CHAPTER XV.

pot eat? though I have nothing to offer you was one of the worst of sinners. The matter but these," and he pushed the basket of them, resolved itself to this. Which of fruit toward him, adding, "The best of thom, I fear, are slready gone."

"I thank you, no. Messenger: such truits are not always wholesome at this season of the year. I have known them to breed dysentery."

"Indeed," said Owen. "If so, I trust that sickness and I think that another bout of it would kill me. In future I will second he had but an inkling. Also, if he avoid them. But what do you seek with haste, seeing that its exponent in some me, Hokosa? Enter and tell me," and he short while would cease to be in a position led the way into a little aitting room.

"Messenger," said the wizard with deep humility, "I am a proud man; I have been a great man, and it is no light thing to me to humble myself before the face of my conqueror. Yet I am come to this. Today, when I was in audience with the King. eraving a small boon of his graciousness he spoke to me sharp and bitter words. He told me that he had been minded to put me on trial for my life because of various misdoings which are alleged against me in the past, but that you had pleaded for me, and that, for this cause, he spared me. I come to thank you for your gentleness, Messenger, for I think that had I been in your place, I should have whispered otherwise in the ear of the

Say no more of it, friend," said Owen kindly. We are, all of us, sinners, and it is my place to push back your ancient sins, not to drag them into the light of day and clamor for their punishment. It is true that I know that you piotted with the Prince Hafela to poison Umsuka the King, for it was revealed to me. It chanced, however, that i was able to recover Umsuka from his sickness, and Hafela bas fled, se why should I bring up the deed against you? It is true that you still practise witchcraft and that you hate and strive against the holy faith which I preach; but you were brought up to wizardry and have been the priest of another creed, and these things plead for you. Also, Hokosa, I can see the good and evil struggling in your soul, and I pray and I believe that in the end the good will master the evil; that you who have been pre-eminent in sin will come to be pre-eminent in righteousness O, be not stubborn, but listen with your ear and let your heart be softened. The ear and let your heart be softened. The gate stands open, and I am the guide appointed to show you the way without reward or fee. Follow then ere it be too late, that in time to come when my voice is stilled you also may be able to direct the feet of wanderers into the paths of peace. It is the hour of prayer; follow me, then, I beg of you, and listen to some few words of the message on my lips, and let

words of the message on my lips, and let your spiri! be nurtured with them, and the sun of truth arise upon its darkness." Hokosa heard, and before this simple eloence his wisdom was confounded. More, intelligence was stirred, and a desire came upon him to investigate and examine the canons of a creed that could produce such men as this. He made no answer, but, waiting while Owen robed himself, he followed him to the chapel. It was full of kings new-made Christians who crowded even the rest."

audience, many of whose pasts had been steeped in inquities of no common kind. As he talked of judgment to come for the unrepentant, some of his hearers ground and even wept, and when, changing his note, he dwelt upon the blessed future with the lives I must remain."

Still.

"Ay, prince, I am weary of my husband sure enough, but I do not fly to you, for he holds me fast to him with bonds that you cannot understand, and fast to him while he lives I must remain."

What hinders Nowa that had been sick from the day that I also have been sick from the day that I also have been sick from the day that I also have been sick from the day that I also have been sick from the day that I also have been sick from the day that I also have been sick from the day that I also have been sick from the day that I also have been sick from the day that I also have been sick from the day that I also have been sick from the day that I also have been sick from the day that I also have been sick from the day that I also have been sick from the day that I also have been sick from the day that I also have been sick from the day that I also have been sick from the bounds that you cannot understand, and fast to him the presence of the holds me fast to him unrepentant, some of his hearers grouned and even wept, and when, changing his note, he dwelt upon the blessed future state of those who earned forgiveness, their faces were lighted up with joy. But perhaps among those gathered before him there was none more deeply interested than Hokosa and one other, that woman to whom he had sold the poison, and who, as it chanced, sat next to him. Hokosa, watching her face as he was skilled to do, saw the thrusts of the preacher go home, and grew sure that already in her jealous haste she had found the preacher go home, and grew sure that already in her jealous haste she had found opportunity to sprinkle medicine upon her rival's food. She believed it to be but a charm indeed, yet knowing that in using such charms she had done wickedly, she trembled beneath the words of denunciation.

and rising at length crept from the chapel. "Truly, her sin will find her out," thought Hokosa to herself, and then in a strange, half-impersonal fashion he turned his thoughts to the consideration of his own Would his sin find him out, he won-



"WHAT HINDERS, NOMA, THAT HAVING GOT YOU HERE I SHOULD KEEP YOU

dered. Before he could answer that que tion, it was necessary first to determine whether or no he had committed a sin-The man before him-that gentle and yet impassioned man-bore in his vitals the seed of death which he, Hokosa, had planted there. Was it wrong to have done this? It depended by what standard the deed was judged. According to his own code, the rode in which he had been educated, and which hitherto he had followed with exact-ness, it was not wrong. That code taught the necessity of self-aggrandizement, or at east and at all costs the necessity of selfpreservation. This white preacher stood in his path; he had humiliated him, and in the end, either of himself or through his influences, it was probable that he would de-stroy him. Therefore he must strike before in his own person he received a mortal blow, and having no other means at his

AUTHOR OF "SHE," "ALLAN QUATERMAIN," "KING SOLOMON'S MINES," ETC. tion. According to this law, then, he had NOMA COMES TO HAFELA.

