

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

CHAPTER X THE SECOND TRIAL BY FIRE.

When this mementous discussion was fin-Ished, as usual. Owen preached before the King, expounding the Scriptures and taking man for his subject the duty of faith. As he went back to his but he saw that the snake which John had killed had been set upon a pole in the part of the Great Place that served as a market, and that hundreds of natives were gathered beneath it, gesticulating and talking excitedly.

"That is the work of Hokesa," he thought to himself. "Moses set up a serpent to save the people yonder wizard sets up one to destroy them."

That evening Owen had no heart for his labors, for his mind was heavy at the prospect of the trial which lay before him. Not that he cared for his own life, for of this he scarcely thought. It was the prospects of his cause which troubled him. It seemed much to expect that Heaven should throw over him the mantle of its especial protec-tion, and yet, if it did not do so, there was an end of his mission among the People of e. Well, he had not sought this trial— would have avoided it if he could, but had been thrust upon him and he was ment of the work which he had undertaken with such high hopes and pushed so far to-ward success. He had not chosen the path, it had been pointed out to him to walk upon, and if it ended in a precipice at least he would have done his best. As he thought thus John entered the hut

"What is the matter?" Owen asked. "Father, the people saw me and pursued be because of the death of that accursed snake. Had I not run fast and escaped them I think they would have killed me.

"At least you have escaped, John, so be comforted and return thanks." "Father,' said the man presently, "I know that you are great and can do many wonder ful things, but have you in truth power over

Why do you ask?"

Because a great tempest is brewing and if you have not we shall certainly be killed we stand yonder on the Place of

John," said he, "I cannot speak to the lightning in a voice which it can hear. I cannot say to it 'Go yonder' or 'Come hither.' but He who made it can do so. Why do you tempt me with your doubts? Have I not told you the story of Elijah, the prophet, and the priests of Baal? Did Elijah's Mester forsake him, and shall He forsake us? Also this is certain, that all the medicine of Hokosa and his wizards will not turn a lightning flash by the breadth of a single hair. God alone can turn it, and for the sake of His cause among these people I believe He will do so."

Thus Owen spoke on, till, in reproving the weakness of another, he felt his own faith come back to him, and, remembering the past and how he had been preserved in it, the doubt and trouble went out of his mine to return no more.

The third day-the day of trial-came sixty hours or more the heat of the weather had been intense. Indeed, during all that time the thermometer in Owen's hot, notwithstanding the protection of a thick thatch, had shown the temperature to vary between a maximum of 111 and a minimum of 101 degrees. Now, in the morning,

"Will the storm break today?" asked Already Hokosa and the doctors are their rites upon the plain yonder, but there will be no need to join them till two hours after midday."

"Is the cross ready?" asked Owen. "Yes, and set up. It is a heavy cross; six men could scarcely carry it. O' Messenger, I am not afraid—and yet, have you no medicine? If not I fear that the lightning will fall upon the cross as it fell upon the

"Listen, Nodwengo," said Owen, "I know medicine, but I will not use it. You see that wagen chain? Were one end of it in the ground and the other with a spearblade made fast to it hung to the top of the cross, we could live out the fiercest storm in safety. But I say that I will not use it. Are we witch doctors that we should take refuge in tricks? No, let faith be our shield, and if it fail us, then let us Pray now with me that it may not

It was afternoon. All round the Field of Fire were gathered thousands upon thousands of the people of the Amasuka, for the news of this duel between the God of the white man and their god had traveled far and wide, and even the very aged who could scarcely crawl and the little one who must be carried were collected there to see the issue. Nor had they need to fear disappointment, for already the sky was half hidden by dense thunder clouds piled ridge on ridge, and the hush of the coming tempest lay upon the earth. Round about the meteor stone, which they called a god, each of them stirring a little gourd of that was placed upon the ground before



When his senses returned again he perceived the storm being drawn back from the face of the pale earth tike a pall from the face of the dead."

him but uttering no word, were gathered Hokosa and his followers to the number of twenty. They were all of them arrayed in their anake-skin dresses and other wirard finery. Also each man held in his hand a wand fashioned from a human thigh bone. In front of the stone burned a little fire. which now and again Hokosa fed with aromatic leaves, at the same time pouring modicine from his bowl upon the holy stone. Opposite the symbol of the god, but at a good distance from it, a great cross of white word was set up in the rock by a spot which the wirch doctors themselves had chosen. Upon the banks of the stream, in a place apart, were the King, his councilors and the regiment on guard, and with them Owen.

