Of all the Bohemian poets, Svatopluk Čech, who celebrated last summer the 25th anniversary of his literary work, has the warmest place in the heart of the people. Unassuming, patriotic and impulsive, fully understanding every wish of the people from whom he sprung, Svatopluk Čech is distinctively a Bohemian national poet. The charm and power of his compositions lie in the justness of the feelings expressed and in the freshness and strength from life. Than Čech's style, nothing could be more natural and graceful. It is full of the most exquisite expressions and the most cunning terms. Whatever he says, either in prose or poetry, he says in the most graceful way. When he writes satire and nonsense—as in the excursions of Mr. Brouček, the worthy landlord of Prague, into the moon and among the stalwart Bohemian heroes of the fifteenth century,—he writes it so exquisitely, that even Goldsmith, the master of simplicity of style, could not have done better. Again, Čech knows how to fire one's patriotism by picturing to us the most stirring events of the past. To enumerate all the works that have issued from Čech's mental workshop within the last quarter of a century would require a long space; suffice it to say that they form a library in themselves. Svatopluk Čech was destined originally for law but the chicanery of that vocation drove him to a more congenial pursuit of literature. He is forty-seven years old. In conclusion we must say that he is the idol of Bohemian students.
**Notes.**

Bohemia has often been declared a horn in the flesh of Germany (ein Pfahl in deutschem Fleische).

* * *

Deputy Lueger (German) in a speech recently delivered in parliament, made the following pithy remark: 'The old saying is: 'with the Lord we begin and end.' This is the way it should be. But in our country we are apt to forget our Lord. Our motto is: 'with Bohemians we begin and with Bohemians we end.'"  

* * *

Who the successor of Count Edward Taaffe, lately resigned, will be, is as yet uncertain. According to some newspaper dispatches the emperor is counselling with Prince Windischgrätz and Count Hohenwart. The last named statesman is well liked in Bohemia for his federalistic leanings and if entrusted with the formation of new ministry, Bohemians, it is to be hoped, would soon be relieved of the present state of police espionage. Hohenwart, it will be remembered, induced the emperor to issue the famous "irrevocable rescript" to Bohemians and the political world would be anxious to know, what stand he would take in reference to it, were he again made prime-minister of Austria?

* * *

As a result of a denunciatory article published in an English sheet, the Bohemian citizens of the city of Cleveland have organized a society, whose object is as follows: We, citizens of the United States of North America, Bohemians and of Bohemian descent, hereby pledge ourselves to form a patriotic organization, having the following objects: 1. To uphold inviolable the free institutions of the United States. 2. The extension and defense of free schools as the foundation of our system of government. 3. The celebration of the memory of deserving men of this republic. 4. The honoring of historical days of our republic. 5. The defense and extension of the good reputation of Bohemians in America.

* * *

Jeremiah Curtin: The Cheks of Bohemia are Slavs more nearly related in speech to the Poles than to the Russians. Twice have the Cheks been very prominent in history,—once in the wars which followed the death of John Hus; and again during the Thirty Years' War, in which they suffered beyond any other people. Reduced from three million to eight hundred thousand in number, they were supposed to be extinguished as Slavs; but in spite of all emigration they have regained more than the old numbers, and are today, if possible, more determined than ever to preserve their historical identity. Taken them all in all, there is not a people of more marked character, nor one whose history has greater claims on the student. In fact, the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries cannot be studied at all, in any true sense, without faithful attention to the Cheks.

* * *

Some time ago it was reported in our newspapers that three of the Balkan provinces, namely, Servia, Montenegro and Greece formed an alliance, offensive and defensive. Of these three countries Servia is the least known. Since 1882 Servia is a constitutional monarchy. The legislative body is called the skupshtina and in 1884 consisted of 178 members, three-fourths of whom are elected by the people, the remainder being nominated for the king. A new Skupshtina is elected every three years for the settlement of special questions of great moment, and an extraordinary skupshtina is elected in which there are four times as many members as in the ordinary skupshtina. There is also a permanent council of state of 15 members, who have the task of drawing up proposals for legislation, hearing complaints regarding the decisions of ministers and performing other functions. For administrative purposes the kingdom is divided into 22 circles besides the city of Belgrade. The national debt at the end of 1884 was $35,000,000. An additional debt of about $5,000,000 was contracted during the Servo-Bulgarian war of 1885-6. Servia is a Slavonic country and the present reigning house was founded by Miloš Obrenović in 1815. Alexander I, who is 18 years old, declared himself king this year by overthrowing the regency. The marital troubles of his mother, Natalie, are well known to every reader.
TAAFFE'S DOWNFALL.