Hokora advanced to the veranda and bowed to the white man with grave dignity. "Be seated," said Owen. "Will you which, were it to be believed, he. Hokosa these two rules of life was the right rule Which of them should a man follow to isfy his conscience and to secure his abiding welfare? Apart from the motives swayed him, as a more matter of ethics this problem interested Hakosa not a little it if he might. That could be done in one way only-by close examination of both that I may escape it. I have suffered from systems. The first he knew well; he had practiced it for nearly forty years. Of the

> to set it out. "I trust that you will come again," said Owen to Hokosa, as they left the chapel, "Yes, indeed, Messenger," answered the wizard; "I will come every day, and, if you permit it, I will attend your private teach." He was a

journey. As the matrons who accompanied her gave out with a semewhat suspicious persistency, its ostensible object with the semewhat suspicious ness. Yet high above them all toward ness. persistency, its ostensible object was to visit the Mount of Purification, and there by fastings and solitude to purge herself the next. He was the treacherous murderer fastings and solitude to purge herself of the sin of having given birth to a still-born child; for among savage peoples such of silencing the voice that had proclaimed an accident is apt to be looked upon as truth in the dark places of his soul and little short of a crime, or, at the least, as the dull ears of his countrymen. The deed indicating that the woman concerned is was done; no power on earth could save the object of the indignation of spirits who him. Within a week from eating that fatal

King to grant the prayer of his brother. Hafels, and bringing with it the tidings that the white man, Messenger, had fallen sick and it was thought he would die.

So in due course the women and children of the people of Hafels started upon their journey toward the new land where it was journey toward the new land where it was given out that they should live, and with them went Noma, purposing to leave them as they drew near the gates of the Great Palsce of the King. A while after Hafeln and his implis followed with carriers bearing their fighting shields in bun. es. and having heir stabbing spears rolled up in mats. CHAPTER XVI. THE REPENTANCE OF HOKOSA.

Hokosa kept his promise. On the morrow of his first attendance there he was again to on seen in the chapel, and after the service was over he waited on Owen at his house and listened to his private teaching. Day by day he appeared thus, till at length be became master of the whole doctrine of Christianity, and discovered that which at first had struck him as childish and ever monstrous, now presented itself to him in a new and very different light. The conversion of Hokosa came upon him through the gate of reason, not, as is usual among savages, by that of the emotions. Given the position of a universe torn and groaning between the dual rule of Good and Evil. two powers of wellnigh equal potency, he found no great difficulty in accepting this tale of the self-sacrifice of the God of Good that He might wring the race He loved out of the conquering grasp of the god of Ill-There was a simple majesty about this scheme of redemption which appealed to one side of his nature. Indeed, Hokosa felt that under certain conditions and in a more limited fashion he would have been capable of attempting as much limself.

Once his reason was convinced, the rest followed in a natural sequence. Within three weeks from the hour of his first at-Within tendance at the chapel Hokosa was at heart

He was a Christian, although as yet he ings also, for I accept nothing without examination, and I greatly desire to study this new doctrine of yours, root and flower



THE CONFESSION

need to be appeased. To this mount, then, Noma went, and there performed the customary rites. "Little wonder," she thought to herself, "that the spirits were angry with me, seeing that yonder in the burying place of kings I dared to break in upon their rest.'

From the Mount of Purification she travdoorways, but they gave place to him, wondering. Then the service began—a eled on ten days' journey with her companshort and simple service. First Owen offered up some prayer for the welfare of the infant church, for the conversion of the unbelieving, for the safety of the King, and the happiness of the people. Then John, the Messenger's first disciple, read aroud from a manuscript a portion of the scripture which his master had translated. It was St. Paul's exposition of the resurrection from the dead, and the grandeur hut, She came and stood before him, means lost upon Hokosa, who, savage and heathen though he might be, was also a whom of the could not forget the woman had been saved by the could not forget the woman had been saved by the could not forget the woman had been saved by the could not forget the woman had been saved by the could not forget the woman had been saved by the could not forget the woman had been saved by the could not forget the woman had been saved by the could not forget the woman had been saved by the could not forget the woman had been saved by the could not forget the woman had been saved by the could not forget the woman had been saved by the could not forget the woman had been saved by the could not forget the woman had been saved by the could not forget the woman been saved means lost upon Hokosa, who, savage and eyes, for he could not forget the woman heathen though he might be, was also a whom the cunning of Hokosa had forced

as a wife?"

