

THE WIZARD.

BY H. RIDER HAGGARD.

AUTHOR OF "SEL," "ALLAN QUATERMAIN," "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," ETC.

THE FEAST OF THE FIRST FRUITS. On the third morning from this night whereof the strange events have been described, an ox wagon might have been seen outspanned on the hither side of those ranges of hills that were visible from the These mountains, which, although not high, were very steep, formed the outer barrier and defense of the kingdom of the Amasuka. Within 500 yards of where the wagon stood, however, a sheer-cliffed gorge, fire-riven and water-hewn, pierced the range, and, looking on it, Owen knew it for the gorge of his dream. Night and day the mouth of it was guarded by a company of armed soldiers, whose huts were built high on outlook places in the mountains, whence their keen eyes could scan the vast expanses A full day before it reached them they had seen, the white-capped wagon crawling across the veldt, and swift runners had reported its advent to the King at his Great Place. Back came the word of the King that the white man with the wagon

Great Place at such speed as would bring him there in time for him to behold the last ceremony of the feast of first fruits. for the present, that the wagon itself and the oxen were to be left at the mouth of the gorge, in charge of a guard, who would be answerable for them. Now, on this morning the Captain of the guard and his orderlies advanced to the wagon and stood in front of it. They were splendid men, armed with great spears and shields, and adorned with feather head dresses and all the wild finery of their regi-ment. Owen descended from the wagon and came to meet them, and so for a few moments they remained face to face, in A strange contrast they presented as they stood there; the bare-headed white man, frail, delicate, spiritual of countenance,

and his servant were to be led on toward the

and the warriors, great, grave, powerful, a very embodiment of the essence of untamed humanity, an incarnate presentation of the spirit of savage warfare. 'How are you named, white man?" asked

"The peace of God be with you, Chief," answered Owen, holding up his hands in

'Who is God?" asked the Captain.

"Chief, He is the King I serve, and His word is between my lips." "Then pass on, Messenger of God, and deliver the word of God, your King, into the ears of my King, at his Great Place yonder. Pass on, riding the beast you have brought with you, for the way is rough, but your wagon, your oxen and your servants, save this man only who is of the Children of Fire, must stay here in my keeping. Fear not, Messenger, I will hold them safe." "I do not fear, Chief. There is honor in

Some hours later Owen, mounted on his was riding through the gorge, a guard in front of and behind him, and with them carriers who had been sent to bear his baggage. At his side walked his disciple, John, and his face was sad.
"Why are you still afraid?" asked Owen.

to heaven, praying for mercy that does not said: come, and from its boughs there hangs fruit, a fruit of dead men-yes, twenty of hang there this day." "How know you these things, my father?"

asked the man, amazed, "seeing that I have the earth, and below the earth."

"He is everywhere—in the interest of the earth and below the earth."

"If He is everywhere then ' he answered, "God has spoken to

"Nay," he answered, ne. My God and your God." Another hour passed, and they were resting by the spring of water, near to the shadow of the dreadful tree, for in that gorge the sun burned flercely. John counted the bodies that swung upon it, and again looked fearfully at Owen, for there were twenty of them.

"I desire to go up to that tree," Owen said to the guard. "As you will, Messenger," answered their ider. "I have no order to prevent you from so doing. Still," he added, with a solemn smile, "it is a place that few seek of their own will, and, because I like you well. Messenger, I pray it may never be my duty to lead you there of the King's

Then Owen went up to the tree, and John with him, only John would not pass beneath the shadow of its branches, but stood by, wondering, while his master bound How did he know that the breath of the tree was poisonous? John wondered.

Owen walked to the bole of the tree, and, breaking off some of the finger-like leaves



NOMA PRESENTS HERSELF BEFORE THE KING.

of the creeper that twined about it, he pressed their milky juice into a little bottle that he had made ready. Then he re-turned quickly, for the sights and odors of the place were not to be borne.

Outside the circle of the branches he halted and removed the handkerchief from

Se of good cheer," he said to John, "and if it should chance that I am called away before my words come true, yet remember my words. I tell you that this Tree of Death shall become the Tree of Life for all the children of your people. Look! there above you is the sign and the premise of

John lifted his eyes, following the line of Owen's outstretched hand, and saw this: High up upon the tree, and standing cleaf of all the other branches, was one straight dead limb, and from this dead limb two arms projected at right angles, also dead and suspeed off short. Had a carpenter fashioned a cross of wood and set it there its proportions could not have been more proper and exact. It was very strange to find this symbol of the Christian hope towering above that place of human terror, and, stranger still, was the purpose which it

must serve in a day to come. silence, and presently they set forward or their journey. At length, passing beneath a natural arch of rock, they were out of the Valley of Death, and before them, not 500 paces away, was the fence of the Great Place The Great Place stood upon a high plateau in the lap of the surrounding hills, all o which were strongly fortified with schanses pitfalls and rough walls of stone. plateau may have measured fifteen miles in circumference, and the fence of the town itself was about three miles in circumference Within the fence and following its curve,

for it was round, stood thousands of dome-shaped huts, carefully set out in streets. Within these again was a stout stockade of inclosing a vast arena of trodden earth, large enough to contain all the cattie of the People of Fire in times of danger, and to serve as a review ground for their im-

pis in times of peace or festival.