For many a year no parliamentary session in Austria was attended with so many uncertainties as the present. The state of siege in Prague and the electoral bill, added to the usual strife of numberless factions upset all the auguries of politicians on the very first day of opening. To make the outlook more gloomy and uncertain, rumors began to circulate that there was a serious division in the ministry; then it was reported that two of the ministers, who were responsible for the introduction of the electoral bill, would resign; again it was claimed that Taaffe handed in his resignation but that the emperor would not accept it.

Finally the worst of the rumors was confirmed. On October 30, the cable announced that Taaffe’s entire cabinet had resigned and that Francis Joseph had accepted the resignation.

Taaffe’s ministry, which now belongs to history, came into power August 19, 1879, and consisted of the following statesmen: President of the council and minister of the interior, Count Edward Taaffe, appointed August 19, 1879; minister of finance, Dr. E. Steinbach; minister of public instruction and ecclesiastical affairs, Dr. Paul Gauths, Baron von Frankenthal; minister of agriculture, Count Julius Falkenhayn; minister of commerce and national economy, Marquis von Bacquehem; minister of national defense, Field-Marshall, Count Zeno von Welsersheim; minister of justice, Count Frederick von Schönborn; without portfolios, von Zaleski and Count Gandolf von Khünberg.

Taaffe’s ministry was often called the “conciliation ministry,” because in the beginning at least, it strove to conciliate the various factions. The Bohemians, who had for many years pursued what was known as the “abstinence policy”—refusing to enter parliament—were coaxed by Taaffe’s promises to go to Vienna and participate in parliamentary work. As a recompense for this, Taaffe made some trifling concessions to them in reference to the use of their language in schools and administration; the university of Prague was divided into two sections, Bohemian and German; a number of middle schools, hitherto maintained at the expense of various municipalities were taken into the charge of the government; the election law, relating to chambers of commerce was changed so as to give a just measure of representation to Bohemian commerce in the chambers of Plzeň, Budejovice and Prague.

The Bohemians demanded the fulfillment of all the promises made to them, as the price of their entering parliament, and Taaffe refusing, dissatisfaction arose on every side. Already hostile, owing to disappointment, the Bohemian people now ranged themselves into a fierce opposition to Taaffe, when his government had determined to push an odious measure called the “Bohemian compromise.” This contemplated the division—legislative and judicial—of Bohemia into two sections, Bohemian and German.

As a last measure to subdue the Bohemian opposition, the government proclaimed a state of siege in Prague. This, as may be supposed, was the final blow to Taaffe’s popularity. The “conciliation minister” henceforth became an object of hatred.

TAAFFE’S ELECTORAL BILL.

No measure introduced within the last two decades in the Austrian parliament created such a tremendous sensation as Taaffe’s electoral bill, of which the first notice was given on October 10. It acted like a bombshell, striking every political party unawares.

Now, when the first effects of surprise are over, it transpires, that the bill satisfies no one in particular. Socialists, German nationalists, Bohemians, feudal nobility, and in fact, every faction of that motley crowd, which makes law for Cisleithania, views the new bill with distrust. To socialists and Young Chekhs, who clamor for universal suffrage, the measure is not broad enough; the nobility, always jealous of its feudal privileges, wants to have the present electoral law continued; the Germans again fear the bill, because any extension of suffrage would endanger their influence in the monarchy.

The Národní Listy, the organ of the liberal party in Bohemia and one of the most influential journals in Austria, though dissatisfied with the bill, sees, nevertheless, a valuable concession in it. “What is offered to us,” remarks that paper, “is only a part payment which we cannot accept. For, while our demand is for a universal, equal and direct suffrage, which extends to all citizens legally qualified and embraces all legislative elections, the government of Count Taaffe gives us in his bill universal suffrage without equality of citizenship, depriving—God alone knows why—the peasantry of the right of a direct vote.