"Because, Hokosa, seeing that I do not return and learning from his spies why I do not return, will warn the king, and by many means bring all your plans to nothing. Listen now to the words of Hokosa the has set between my lips to deliver with a sigh of relief.

"It is necessary that you should repent of all your sins, and that you should confess them to heaven; it is not necessary that you should confess that you should confess that you should confess the property of the prop that he has set between my lips to deliver to you"—and she repeated to him all the message without fault or fail.
"Say it again," he said, and she obeyed.
Then he answered.

Then be answered:
"Truly the skill of Hokosa is great, and

think that if by his counsel I should spring the bird he will be too clever a man to keep upon the threshold of the throne. He who sets one snare may set twain, and he who sits by the threshold may desire to safe it he house of kings wherein there is enter the house of kings wherein there is no space for two to dwell."

"Is this the answer that I am to take back to Hokosa?" asked Noma. "It will scarcely bind him to your cause, Prince, and I wonder that you dare to speak it to me, who am 'I dare to speak it to you, Noma, because,

although you be his wife, all wives do not love their lords, and think that perchance in days to come you would choose rather to hold the hand of a young King than that of witch doctor sinking into eid. Thus shall you answer Hokosa: You shall say to him that I have heard his words and that I find them very good, and will walk along the path which he has made. Here before you I swear by the oath that may not be broken —the sacred oath, calling down ruin upon my head should I break one word of it—that if by his aid I succeed in this great venture I will pay him the price he asks. After myself, the King, he shall be General of the armies, he shall be Captain of the Council, and head of the doctors, and to him shall be given half the cattle of Nodwengo. Also into his hand I will deliver all those who cling to this faith of the Christians. and if it pleases him, he shall offer them as a sacrifice to his god. This I swear, and you, Noma, are witness to the oath. Yet it may chance that after he, Hokosa, has gathered up all this pomp and greatness, he himself shall be gathered up by death, that harvest man who, soon or late, will garner overy ear," and he looked at her meaningly.

"It may be so, Prince," she answered.
"It may be so," he repeated, "it when—"
"When it is so, then, Prince, we will talk together, but not till then. Nay, touch me not, for were he to command me, Hokosa has this power over me that I must show him all that you have done, keeping nothing back. Let me go now to the place that is made ready for me, and afterward you shall tell me again and more fully the words that

tell me again and more fully the words tha I must say to Hokosa, my husband."
On the morrow Hafela held a secret coun blow, and having no other means at his command, he struck through treachery and poison.

That was his law, which for many generations had been followed and respected by his class with the tacit assent of the na-

fruit Owen had begun to sicken, then the dysentery had seized him, which slowly but surely was wasting his life away, and he, the murderer, was helpless, for with this form of the disease no medicine could cope. With agony in his heart, an agony that was shared by thousands of the people, Hokesa watched the decrease of the white man's strength, and reckoned the days that would elapse before the end. Having such sin as this upon his soul.

Messenger, for he is my only son!"
Owen looked at him and shook his head.
"How came he like this?" he asked.
"I know not, Messenger, but he has be

man of intellect.

The reading over, Owen addressed the congregation, taking for his text, "Thy sin shall find thee out." Being now a master of the language, he preached very well and carnestly, and indeed the subject was not difficult to deal with in the presence of an audience, many of whose pasts had been "Av prince I are served."

whom the cunning of Hokosa had forced him to pur away.

"Whence come you, pretty one?" he asked. "I know not, Messenger, but he has been saked which you gave to him," and shook his head. "I know not, Messenger, but he has been sked which you gave to him," and shook his head. "I know not, Messenger, but he has been shown in the language, he preached very well and carnestly, and indeed the subject was not difficult to deal with in the presence of an audience, many of whose pasts had been "Av prince I are served."

"Av prince I are served."

"Av prince I are served."

"I know not, Messenger, for he is my only son!"

"How came he like this?" he asked.

"I know not, Messenger, but he has been she which you gave to him," and shook his head.

"I know not, Messenger, but he has been she which you gave to him," and shook his head.

"I know not, Messenger, tor he is my only son!"

"Av prince I are served."

and my husband.

lose it."

"What stake Noma?"

"The stake of the crown of the People of living man."

