two Dexter automatic folders, thus making the presses of The Bee unrivalled in this section at that time. But even these facilities were found to be unequal to the emergency, as great delay was experienced in getting off the edition of The Bee, especially the weekly, which had grown to great

A web-perfecting press was purchased at the Potter works, Plainfield, N. J., at a cost of \$17,000, including the dampening machine and the stereotyping apparatus. This press was put in operation September 28, 1885. A year later a second web-perfecting press was found to be necessar and while the local contemporaries ridiculed the idea of The Bee needing a press that would print 15,000 eight-page papers, or 30, 000 four-page papers an hour, the increase in circulation actually required two such presses, the weekly having grown closely 40,000 circulation. These presses have been used con-tinuously by The Bee for fourteen years, and such excellent care of them has been taken by Foreman Youngs that not \$14 has been expended on them for repairs in this time. One press has been sold The other will be retained as an auxiliary press by The Bee. As fast and powerful as they were considered when they were installed by The Bee fourteen years ago they have been succeeded by a faster and more powerful printing machine. It does not now seem possible that there could be further improvement in the manufacture of printing presses, but from the record of The Bee's steady advance in its mechanical department it may merely anticipate the introduction of further improved presses within the next quarter of a century.

TOLD OUT OF COURT.

Judge Joshua Jump is running for a judgeship on the Indiana superior court. He is Hippantly alluded to as "the running Jump

"Prisoner at the bar, have you anything to say before sentence shall have been passed on you for sandbagging this man?"

"Well, your honor, I tried to git his money peaceable; I offered 'im his choice of the shells, poker an' craps, an' he wouldn't stand fer none of 'em.'

Many stories are told of witnesses, badgered and perplexed to a high degree, by their cross-examination in court, at last retorting in a manner exasperating to the interrogating counsel, and provocative of much amusement to the court. The following not only upset the gravity of the lawyers present, but the judge led in the laughter:

A lawyer, after a close cross-examination of a witness, an illiterate Irish woman, in a Boston court the other day, in reference to the position of the doors and windows, etc., in her house, asked the following ques-

"And now, my good woman, tell the court how the stairs run in your house," to not a social democrat—is, in fact, thoroughly to reconsider their frank criticism of these the shtairs run? Shure, whin I'm oop adherent of the monarchy.

General John B. Clark, sr., of Howard county, Misssouri, was a picturesque character of the west in the early days, relates the Columbia (Mo.) Herald. He was illiterate, talked through his nose and was profane. He was a natural lawyer, however, and few fective with a jury than Clark. He possessed tender sympathies and could weep likewise had fearful power of invective, and have been sent to jail alike for a word of less denunciation upon his adversary. He usually knew all the jurymen personally, and would refer to their ancestry as his personal friends, or play upon their personal majeste? How does the law define it? or political prejudices in a most effective Clause 95 of the German penal code gives manner. He was quick to avail himself of some information on this point. It reads the opportunity to turn the tide in his favor. thus: "Whosoever is found guilty of libel-A year or two after the war, a celebrated ing the kaiser, or one of the federated Gercase occurred in the Boone county court man sovereigns, will be sentenced to prison Clark. He was counsel for a well known ceration in a fortress from two months to citizen and General Odon Guitar was the opposing counsel. General Clark's client was a southern man, who had soffered from the depredations of the federal soldiers, and personally he was of thin visage. General Guitar made reference to the delicate bodily presence of General Clark's client and expressed his distrust of men who "were lean and hungry," paraphrasing the celebrated couplet from Shakespeare in declaring his preference for "sleek-headed men who sleep o' nights," and then, pointing to the victim of sarcasm, who stood against the railing inside the bar, exclaimed, dramatically: "You Cassius hath a lean and hungry look. Such men are dangerous." When it came General Clark's time to reply he admitted with tears in his eyes and with broken voice, that his client did not have much flesh on his bones, but, said he, in weeping tones: "Gentlemen of the jury, there was a time when my client was not lean and hungry; there was a time when he was as fat and sleek as General Guitar, and slept just as well of nights. But I will tell you what made him lean and hungry. was when a lot of federal soldiers raided his farm and driv off a lot of his cattle and brought them down here and made themselves fat off them. My client has been lean ever since, and federals like Gittare have been fat; and, gentlemen of the jury, for

case, and his client got a verdict almost before the jury left their seats. TWISTED SPIRE OF A CHURCH.

who fought for their rights." As the jury

was composed largely of ex-confederate sol-

diers, General Clark's appeal settled the

Attributed to the Capers of the Old

Boy and a Beautiful Women. The parish church at Chesterfield, England, has a curious spire. Instead of being perpendicular it is bent and twisted, so that the spire deviates from the perpendicular some six feet to the south and four feet to the west. Stories and legends relating thereto are numerous and interesting.