Therein we perceive a shortcoming that is utterly incomprehensible to an ordinary mind. The system of Lasser-Schmerling now in existence, known as the representation of four orders (or interests) cannot be defended with justice. It is claimed for it that it is based on population and taxes, which is both wrong, inasmuch as it was framed to suit the interests of German conservatives. To this day no one is able to explain why the large estate holders should hold in parliament 85 seats, the chambers of commerce 21 seats, the cities only 117 and the country people, worst of all, 130 seats!

The fact of the matter is that the country people pay twice as much taxes as the cities, while these again four times as much as the large land owners. The number of votes which these latter control is 5,000 in the whole of Western Austria (Cisleithania) while the number of city and country voters is 1,700,000.

This injustice is the source of all the evil and it weighs upon nations and their liberties. By means of this representation of interests (interessenvertretungen) Schmerling and Lasser accomplished that wonderful feat, whereby 14 millions of Slavs have to-day no more than 136 seats in parliament, while
8 millions of Germans hold 177 seats and this is because of the fact that of the 85 representatives of the landed proprietors only 20 side with the Poles, 4 with Italians, 44 with Germans and 18 are without nationality—viz, our "historic" nobility.

"The only way of remedying this evil is by abolishing all privileges and by adhering to the principle contained in the fundamental laws "that before law all men are equal." For this reason Bohemian deputies introduced the Slavik bill of March 17, 1893, conferring an equal and direct right to vote on all legally qualified citizens without discrimination, in such a manner that one deputy would represent 60,000 souls.

"Equality of citizenship in the most important of rights, namely the electoral right, would it have, at last, brought about a just representation of the masses. Justice done, Germans would then have 146 seats in parliament, Slavonians 240, Italians 11, and Roumenians 4.

"However, the realization of this ideal is, as yet, remote. Taaffe's government is unwilling to alter the present system, which secures to large landed proprietors 85 seats; this he leaves as it is, nor does he contemplate an increase of deputies, over 353, the number to-day. The chambers of commerce, too, would elect 21 deputies as before, as also the number of city (117) and country (130) deputies would remain unchanged. Taaffe's whole reform consists in the extension of franchise in the two last named sections: giving the right to vote to every Austrian citizen, 24 years old, who has resided for six months in one place, who can read and write, is free from military duty and is a taxpayer.

"Moreover, the old system of indirect voting for the country would remain in force. Hence the city workingman would vote directly, the country workingman indirectly.

"These are fatal defects of the government bill and our deputies (Young Chekhs) will insist on their bill and its early consideration.

"But we rejoice despite all that because a breach has been made and the idea of universal suffrage has found its way into Austria. Undoubtedly this is an epochal event and a great step forward.

"If the government bill should go into effect as it is, it would become plainer then before that the feudal distinctions are untenable. For how long could a system be upheld which gives 85 seats to 5,000 voters of the large estates and 268 seats to 3,000,000 voters from the people?"

So much the Národní Listy.

It will interest our readers to know that the extension of franchise, contemplated in the bill, would be greatest in the Bohemian crown and in Lower Austria. According to the census of 1890 the number of males in Bohemia, over 24 years old, who could read and write, was 93.96 per cent., in Lower Austria 93.97 per cent. Illiteracy is, therefore, rare in these two countries and the increase of votes in Bohemia would be 1,200,000 and in Lower Austria 500,000. The number of those who can read and write is, in Upper Austria, 92.04, in Moravia 91.40, Tyrol and Vorarlberg 90.37, Salzburg 88.33, Silesia 87.10, Styria 77.88, Carinthia 70.30. In all these countries the conditions are very favorable, but in Carniola the number of illiterates is already great. There we find but 56.59 per cent. people who are able to read and write, in Istria 53.50, Grado 27.39, Dalmatia 23.19 and Bukovina 23.03. In these last named countries the increase of voters would therefore be imperceptible.