Owen thought and answered:

with a sigh of relief.
At this moment, as it chanced, their inter view was again interrupted, for runner came from the King requesting the imme-diate presence of the Messenger if he were well enough to attend, upon a matter con-nected with the trial of a woman for murder. Thinking that he might be of service. Owen, leaning on the shoulder of Bokosa, for already he was too weak to walk far crept to the litter which was waiting for him and was borne to the place of judgment that was before the House of the King Hokosa followed, more from curiosity than for any other reason, for he had heard of no murder being committed, and his old desire to be acquainted with everything that passed was still strong on him. The people made way for him, and he seated himself in the first line of spectators immediately opposite to the King and three other captains who were judges in the case. As soon as Owen had joined the judges the prisoner was brought before them, and to his secret terror Hokosa recognized in her that woman he had given the poison in exchange for the

basket of fruit. Now it seemed that his doom was on him. for she would certainly confess that she had the drug from him. He thought o flight, only to reject the idea, for to fly would be to acknowledge himself an accessory. No, he would brazen it out, for, after all, his word was as good as hers. With the prisoner came an accuser, her husband, who seemed sick, and he it was who opened the case against her. "This woman." he said, "was my wife.

I divorced her for barrenness, as I have a right to do according to our ancient law and I took another woman to wife, her hall sister. The woman was jealous. She plagued me continually and insulted her sister, so that I was forced to drive her away. After that she came to my house and though they said nothing of it at the time, she was seen by two servants of mine to sprinkle something in the bowl wherein our food was cooking. Subsequently my wife, this woman's half sister, was taken ill wife, this woman's nair state, with dysentery, but I still live to tell this story before you. O King, and your judges, the budges of the pat know how long I live. My though I do not know how long I live. My wife died yesterday and I buried her this morning. I accuse this woman of having murdered her, either by witchcraft or by means of a medicine which she sprinkled the food, or by both. I have spoken."

"Have you anything to say?" asked the King of the prisoner. Are you guilty of the crime whereof this man, who was your

Hokean. "I am guilty," she added, "and may the Great Man in the sky of whom the Messenger has taught us, forsive me. My shier's blood is upon my heads, and for aught I know, the blood of my husband yonder will also be on my hands. I seek no mercy; indeed, it is better that I should die; but I would say this in self-defense, that I did not think to kill my sister. I believed that I was giving to her a potion which would cause her husband to hate her, and no more." and no more." Here she looked round, and her eyes met

those of Hokosa. "Who told you that this was so?" asked one of the judges.

"A witch doctor," she lanswered, from whom I bought this medicine in the old days, long ago, when Umsuka was King."

Hokosa gasped. Why should this woman have spared him? No further question was asked of her,

have spared him?

No further question was asked of her, and the judges consulted together. At length the King spoke.

"Woman," he said, "you are condemned to die. You will be taken to the Doom tree and there be hanged. Out of those who are assembled to try you, two, the Messenger and myself, have given their vote in favor of mercy, but the majority think otherwise. They say that a law has think otherwise. They say that a law ha been passed against murder by means of witcheraft and secret medicine, and that should we let you go free, the people will make a mock of the law. So be it. Go in peace. Tomorrow you must die, and may forgiveness await you elsewhere."
"I ask nothing else," said the woman.
"It is best that I should die."

Then they led her away. As she passed Hokosa she turned and looked him full in the eyes till he dropped his head abashed. Next morning she was executed, and h-learned that her last words were: "Let i come to the ears of him who sold me the poison, telling me that it was but a harm-less drug, that as I hope to be forgiven, so forgive him, believing that my silence may win for him time for repentance be-ore he follows on the road I tread." Now when Hokosa heard these words he

shut himself up in his house for three days, giving out that he was sick. Nor would he go near to Owen, being altogether with-out hope, and not believing that baptism or any other rite could avail to purge such crimes as his. Truly his sin had found him out, and the burden of it was intoler-able. So intolerable did it become that at length he determined to be done with it. He could live no more. He would die, and by his own hand, before he was called upon to witness the death of the man whom he had murdered. To this end he made his preparations. For Noma he left no message, for though his heart still hun-gered after her, he knew well that she hated him and would rejoice at his death. When all was ready he sat down to think a while, and as he thought a man entered his hut saying that the Messenger desired to see him. At first he was minded not to go; then it occurred to him that it would be well if he could die with a clean heart. Why should be not tell all to the white man and before he could be delivered up to justice, take that poison which he had prepared. It was impossible that he should be forgiven, yet he desired that his victim should learn how deep was his sorrow and repentance before he had proved it by preceding him to death. So he rose and went He found Owen in his house, lying in rude chair, and propped up by pillows o bark. Now he was wasted almost to Now he was wasted shadow, and in the pate, pinched face, his dark eyes, always large and spiritual, shone with unnatural lustre, while his delicate hands were so thin that when he held then up in blessing the light showed through them.