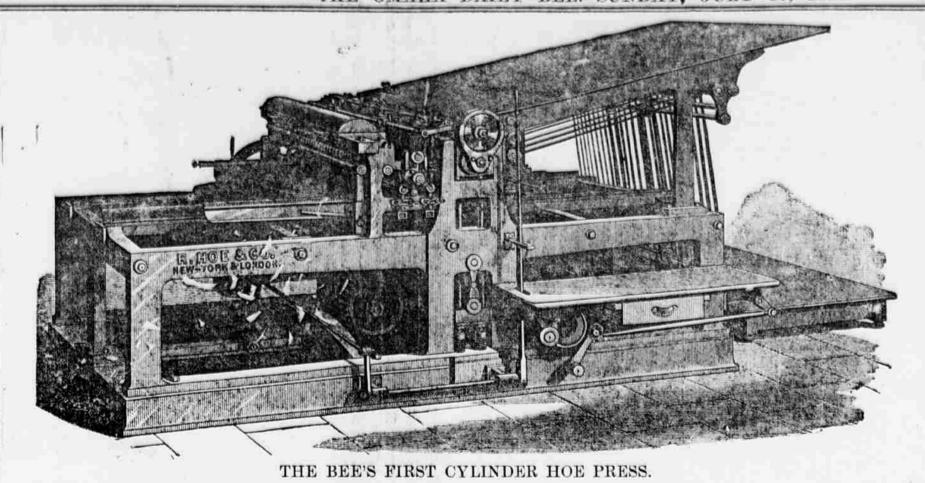
One tells that pretty and virtuous women were exceedingly scarce in the town, so scarce that when one day a good and lovely woman stepped within the church to be married the steeple was astonished and bowed to the bride, and that the bend was made when attempting to regain its original position. The legend is still more unkindly toward the fair sex, for it continues that never will its upright position be regained until another model woman is married beneath.

With many legions the Prince of Darkness is connected and the best of these is

The devil flying over town and tired with extra exertion settled on the spire to rest. The incense which was being burnt in the church at the time was wafted upward and so tickled the devil's nose that he gave n terrible sneeze, which so shook the steeple that it was irretrievably twisted. One of the most intelligent theories put forward regarding the twist in the spire is that the clinging pressure of the lead may have caused an irregular subsidence in the timhers, which have also been powerfully warped by the action of the sun beating through the lead on to the greener parts of the woodwork

Rumors that the tower was unsafe have been rife, especially about the year 1817. when experts who examined it pronounce it to be in a very unsafe condition. Public opinion was, however, against its demolition, and the steeple still stands one of the strangest architectural curiosities in the

Commodore Schley is as modest in his claims as he is invincible in battle. Replying to a dispatch of congratulation from the New York World, he said: "Victory be longs to every officer and man of the fleet."



Oppressive Statute.

CRIME OF CRITICISING THE EMPEROR

Nobody Knows Just What it Includes, and the Courts Do Not Agree on the Subject-Sample Cases

and Their Penalties.

how prominent would be recognized imopposed to that political party and a strong

Germany has attained an ill-favored renown in foreign countries by the numberless political trials which have occurred since the present kalser ascended the throne. Most of these proceedings have been instituted on the charge of lese majeste, a crime for which the English-speaking nations have not even a word in their dictionaries. The men of the bar in his day were more ef- periods of incarceration which have been inflicted on men and women of all classes for the offense would aggregate centuries. Vencopiously when occasion required, and he erable widows of 70 and schoolgirls of 15 when aroused could pour volleys of merci- criticism against the emperor, though the press has provided a good proportion of the

Now, what is this terrible crime of lese which illustrated this faculty of General for not less than two months, or to incar-

five years. Application of an Old Law.