the Prince Nodwengo and John. uneasity, glancing at the western aky, anon whose boson the blue lightning played with an incessant ficker. Then he hade those about him stand back, and calling Ower and the Frince to him, said: "Messanger. my son tells me that your wisdom knows a plan whereby you may be preserved safe from the fury of the tempest. Use it, I

Still it is not laid upon the Prince to ac company me through this trial. Let him stay here, and I alone will stand beneath

"Stay, Nodwengo," implored the old

I did not think to live to hear my father bid me, one of the royal blood of the Amasuka, to desert my Captain in the Lour of battle and hide myself in the grass like a woman," answered the Prince, with a bitter smile. 'Nay, it may be that death awaits me yonder, but nothing except death shall keep me back from the venture."
"It is well spoken," said the King; "be it

Now the company of wigards, leaving their medicine pots upon the ground, formed them-selves in treble line, and, marching to where the King stood, they saluted him. Then they sang the praises of their god, and in a song that had been prepared heaped insult upon the God of the white man and upon the Messenger who preached Him. To all

of this Owen listened in silence.

"He is a coward," cried their spokesman;
"he has not a word to say. He skulks there
in his while robes behind the majesty of the
King. Let him go forth and stand by his king. Let him go forta and stand by his piece of wood. Be dare not go! He thinks the hillside safer. Come out, little white man, and we will show you how to manage the lightnings. Ah! they shall fly about you like spears in battle. You shall throw yourself upon the ground and shrick in ter-ror, and then they shall lick you up and you shall be no more, and there will be an end of you and of the symbol of your God." "Cease your boasting," said the King,

shortly, "and get you back to your place, knowing that if it should chance that the white man conquers you will be called upon to answer for these words,"

We shall be ready, O. King," they cried.

for their hearts were too full for speech

MA MILLION

"As the snake fell harmless from the hand of Paul, so has the lightning turned back from me, who strive to follow in his footsteps, working death and dismay among those who would have barmed us. May for-giveness be theirs who were without understanding. Brethren, let us return and make report to the King."

Now, as they had come, so they went Now, as they had come, so they went back, first Owen with the cruciffs, next to him Nodwengo, and last of the three, John. They drew near to the King, when suddenly, moved by a common impulse, the thousands of the people upon the banks of the stream with one accord threw them selves upon their knees before Owen, calling him God and offering him worship. Infected by the contagion, Umsuka and his councillors followed their example, so that of all the multitude Hokosa alone remained upon his feet, standing by his dishonored and riven delty.

'Rise," cried Owen, aghast. "Would you do sacrilege and offer worship to a man!

Then the King rose, saying: "You are no man, Messenger, you are a spirit. "He is a spirit," repeated the multitude

after him. "I am not a spirit," cried Owen again but the Spirit whom I serve has made His power manifest in me, His servant, and your idols are smitten with the award of His power, O, ye Sola of Fire. Hokosa still lives; let him be brought hither."

They fetched Hokosa and he stood before them.

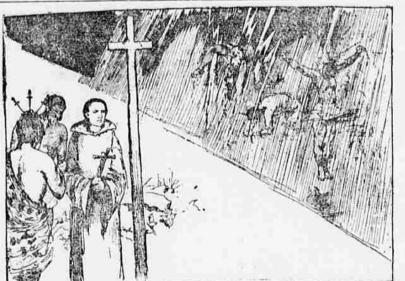
"You have seen, Wizard," said the King.

What have you to say?" "Nothing," answered Hokesa, "save that victory is to the Cross, and to the white man who preaches it, for his magic is greater than our magic, and by his command the tempest was stayed, and the boasts ve hurled fell back upon our heads and the head of our god to destroy us."

nead of our god to destroy us.
"Yes," said the King, "victory is to the
Cross, and henceforth the Cross shall be
worshipped in this land, or, at least, no other god shall be worshipped. Let us be going. Come with me, Messenger, Lord of the Lightning."

CHAPTER XI.