"Welcome, friend" he said. "Tell me why have you deserted me of late? Have you been ill?"
"No, Messenger," answered Hokosa; "that

is, not in my body. I have been sick at heart, and therefore I have not come." "What, Hokosa, do your doubts still torment you? I thought that my prayers had been heard, and that power had been given me to set them at rest forever. Man let me hear the trouble, and swiftly, for cannot you, who are a doctor, see that My days are numbered, Hokosa, and my work is almost done."
"I know it," answered Hokosa. "And

Messenger, my days are also numbered."
"How is this," asked Owen, "seeing that you are so well and strong. Does an enemy put you in danger of your life?" "Yes, Messenger, and I myself am that

enemy; for today I, who am no longer fit to live, must die by my own hand. Nay, listen, and you will say that I do well, for before I go I would tell you all. Messenger, you are doomed, are you not? Well t was I who doomed you. That fruit which you ate awhile ago was poisoned, and by my hand, for I am a master of such arts. Fro the beginning I hated you, as well I might for had you not worsted me, and torn power from my grasp, and placed the people and the King under the rule of another God: Therefore, when all else failed, I determined to murder you, and I did the dec by means of that woman who not long agthough in truth she was innocent"-and he told him what had passed between himself and the woman and he told him also of the plot which he had hatched to kill Nodwengo and the Christians, and to put Hafela or

"She was innocent," he went on, "but am guilty. How guilty you and I know alone. Do you remember that day when you ate the fruit, how I accompanied you to the hurch yonder and listened to your preach ing? 'Your sin shall find you out,' you said and of a surety mine has found me for, Messenger, it came about that, in lis tening to you, then and afterward, I grew to love you, and to believe the words you taught, and, therefore, must I perish miserby the death of a dog." Now curse me and let me go. (To be Continued.)

RELIGIOUS.

Rev. Dr. Lucius R. Paige, who has justied at his home in Cambridge, Mass., a the age of 94, was said to be the oldest Uni ersalist clergyman in the world. Rev. C. H. Woolston, paster of the East Baptist church of Philadelphia, has asked the trustees of the church to stipulate to pay his salary in gold in case Bryan is elected, and they have done so.

Johannes A. Oertel, known as the "artist-priest," who is now more than 70 years of age, is living in Belair, Md. His best known painting, "Rock of Ages." was painted for Augustus Storrs of Brooklyn The reproduction of this picture is widely

Among the Episcopal clergymen men-Among the Episcopal ciergymen mentioned in connection with the bishopric of
western New York, to succeed the late
Bishop Coxe, are Rev. Dr. Chauncey
B. Brewster of Brooklyn, James S. Stone
of Chicago, George W. Douglas of New
Haven, Conn.; James Rankine of Geneva,
N. Y., and John S. Lindsay of Boston.

Pay Dr. M. C. B. Mason, who has been

Rev. Dr. M. C. B. Mason, who has been chosen secretary of the Freedman's Aid society and Southern Education society, in place of Dr. Hartzell, elected Methodist pishop of Africa, is a man of unusual learn ing and eloquence, and the only man of his race in any church in the United States who receives an annual salary of \$4,500. He is a man of pure African blood.

Mgr. Nugent, the philanthropist and tem-perance advocate of Liverpool, England, has just celebrated his sacerdotal golden jubilee. The earl of Derby is heading a movement among the citizens of Liverpool to present him with some substantial mark of their appreciation of his lifelong services in behalf of the poor and suffering in the city. For many years he was Cardinal Manning's henchman in the temperance crusade. At the Boniface church, Whitechapel, Lon-don recently, Prince May of Sycony

don, recently, Prince Max of Saxony, second son of the heir presumptive to the kingdom of Saxony, made his first appearance as a Roman Catholic priest. In the course of a Roman Catholic priest. In the course of a speech at a guild meeting he remarked that he came among the German people in the east end not as a prince but simply as a priest. He was a worker himself, and to his mind no honor was so great as that of labor

Says the Philadelphia Record: "Jacob Urban, the patriarch of the Lutheran asylur at Mount Airy, who has already passed 102 summers, received much attention on Thursday from the large number of visiting German Lutherans at the laying of the corner stone of a new \$32.000 building for the use of the orphans. Father Urban was in pleasant mood and was as happy as a child. He showed his many callers how readily he could read his bible, with the aid of glasses, and informed them they over the could read them. and informed them that once a week, ually on Saturdays, he goes through the performance of shaving himself and has never yet seriously cut his flesh. He goes to his meals three times a day, generally

PASSING

A Noted Desperado Crosses the Range in an Iowa Jail.