At the outer gate of the kraal there was a halt while the keepers of the gate dispatched. a messenger to the King to announce the advent of the white man. Of this pause Owen took advantage to array himself in the surplice and hood which he had brought with him in readiness for that hour: he gave the mule to John to lead behind him "What do you, Messenger?" asked the leader of the guard, astonished. "I clothe myself in my war dress," he

Where, then, is your spear, Messenger? said Owen, presenting to his eyes a crucifix of ivory, most beautifully carved

I perceive that you are of the family of zards," said the man and fell back. Now they entered the kraal and passed for more through rows of huts, till they reached the gate of the stockade, which was opened to them. Once within it Owen saw a wonderful sight—such a sight as few white men have seen. The ground of the enormous oval before him was not flat; either from natural accident or by design t sloped gently upward, so that the spec-ator, standing by the gate or at the head of , before the House of the King, could take in the whole expanse, and, if his sight were keen enough, could see eery individual on it. On the particular day of Owen's arrival it was crowded with regiments, twelve of them all dressed in their different uniforms and bearing shields to match, not one of which was less than 2,500 strong. At this moment the regiments were massed in deep lines each battation by itself, on either side of the broad roadway that ran straight up the krant to where the King, his sons, his ad-visers and guards, together with the company of wizards, were placed in front of the royal house. There they stood in absolute silence, like tens of thousands of bronze statues, and Owen perceived that they were resting or that they were gathered thus to receive him. That the latter was the case soon became evident, for as he appeared a white spot at the foot of the slope, count-"Chief, I am named Messenger.
"The peace of the King be with you, less heads turned and myriaus of fastened themselves upon him. For an instant he was dismayed; there was something that the was dismayed; there was something in this numberless multitude of terrifying in this numberless multitude of warriors, and the thought of the task that he had undertaken crushed his spirit. he remembered, and, shaking off his fear and doubt, alone, save for his disciple John, holding the crucifix aloft, he walked slowly up the wide road toward the place where he guessed that the King must be. His arm was weary ere ever he reached it, but at length he found himself standing before

> leopard skins and seated upon a stool of "It is the King," whispered John behind him.

a thick-set old man, who was clad in

"Peace be to you," said Owen, breaking "The wish is good; may it be fulfilled," "The wish is good; may it be fulfilled," with you because you are ignorant. Know answered the King in a deep voice, sighing as he said the words. "Yet yours is a is the greatest of crimes, for here we show strange greeting," he added. "Whence come you, White Man, how are you named, and hat is your mission to me and my people?" ing that you also must ere long be con-"King, I come from beyond the sea. I am quered by death, and then how can you what is your mission to me and my people?"

these words a gasp of astonishment where we shall halt is a mount, and on that went up from those who stood within hearmount stands a tree; it is called the tree ing, expecting as they did to see them re-of death, and it stretches a thousand hands warded by instant death. But Umsuka only

Where, then, is this King to whom I, Umsuka, should bow the knee?" 'He is everywhere-in the heavens, on

'If He is everywhere, then He is here. Show me the likeness of this King, Mes-

senger. "Behold It." Owen answered, thrusting forward the crucifix. Now all the great ones about the King stared at this figure of a dying man crowned with thorns and hanging on a cross, and then drew up their lips to laugh. But that laugh never left them; a sudden impulse, a mysterious wave of feeling, choked in their throats. A sense of the strangeness of the contrast between themselves in their multi-tudes and this one white-robed man in his loneliness took hold of them, and with it

from fear. 'A wizard, indeed," they thought in their hearts, and what they thought the King