**HAPSBURGS ON THE BOHEMIAN THRONE.**

The first Hapsburg on the Bohemian throne was Ferdinand I. His election in 1526 was free and voluntary and agreeably to an old custom he had to take an oath, on his entry to the country, that he would preserve and maintain all the privileges and liberties of the Bohemian people. This oath was entered in the crown-rolls. Subsequent events proved that the selection had been very unfortunate. A letter is extant, written by a contemporary knight, sneering at the Bohemian Estates because they chose such a man for their king. In selecting Ferdinand, Bohemians should have been mindful of the words of the illustrious governor of Moravia, Ctibor Tovačovský of Cimburk, (died in 1495) who alluded in one of his works, published shortly before the great event, of "Roman pride, Venetian greed and Austrian hatred." The traditional hatred of Bohemians asserted itself in this first Hapsburg ruler. After the destruction of the crown-rolls by fire in 1541, Ferdinand I. had them renewed, but he caused the original oath to be altered, so that it acquired a dubious meaning. This was his first peridy. Five years later he tried to induce Bohemians to take up arms against the Elector of Saxony, their friend, although the law of the realm was explicit on the point, that no Bohemian was amenable to military service beyond the borders of his country. The diet having refused the king's wish in this respect, Ferdinand invited some 600 prominent citizens of Prague in his court castle and notwithstanding assurances that they would be protected from harm, he ordered them to be thrown in dungeons. There he tortured some, and others he either executed or drove into exile, confiscating their property. To insure himself against the recurrence of similar acts of disobedience, he introduced a rigid system of censorship over books and introduced the order of the Jesuits in the country, in whose care he intrusted the schools and the education of the people.

Ferdinand's successor was his son Maximilian but the reign of this good-natured prince was of short duration. Rudolph II., the latter's son, followed. Distrustful and cruel, Rudolph left the management of his empire to Jesuits, wasting all his time in such studies as alchemy, astronomy, etc. Religious freedom was curtailed during his reign in many respects and he even violated the laws of the land. To better themselves the Estates finally deposed him, electing his ambitious brother Mathias as king.

At the coronation Mathias made a solemn pledge not to interfere in any way with the freedom of religion, of which the people, having bought it with their blood, were
very jealous. But like all Hapsburgs, Mathias too, soon forgot his promises. When the archbishop of Prague ordered the Protestant Church at Hroby, a small town, to be torn down, and when the prior of the monastery of Broumov, closed another Protestant Church at the latter place, in violation of the existing laws of the land, Mathias approved of both actions. This perfidy of the king enraged the Estates, who were nearly all Protestants, to open mutiny and they threw his advisers out of a window, in accordance with an old custom in Bohemia. This act of violence—an act which precipitated the Thirty Years' war—the Estates tried to justify on the ground, that the perfidy of the emperor released them from fidelity to him. Immediately following this denunciation the Estates organized a Bohemian national directory with a seat in Prague, and composed of 50 members. Thoroughly tired of Austrian tyranny, they believed this to be the only way of maintaining the liberties of Bohemia. In the meantime Mathias had died and his nephew Ferdinand II. laid claims to the Bohemian crown. The Estates, it is true, have made promises to him during Mathias' life to accept him as successor; but now the Austrian government having been overthrown, they could not make their promise good, electing Frederick, Prince Palatine instead. This man had accepted the crown at the urgent solicitation of his wife Elizabeth, who was the daughter of James IV. of Scotland and I. of England. His complete defeat at the battle of White Mountain, November 8, 1620, by the imperial army, terminated his short-lived enjoyment of the regal crown, of which he retained no other memorial but the mocking title of "The Winter King."

The complete defeat of the Bohemian army filled the whole country with deep gloom. Some of the Estates despairing, others resigned themselves to their fate and remained inactive. The common people often hardly understood the importance of events. Unresisted, Ferdinand entered Prague and the first thing that he resolved upon was to inflict terrible punishment on the rebellious people. As a prelude to what was coming, he suspended all the rights and privileges of the Bohemian crown. Then he caused 37 of the most illustrious patriots to be executed on a public square, (June 21, 1621). A great number of rebels were imprisoned, while the property of all was confiscated by the crown and divided among foreign adventurers from Germany, Italy, Spain and other countries. Owing to this imperial robbery, the estates of nobles in Bohemia and Moravia are to-day in the hands of foreigners. The Jesuits too, were enriched enormously from this pelf. "Take fathers, take," he used to say to them, "it is not always that you will have Ferdinands." Moreover, he ordered that no other church but the Catholic should henceforth be tolerated in Bohemia and Moravia and that those refusing to embrace that faith must leave the country. In consequence of this cruel edict 36,000 Bohemian families, including 1,088 houses of nobility and many scholars and artisans went into exile. By virtue of a "renewed code," as is commonly known the patent of 1627, Ferdinand remanded some of the ancient liberties of the country, giving at the same time a terrible blow to our nation by placing the German language on an equality with the Bohemian. Prior to this, the latter tongue alone was used in the judicial and legislative departments of the land. Ferdinand also separated Lusatia from the Bohemian crown, giving it to the Elector of Saxony, as a reward for his neutrality during the Bohemian rebellion.