MANKILLER, HIGHWAYMAN, TRAIN ROBBERS

A Career of Crime Developed on the Frontier and Finished in the Penitentiary -- How He Saved Jay Gould.

Poke Wells-mankiller, highwayman and train robber-is dead. The noted desperado who had boasted of his prowess as a killer who carried over a score of bullets in his body as souvenirs of his crimes, and had few rivals as a dare devil, died on the 11th inst. in the Iowa penitentiary at Anamosa, at the age of 50. His last hours were characteristic. His mind wandered back to the days when every man's hand was raised against him and a price was upon his head. As the shadow of death dimmed his eyes he stretched forth his hand toward one of the guards who stood beside the cot.

"Give me that gun! Give me that gun! the dying man feebly muttered. "You have no sand! You---

These were the last words of Poke Wells Full details of the life of this notorious desperado would fill a volume. A little however, of the great criminal's history will be interesting. His right name is Charles P. Wells, but since his daring raids, particularly in the southern part of lows, he has been known as "Poke Wells, desperado."
He was the most reckless, heartless criminal that ever put foot on lowa soil, and it was not believed that he had a single redeeming attribute in his nature. He at tributed his wild career of crime to the fluences of a stepmother. Two years after his own mother died, the stepmother came and three or four years after that, when he was 12 or 14 years old, Poke ran away from the family homestead where he was born, near St. Joseph. After saving up a little noney by doing odd turns around some the gambling houses in St. Joseph, bought a cowboy's outfit and started for the west. He roamed the plains for ten years, and was the associate of the worst characters that infested that uninhabited region. Poke won fame as an Indian fighter from the Rio Pecos, in New Mexico, to the British domain, and from the Missouri to the Pacific slope, being twice captured by the Indians and only escaped the stake by the timely aid of his friends. He has been in several expeditions against the Indians with Buffalo Bill and Kit Carson, and the latter complimented his marksmanship and great courage by presenting him with a finely polished buckhorn-handled hunting knife which he carried as a memento of his early

struggles on the plains.
In 1872 Poke Wells returned to his old ome in Missouri and married Miss Nora Wilson and engaged in the grocery and liquor business, but becoming involved in litigation he lost all his property, and leaving his wife and baby with his sister, he returned to his wild life, promising to return soon in better fortune. But it was two years before he came back, and when he found his wife living with another man Al Warnica, and his little boy dead, all his good resolutions were abandoned and he plunged deeper into a wild life. In speaking of it afterward, Wells said: "Warnica was a hard-working young fellow and I de-termined not to interfere. I gave the woman who might have been the making of me \$300, and kissing her good-by, rode awayto my doom."

HIS FIRST CRIME. In May, 1879, Wells said he committed his first crime, highway robbery; then followed one express train and three bank robberies. He insisted that he never met the James boys but once, and that he was never engaged in a piece of work with them. With two companions he rode in a coach through Andrew county, Missouri, with three Pinkerton agents, who were looking for him, and to whom he was pointed out by Conductor Hemingway, but no attempt was made to arrest him, though they rode together from Council Bluffs to St. Joseph. The daring that he exhibited was at times so great

that it was his best protector. Not long after the Riverton bank robbor adventure Wells went to a little town in northern Missouri, where Miles Orton's cir cus was giving an exhibition, and where he was deterred from robbing the ticket wagor by the kind act of a showman in admitting some poor people into the circus free. About this time he stopped one night with a farmer, and after supper was left alone with two little twin girls, who became involved in a little juvenile quarrel. Their mother threatened that if they did not behave themselves she would give them both to Poke Wells, not knowing who her gues was. Of course the children promised to be very good if they were not given to that awfully bad man. After the mother went into another part of the house Wells took the two little ones on his knees and rocked them to sleep, after having convinced them that Wells was not such bad man after all. He asserted that this little experience filled him with shame and remorse, for he dearly loved children, and it is a matter of fact that he has ever manifested. fested the most generous disposition toward them whenever he had an opportunity. "POKE" A DEAD SHOT.

During his career in the west, Wells ac-quired a reputation of being a dead show with the rifle and revolver, and was known as "the boy shooter." He had killed a great many Indians, but never but one white man, and that was in self-defense; he always aimed only to wound in defending himself. The reason he shot so many people was to keep his reputation up, at which he was quite successful, especially in the southern part of lowa. Nora, his wife, and Warnica, the man she afterwards lived with, became acquainted with his career o crime and repeatedly urged him to abandon his wicked life, but they loved him too much to betray him into the hands of the officers who were constantly on the lookout for him. though they were offered large sums of money to do so. He once said that many good people bearing good reputations, both in Iowa and Missouri, many times offered him a friendly shelter when hard pressed by the sleuths, and these kindnesses he invariably rewarded with a goodly sum of money by presents to the children of the family. It has been said that wherever family. It has been said that wherever Poke Wells was in trouble, women have be-friended him, and on numerous occasions saved him from capture without compromising themselves. Wells was always on the best of terms with trainmen, and passenger conductors at different times have stopped their trains to let him on or off. "In the fail of 1878," said Wells, "shortly after the Union Pacific train robbery at Big Springs, Neb., by Joe Collins and comrades. I undertook the most daring and devilish