"I perceive," he said, "that you are either mad. White Man, or you are a prince of wizards. Mad you do not seem to be, for your eyes are calm, therefore a wizard you must be. Well, stand behind me; by and while ago I named a certain woman Noma, by I will hear your message and ask of the ward of Hokosa, the wizard, and she was you to show me your powers; but before sealed to me to fill the place of my first then there are things which I must do. wife, the queen that is to be. She passed Are the lads ready? Ho, you, loose the into the House of the Royal Women, and, by At the words a line of soldiers moved

from the right, forming itself up in front of the King and his attendants and revealing a number of youths of from 16 to 18 years of age, armed with sticks only, who stood in companies outside a massive gate. Presently this gate was opened, and through it, with a mad beliew, rushed a wild buffalo bull. On seeing them the brute halted, and for a few moments stood paw-ing the earth and tearing at it with his great horns. Then it put down its head and charged. Instead of making way for it, uttering a shrill whistling sound the youths rushed at the beast, striking with their sticks. Another instant and one of them appeared above the heads of his companions, thrown high into the air, to be followed by a second and a third. New the animal was through the throng and carrying a poor boy on its horn, whence presently he fell dead; it charged furiously backward and forward through the ranks of the regiments. Watching it, fascinated. Owen noted that it was a point of honor for no man to stir before its rush; there they stood, and if the bull gored them, there they fell. At ength, exhausted and terrified, the animal headed back straight up the lane, where the main body of the youths were waiting Now it was among them, and reckless of wounds or death, they swarmed about it like bees, seizing it by the legs, the nose, the horns, and the tail, till, with desperate efforts, they dragged it to the ground and beat the life out of it with their

sticks. This done they formed up before the King and saluted him. "How many are killed?" he asked.

"Eight in all," was the answer, "and fifteen gored.' good bull," he said, with a smile; that of last year killed but five. Well. the lads fought him bravely. Let the dead be buried, the hurt tended, or, if their harms are hopeless, slain, and to the rest give a double ration of beer. Ho, now, fall back, nen, and make space for the Becs and the

Wasps to fight in." Some orders were given, and a great ring was formed, leaving an arena clear that may have measured 150 yards in diameter. Then suddenly, from opposite sides, the two regiments known as the Bees and the Wasps respectively, rushed upon each other, utter-

ing their war cries.
"I put ten head of cattle on the Bees; who wagers on the Wasps?" cried the King.
"I. lord." answered the Prince Hafela, stepping forward.

"You. Prince," said the King with a quick frown. "Well, you are right to back them; they are your own regiment. Ah, they are

By this time the scene was that of a hell roken loose upon the earth. The two regiments, numbering some 5,000 men in all, had ome together, and the roar of their meeting shields was like the roar of thunder. They shields was like the roar of thunder. They were armed with kerries only, and not with spears, for the fight was supposed to be a mimic one; but these weapons they used with such effect that soon hundreds of them were down dead or with shattered skulls and "Listen, giri," answered the King. "A

known they were to be pitted one against the other on this day. Fiercely they fought, while the Captains cried their orders, and the dust rose up in clouds as they swing to and fro, breast thrusting against breast. At length the end came; the Bees began to give, they fell back ever more quickly, till thier retreat was a rout, and, leaving many stretched upon the ground, amid the mockng cries of the army, they were driven the fence, by touching which they obtained peace at the hands of their victors.

The King saw, and his somewhat heavy.

quiet face grew alive with rage.
"Search and see," he said, "if the Captain of the Bees is alive and unburt."
Messengers went to do his bidding, and presently they returned, bringing with them man of magnificent appearance and mide age, whose arm had ben broken by a low from a kerry. With his right hand e saluted, first the King, then Prince Nodengo, a kindly-faced, mild-eyed man, in whose command he was.

"What have you to say?" asked the King, in a cold voice of anger. "Know you that "Know you that you have cost me ten head of the royal white cattle?"

"King, I have nothing to say," answered the Captain, calmiy, "except that my men are cowards."

is certainly so," said the King. Let all the wounded among them be carried away; and for you, Captain, who turn my soldiers into cowards, you shall die a log's death, hanging tomorrow on the tree of doom. As for your regiment, I banish t to the fever country, there to hunt cle-bhants for three years, since it is not fit o fight with men.

is well," replied the Captain, "since death is better than shame; only, King, I have done you good service in the past, I ask that it may be presently, and by the

So be it." said the King. "I crave his life, father," said the Prince tone of a well-remembered voice in a crowd

bruised limbs. Flercely they fought, while the whole army watched, for their rivairy was keen, and for many months they had known they were to be pitted one against the other on this day. Flercely they fought, while they still spoke which should be tomorrow."

while they fought, while ago the Prince Hafela, my son, named you as her who should be his Queen, where already said.

"We hear you, Father," cried the councillors, in encouragement, as for the second they were to be pitted one against the other on this day. Flercely they fought, while they still spoke words which he had already said. "It is true that the Prince has honored me thus, and that you have been pleased to approve his choice," she said, lifting her eyebrows. "What of it, O King?"

