by faith those who believe on Him can do works as great as he did, and that you do believe on him. Therefore we will put you to the proof. Hol there, lead forth that evil one. "As he spoke a man was placed before us, one who had been convicted of witch-craft or some other crime. "Kill him,' said Hokosa. "There was a faint cry, a sculle, a flash, ing of spears, and the man lay still before us. "Now, followers of the new God,' said

When I had done they spoke together, a beputation. "You asked me last night," he said, quietly, "whether I would undertake a mis-sion to that people of whom you were telling me, the Sons of Fire. Well, I have been thinking it over, and come to the conclu-sion to tat people of whom you were telling me, the Sons of Fire. Well, I have been thinking it over, and come to the conclu-sion to tat people of whom you were telling me, the Sons of Fire. Well, I have been thinking it over, and come to the conclu-sion that I will do so-".

A TENTITY IT

the figure of the man. "Heaven be praised! It is John," he mut-"Heaven be praised! It is John," he mut-I neve ters, with a sigh of relief. "Now, I wonder what answer he brings?" Half an hour later John stands before when the hour of trial comes He may deser my father. It is for you that I fear, wh are so gentle and tender; not for myself, who am well accustomed to look in the mn, have you seen the King, and what is eyes of death, and who expect no more than death."

"Forgive me," said Owen, hastily, for he was moved; "and be sure that the shield will be over us till the time comes for us to pass whither we shall need none." That night Owen rose from the task all

which he was laboring slowly and painfully -a translation of passages from the gospel of St. John into the language of the Amasuka-and, going to the open window-place of the hut, he rested his arms upon it and thought. Now it was as he sat thus that a great agony of doubt took possession of his soul. The strength that hitberto had supported him seemed to be withdrawn and he was left, as John had said, "quite alone." Strange volces seemed to whisper in his ears, reproaching and reviling him; temptations long ago trampled under foot rose again in might, alluring him.

"Fool!" said the voices, "get you hence before it is too late. You have been mad, you who dreamed that for your sake, to sat isty your pride, the Almighty will break His silence and strain his law. Are you, then, better, or greater, or purer, than millions who have gone before you, that for you and

who have this thing should be done? Why, were it not that you were mad, you would be among the chief of sinners: You, who dare to ask that the powers of heaven should be set within your feeble hand, that the angels of heaven should wait upon your mortal breath. Worm that you are, has God need of such as you? If it is His will to turn the heart of yonder people He will do it, but not by means of you. You and the servant whom you are deluding to his death will perish miserably, and this alone shall be the fruit of your presumptuousness before the madness takes your far sin. Get you back out of this wilderness before the mad ness takes you afresh. You are young, you have wealth; look where She stands yonder whom you desire. Get back, and forget your folly in her arms."

These thoughts and many others of like nature tore Owen's soul in that hour of strange and terrible temptation. He seemed to see himself standing before the thousands of the savage nation he went to save, and to hear the mocking voices of their witchfinders commanding him, if he were a true man and the servant of that God whom he prated, to give them a sign, only a little sign, perchance to move a stone without touching it with his hand, or to cause a dead bough to blossom. Then he would be seech heaven with frantic prayers, and in vain, till at length, amidst a roar of laugh-ter, he, the false prophet and the liar, was led to his doom. He saw the pitcous won-dering look of the believer whom he had betrayed to death; he saw the flerce faces and the spears on high, and, seeing all this his spirit broke, and, just as the little clock in the room behind him struck the first stroke of nidnight, with a great and bitter cry to God to give him back the faith and strength that he had lost. Owen's head fell forward and he sank into a swoon there

## upon the windowplace. (To Be Continued.) CONNUBIALITIES.

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PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3, A. D. 1896;

of office.

A joint resolution proposing to amend ections two (2), four (4), and five (5), of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of judges of the supreme court and their term

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legis-lature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as fol-lows:

A joint resolution proposing an amendent to section thirteen (13) of article six Nebraska by adding a new section to article of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, twelve (12) of said constitution, to be numrelating to compensation of supreme and bered section two (2), relative to the mergdistrict court judges. ing of the government of cities of the Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: metropolitan class and the government of. State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: the counties wherein such cities are lo-Alticle six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Sec. 13. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their ser-vices such compensation as may be pro-vided by law, payable quarterly. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring, establish their compensation. The compensation so es-tablished shall not be changed oftener than once in four years, and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein. Approved March 30, A. D. 1895. A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska bouse of the legislature concur therein. Approved March 30, A. D. 1895. A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska cated. Approved March 29, A. D., 1895. of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska relating to compensation of the officers of the A joint resolution proposing an amendment executive department. executive department. Be it resolved and enacted by the Legis-lature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read to section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, prescribing the manner in which votes shall be cast. Ee it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as folas follows: Section 24. The officers of the executive as follows: Section 24. The officers of the executive department of the state government shall receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the term for which they shall not receive to their own use any fees, costs, interests, upon public moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation, and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in this "icle shall be paid in advance into the state treasury. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the mem-bers elected to each house of the legisla-ture concurring, establish the salaries of the officers named in this article. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the leg-islature concur therein. Approved March 29, A. D. 1895. ows: Section 6. All votes shall be by ballot, or uch other method as may be prescribed by law, provided the secrecy of voting be reserved. Approved March 29, A. D., 1895. A joint resolution proposing to amend section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relative to donations to works of internal imtive to donations to works of internal im-provement and manufactories. Be it resolved and enacted by the Legis-lature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows: Section 2. No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other subdivision of the state, shall ever make donations to any works of internal improvement, or manu-factory, unless a proposition so to do shall have been first submitted to the qualified electors and ratified by a two-thirds vote at an election by authority of law; Pro-vided, That such donations of a county with the donations of such subdivisions in the aggregate shall not exceed ten per cent of the assessed valuation of such county; Provided, further, That any city or county may, by a three-fourths vote increase such indebiedness five per cont, in addition to such ten per cent and no bonds or evi-dences of indebiedness so issued shall be valid unless the same shall have endorsed there and auditor of state, showing that the super a date signed by the geere-tary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to haw. Approved March 25, A. D., 1895. provement and manufactories. Approved March 29, A. D. 1895. A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to judicial power. Be it resolved and enacted by the Legis-lature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, dis-trict courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such other courts inferior to the supreme court as may be created by law in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur. Approved March 29, A. D. 1895. to judicial power. **NO-TO-BAG MENDS NERVES** 

Sparagus Kidney

(1) B

stitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of the executive department. Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg islature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section one (1) of article flye (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-lows:

HOW IS YOUR LIVER? DR. HORES LITTLE LIVER FILLS act gently; don't gripe, 10 ets a vial.

of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-lows: Section 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, heatenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of public as-counts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, each of whom, ex-cept the sud railroad commissioners shall hold his office for a ferm of two years, from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, after his election and until his successor is elected and quali-field. Each railroad commissioner shall hold his office for a term of three years, and until his successor is elected and quali-field. Each railroad commissioner shall hold his office for a term of three years, beginning on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January after his election, and until his usceessor is elected and quali-field. Provided, however, That at the first I until his uscressor is elected a 1. Provided, however, That at neral election held after the this amendment there shall be of this amendment there shall be elected three railroad commissioners, one for the period of one year, one for the period of two years, and one for the period of three years. The governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, and treasurer shall reside at the capitol during their term of office; they shall keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

provide that in civil actions five-sixths

the jury may render a verific, and b legislature by also authorize trial by jury of a less number than twelve me in courts inferior to the district court. Approved March 29, A, D., 1885.

A joint resolution proposing to amen

section one (1) of article five (5) of the Co-

Approved March 30, A. D., 1885.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, limit, ng the number of executive state officers.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Log-Islature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section twenty-six (26) of a article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 25. No other executive state offi-cers except those named in section one (1)

Section 25. No other executive state offi-cers except those named in section one (D) of this article shall be created, except by an act of the legislature which is con-curred in by not less than three-fourths of the members elected to each house thereof: Provided, That any office created by an act of the legislature may be abolished by the legislature, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring. Approved March 30, A. D., 1835.

A joint resolution proposing to amend

section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for the investment of the permanent

educational funds of the state. Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1, That section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-lows.

Beithon I. That section nine (9) of article of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:
Section 2. The supreme court shall until otherwise provided by haw, consist of five for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only are to be used, shall be eccessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision. It shall have original purposes, an majority of whom shall be of that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall romain forever inviolate and undiminished, and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States of the state, and undiminished, and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States of the same shall formain forever inviolate and undiminished. The budges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at a targe, and their form of the state of the same shall income thereof and best apart, and income thereof in the same shall format funds, with the interest and income thereof are horeby solution. The state shall section of the state of the state of the same shall format funds, with the interest and income thereof are horeby solution and the state shall near the securities of registered achool district bonds or registered achool district bonds or the state of the same shall format accrue, solution and income and income thereof are horeby solution and the state state and income thereof and best apart, and income and income and the same shall be cleated by the electors of the state at a targe, and their form of the state of the securities than the science there of on the state of t

A joint resolution proposing an amend-

"I am not making fun of you. If I go to

You

own the advowson, and it occurred to me

That same day Owen chanced to meet the

with him warmly, and when reason failed to

move him she did more. By some subtle

movement, with some sudden word, she

CHAPTER III.