scheme of my life. I joined a party at Medicine Bow Station, in Wyoming, for the purpose of kidnaping Jay Gould. When Mr. Gould's train arrived it was, by reason of the recent train robbery, heavily guarded, and was, of course, allowed to pass unmo-lested. Then it was proposed to ditch his rain on its return eastward; but I objected to this, and the gang, after a general row, in which I came near being killed, dissolved partnership. Our captain, a once New York capitalist, claimed that Gould and lime Betch bad subboth lime of the capitalist. Jim Fisk had robbed him of his fortune in railroad speculation, and, Fisk being dead, he proposed to make Gould pay the amount in full. I have alweays felt proud of my course in that case. I certainly saved the great magnate a large sum of money, because if he had been captured by the gang he would have had to pay any amount demanded by the man who it was claimed he had defrauded, or his life would have been

taken." Wells had been keeping a hotel about two years at Randolph, Wis., when Dan Farrell, sheriff of Mills county, Iowa, got trace of him and went to the hotel with a warrant for his arrest. The two men met in the dining room of the hotel, and both drew their revolvers at the same time. Farrell fell to the floor and Wells sank with bullet holes in his head, lungs and wrist. When holes in his head, lungs and wrist. When well enough to appear in court Wells was tried and sentenced to eight years in prison. Had he not poisoned the guard in his at-tempt to escape he would have been a free man five years ago. The others who helped him chloroform the guard were given light sentences because it was thought that Wells was the brains of the plot, when in fact he was less to blame than the man Cook,

hospital steward and knew the use of chlor-oform, which Wells did not. Wells was given liquor on account of his weakness, but finding that the guard was willing to drink, he told the guard that he did not want the liquor and gave it to him after it had been tonded with chloroform by the It had been loaded with elloyoform by the assistant hospital steward, Cock. Then they threw a cloth saturated with chloroform over the face of the drunken guard and escaped. There was too much chloroform for the guard and he died. The other accomplices received light sentences and have since been pardoned out, while Wells was given a life sentence. given a life sentence.

Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne is the pure juice of the grape naturally fer-mented. For boquet it has no superior.

FREE 209 PAGE BOOK Dr. H. W. LOBB, 320 N. 13th St. Phila., Pa.

RECEIVERS UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM. RECEIVERS UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.
The following uncataned bagsage will be sold at public auction at the Gate City Furniture and Auction, 1813 and 1318 Capitol avenue, Omaba, Nob., commencing at 7330 p. m., October ith, 1881, and continuing at the same hour each day until sold:
Zinc trunks marked: Mrs. Fanny Grover, Georgia Dickinson, A. Smith.
Tin trunk marked: Win. Wittes.
Russet trunks marked: Miss Belle Millis, George A. Henry, Storling F. Gidden,
Canvas finished trunk marked: T. Mullen,
Canvas covered trunk marked: Max
Wintsch,

Wintsch.

Boxes marked: J. D. Harrigan, Mrs. L.

Scott, M. L. Canningham, J. W. Wilson,
Black valless marked: A. Teer, W. St.
Blart, C. McCall,
Russet valless marked: F. Collier, J.

Jarris Harris Bundles marked: John Smitheran, Geo. Hundles market.

Hess.
Also 200 pieces of miscellaneous articles consisting of guns, bundles, blankets, valles, trunks, boxes, chests, etc., not marked,

General Baggage Agent.

Sept-6-13-20-27

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL **AMENDMENTS**

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

A joint resolution proposing to amensections 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 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 fol-

Section 2. The supreme court shall until section 2 the subtrine court shall until 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 shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamus, also warranto, nabens corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction, as may be provided by law.

Section 2. That section four (4) of criticle six (5) of 'he Constitution of the state of Medraska, be amended so as to read as fol-

Mebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

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 hereinuiter provided, shall be for a period of not less .h.m rive (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 reed 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 n term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, and at each general erection, 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 cars, unless otherwise provided by law provided. That the judges of the suprem court whose terms have not expired at the lime 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 amend ment to section thirteen (13) of article sim of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska relating to compensation of supreme and

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 quarterly.
The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring, establish their compensation. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and is the event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1895. A joint resolution proposing to 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.

relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

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

Section 1. That section twenty-four (2) 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 saw, 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 of other compensation, and all fees that may hereafter be payable by slaw for services performed by an officer provided for in the state treasury. The in advance into the state treasury, and first session after legislature shall not because the control, perquisites of office of their control, perquisites of office of other compensation, and all fees that may hereafter be payable by slaw for services performed by an officer provided for in the state treasury. The light state of the State of Nebraska, relative to donations to works of internal important of the state of the state of the state of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. That section and the state of Nebraska, relating the state of Nebraska relating the state of Nebraska, relating the state of the State of Nebraska, relating to judicial power.