THE WISDOM OF THE DEAD. On the morrow Owen baptized the King, nany of his councillors and some twenty others whom he considered fit to receive the



'In the flare of it Owen thought that he saw the figures of men falling this way and that, then he staggered against the cross for support and his senses falled him.

as it dances about a glowing stove. Sud-denly the quietude was broken by a moaning sound of wind, the grass stirred, the leaves of the trees began to shiver, and an

wengo, wearing his royal dress of leopard skin, and after him John, arrayed in a As the little procession appeared to their

view some of the soldiers began to mock, but almost instantly the laughter died away. Rude as they were, these savages understood that here was no occasion for their mirth, for indeed the three men seemed clothed with a convenient clothed with a curious dignity. Perhaps it was their slow and quiet gait, perhaps it was a sense of the errand upon which they were bound, perhaps it was the strange, unearthly light that fell upon them from over the edge of the storm cloud; at the least, their appearance was impressive. They reached the cross and took up their stations here, Owen in front of it, Nodwengo to the

right and John to the left. Now a sharp squall of strong wind swept across the space, and with it came a flow of rain. It passed by, and the storm that had been muttering and growling in the distance began to burst. The great clouds seemed to grow and swell, and from the breast of them swift lightnings leaped, to be met by other lightnings rushing upward from the earth. The air was filled with a tumult earth. of uncertain wind and a hiss as of distant Then the batteries of thunder were rain. opened, and the world shook with their vol-ume. Down from on high the flashes fell blinding and incessant, and by the light of them the fire doctors could be seen running to and fro, pointing now here and now there with their wands of human bones, and pouring the medicines from their gourds upon the ground and upon each other. Owen and his two companions could be seen also standing quietly with clasped hands, while above them towered the tail white cross.

At length the storm was straight over Slowly it advanced in its awe-inspir ing might as flash after flash, each more fantastic and horrible than the last, smote upon the floor of ironstone. It played about the shapes of the doctors, who, in the midst of it, looked like devils in an inferno. It crept onward toward the sta-

tion of the cross, but it never reached it. One flash struck indeed within fifty paces of where Owen stood. Then of a sudden a maryel happened, or something which to this day the People of Fire talk of as a marvel. for in an instant the rain began to pour like a wall of water stretching from earth to heaven, and the wind changed. It had been blowing from the west, now it blew from the east with the force of a gale. It blew, it rolled the tempest back upon itself, causing it to return to the regions whence it had gathered. At the very foot of the cross its march was stayed; there was the water line, as straight as if it had been drawn with a rule. The thunder clouds that were pressed forward met the clouds that were pressed back, and together they seemed to me to earth, filling the air with a gloom so dense that the eye could not pierce it. To the west was a wall of blackness towering to the heavens; to the east, light, blue, and unboly, gleamed upon the white cross and the figures of its watchers. For some seconds—ten or more—there was a lull, and then it seemed as though all hell had broken loose upon the world. The wall of black-ness became a wall of flame, in which strange and ardent shapes appeared as-cending and descending the thunder bellowed till the mountains rocked, and in one fast blaze, awful and indescribable, the skies melted into a deluge of fire. In the flare

s senses falled him. When his senses returned again he percived the storm being drawn back from the face of the pale earth like a pall from the face of the dead, and he heard the murmur fear and wonder riging from 10,000

f it Owen thought that he saw the figure,

of men falling this way and that, then he

the twenty and one wirards eleven were dead, four were paralyzed by sheck, five were flying in their terror, and one, Hokona himself, stood staring at their fallen, a very picture of despair. Nor was this all, for the picture of despair. Nor was this all, for the picture of despair. Nor was this all, for the meteor stone with a human shape which for generations the People of Fire had worshipped as a god, lay upon the plain in worshipped as a god, lay upon the plain in worshipped as a god, lay upon the plain in "Man." he said, "on this, my coronation "Man." he said, "on this, my coronation I will not stain my hand with blood.

the air danced visibly above the ironstone that missionaries might be sent to assist him in his labors.

Now, day by day the Church grew, until it numbered some hundreds of souls, and thousands more hovered on its threshold. From dawn to dark Owen toiled, preach-"They say so, Messenger, and I think it by the feel of the air. If so it will be a the stream and walked toward the wooden the barvest, and from dark to midnight he the stream and walked toward the wooden to dark Owen tolled, preaching, exhorting, confessing, gathering in his barvest, and from dark to midnight he pored over his translation of the Scriptures, teaching Nodwengo and a few others how to read and write them. But, although his efforts were crowned with so signal and extraordinary a triumph, he was well aware of the dangers that threatened the life of the infant Church. Many accepted it, deed, and still more tolerated it, but there remained thousands who regarded the new religion with suspicion and veiled hatred Nor was this strange, seeing that the hearts

men are not changed in an hour, or their

On one point, indeed, Owen had to give

incient customs easily overset.