This is the law as it stood of old. It has not been altered under the present emperor. The only change that has occurred is a severe and extended application, such as was never before attempted. Under the old emperor one did not hear much of "Maestats Beleidigungs-Prozessen" (trials for ese majeste). His majesty performed the duties of a sovereign very much like Queen Victoria of England, he wrote his name under what Bismarck chose to submit to him and lived otherwise like an old gentleman of independent means. He played at soldier as long as he was able to mount a horse, resorted to watering places in summer time, amused himself, but he did not meddle with party politics and never indulged in speechmaking. So his venerable figure commanded sympathy even among those who disapproved his earlier career and the bloody part he played in fighting the popular movement of 1848, for which he bore for long years the name of "Kartatschen-Prinz." Under such condiions no public man, no journalist or political agitator felt inclined to criticise the personal acts of the old kaiser. It would have been considered bad taste to do so, just as it is in England to criticise the perthe same reason many of you are lean and sonal acts of Queen Victoria. I am lean, and so are all those patriotic men

tion of his father and his grandfather. He mine."

his subjects was brewed in the ante-cham. rout of men unworthy to bear the name of s written by a prominent German editor, fortunate for the nation, because the friendly relations which should exist between the mediately if his name could be given. But body and head of the state are violently to that he objects most decidedly, as it disturbed by these turbulent outbursts of would certainly mean his prosecution and an unruly personality. And, last but not imprisonment on the very charge which he least, it is unfortunate for a good many discusses. It is sufficient to say that he is individual subjects, because they have had speeches in the prison cell.

The Kniser's Attitude. The question whether there was room for

uch criticism or not may best be answered some specimens of those speeches. Addressing a body of recruits William "For you there is only one foe, and that is my foe. In view of our present socialist troubles it may come to this, that I may command you to shoot down your own relatives, brothers and even parents, in the streets, which God forbid! But if it comes to that you must obey my orders without a murmur." After a dinner given in his honor by the Brandenburg Provincial Diet, he said: "Those who oppose me I shall dash in pieces." And again, to gentlemen of the Rhenish Diet at Dusseldorf, with regard to Bismarck, whom he had just dismissed: "One only is lord in this country, and this one am I. Whoso- Such repression could not be expected. But ever opposes me I shall smash"-whence as soon as we opened our mouths to utter his nackname, "William, the Smasher" our opinions upon these speeches we were (Wilhelm, der Zerschmitterer). This firm sent to prison by scores. belief that the Almighty and he are something like very near relatives may be learned from many of his speeches. For instance: "The 'kingship, by the grace of But nobody was allowed to say that the God, expresses the fact that we Hohenzol- kaiser had done it. For to initiate a civil lerns accept our crown only from heaven war is a crime, and to say that the kaiser and are responsible only to heaven." "God | had borne in mind the idea of civil war is has given himself such endless trouble with our house that we can assume he has not he had really and publicly uttered the idea done this for nothing. No, Brandenburgers, as his own. The kaiser had called a million we are called to greatness, and to glorious days will I lead you." Again: "The first king of Prussia once said: 'Eome mea nata orona, (my crown is born out of myself). in turn, like my imperial grandfather, hold my kingship as by the grace of God. It was on this spot that King William openly declared before his subjects that he held his crown from God alone. This is

erved me as a guide in all my actions." To Crush His Opponents.

A most undesirable thing for a constitupart in politics. William II. has done so, this position. When, after his famous labor wrong!" ern type. He has in himself nothing of the kaiser, alluding to the vote, said to his justice! charming modesty and the prudent modera- suite, "Ballots are theirs, but bullets are

LESE MAJESTE IN GERMANY constitution) between our Lord in heaven of Westphalia he exclaimed: "Should it to: "Thrusts of dirt, from whatever directurn out that there is any socialist connection they may come, cannot hit us." Result constitution) between our Lord in heaven of Westphalia he exclaimed: "Should it to: "Thrusts of dirt, from whatever direc liam II has inherited the autocratic con- tion with this movement, then it will be -four months' imprisonment on account of viction that he is not a man of flesh and impossible for me to weigh your wishes lese majeste for the septuagenarian, upon blood like other mortals, but rather a with my royal goodwill. For to me every whom his most bitter opponents look with A Berlin Editor's Frank Exposition of the heaven-born present bestowed upon the social democrat is synonymous with a respect. fatherland. From this monarch, too, he Reichs-und-Vaterlandsfeind (a foe of the inherited fondness for speechmaking which empire and of the fatherland.)" Later he has proved so unfortunate for the kaiser spoke of the labor party as "a pest that arrived at this conviction. Here are the himself, for the whole nation, and espe- must be rooted out." In September, 1895. "motifs" of the judgment: "These words cially for a good many citizens. It is an when some opposition rose against the plan (thrusts of dirt) do not, as such, constitute unfortunate tendency for the kaiser, for the of the court party to elevate William I, to lese majeste, and the accused is such an reason, that nearly every speech he has de-livered has held him up to ridicule before the name of "Wilhelm der Grosse," to his desire and his intention not to commit the whole country. Even those who lie in nearly the rank of a saint, the kaiser uttered lese majeste." But as the kaiser had a few the dust before him laugh at him as soon his strongest outburst of hatred against the weeks before condemned the social demo as he has gone, and many a cruel joke on his left wing of the opposition. In an address speeches which now is common property of to the officers of the guard he said: "A been people in the audience who might BERLIN, July 3.—The following article ber of the Schloss of Berlin. It is un- Germans ventures to drag into the dust Liebknecht alluded to the kaiser as throwing the sacred person of our blessed emperor (William I.) May the whole nation find in themselves the power of rejecting these unheard-of attacks. If not, then I shall call upon you, my guards, to check this felonious rout and to engage in a fight that will re-lieve us from these elements." A few days later in another speech he designated the nembers of the social democratic party as