THE TEMPTATION.

rather

that it might suit you, that is all.

Africa

nature.

if you-

we do, but also he could cure those who were | girded his loins to obey. For now, in the

command of the Council of Wizards, and his own flight for his life, a tale so inter-esting and vivid that even the bucolic sleepers awakened and listened openmouthed 'But this is by the way," he went on;

which very likely will not be for genera-tions, seeing that they live in Central Af-rica, occupying a territory that white men do not desire, no missionary will dare again and that you, his companion, be driven to visit them." At this moment something caused him to

was leaning forward in his place instantial eagerly, and a strange light filled the large, dark eyes that shone in the pallor of his deliver and nervous face. After it was over, Hokosa spoke to me, saying:

That evening the two men sat at dinner the rectory. It was a very fine rectory, people of warriors, yet they thank them for in the rectory. It was a very fine rectory, beautifully finished; for Owen was a man of taste, and had the means to gratify it. Also, although they were alone, the dinner was good—so good that the poor, broken-down missionary, sipping his unaccustomed port, a vintage wine, sighed aloud in admiration "What is the matter?" asked Owen.

"Nothing, Mr. Owen," then, of a sudden thawing into candor, he added: "That is,



"OF ALL OWEN'S SACRIFICES THIS WAS THE MOST COMPLETE!

berything. Iscaven forgive me; but I, who i enjoying your hospitality, am envious of a. Don't think too hardly of me; but I we a large family to support, and if only that nothing is true, and that every Chris-tian in the world is tricked and deluded. But if it is true, why do we never hear of miracles? The answer is casy: Because we have not faith enough to work them. everything. licaven forgive met but L who you. Don't think too hardly of me; but I miracles? The answer is casy, them have a large family to support, and if only you knew what a struggle my life is, and has been for the last twenty years, you seen, therefore their faith was perfect. experienced it, and could not understand. "The laborer is worthy of his hire." Well, physical part of our nature prevents it. my hire is under two hundred a year, and or perhaps the miracles still happen, but they are spiritual miracles." Then he sat down by the open window, solitary mule eating its provender by the experienced it, and could not understand. "The laborer is worthy of his hire." Well, A laborer indeed! I am a very hodman, a splritual Sisyphus. And now I must go back to carry my load and roll my stone again and again among those hopeless savages till I die of it-till I die of it!"

"At least it is a noble life and death!" exclaimed Owen, a sudden fire of enthu-

sion that I will do so-" have preached to us a false God and are liars, or you are traitors to the King you that his host must be bucolic preach, since, lacking faith in Him, you but decidedly toward the door. cannot do such works as He-gives power do to those who have faith in Him. Out of "But this is by the way," ne went on, "for my society does not ask you to sub-scribe toward the conversion of the Children of Fire. Until that people is conquered. Fire. Until that people is conquered. ou care to take over this living?" That you, white man, who have spoken to us these two weary days, be put to death,

myself in heaven? But\_why are you making fun of me?" At this moment something caused nim to look a second time at Thomas Owen. He was leaning forward in his place listening was leaning forward in his place listening was leaning forward in his place listening the large, minutes 'to talk to his Spirit,' then they minutes 'to talk to his Spirit,' then they

delicate and nervous face. "'Go back, white man, to those who sent "There is a man who would dare, if he were put to it," thought the Deputation to were put to it," and the barman have done your share; your health is broken and you have many dependent upon you. It seems right, therefore, that you should rest and that I should work. If I do no good yonder, at the least you and yours will be a little benefited." that message, for in itself it sounds good and beautiful in their ears, if it be true, Tell them that, having proved you to be liars, they dealt with you as all honest men seek that liars should be dealt with. Tell them that they desire to hear no more of this matter, and if one can be sent to them who has no false tongue, who in all things fulfils the promise of his lips, that they hearken to him and treat him well, but that hesitation, he told his plans. Surprised and frightened into candor the lady reasoned for such as you they keep a spear." "And who went after you got back?"

asked Owen, who was listening with the

deepest interest. "Who went! Do you suppose that there are many mad clergymen in Africa, Mr. Owen? Nobody went."