yay. The Amasuka were a polygamous people. All their law and traditions were interwoven with polygamy, and to abolish that institution suddenly and with violence would have brought their social fabric to the ground. Now, as he knew well, the mis-sionary Church declares in effect that no man can be both a Christian and a poly-gamist, and therefore among the followers f that custom the missionary church makes but Jittle progress. Not without many qualms and hesitations, Owen, having only the Scriptures to consult, came to a com-promise with his converts. If a man al eady married to more than one wife wished to become a Christian he permitted him to do so upon the condition that he took no more wives, while a man unmarried at the time of his conversion might take one wife only. This decree, liberal as it was, caused great dissatisfaction among both men and women, but it was as nothing compared to the feeling that was evoked by Owen's preaching against all war not undertaken in self-defense, and by the strict laws which he prevailed upon the King to pass sup-pressing the practice of wizardry and de-claring the chief or doctor who caused a man to be "smelt out" and killed upon charges of witchcraft to be guilty of

At first whenever Owen went abroad he was surrounded by thousands of people who followed him in the expectation that he would work miracles, which, after his exploits with the lightning, they were well persuaded he could do if he chose. But orked no more miracles; he only preached to them a doctrine adverse to their cus-toms and foreign to their thoughts. So it came about that in time, when the novelty had worn off and the story of his victory over the Fire-god had grown stale, although the work of conversion went on steadily, many of the people grew weary of the white man and his doctrines. Soon this weariness found expression in various ways, and in none more markedly than by the constant regiments. At first, by Owen's advice, the King tolerated these desertions, but at length, having obtained information that an entire regiment purposed absconding at dawn, he caused it to be surrounded and seized by night. Next morning he addressed

that regiment, saying;
"Soldiers, you think that because I have become a Christian, and will not permit un-necessary bloodshed, I am also a fool. I will teach you otherwise. One man in every twenty of you shall be killed, and henceforth any soldier who attempts to desert

The order was carried out, for Owen could not find a word to say against it, with the result that descritons almost ceased, though not before the King had lost some eight or nine thousand of his best soldiers. Worst of all, these soldiers had gone to join Hafela mountain fastnesses, and the rumor grew that ere long they would appear again to claim the crown for him or to take it by force of arms. And now a fresh complication arose. The

old King sickened of his last illness, and soon it became known that he must die. A month later die he did, passing away pead fully in Owen's arms, and with his la breath exhorting his people to cling to the Christian religion, to take Nedwengo for their King and to be faithful to him The King died, and the same day was buried by Owen in the gloomy resting place of the blood royal of the People of Fire, where a Christian priest now set foot for

the first time. King with much ceremony in face of the

to the crown of Umauka, my father, by his will and the will of the people. Tell him it is true that, I have become a Christian, and that Christians follow not after war, but peace. Tell, him, however, that, though but peace. Tell him, however, that, though I am a Christian. I have not forgotten how to fight or how to rule. It has reached my ears that it is his purpose to attack me with the great force that he has gathered and to possess himself of my throne. If he should choose to come I shall be ready to meet him, but I council him against connect for its still take and the death. Let ing, for it will be to find his death, him stay where he is in peace and be subject, or let bim go afar with those that cleave to him and set up a kingdom of his own, for then I shall not follow him, but let him not dare to lift a spear against me, his sovereign for then he shall be treated as a rebel and find the doom of a rebel. Begone, and show your face here no more!"
The men crept away crestfallen, but all

who heard that speech broke into cheering, which, as its purport was repeated from rank to rank, spread far and wide, for now rank to rank, spread far and wide, for now the army learned that in becoming a Chris-tian Nodwengo had not become a woman. Of this indeed he soon gave them ample proof. The old King's grip upon thiage had been lax, that of Nodwengo was like iron. He practiced no cruelties and did injustice to none, but his discipline was severe and soon the regiments were brought to a greater pitch of proficiency than they had ever reached before, although they were now allowed to marry when they pleased, a boon that hitherto had been denied to them. Moreover, by Owen's help, he designed an entirely new system of fortification of the kraal and surrounding hills, which would, it was thought, make the place impregnable. These and many other acts, equally vigorous and far-seeing, put new heart into the nation. Also the report of them put fear into Hafela, who, it was rumored, had given up all idea of attack. Some there were, however, who looked

upon these changes with little love, and Hokesa was the chief of them. After his defeat in the duel of fire, for a while his spirit was crushed. Hitherto he had more or less been a believer in the protecting in-fluence of his own god or fetish, who would, as he thought, hold his priests scatheless from the lightning. Often and often had he stood in the past days upon that plain while the great tempests broke around his head, and returned thence unharmed, attributing to sorcery a safety that was really due to chance; from time to time indeed a priest was littled, but, so his companions held, the cortune resulted invariably from the man's neglect of some rite, or was a mark of the anger of the heavens. Now he had Hyed to see all these conto answer for these words."