"This, girl, the Prince who was pleased to honor you is now pleased to dishonor you. Here, in the presence of the council and army, he prays of me to annul his sealing to you, and to send you back to the house of your guardian, Hokosa, the wizard.

Noma started, and her face grew hard.
"Is it so?" she said. "Then it would seem that I have lost favor in the eyes of my lord, the Prince, or that some fairer woman has found it."

you seek fustice you shall have it. Say but the word, and he to whom you were promised in marriage shall take you in marage, whether he wills or wills it not."
At this speech the face of Hafela was suddenly lit up with the fire of hope, while over that of Hoicesa there passed another subtle change. The girl glanced at them both, and was silent for a while. Her breast heaved and her white teeth bit upon her lip. To Owen, who noted all, it was clear that rival passions were struggling in her heart, the passion of power and the passion of love, or of some emotion which he did not nderstand. Hokosa fixed his calm eyes upon her with a strange intensity of gaze. and while he gazed his form quivered with a suppressed excitement, much as a snake quivers that is about to strike its prey. the careless eye there was nothing remarkable about his look and attitude; to the observer it was evident that both were extraordinary purpose. He was talking to the girl, not with words, but in some secret language that he and she understood alone. She started as one starts who catches the



THE TREE OF DOOM.

Nodwengo; "he is my friend."
"A Prince rhould not choose cowards for stening, his heart sick with horror, stood

orward and said: crime except to be driven back by soldiers stronger than themselves." "Messenger," answered the King, "I bear

no mercy to the conquered. "Yet you should do so," said Owen, "see-

"King, I come from beyond the sea. I am quered by death, and then how cat named Messenger, and my mission is to expect mercy who have shown none?"

"I have seen," answered Owen. "There At these words a gasp of astonishment deed and I tell you that before the same of the "King," cried Owen once more, "do this leed and I tell you that before the sun is lown great evil will overtake you." "Do you threaten me, Messenger? Well,

we will see. Let him be killed, I say." Then the man was led away, but before he at he found time to thank Owen and good fortune upon them.

THE DRINKING OF THE CUP. Now the King's word was done, the anger went out of his eyes and once more his countenance grew weary. A command was ssued, and, with the most perfect order, moving like one man, the regiments changed their array, forming up battalion upon battalion in face of the King, that they night give him the royal salute as soon as

he had drunk the cup of the first fruits.

A herald stood forward and cried: "Harken, you Sons of Fire! Harken, you Children of Umsuka, Shaker of the Earth Have any of you a boon to ask of the King?" Men stood forward, and, having saluted, one asked this thing or that. another sense of something not far removed King heard their requests and as he nodded or turned his head away so they were

granted or refused. When all had done the Prince Hafela came rward, lifted his spear and cried; "A boon, King."

"What is it?" asked his father, eyeing him curiously. "A small matter, King," he replied. your command, King, it was fixed that I should marry her according to our customs tomorrow after the feast of the first fruits is ended. King, my heart is changed toward the woman; I no longer desire to take

her to wife, and I pray that you will order that she now be handed back to Hokosa, her guardian." "You blow hot and cold with the same mouth, Hafela," said Umsuka, "and in love or war I do not like such men. What have you to say to this dealand, Hokosa?" Now, Hokosa stepped forward from where he stood at the head of the company of wizards. His dress, like that of his companions, was simple, but in its way strik-ing. On his shoulders he wore a cloak of

shining snakeskin; about his loins was a short kil. of the same material, and round his forehead, arms and knees were fillets of snakeskin. At his side hung his pouch of medicines, and in his hand he held no spear, but a wand of ivory, whereof the top was roughly carved so as to resemble the head of a cobra reared up to strike.
"King," he said, "I have heard the words of the Prince, and I do not think that this insult should have been put upon the Lady Noma, my ward, or upon me, her guardian;

should pass from under the shadow of my house whither she is not welcome. With-out my leave the Prince named this woman as his Queen, as he had the right to do; and without my leave he unnames her, as he has the right to do. Were the Prince a common man, according to custom he should pay a fine of cattle, to be held by me in trust for her whom he discards; but this is a matter that I leave to you, King."