During the reign of Ferdinand III., Bohemia was almost laid waste. Famine, war and punishment reduced her population of over 3,000,000 to 780,000 in 1648.

Leopold I. exacted heavy taxes from the people in order to carry on wars against Turkey. When the people, unable to bear the terrible oppression by foreign landowners, rebelled, Leopold sent soldiers to the seat of trouble and thousands of peasants were shot down.

Joseph I. was the first Hapsburg who had refused to crown himself as king of Bohemia. Moreover, he incorporated the crown in the German empire.

His reign is remarkable chiefly for the effort of the church and state to keep the people in the deepest ignorance as to their past. Traveling from place to place the Jesuits burnt every Bohemian book that they could find, under the pretext that they were tainted with "heresy." The wretched people, being thus oppressed and ill-used on every side, have sought consolation in pilgrimages to holy places, etc. They sang with more devoutness than ever before, the ancient hymn to St. Venceslas, patron saint of Bohemia, "Let us and our descendants not perish."

Charles II. showed more solicitude for his family than he did for the nations over which he ruled. The last male descendant of the Hapsburg family, he induced the Bohemian and Moravian Estates to accept his daughter Maria Theresa as their legitimate sovereign.

This empress abolished the Bohemian department at Vienna—the last vestige of our independence,—and introduced the German language everywhere. The Bohemian Chancellor in Vienna used to represent his nation at the capital, being as it were a governor of Bohemia. All this has ceased under Maria Theresa. France, seeing our sad plight, sent an army to Prague to free us from the Austrian yoke. Charles, Elector of Bavaria, was crowned as king of Bohemia with the help of some native nobles. His successor was to be the French dauphin. However, Maria Theresa, winning the Hungarians to her side, drove Charles out of the country and punished severely the nobles who had rebelled against her authority. With this little band of rebels disappeared the last trace of patriotism among the Bohemian nobility. During the long conflict that followed, Maria Theresa lost Silesia to Frederick of Prussia.

Joseph II. was a liberal minded man who took the schools away from the Jesuits, but on the other hand, he abolished Bohemian schools which yet remained, changing them into German. Joseph likewise introduced German in the judicial and legislative departments.

After a short reign of Leopold II., Francis I. ascended the Austrian throne. The wars of Napoleon, just raging, cost our fatherland enormous sums of money and when,
after the defeat of the terrible Corsican, Austria received 500 millions of florins war indemnity, Francis discreetly shipped the money to his private treasury in London. The people got nothing. It was the same ruler, who, without the consent of the Estates, incorporated Bohemia in the German confederacy. On his death-bed he bequeathed "his love" to the people!

Ferdinand V. was a good natured but weak man, easily influenced by his advisers. Because he yielded in 1848 to the people, granting them constitutional liberties, his own family deposed him and placed on the tottering throne his nephew, the present ruler Francis Joseph I.

The "achievements" of this scion of the Hapsburg house are well known to our readers and therefore, we shall not dwell upon them.

A CLEVELAND TOAST ALARMS AUSTRIAN POLICE.

August last a large company of World's Fair visitors came to this country from Bohemia. On their way to Chicago they stopped in New York and Cleveland, in both of which cities they were enthusiastically received and entertained by the respective Bohemian colonies.

The Cleveland people gave an elegant banquet in honor of the European guests, the mayor himself being present. Mr. Václav Snajdr, editor of the Denunce Novoveku, a local Bohemian weekly, was the principal speaker of the occasion. Mr. Snajdr spoke with feeling of our attachment to the fatherland, expressing the wish that old Bohemia might soon taste of that delicious fruit of freedom that we Americans are enjoying so bountifully. One of the company, whose name remained undisclosed, for reasons best known to the visitors, responded to Mr. Snajdr's toast.