'We shall be ready, D. King," they cried, and amid the cheers of the vast audience they marched back to their station, still letters acquainting the Bishop and others in the mocking song.

Others who he dispatched the first convert, on a three months journey to the coast, giving them letters acquainting the Bishop and others it oll, roll back upon him from the foot of the coast, giving the Christian cross, reducing his god to the companions to corpses. nothingness and his companions to corpses. At first Hokesa was dismayed, but as time went on hope came back to him. Stripped of his offices and power, and from the greatest in the nation, after the King, become one of small account, still no harm or vinlence was attempted toward him. He was watched and listened with open eyes and cars, waiting till the tide should turn. It seemed that he would not have long to wait. for reasons that have been told.
"Why do you sit here, like a vulture on a

rock," asked the girl Noma, whom he had taken to wife, "when you might be yonder with Hafela, preparing him by your wisdom Because I am a king-vulture, and I wait

for the sick bull to die," he answered, pointing to the Great Place beneath him. Say, why should I bring Hafela to prey upon a carcuss I have marked down for my "Now you speak well," said Noma; "the

bull suffers from a strange disease, and when he is dead another must lead the herd."

"That is so," answered her husband, "and, herefore, fam 'patient." It was shortly after this conversation that he old King died, with results very different rom those which Hokosa had anticipated. lthough he was a Christian, to his surprise Nodwengo showed that he was also a strong ruler, and that there was little chance of the sceptre slipping from his hand—none indeed while the white teacher was there to

guide him."
"What will you do now, Hokosa?" asked Noma, his, wife, upon a certain day. "Will Mourns not her sides all stained and bat-

"No," answered Hokosa, "I will consult my ancient lore. Listen. Whatever else is alse, this is true: That magic exists, and am master of it. For a while it seemed o me that the white man was greater at For a while it seemed | Of the art than I am, but of late I have watched im and listened to his doctrines, and I relieve that this is not so. It is true that n the beginning he read my plans in a ream or otherwise; it is true that he hurled he lightning back upon my head, but I told that these things were accidents. Again and again he has told us that he is not a wizard and if this be so he can be vercome. "How, husband?"

By wizardry. This very night, Noma, with your help, I will consult the lead, as I have done in bygone time, and earn the future from their lips which can-"So be it; though the task is hateful to

me, and I hate you who force me to it."

She answered thus with passion, but her eyes shown as she spoke, for those who have once tasted the cup of magic are ever drawn to drink of it again, even when they fear to do so. (To Be Continued.)

IMPIETIES.

A certain minister while preaching said that every blade of grass was a sermon. The next day he was amusing himself by mowing his lawn, when a parishioner said, "That's right, doctor; cut your sermons

"How did you like the sermon, John? she asked. "It was a very good sermon," replied the exchange editor, "but I regret to say that the minister forgot to put in the credit

"I don't wish to be accused of making a political speech in the pulpit," said Rev Mr. Wilgus. "I do not think that politic is the preacher's province. But if I may venture on a little application of a certain phrase, I will say that those who expect to get credit for \$16 on the celestial books for every dollar they contribute are making a grievous though common mistake.

A minister's family was subjected to th infliction of calls from a feminine bore of the neighborhood, a certain Miss X, and when the dominic heard Miss X's voice he always kept close in his study. One day, some hours after Miss X had been announced, his wife summoned him to lunch. He called down stairs, "All right, and is that bore gone?" "Yes, dear," replied his that bore gone?" "Yes, dear," replied his wife," bur Miss X is here and will take.

During a Salvation army meeting conducted by General Booth in Melbourne, Australia, a reporter for one of the evening papers rose, to leave the hall with his copy.

"Brother," cried the general, "you will be d—d if xpp, go now."

"I shall be d—d by the sub-editor if I don't go." said, the reporter, going.

"But the Lord is greater than the sub-editor," called the general after him.

"The sub-adder does not think and a sub-editor."

"The sub-editor does not think so," said the reporter as he closed the door. SATOLLIS SUCCESSOR.