"You do well, Hokosa," answered Um-suka, "to leaves this to me. Prince, you Prince, you would not wish the fine that you should pay to be that of any common man. the girl shall be handed over 200 head of More, I will do justice; unless she cattle. herself consents, she shall not be put away. Let the Lady Noma be summoned." Now the face of Hafela grew sullen, and. watching. Owen saw a swift change pass over that of Hokoza. Evidently he was not certain of the woman. Presently there house the Lady Noma appeared, attended

by women, and stood before the King. She was a tall and lovely girl, and the sunlight flashed upon her bronze-hued breast and her ornaments of ivory. Her black hair was fastened in a knot upon her neck her features were fine and small, her galt was delicate and sure as that of an antelope. and her eyes were beautiful and full of pride. There she stood before the King. looking round her like a stag. Seeing her thus, Owen understood how it came about that she held two men so strangely different multitude: in the hollow of her hand, for her charm "Hearker was of a nature to appeal to both of them-

of strangers, and lifting her eyes from the "A Prince rhould not choose cowards for ground, whither she had turned them in his friends," replied the King; "let him be meditation, she looked up at Flokosa. Instantly her face have illed, I say." stantly her face began to change—the Then Owen, who had been watching and haughtiness and anger went out of it, it grew troubled, the lips parted in a sigh. First she bent her head and body toward "King, in the name of Him I serve, I him, then without more ado she walked conjure you to spare this man and those to where he stood and took him by the others who are hurt, who have done no hand. Here at some whispered word or sign, she seemed to recover herself, and again assuming the character of a proud offended beauty, she courtesied to Umsuka Know and spoke:

"Oh, King, as you see. I have made my choice. I will not force myself upon a man who scorns me, no, not even to share his place and power; though it is true that I love them both. Nay, I will return to Hokosa, my guardian, and to his wife, Zinti, who has been as my mother, and with them be at peace."

"It is well." said the King, "and perhaps, girl, your choice is wise; perhaps your loss is not so great as you have thought. Hafela, take you the hand of Hokosa and release the girl back to him according to the law, promising in the ears of men before first month of winter to pay him 200 head of cattle as forfelt, to be held by him in trust for the girl."

In a sullen voice, his lips trembling with rage, Hafela did as the King commanded; and when their hands unclasped Owen perceived that in that of the Prince lay a tiny packet.

Mix me a cup of the first fruits, and quickly," said the King again; "for the sun grows low in the heavens, and ere it sinks I have words to say."

Now, a polished gourd filled with native beer was handed to Nodwengo, the second son of the King, and one by one the great councillors approached, and, with appropriate vords, let fall into it offerings emblematic of fertility and increase. The first cast in a grain of corn; the second, a blade of grass; the third, a shaving from an ox's Yorn; the fourth, a drop of water; the fith, a woman's hair; the sixth, a particle of earth and so on, until every ingredient was added to it that was necessary to the magic brew. Then Hokosa, as chief of the medicine men blessed the cup according to the ancient form, praying that He whose body was the heavens, whose eyes were lightning, and whose voice was thunder, the Spirit whom worshiped, might increase and multiply to them, during the coming year, all se fruits and elements that were present in the cup, and that every virtue which y contained might comfort the body of

the King. His prayer finished, it was the turn of Hafela to play his part as the eldest born of the King. Kneeling over the cup which stood upon the ground, a spear was handed to him that had been made red hot in the fire. Taking the spear, he stabled with it toward the four quarters of the horizon; muttering some invocation. plunged it into the bowl, stirring its tents until the iron grew black. Now he threw aside the spear, and, lifting the bowl in both hands, he carried it to his father

and offered it to him. Although he had been unable to see him drop the poison into the cup, a glance at Hafela told Owen that it was there; for though he kept his face under control he could not prevent his hands from twitching or the sweat from starting upon his brow

and breast. The King rose, and taking the bowl, held

it on high, saying:
"In this cup, which I drink on behalf of
the nation, I pledge you, my people."
It was the signal for the royal salute, for which each regiment had been prepared. As the last word left his lips every one of the 30,000 men present in that great place began to rattle his kerry against the surface of his ox-hide shield. At first the sound produced resembled that of the murmur of of his ox-hide shield. the sea, but by slow and just degrees it grew louder and even louder, until the roar of it was like the deepest voice thunder, an awe-inspiring, terrible sound. Suddenly, when its volume was most, four spears were, threwn into the air, and at the signal every man ceased to beat upon his shield. In the place itself there was silence, but from the mountains around the

echoes still erashed and volleyed.

echoes still causased and volleyed. When the last of them had died away the King brought the cup to the level of his lips. Owen saw, and knowing its contents, was almost moved to cry out in warning. In-deed, his arm was lifted and his mouth was open, when by chance he noted Hokosa watching him, and remembered. To act now would be madness; his time had not yet come. The cup touched the King's lips, and at the sign from every throat in that countless multitude sprang the word "King!" and every foot stamped upon the ground, shaking the solid earth. Thrice the monarch drank and thrice the tremendous salute, the salute of the whole nation to its ruler, was repeated, each time more loudly than the last. Then pouring

the rest of the liquor on the ground Umsuka cast aside the cup, and in the midst of the silence that seemed deep after the crash of great salute, he began to address the "Hearken, Councillors and Captains, and so f a nature to appeal to both of them—charm of the spirit as well as of the csh. And yet the face was haughty, a

eldest born, and my son Nodwengo, his half brother-" At this point the King seemed to grow confused. He hesitated, passed his hands "A over his eyes, then slowly and with diffi-

the veins of the King's neck were seen to swell suddenly, foam flecked with blood burst from his lips and he fell headlong to the ground.