fatherlandless scamps." Although the country had hitherto been startled by the heavy increase of trials on the charge of lese majeste, they were as nothing compared to the flood of these proceedings which broke all over the fatherland after these September speeches. From September, 1895, dates the high tide of persecutions caused by the personal entrance of the kaiser into politics. What could be meant by that appeal to the guards? Revolution from above, bloodshed in the streets against a party which counted 1,500,-000 votes in the elections, the second strongest vote of all parties? Would it have been possible for a press which retained a minimum of self-respect to refrain from commenting upon these speeches? Could a nation look tacitly upon a perspective as horrible as was drawn here by the kaiser?

Operations of the Law. The kaiser had frankly spoken of civil war for which he would call upon the guards. lese majeste, notwithstanding the fact that and a half subjects "fatherlandless scamps," but when a journalist wrote that the kaiser had "abused" the social democrats he was sentenced for lese majeste, because the kaiser is by law supposed to be unable to "abuse" even when he has clearly done so. In the case of this journalist the public prosecutor defined the theory of lese majeste

also my deepest conviction and has ever "I do not ask whether what the accused maintained in his article be untrue or true, whether it has any justification or foundation, whether it be provoked by the emtional monarch to do is to take an active peror or not, whether the emperor has used those words or not. The only question although in the beginning of his reign he at issue is. Did he say that the emperor told his people: "The king of Prussia had abused the social democrats or not." stands so high above parties and party con- He admits he did write it. That is absoflicts that, seeking the best interests of all, lutely sufficient for his conviction. As soon he is in a position to make the welfare of as he says, 'The emperor has abused,' he is every individual and every province in his guilty. In cases of lese majeste no plea of Nobody Knows What Lese Majeste is. kingdom his care." He soon abandoned justification is allowed. The king can do no

rescripts in 1890, which have proved since to He can do no wrong! Even if he does be a mere electioneering trick, the social wrong it is no wrong! That is what the But this state of things was altered alto- democratic votes rose from 760,000 to 1,420,- German people is commanded to believe gether as soon as William II occupied the 000, he alarmed the garrison of Berlin to since the "September-Kurs" was opened, throne. His temper does not permit him "play at war," and it is reported on good that the German people is commanded by registered verbation without comment. burg, stayed at a hotel in Sonderburg. Marx to be a constitutional monarch of the mod- authority that on this occasion the the judges of the country to accept as

A Far-Fetched Charge.

It may surprise people outside of our tion of Liebknecht to provoke such an opinion in his audience.

This is a fine specimen of the rotten tent) which was specially invented by our prosecutors and Judges in order to satisfy the demand for victims for lese majeste. One may easily imagine how the confidence the people in the administration of "jus ce" has been strengthened by these manpulations of a foul byzantinism and how they will speak out on this theory at the first opportunity.

It is a fact that nobody in Germany knows agreement among those concerned as far | their companions as possible not to mention the kaiser and When Liebknecht, an aged leader of the deradatsch, Herr Trojan, recently resorted telling him that the soldiers of the garrison

own "fatherland" to learn how the court crats in strong terms, "there might have dirt, and it might well have been the inten