Sketch of the Life of the New Apos-Sebastiano, Martinelli, the new Apostolic delegate to the United States, who is to succeed Cardinal Satolli, will probably arrive in this country in the early part of October. He is to leave Rome in the latter part of September, and proceed on his voyage by

way of Genoa.

When Archbishop Martinelli was appointed by Pope Leo XIII to this new and important commission, says the New York Sun, he was a member of the Order of Hermits of St. Augustine. True, he was prior-general of his order, and was beginning a second six-year term, but this did not raise his dignity in the church, except as it raised him in the estimation of his fellow priests. Since that day he has been made an archpishop in anticipation of his coming to the United States to represent and exercise the full authority of the pope of the church here. The ceremony of consecrating him pray you. Messenger, that your life may be said, and with it the life of the only son as aved, and with it the life of the only son low grean of terror went up from them.

"I cannot," answered Owen, "for thus by Companions were silent. For some time doubting Him I should tempt my Master.

Westerned the pole of the carrent of the pole of the ceremony of consecrating him as archbishop was performed on Sunday, Agust 23, at the church of St. Augustine, in Rome, and it was conducted by Cardinal Countries of the carrent of the pole of the ceremony of consecrating him as archbishop was performed on Sunday, August 23, at the church of St. Augustine, in Rome, and it was conducted by Cardinal Countries of the ceremony of consecrating him as archbishop was performed on Sunday, August 23, at the church of St. Augustine, in Rome, and it was conducted by Cardinal Countries of the ceremony of consecrating him as archbishop was performed on Sunday, August 23, at the church of St. Augustine, in Rome, and it was conducted by Cardinal Countries of the ceremony of consecrating him as archbishop was performed on Sunday, August 23, at the church of St. Augustine, in Rome, and it was conducted by Cardinal Countries of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, In Rome, and it was conducted by Cardinal Countries of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, In Rome, and it was conducted by Cardinal Countries of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, In Rome, and it was conducted by Cardinal Countries of the Countries of the Cardinal Countries of the Countries of the Cardinal Countries of the Cardi

not resign his office as head of the Augustinian order, but that he will continue to hold it and exercise its powers while he is

in America through a deputy.

Archbishop Martinelli is looked upon by the well-informed men of the church, both here and abroad, as well fitted in every way to succeed Cardinal Satolli as apostolic delegate to the United States. He is described as learned, kindly and exceedingly earnest, and feeling in the highest degree the full responsibilities of each place which he is called upon to fill. It is said that when his comrades went to inform him that he had been elected prior-general of is order, in the fall of 1889, they found im like one overburdened with sorrow, and n response to their congratulations he re-urned but a sad smile. He has just turned is 48th year, and speaks English well. He is the ninety-ninth prior-general of the Augustinizes, whose organization reaches back to the year 1254. The order at one time was very strong in England. Its mem-bers were known as the Black Friars and the Austin Friars, and one branch of them. who had taken a vow to wear no shoes, were called the Barefooted Friars. Archbishop Martinelli belongs to the branch of the order which covers its feet, and it is from that branch that the prior-general is always chosen. It is not a strong order today, and its head was little known except in church circles outside of Rome, and Archbishop Martinelli's appointment to succeed Carlinal Satolli was a surprise to a great many persons.

Archbishop Martinelli was born at Borgo St. Anna, near Lucca, Italy, on August 20 1848. He is a brother of the late Cardinal Temmaso Maria Martinelli, who was also an Augustinian, and was prominent enough in the church to have been looked upon as a possible candidate for the papacy during the sitting of the conclave which finally elected

Sebastian Martinelli entered the Augustinian order when he was 15 years old, on De-cember 13, 1833, became a menk on January 6, 1865, and was ordained to the priesthood In the order he was a teacher at the convent and college of the Irish Augustinians at their house of Santa Maria Posterula, on the banks of the Tiber, at Rome. It was there that he learned to read and speak English. His brother, the cardinal, also lived at this

The general officers of the Augustinians are chosen by election at general chapters of the order, which meet every sixth year Archbishop Martinelli had been neither a prior nor a provincial of the order when, in 1889, he was elected to its highest office. His administration was a satisfactory one and in 1895 he was re-elected for another six-year term. It was on June 14, 1894, during his first term as prior general, that he left Rome to visit this country. He spent about three months here visiting the houses of the order in the United States. He was entertained in this city for a day or two by Archbishop Corrigan, and from here he went to the headquarters of the Augustinians at Bryn Mawr, near Philadelphia. It is said that when the office of apostolic delegate was first offered to him he declined it, and that when it was offered a second time he still refused the honor, and he did not accept the appointment until the pope called upon him to exercise the virtue of obedience and take the place as a duty to the church. REWARD.