Be it resolved and chacted by the Legislature concur theren.

Approved March 29. A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section and of the state of Nebraska, relating the state of Nebraska, relating the state of the State of

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

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

Section i. That section one if) 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 it a supreme court, district courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police maristrates, and m such other courts interior is the surreme 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.

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

Approved March 29, A. D. 1896.

A joint resolution proposing to amend sec tion 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 (il) 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 two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein may, in or after the year one thousand eight numbered 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 or the state. Such districts shall be formed of compact territory, and bounded by county lines; and such increase, or any change in the boundaries of a district, shall not vacals the office of any judge.

Approved March 3°, A. D., 1895.

held on Tuesda A. D., 1896.

In testimony set my hand of the state of N. Done at Line the year of our Hundred and ence of the Ur and Twenty-fit and Twenty-fit Thirtieth.

Seal.)

A joint resolution proposing to amend section six (6) of article one (1) of the Con-

who helped him. The latter had been the stitution of the State of Nebraska, relating stitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to trial by jury.

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

Section 1. That section six (8), article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska we amended to read as follows:

Section as The right of trial by sury shall remain inviolate but the legislature may provide that in civil actions twe-sixths of the fury may render a vertice, and the legislature by also authorize trial by a jury of a loss number than twelve menin courts forefor to the district court.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

A joint tosolution proposing to amend netion one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of Nebrassa, relating to officers of

he executive orpartment. he executive appartment.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-slature of the State of Nebraska.

Bection 1. That section one (i) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-Section J. The executive department shall

eretary of state, auditor of public ac-custs, treasurer, superintendent of public acsecretary of state, auditor of public accounts treasuret, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, each of whom, except the said railroad commissioners, shall hold his office for a term of two years, from the first Thurseay after the first Thuesday in January, after ills election, and until his successor is exected and quaisfied. Each railroad commissioner shall hold his office for a term of three years, beginning on the first Thurseay after the first Tuesday in January after his election, and until his usecessor is elected and qualified; Provided, 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 one year, one for the period of three years, and one for the period of three railroad commissioners, one for the period of public accounts—ind treasurer shall reside at the capitot curing their term of office; they shall keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

Approved March 30, A. D., 1895.

Approved March 30, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-six (25) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska. Hmiting the number of executive state officers. Be it resolved and enneted by the Leg-slature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as

State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows.

Section 25 No other executive state officers except those named in section one (I) of this article shall be created, except by an act of the iegislature 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 member elected to each house thereof concurring. Approved March 20, A. D., 1825.

A joint resolution proposing to am ad ection nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, protiding for the investment of the permanent ducational funds of the state.

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

Section 1. That section time (9) of article eight (8) 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 whereot only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the state, and the state shall supply all losses therebe deemed trust funds held by the state, and the state shall supply all losses there of that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished, and seat, not be invested or loaned except on United States or state securities, or regreered county bonds or registered sended district bonds of this state, and suce funds, with the interest and income thereof are hereby solennly pleased for the arroses for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses.

which they are granted and set apart and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses.

Provided, The board created by section 1 of this article zeongowered to seil from time to time any 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 or interest, whenever an opportantly 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 levy of a tax for its payment, shall be presented to the state treasurer for payment, and there ahai not be any money in the propet fund to pay such warrant, the board created by section 1 of this article may direct the state treasurer to pay

the board created by section 1 of the cle may direct the state treasurer the amount due on such warrant moneys in his hands belonging to the manent school fund of the state is shall hold said warrant as an inveof said permanent school fund, Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendnent to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska by adding a new section to article welve (12) of said constitution, to be numpered section two (2), relative to the mergng of the government of cities of the metropolitan class and the government of the counties wherein such cities are lo-

the counties wherein such cities are located.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legishature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That article tweive (12) of the
Constitution of the State of Nebraska be
amended by adding to sain 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 in the voters of such city
and county and received the assent of a
inajority of the votes cast in such city and
also a majority of the votes cast in the
county exclusive of these cast in the
metropolitan city at such election.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

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

be cast.

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

Section 1. That section six (6) of articls seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-

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,

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

Done at Lincoln, this :7th 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

Seal.) J. A. PIPER. Secretary of State.

Aug 1 DioNev3-morn only,