There is another typical feature of th se majeste epidemy. After some months f administering "justice" of this sort nobody in Germany knew what lese majeste was and what it was not. Not even the diges knew, for on the same article courts different towns diverged in judgment. lere they dismissed; there they convicted. One editor was sentenced to nine months' mprisonment, which he has served, for an article for which two high courts in another town declined to prosecute, because, in their pinion, there was not the slightest trace f lese majeste in it. But the most startling example of these corrupt trials is this: A provincial paper printed an article of its Berlin correspondent commenting on the fact that nearly all duelist murderers were pardoned, while political prise ers had always to undergo their sentence. As the right of pardoning belongs to the crown, the provincial judges, with the aid of that famous crutch, "dolus eventualis," came to the conclusion that the editor of the paper had committed lese majeste because he had attributed to the crown an unequal and unjust administration of the right of pardon. The editor had to undergo three months' imrisonment. Of course since the provincial editor, as the minor criminal, who only printed the vicious article, was sent to the emperor, to which note the editor added prison, the actual author deserved to be punished in a more severe way, especially since he lived, as it were, under the eye of sacred majesty. So the provincial proshis court to his Berlin colleague, who at rights. once established proceedings against the Berlin correspondent. The ridiculous conclusion of the matter was that, though the public prosecutor read out to the Berlin less majests. While intoxicated he had judges the decision of their provincial colleagues, they unanimously discharged the author, stating that in their judgment the article contained nothing but fair criticism, had informed against him, was the chief and if such expressions of public opinion witness. were to be punished, fair criticism would become impossible.

is a romantic character of the type of As his speeches declare, the emperor has social democratic party, opened the annual to the advice of the old Latin sage, "Ridenda were going to play a comedy that night

at least in Germany. Evils of "Denunciation."

of the population. As lese majeste is punished, even if it has been committed as far back as four years, there is ample opportunity for rogues of every description to denounce their fellow-citizens against whom they have or believe that they have any cause for ill-feeling. Every theory of "dolus eventualis" (eventual in- man or woman in Germany, I dare say, has at least one lese majeste on his or her conscience, and it is a detestable proof of the wickedness of human nature that since the initiation of the "September kurs"which means the course adopted by our government since the speech of the emperor to the guards on September, 1895-that 'friends' have denounced their friends, neighbors their neighbors, workers their fellow-workers, mothers-in-law their sons in-law, fathers, their sons, nay, even wives their husbands. The confidential word has

> Some Specimen Cases. Readers in a country where lese majeste s an unknown thing may perhaps conceive the suspicion that I am telling tales, or, at least, am strongly exaggerating. But the following quotations from newspaper reports will dismiss such suspicions. They are, with one exception, cases tried in a single nonth, and could be augmented ad libitum November 16-The trademan Baumann was sentenced at Stettin for six months for lese majeste. Some women customers with whom he had quarreled had denounce

November 5-Liebsch, a laborer in a furnishing shop at Magdeburg, was sentenced for lese majeste, because in conversation he had sharply criticised the emperor's com position "Sang an Aegir."

November 9-The issue of the Vorwart was seized by the public prosecutor for paragraph containing the note that two policemen who had been sentenced to three months for assault had been pardoned by the remark that such leniency contrasted strangely with the severe punishments for lese majeste. The editor of the Vorwart was sentenced to three months' imprison cutor triumphantly sent the judgment of ment for such criticism of the kaiser's

> November 22-Kupczyk, a Polish laborer of Neu-Weissensee, near Berlin, was sentenced to five months' and two weeks for smashed the pictures suspended from the walls of his own room, one of them representing the emperor. His own wife, who November 29-An invalid miner and

plasterer, both from Essen, were taken into custody and proceedings initiated against In a drunken discussion they had at this moment what lese majeste is. For uttered some words against the emperor safety's sake there is a mutual but tacit which were reported to the authorities by

November 30-A Danish actor named his doings. If he makes speeches they are Marx, while on a lecturing tour to Ham-That is, indeed, the strongest criticism to was known as a Danish agitator in Schleswhich they can possibly be subjected. As wig-Holstein. He had a conversation with a final resort the editor of the Klad- the parlor maid at the hotel, the latter Frederick William IV, who, a year before the revolution of 1848, emphatically extended by the revolution of 1848, emphatically extended by the social democrats he means to those September speeches of the kaiser, he draw a comic picture of one of the empress' birthday. Marx the revolution of 1848, emphatically extended by the social democrats he means to those September speeches of the kaiser, he draw a comic picture of one of the empress' birthday. Marx those September speeches of the kaiser, he draw a comic picture of one of the empress' birthday. claimed: "No power in the world shall "smash" above all. In 1889 when he re- said in his opening address, in which the peror's addresses to his recruits. The phrase meaning "What a pity." The maid induce me to put a sheet of paper (i. e., a ceived a deputation of the striking miners person of the emperor was not even alluded nation once more laughed good-naturedly at repeated the phrase to the authorities, and