Written for The Bec. The summit gained, we do not heed the Up which we climbed, although our feet be And bleeding from their roughness. The cloud-swept Valleys and the sun-kissed hills absorb our We breathe the higher, purer air, drink in

the view, Unmindful of the storms and thorns that tossed d pierced us 'ere we reached our goal. The bird That's warm within his nest does not regret His battle with the wind and rain that

strove keep him from his leaf-embowered He smoothes his ruffled plumage, tucks his head Beneath his wing, and rests beside his ship that's safely gained her chosen

tered
By the billows of the sea, but rides, serene,
At anchor. When gazing through the starry eyes heaven, catching glimpses of the vast beyond the limits of our finite world, do not dread the blackness of th When wings are night, en listening to the whir of angel's unconscious of the grief that brought brought is not what we have that under them. It is not what we have That brings us happiness, so much as how Our treasures come to us. Gifts from one were valueless. The strength that Has given His children, strength to bear and do.

peace. That lifts them high above the jeers, the hoots, e senseless scornings of the many. I The one sure road is through the brave endurance Of pain and fear and mighty, bitter sorrow. Winside, Neb. -BELLE WILLEY GUE,

Dr. Hayes C. French, a San Francisco physician, who has recently become an vangelist, has adopted a unique costume for the pulpit. "All my preaching," he says, "is done in knickerbockers and sweater. This is the uniform of the Young Men's Christian Association Cycling club. The triangle on the breast and cap mean spirit body and mind, the emblem of infinitude."

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL **AMENDMENTS**

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as perelnafter 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 sections 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 of office.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska; Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the Constitution or the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as folows: Section 2. The supreme court shall until

Section 2. The supreme court shall until otherwise provided by law consist of live (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party. mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate purisdiction, 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 follows: ows: Section 4. The judges of the suprem-court shall be elected by the electors o

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 hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less that ive (2) 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 196, 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 election thereafter, 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 1996, 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 amend-ment to section thirteen (13) of article six of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska. Section 1. That article twelve (12) of the

understood that Archbishop Martinelli will not resign his office as head of the Augustinian order, but that he will continue to the Augustinian order, but that he will continue to the Augustinian order, but that he will continue to the Augustinian order, but that he will continue to the Augustinian order.

relating to compensation of supreme and district court judges.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the 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:

Sec. 13. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarrierly.

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 established shall not be changed aftener than once in four years, and in the event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurrence.

Approved March 20, 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 relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

executive department.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature 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 five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska 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 law, 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, 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 a shall be paid in advance into the state treasury. The legislacure 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 selaries 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 concurrence than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurrence.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article six (2) of the Constitution of the State of Nebruska, 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 or this state shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such other court interior to the supreme court is niny be created by law in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur. 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 supreme

and district court judges.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section I. That section eleven (ii) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:
Section II The legislature, whenever twothirds of the members elected to each house
shall concur therein, may, in cr. after the
year one thousand eigh 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 territory, and bounded by county libes; and
such increase, or any change in the
boundaries of a district, shall not vacate
the office of any judge. he 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 Con stitution of the State of Nebraska, relating istitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to trial by jury.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska.

Section I. That section six (6), article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 6. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide that in civil actions five-sixths of the jury may render a verdict, and the

A joint resolution 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 Legislature of the State of Nebraska.

Section 1. That section one (i) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. That section nine (3) of article eight (3) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 9. All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income whereor 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 forever inviolate and undiminished, and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States or state securities, or regressered county bonds or registered school district bonds of this state, and such funds, with the interest and income thereof are hereby solemnly pleased for the surposes for which they are granted and sot apart and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses:

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

And provided further, That when any warrant upon the state treasurer regularly issued in pursuance of an appropriation by the legislature and secured by the level of the state treasurer tor payment, and there shall not be any money in the proper fund to pay such warrant, the board created by section 1 of this article may direct the state treasurer to payment, and there shall not be any money in the proper fund to pay such warrant, the board created by section 1 of this article may direct the state treasurer to payment, and there shall not be any money in the proper fund to pay such warrant, the board created by section 1 of this article may direct the state treasurer to payment, shall be presented to the state treasurer to payment, shall be presented to the state treasurer to pay the amount due on such warrant from moneys in his hands belonging to the permanent school fund of the

A joint resolution proposing an amendnent to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska by adding a new section to article twelve (12) of said constitution, to be num bered section two (2), relative to the merging of the government of cities of t metropolitan class and the government the counties wherein such cities are loread as follows: Section 2 The government of any city of

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 majority of the votes cast in the county exclusive of these 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

be cast.