"And yet," said Owen, speaking more to himself than to his guest, "the man Hokosa was right, and the Christian who of a truth believes the promises of our religion should trust them and go."

"Then perhaps you would like to under-take the mission, Mr. Owen," said the Deputation briskly, for the reflection stung him, unintentional as it was. Owen started.

"That is a new idea," he said. now perhaps you wish to go to bed. It is past 11 o'clock.

> CHAPTER II. THOMAS OWEN.

Thomas Owen went to his room, but not Thomas Owen went to his room, but not to bed. Taking a bible from the table, he consulted reference after reference. "The promise is clear." he said aloud presently, as he shut the book, "clear and oftan repeated. There is no escape from it, and no possibility of a double mean-ing. If it is not true, then it would seem that not possibility of a double mean-Of all Owen's trials this was the sharpest Of all his sacrifices this was the most com-

On the brow of a grassy slope dotted over with mimosa thorns and close to a gushing perfect. stream of water stands a house, or a hut, built of green brick and thatched with grass. Behind this hut is a fence of thorns.

and, gazing at the dreamy beauty of the summer night, he thought, for his soul was troubled. Once before it had been troubled thus; that was nine years ago, for he was now but little over 30. Then a call had come to him, a voice had seemed to speak in his ears bidding him to lay down great gate and watches there till he sees the

that you have been turned to a new faith and serve another king than I. Yet be-At this point the Deputation, concluding

mad, moved quietly, cause you are bold I forgive you. Go back "Wait a moment," went on Owen, in a matter-of-fact voice, "the dogcart will not be round for another three-quarters of an hour. Tell me, if it were offered to you, and that here also we know something of the on investigation you proved suitable, would powers that are not seen, here also we have our wizards who draw wisdom from the air, who tame the thunderbolt and com-"Would I care to take over this living?"

gasped the astonished Deputation. "Would pel the rain, and that he must show him related to walk into that garden and find self greater than all of these if he would not pass hence by the bridge of spears. Let him, therefore, take counsel with his m not making fun of you. If I go to I must give up the living, of which there is, and let him come or let him stay away, as it shall please him." "So be it," said Owen; "the words of the King are good, and tomorrow we will start for the Great Place." John heard and assented, but without eagerness.

"My father," he said, in a doubtful and tentative voice, "would it not perhaps be better to bide here awhile first?" "Why?" asked Owen. "We have sown and now is the hour to reap."

lady who has been spoken of as having caught his heart. He had meant to go away without seeing her, but fortune brought them together. Hitherto, whilst in "Quite so, my father, but as I ran hither, full of the King's words, it came into my eality leading him on, she had seemed to mind that now is not the time to convert keep him at a distance, with the result that the Sons of Fire. There is trouble brewing he did not know that it was her fixed in-tention to marry him. To her, with some at the Great Place, father. Listen, and I

will tell you; as I have heard, so I will tell you. You know well that our King Umsuka has two sons, liafela and Nodwengo; and of these Hafela is the heir apparent, the fruit of the chief wife of the King, and Nodwengo is sprung from another wife. Now Hafela is proud and cruel, a warrior of monial plans.

ifted the veil of her reserve and suffered him to see her heart. "If you will not stay for aught else," said her troubled eyes, "then, love, stay for me." warriors, a terrible man, and Nodwengo is gentle and mild, like to his mother, whom the King loves. Of late it has been discov-ered that Hafela, weary of waiting for For a moment he was shaken. Then he nswered the look straight out, as was his power, has made a plot to depose his father and to kill Nodwengo, his brother, so that "I never guessed." he said. "I did not

presume to hope-now it's too late! Listen, I will tell you what I have told no living the land and those who dwell in it may be come his without question. This plot King knows-I had it from one of soul, though thereafter you may think me mad. Weak and humble, as I \_m, I believe women, who is my sister-and he is very wroth, yet he dare do little, for he grows myself to have received a Divine mission. I believe that I shall execute it, or bring about old and timid and seeks rest, not war. Yet he is minded, if he can find the heart, its execution, but at the ultimate cost of my own life. Still, in such a service two ar-better than one. If you-can care enoughto go back upon the law and to name Nod-wengo as his heir before all the army at

the feast of the first fruits, which shall be held on the third day from tonight. This Hafela knows, and Nodwengo knows it also, But the lady had already turned away and was murmuring her farewells in accente that sounded like a sob. Love and faith after this sort were not given to her. and each of them has summoned his follow-ing, numbering; thousands and tens of thousands of spears, to attend the feast of the first fruits. That feast may well be a feast

of vultures, my father, and when the broth-ers and their regiments rush together fight-

ers and their regiments rush together fight-ing for the throne, what will chance to the white man who comes at such a moment to preach a faithed reace, and to his servant, one John, who is film there?" "I do not know?" answered Owen, "and it troubles inferior at all. I go to carry out my mission and in this way or in that it will be carted out. John, if you are fearful or unbelieving, leave me to go alone." Two years have gone by and from the rectory in a quiet English village we pass to a scene in central, or south central, Africa

alone. "Nay, fathers I am not fearful;