(To be Continued.) TOLD OUT OF COURT.

In a Louisiana slander case the court In a Louisiana stander case the court says: "An exception to the general rule is found in the case of a single woman so years of age, suffering from a real or fancied Tobacco Nerve Poisoning. wrong, who makes use of vile epithets as a means of defense. The damages occasioned thereby are more seeming than real, and the cause of action may be appropriately relegated to the domain of damnum absque "Of these matters I know nothing," rethe King; "but this I know, that if

> A Kentucky court in a late case says "While a man who marries a widow with eight infant children assumes a great responsibility, yet we think the honeymoon at least should be over before he qualifies as the guardian of his wife's infant chil-dren and seeks the aid of a court to sell home for their maintenance and edu cation.

> friend who resided in Lincoln many years "I met Mr. Bryan a few years after he lo cated in Lincoln, and shortly after that I remined him to bring suit against the Bur lington railroad for the loss of some of my property, a loss caused, as I maintained, by the carelessness of the agents of the road. The case was duly tried and the testimony was very conflicting. The evidence being all in late one afternoon, the court adjourned until the next morning at 9 o'clock for the arguments. Mr. Bryan, being for the plaintiff, had, of course, the opening and close, a decided advantage. That evening, soon after supper. I met him coming toward my house He said that he wanted to see me at his office. I went with him, and on our arrival there he motioned to a chair and told me to sit down, adding: 'I want you to listen to a speech I am going to make to the jury in your case.' I listened. Its delivery was farvent not to say furious. It occupied 1 hould say, about half an hour. Indeed, i was a ripper. It tore, or pretended to tear, that railroad company and all such corpora-tions to tatters. At its conclusion I expressed my hearty approval of it, as a fit losing speech, never dreaming he would use it to open with. When court convened nex morning Mr. Bryan stepped out before the jury, and, without any preliminaries, and to my utter astonishment, sailed into the de-fendant corporation with his speech of the night before. He did not once refer to the testimony, nor to any law or precedent bear-ing upon it. On he went. The half hour of night before lengthened into an hour, and that increased into two, and adjournment at noon, after three hours' of speaking, found him fully wound up. At 1 o'clock he

"I was the maddest man in that entire county, I saw I had lost my case. The at-torney for the railroad company got up and with the words, 'May it please the court and gentlemen of the jury, I have nothing to say,' resumed his seat. Bryan looked confused. The railroad attorney had check-mated him. He had no chance for a second speech. After being out fifteen minutes the jury came in with a verdict for the company. I was out \$300."

RELIGIOUS.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani was recently baptized and confirmed by the anglican bishop

or Honolulu, Dr. Willis. The Church of England will celebrate next year the 1,300th anniversary of the baptism of the first English king of St. Au-gustine, the first archbishop of Canterbury. The excursion of American Congregationalists to England and Holland on a visit to the historic shrines of both pilgrim and puritan, is attracting much attention abroad n the religious and daily press.

Rev. M. Disz, the Cuban Baptist mission-ary lately expelled from Cuba by the Spanish government for alleged sympathy with the insurgents, preached in the Hanson Place Baptist church, Brooklyn, last Sunlay mornnig.

Father Quandel, the new abbot of the great benedictine monastery, Mount Cassino, was formerly an officer in the Ne-apolitan army, having reached the rank of olonel at the time of the siege of Gaeta. After the fall of the Bourbons he became a