There being several newspaper correspondents among the visitors, an exhaustive report of the banquet, including the speeches, was sent to Prague journals. The Narodni Listy, a newspaper which is now in high disfavor with the government, printed Mr. Snajdr's toast almost verbatim. It likewise contained the speech made by the then Austrian citizen. But the names of both the correspondent and the speaker were carefully withheld by the Narodni Listy.

Now it transpires that there was a government spy in that company of World's Fair visitors, who kept his superiors abroad duly informed on all the movements of the Austrian citizens. This individual, whoever he may be, noted the utterances and sent them with the names of the speaker and the correspondent to Prague. The police, however, needed more proof in order to prosecute both upon their return home, and hence it made an unexpected raid on the Narodni Listy, with the intention of securing the manuscript, which contained the report.

Of this unusual procedure the Narodni Listy contain the following report under the date of October 3.

"Yesterday at half-past four o'clock our editorial rooms were visited by a commissary of police, accompanied by two officers, who handed to our managing editor, Mr. Joseph Anýž, the following search order which was issued by the superior criminal court in Prague No. 26,734. 'Having caused a preliminary examination of Joseph Anýž and Dr. Julius Grégr & Co. for the violation of §300 of the criminal code (relating to public peace and order), I now order, that a search be made in the dwellings of Joseph Anýž and Dr. Julius Grégr & Co., and in all the editorial and business rooms of the Narodni Listy, a periodical newspaper published on Mary street, for the purpose of discovering the manuscript of an article entitled "The reception of the Bohemian excursion in Cleveland," which article was printed in the afternoon issue of said Narodni Listy, to No. 240 under the date of August 30, 1893. The imperial-royal directory of police in Prague is hereby commanded to execute the search, in compliance with the order, of which proceeding a notice is hereby given to Joseph Anýž, editor, dr. Julius Grégr, publisher and Joseph Kubát, printer, September 1, 1893. Examining magistrate, dr. Hlaváček. After serving of the above notice, the commissary of police proceeded to examine all manuscripts, which were found in the writing desk of the managing editor. Police officer Mikulášek assisted. The search in the editorial rooms lasted two hours, but the manuscript in question was not found. Thereupon the police officers Mikulášek and Prochážka announced that they would search the house of the publisher. Learning, however, that dr. Julius Grégr was yet in the country, owing to illness, they sealed all the doors leading to his dwelling, and made an official report of all the proceedings. The search instituted in the business department of the Narodni Listy, was likewise unsuccessful. The manuscript of the above article could not be found. At 9 o'clock in the evening the police made a domiciliary visit at the managing editor's but with no better success."

As matters are in Bohemia now, the safest way for the incatuated speaker and the correspondent would be, if they desire to be spared the annoyance and tyranny of Austrian police—to take out their first citizen's papers and renounce allegiance to all European potentates, especially to Francis Joseph I.

Pacak's Arraignment of the Government.

Deputy Pacak, member of the Bohemian liberal club, arraigned the government, at the opening of the Reichsrath in the most scathing manner for its unwarranted action in Bohemia. Among other things he said:

I must also complain of the way the authorities interfere with the judiciary and with one's private life. The state of siege was proclaimed September 12. The publisher and editor of the Narodni Listy were, however, made responsible for speeches uttered three and five months before that time. (Hear, hear!) For these speeches they will be tried by a court martial. (Repeated cries of hear, hear!) The first sentence of editor Vesely by court martial was for the publication of an article ten months previous to the state of siege. His sentence was ten months at hard labor (hear, hear!)

Deputy Pernerstorfer (German) exclaims: That's incredible! Dr. Pacak: The people are tried before judges before whom they do not belong. Several district captains (the country is divided, politically, into a number of captaincies,) received secret instructions to keep the author informed as to the movements of deputies in private life. (Tumultuous cheers from Bohemian seats and cries: Hear, hear!)

Dr. Pacak: Thus the government gathers material from speeches spoken long ago. Then will follow a state of siege, the dissolution of parliament and criminal prosecution of individual deputies, who, deprived of their immunity, will be thrown in jails. This is the easiest way to get satisfaction. A boy 15 years old was sentenced to 48 hours of imprisonment for defacing the imperial eagle and because this sentence seemed to be too light, the judge was sentenced by another—a more severe one.