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Not a great doctor; not an eminent specialist; not a patent medicine man but just a plain, every day citizen of Milwaukee says that anyone who will send him their name and address can have absolutely free disease affecting his feet. At times he a trial package of a remedy that cured him could barely hobble about. He experiment of rheumatism and has cured hundreds of ed with all corts of drugs and by great others whose years of pain and suffering, good luck hit upon a combination that helplessness and despair had well nigh sent acted as a specific for the disease. At first them to an untimely grave. It is a subject he confined his efforts among those whom of great interest. Rheumatism is a most he personally knew but in time the demand merciless demon. It spares neither the Godfor his discovery became so great that he fearing nor the infidel. Born of the devil jut the medicine up in regular form and it seems to tantalize men's souls to see how has since sold it through the drug stores at much they can suffer and yet breathe the fair that Providence filled with life.

N. H. Spafford of Milton, Mass., sent for a free trial of Gloria Tonic. He had suffered for many years. At times the pain may test it first and thus learn of its wonwould case up a little and fill his heart with derful merit. Send your name and address thankfulness that perhaps life would not be to John A. Smith 481 Summerfield Church such a burden after all. But no sooner Building, Milwaukee, Wis, and by return would he rejoice than a sudden change of mail he will send prepaid a package of the weather would strike him another Gloria Tonic, a remedy that will cure any heartless twinge of pain and so it went form of rheumatism no matter how many year after year. The free trial reached him doctors have tried and failed.

their kaiser, but Herr Trojan was excluded from the common merriment. He is allowed during two months to meditate upon the lesson the Berlin judges gave him, that to make the nation laugh at the kaiser is one of the most terrible crimes of fin de siecle-

There is another, perhaps the most pernicious outcome of these lese majeste prosecutions. I mean the accursed pest of lenunciation which has fouled vast circles not been hely and one cannot trust even his intimate acquaintances in this regard. Neither age nor sex is protected from the

public prosecutor.

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the public prosecutor, translating "aa foj" erroneously by "ah fy," "oh pfui" in German, at once arrested the actor and instituted proceedings against him for lese majeste. After having been in custody for a long time, the actor was tried and discharged, the judges accepting his plea that the words did not mean "ah fy," but "what a pity," his intention having been to express his regret that the play was to be enacted by dilettantes, and not by professional actors. This case created something of a sensation, even in Germany.

November 22. A widow named Zimmermann was tried in Hanover behind closed doors. She was sentenced to five months. Within the Christmas week following nine cases of lese majeste were tried, three being dismissed. The others were disposed of by sentencing the prisoners to twenty-two months. For the year 1894, the year before the "September kurs," 622 persons were sen tenced for lese majeste, eleven of them being under 18 years of age. In 1895 more than a thousand were convicted. That there is no abatement in this un-

pleasant situation is shown by the following recent case selected at random from the newspapers: May 4, 1898-The shoemaker, Karl Gorlich

of Zabone, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the criminal court of Gleiwitz, for lese majeste. His wife, who is described as a very plous woman, was the informer.

I think the reader will be satisfied by this evidence. It comes from Germany, and there are still no signs of abatement, for speechmaking goes on. Witness the speeches at Kiel before the departure of Prince Henry for Kiao-Chao, on the "mailed fist" and the "gospel of your majesty's sacred person." But one thing is sure: The subject of lese majeste will play a prominent part in future elections and the voice of the people when it finds utterance, will be distinct enough to reach even the dulled ears of the resident of the schloss.

CASABIANCA UP-TO-DATE.

Indianapolis Journal.

The boy stood on the back yard fence,
Whence all but him had fled;
The flames that hit his father's barn
Shone Just above the shed.
One bunch of crackers in his hand,
Two others in his hat.
With piteous accents iond he cried,
"I never thought of that!"
(A bunch of crackers to the tail
Of one small dog he'd tied;
The dog had sought the well-filled barn
And mid its ruins died!) Indianapolis Journal.

The sparks flew wide and red and hot;
They lit upon that brat;
They fired the crackers in his hand,
And eke those in his hat.
Then came a burst of ratuling sounds—
The boy! Where had be gone?
Ask of the winds that far around
Strewed bits of meat and hone
And scraps of clothes, and knives, and
tops. And nails, and hooks, and yarn— The relics of that dreadful boy That burned his father's barn!

THE BEE'S FORMER HOE DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS.