Over forty new members were received into the First Presbyterian church of Tacoma, Wash., at the last communion, a large number of whom came in as the result of the union revival meetings held recently in the city under an evangelist who preached

there for three weeks. Rev. S. Lee has been compelled to give up the Freeport, L. I., Baptist church for an odd reason. The congregation paid him but \$12 month and he tried to eke out a scanty sustenance by digging clams. This, ever did not suit the ideas of some of the

brethren, so Mr. Lee had to get out. The Paulist Fathers of New York have as guest Bishop Augustine E. Niedlycott, a Hindoo, from the diocese of Tricoma, India. The bishop speaks English fluently and is an old friend and classmate of Archbishop Corrigan. The two were schoolmates in Rome. Dr. McGlynn was also a classmate of the bishop. The members of St. Barnabas Episcopal

hurch in Philadelphia were much annoyed during services by passing milk wagons. The rector got to work and dug up a law passed in 1794 prohibiting milkmen from selling on Sunday between the hours of 9 a m. and 5 p. m., and nothing now disturbs the quietude of the congregation. The village of Burlington, Ind., where all six of its saloons were dynamited out of existence in the last five years, is having a re-ligious revival, conducted by Mrs. Maschon of Anderson and Miss Hattie De Land of Danville, III. The churches are unable to contain the crowds, and the services are

The meetings are being held on the site of the destroyed rum shops. AT VERNAL EQUINOX.

held in the town hall and in the open air.

John Huston Finley in the Independent. As when with lens of crystal purity Shah Akbar's priest was wont in spring's first days To concentrate in burning beam the rays

Hissed forth from that eternal boiling sea Whose white-hot waves toss high in agony. And catch new fire, not struck by hand from glaze earthly flint, but brought from you bright blaze
To light men's lamps with radiance heavenly;
So may my heart collect the high desires
That burn in God's eternal mind for men,
And rouse, with Earth's new life, my waning fires
To purer, brighter glow, whose flame
shall then
Blaze on, till every neighbor heart ampires
To light more dark and learn a higher
ken.

The late M. Heger, the principal of the school at Brussels which Charlotte Bronte immortalized in "Villette." was 86 years old at the time of his recent death, but he cherished bitterness toward the little English governess who used him as the model for the hero of her book, Paul Emmanuel. He

Mme. Heger was responsible for shortening

Miss Bronte's stay in Brussels. Neither the worthy couple nor the family nor friends could ever be persuaded that the novelist's act was not entirely due to malice How Are Your Kidneys? Ever Have Your Back Ache? Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney

Pills make Healthy Ridneys and the Back Strong. Healthy kidneys purify the blood by filtering from it uric acid and all other poisons or impurities. Fure blood means perfect health. By purifying the blood liv. Hobbs Sparague Kidney Kaurajeja, Gout, Eright able

NO-TO-BAC MENDS NERVES

Lost Life Force Restored and **Shattered Nerve-Power** Quickly Repaired.

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 that he's losing his grip, but No-To-Eae, the strongest, quickest nerve tonic in the world braces his brain, nourishes his nerves, kills nicotine, makes manhood. Summer smoking shortens life.

If you want to quit tobacco, gain strength, weight, vitality—

If you want all the time to look, feel and act like a man—

Take No-To-Bac! Get a cure or your money back. Over 400,000 have been cured, and millions use No-To-Eae to regulate to-bacco using, or purely for its wonderful powers as a nerve tonic and stimulant.

If your nerve and heart action is weak, no matter what the cause, take No-To-Bac! Sold and guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Our famous booklet. 'Don't To-bacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away,'' written guarantee and free sample mailed for the asking. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal or New York. Tobacco-using is a reckless waste of life

G. W. Wakefield of Denver, Colo., relates n the Chicago Chronicle the following story of W. J. Bryan as a lawyer. Mr. Wakefield tells the story as it was given him by a

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;

A joint resolution proposing to amend article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of educational funds of the state. judges of the supreme court and their term of office.

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

Section 2. The supreme.court shall until resumed, closing at 3 o'clock, having spoken otherwise provided by law, consist of five (5) Judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pro-nounce a decision. It shan nave original jurisdiction in cases relating 'a revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction, as may be provided by law. Section 2. That section four (4) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as fol-

> Section 4. The judges of the supreme Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office, except as hereinalter provided, shall be for a period of not less ".i.m five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe.
>
> Section 3. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:
>
> Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1896, there shall be elected two judges of the supreme court one of whom shall be elected for a term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, and at each general erection thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law; six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:
> Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1896, there shall be elected two judges of the supreme court one of whom shall be elected for a term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (1) years, and at each general election there after, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law; Provided, That the judges of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general election of 1896 shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commissioned.
>
> Approved March 29. A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendent to section thirteen (13) of article six of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska.

relating to compensation of supreme and district court judges. resolved by the Legislature of th State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section thirteen (13) article six (6) of the Constitution of State of Nebraska be amended so as

read as follows:
Sec. 13. The judges of the supreme an district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarterly.

The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment three-fifths of the members elected the cach house concurring, establish their compensation. The compensation so established shall not be changed after the once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurringeria.

Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend ection twenty-four (24) of article five (5 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the

executive department.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legisature 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
as follows: of article live (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebruska be amended to read 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 raw, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the term for which they shall have been commissioned and they shall not receive to their own use any fees, costs, interests, upon public moneys in their hands or under their control, perguisites 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 the 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 members elected to each house of the legislature 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 legislature concurred.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895. A joint resolution proposing to amend ection one (1) of article six (6) of the Contitution of the State of Nebraska, relating

stitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to judicial power.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature 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, district 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. Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to increase in number of suprem looked upon her course as having been and district court judges, prompted by revenge, because she considered. Be it resolved and enact

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska; Section I. That section eleven (II) of arti-cle six (ii) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as folof Nebraska to amended to read as Iol-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 elight hundred and inner, seven and not offener than once in every four years, therease 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.

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

o trial by jury. o trial by jury.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legslature of the State of Nobraska:
Section 1. That section six (6), article one
i) of the Constitution of the State of Neoraska be smended to read as follows:
Section 5. The right of trial by jury shall
emain inviolate, but the legislature may

the jury may render a verdet, and the testing the jury of a less number than twelve men n courts inferior to the district court.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

A joint revolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of

the executive department.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legslature of the State of Nebraska. Section 1. That section one (i) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State Nebraska be amended to read as fol-

Section 1. The executive department shall d of a governor, heutenant governor, ary of state, auditor of public ac-s, treasurer, superintendent of public counts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, each of whom, except the said railroad commissioners, such of whom, except the said railroad commissioners, shall hold his office for a term of two years, from the lirst Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, after his election, and antil his successor is elected and qualistic. 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 fis election, and until his assessor is elected and qualistic. Trovided, however, that at the first general election held after the adoption of this amendment there shall be elected three railroad commissioners, one for the period of one year, one for the period of three years. The governor, secretarry of state, and tor of public accounts. years, and the for the plant 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

Approved March 39, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend secion (wenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, limiting the number of executive state officers. He it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section twenty-six (28) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 26. No other executive state officers except those named in section one (1) of this article shall be created, except by an act of the legislature which is concurred in by not less than three-fourths of the members elected to each house thereof; Constitution of the State of Nebraska, limit-

of this article shall be created, except by an act of the legislature which is concurred 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., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend ection nine (9) of article eight (8) of the sections two (2), four (4), and five (5), of Constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for the investment of the permanent

> Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska; Section 1. That section nine (2) of article eight (3) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as folws: Section 9. All funds belonging to the state

Section 9. All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the state, and the state shall supply all losses thereof that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain forwer inviolate and undiminished, and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States or state securities, or registered county bonds or registered school district bonds of this state, and such funds, with the interest and income thereof are hereby solemnly pledged for the surposes for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses shall not be transferred to any other lunu for other uses.

Provided. The board created by section 1 of this article is empowered to sell from time to time any of the securities belong-ing to the permanent school fund and in-vest the proceeds arising therefrom in any of the securities enumerated in this sec-tion bearing a higher rate of interest, whenever an opportunity for better invest-ment is presented.

ment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska by adding a new section to article twelve (12) of said constitution, to be numbered section two (2), relative to the merging of the government of cities of the metropolitan class and the government of the counties wherein such cities are lo-

cated.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That article twelve (12) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended by adding to said article a new section to be numbered section two (2), to read as follows:
Section 2 The government of any city of the metropolitan class and the government of the county in which it is located may be merged wholly or in part when a proposition so to do has been submitted by authority of law to the voters of such city and county and received the assent of a majority of the votes cast in such city and also a unjoint of the votes cast in such metropolitan city at such election.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, prescribing the manner in which votes shall

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

be cast. be cast.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature 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 follows:
Section 6, All votes shall be by ballot, or such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided the secreey of voting be preserved.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895. A joint resolution proposing to amend ection two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relative to donations to works of internal improvement and manufactories.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legis-nture of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section two (2) of article ourteen (10) of the Constitution of the tate of Nebraska, be amended to read as State of Nebraska, be amended to read na follows:

Section 2. No city, county, town, precinet, municipality, or other subdivision of the state, shall ever make donations to any works of internal improvement, or manufactory, 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 any Provided. 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 indebtedness five per cent, in addition to such ten per cent and no bonds or evidences of indebtedness so issued shall be valid unless the same shall have endorsed thereon a certificate sizued by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1825.

he same is issued pursuant to la Approved March 29, A. D., 1825. 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 amendments are submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tucaday, the 3d day of November,

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

Done at Lincoln, this 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Twenty-first, and of this state the Thirtieth.

Seal.) Secretary of State.

Aug 1 DtoNov3-morn only.