Re it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska:

Section L That section six (3) of article seven (3) 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 secrecy or voting be
preserved.
March 29, A. D. 1895. Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amendsection two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relaive to donations to works of internal im-

Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relative to donations to works of internal improvement and manufactories.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section I. That section two (2) of article fourteen (44) 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 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 astherity of law; Provided, Than 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-tourths vote increase such indebterness 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 snall have endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

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 Tuesday, the 3d day of November, A. D., 1896.

In testimony whereof, I have thereunto set my hand and affixed the great scal 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 J. A. PIPER,

Secretary of State Aug 1 DtoNov3-morn only.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, For the purpose of securing the following promissory notes, executed to J. H. Halsey and Smith, Limited, for and fn behalf of Peters Dash company and Columbus Buggy company, to wit: One dated March 10, 1896, due August 14, 1896, due August 23, 1896, for \$2,319,04; one dated April 14, 1896, due August 23, 1896, for \$2,319,04; one dated April 14, 1896, due August 25, 1896, for \$2,319,04; one dated April 14, 1896, due August 25, 1896, for \$2,319,04; one dated April 14, 1896, due August 28, 1896, for \$2,170,84; one dated April 14, 1896, due September 4, 1896, for \$2,209,55; one dated April 14, 1896, due September 4, 1896, for \$2,201,87; one dated April 14, 1896, due September 8, 1896, for \$2,217,88; one dated May 1, 1896, due September 10, 1896, for \$2,201,87; one dated April 14, 1896, due September 12, 1896, for \$2,201,87; one dated April 14, 1896, due September 12, 1896, for \$2,201,87; one dated April 14, 1896, due September 12, 1896, for \$2,205,55; one dated April 14, 1896, due September 12, 1896, for \$2,205,55; one dated April 14, 1896, due September 12, 1896, for \$2,205,55; one dated April 14, 1896, due September 13, 1896, due September 15, 1896, due September 18, 1896, due September 23, 1896, due September 18, 1896, due September 23, 1896, due September 18, 1896, due September 23, 1896, due October 1, 1896, due October 2, 1896, for \$2,206,00; one dated May 1, 1896, due October 2, 1896, for \$2,206,00; one dated May 1, 1896, due October 2, 1896, due October 3, 1896, due October 3, 1896, due October 3, 1896, due November 1, 1896, due November 1, 1896, due November 4, 1896, for \$2,2155; one dated June 15, 1896, due November 6, 1896, for \$2,44,60; one dated June 15, 1896, due November 1, 1896, due November 1, 1896, for \$2,344,60; one dated June 15, 1896, due November 1, 1896, for \$2,64,60; one dated June 15, 1896, due November 1, 1896, for \$1,60,00; one dated June 17, 1896, due November 1, 1896, due November 1, 1896, for \$1,60,00; one dated June 17, 1896, due November 1, 1896, for

isiature of the State of Nebraska.

Section I. That section one (i) of article live (i) of the Constitution of the State (i) of the Constitution of a governor, leutenant governor, counts, treasurer, superintendent of public counts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three cept the said railroad commissioners shall hold his office for a term of two years, from the first Thursday after the first fluences of the State of Nebraska initial hold his office for a term of two years, and the successor is elected and qualified. Footied, however, That at the first general election held after the adequired by law. Beginning on the first Thursday after the general election held after the adequired and until his successor is elected and qualified. Provided, however, That at the first general election held after the adequired by law. Beginning on the first fluence of the state of Nebraska in the first general election held after the adequired by law. A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-six (25) of article evel (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska in this general cleation held after the public accounts. The period of three forms the dutter as may be required by law.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section strength of the state of Nebraska in the constitution of the State of Nebraska providing for the state of Nebraska providing for the investment of the period of the legislature which is constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for the investment of the period of the legislature which is constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for

WOMEN

Who read The Omaha Sunday Bee Have the benefit of a Woman's department Replete with Fashion News. Gossip about famous

women, Reports of woman's activity.

Notes about woman's influence

And all the features of a clean, bright, wholesome newspaper.