"Nay, fathers I am not fearful; yet, father, I would maye you understand. Yon-der there are then who can work wizardry. Wow! I know for J have seen it, and they will demand from you magic greater than their magic." Star "What of it, John?" "Only this, by father, that if they ask and you fail to give, they will kill you. You teach beautiful things, but say, are you a wizard? When the child of a woman yonder lay dead, you could not raise it as did the Christ; when the one were wick

band and five new bicycles. Some women are born lucky.

Count Leo Tolstoi, son of the novelist. was recently married at Stockholm to a Miss Dora Westerlund.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shaughnessy Milwaukee celebrated the golden anniver-sary of their wedding last Tuesday. Mr. Shaughnessy and his wife came to Milwaukee in 1841. They were married July 28, 1846.

Mrs. Thomas Roy of Ottawa, Can., died recently, leaving a will which directed that her daughter should marry in twenty-four hours or suffer the loss of her inheritance. The lady was able to fulfill the condition, although the demand was very sudden. A New York mother-in-law has just horse whipped her daughter's husband because he disagreed with her in politics. Such oc-currences as this ought to convince the most narrow minded of the great advantages of woman suffrage.

A story is going the rounds to the effect that the mikado is desirous of having a European daughter-in-law and is seriously thinking of seeking the hand of some Euro different Japanese ambassadors at the European capitals have been ordered to look out.

Joseph Walworth of Bensonville, N. J. 65 years old, a widower and well-to-do farmer, set out Saturday to elope with Susle Hall, the 19-year-old daughter of a neighbor, but the couple were pursued and overtaken by the farmer's daughter, who persuaded her father to abandon his matri-

A wealthy Iowan with nine motherless boys in his nursery at home has just added fatherless girls and their mother, his brother's widow. The second aggregation was formally obtained at Ellis island, where it had arrived from Europe. This conspicuous act of philanthropy, it is reported, is to be followed by another ceremony, which will give a mother to all the boys and a father to all the girls, and thus perfect the union of these two remarkable households.

Mrs. Almeric Paget has a fad for collect ing handsome fans. One which she in-herited, however, from her mother, Mrs. Whitney, has gold and ivory stick, a lace mount and is valued at the trifling \$1,000.



The Tahacco-Vice Undermines Vigor and vitality. Nervous prostra-tion. General Debility Mean Tobacco Nerve Polsoning.

Tobacco-using is a reckless waste of life force, money and manhood. It is a dirty, nasty, men-wrecking disease and every tobacco-user knows it. The tobacco user's nerves are shattered and broken, his life is going out of him, he's losing his grip, but No-To-Bac, the strongest, quickest nerve tonic in the world, braces his brain, nourishes his nerves, kills ineotine, makes manhood. Summer smok-

A joint resolution proposing to amend secion cleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to increase in number of supreme

and district court judges.

and district court judges. Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-lature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section cleven (11) of arti-cle six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-

of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-lows: Section II. The legislature, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein, may, in or after the year one thousand eight hundred and innety-seven and not oftener than once in every four years, increase the number of judges of supreme and district courts, and the judicial districts of the state. Such districts shall be formed of compact terri-tory, and bounded by county lines; and such increase, or any change in the boundaries of a district, shall not vacate the office of any judge. Approved March 30, A. D., 1895.

the state of Nebraska.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section six (6) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating

to trial by jury. to trial by jury. Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section six (6), article one (i) of the Constitution of the State of Ne-braska be amended to read as follows: Section 6. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may

ence of the United States the One Hundred and Twenty-first, and of this state the Thirtieth. J. A. PIPER. Seal.) Secretary of State.

Aug 1 DtoNov3-morn only.

I, J. A. Piper, secretary of state of the state of Nebraska, do hereby certify that

the foregoing proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska are true and correct copies of the original enrolled and engrossed bills, as passed by the Twenty-fourth session of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bills on file in this office, and that all and each of said proposed amondments are submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 3d day of November,

A. D., 1896. In testimony whereof, I have thereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of

Done at Lincoln, this 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, of the Independ-