A secret order was also issued to punish offenses of this nature severely. Count Thun (lieutenant-governor of Bohemia, Ed.) insisted

...
THE BOHEMIAN VOICE.

on this in an interview with the president of the superior court of Bo. 

A.C. Brod the manifesto of the liberal deputies was 

cepted by the newspaper. (Laughter on the left.)

In the city of Cesky Brod the manifesto of the liberal deputies was 

A certain landlord tore down one of them. Editor Myskovsky, who was passing by remarked: "Who gave you the 

right to tear down these posters? This does not concern you!' As 

other deputies of this he was sentenced to 46 hours of imprisonment. (Hear!) To his complaint they answered him: "Do not mind, since an opportunity is given you to suffer for your country."

One of the grounds for the sentence was, that Myskovsky, in this issue, presumed to criticise the action of the government.

On September 8th, a runner was ordered to the effect that the 

club of liberal deputies is about to issue a manifesto to the people-

Simultaneously telegraphic dispatches were sent from the office of the 

liberal governor to all district captains, ordering them to examine 

the local printers if they had not in print the manifesto of the liberal 

deputies. From this it will be seen, that at the time the order was 

given the lieutenant-governor could not have known whether it con- 
tained anything illegal. Some "friend" informed the district captain of 

Kutna Hora that I would distribute the proclamation. The district 
captain immediately sent two gendarmes and a secretary to the post-

office, in order to ascertain the nature of the postal matter I sent and 

received. 

Deputy Brzorad: These people should be arrested! 

Pacak: It happened that I called a political meeting by means of 

circulaires. An officer, accompanied by gendarmes examined these circulaires and finding 

them all right, allowed them to be distributed. My letters too, were 

opened. Some of these letters, I confess, might have contained things 

which I did not wish others should know. (Cheers.) When I com-

plained to the postmaster, he made an open confession. From this we 
can see that we live in a state of siege, although the siege has not yet 

been proclaimed. (Applause from Bohemian seats.)

Deputy Pernerstorfer: Were any of these people prosecuted? 

Pacak: No.

Pernerstorfer: Office holders can do whatever they please in 

Austria, and nobody thinks of questioning their conduct. (Applause 

from Bohemian seats.)

Pacak: The same thing happened to deputies Spindler, Gregr and 

Brzorad.

Pernerstorfer: This fellow will one day yet be a minister! 

Pacak: Yes, his many merits entitle him to that office. 

Pacak: September 12th, the town of Maleovelice was decorated with 

flags, when the gendarmes made a general search of the 

district. The authorities ordered that the flags be put down, inasmuch as the 

decoration was intended by way of irony. In the city of Pardubice the 

state prosecutor filed a complaint against a number of citizens, because they 

participated in a political meeting, reminding his majesty of his promise to crown himself as King of Bohemia. 

The district captain of a place where I was to address a political 

meeting sent two officers to watch me. I felt flattered at so much attention 
to my person. (Laughter.) Before I commenced my speech, the entire 

hall was in possession of gendarmes with drawn sabers. (Hear! from 

the right.) All this happened in a place where there is no state of siege-

hood. 

Bohemia at present is ruled by spies and informers. A newspaper 
called the Neodvisle Listy (Independent News) was confiscated four times 
in succession on September 11th. The decree of confiscation had been 
drawn on September 9th. (Hear!) So that the district captain issued the order before reading the newspaper. (Laughter.) Another person 

was arrested in Rudojelice on the charge of treason—the speaker 

having simply demanded home rule for Bohemia! Hear, hear, from Bo- 

hemian seats.)

Count Bohonborn, minister of justice declared in his pamphlet some 
time ago that Bohemians stamp demanded home rule and that 

cession made, they would become loyal Austrians. Sokol, junior, declared the same thing in a meeting held in Lysov and his utterances 

were declared treasonable. (Hear, hear.)

I pronounce the state of siege at abuse of states, power in the inter-

est of feudalism. Bohemian kingdom is not the domain of Thuns and 

Schwarzenbergs; it is the domain of Bohemian King. (Applause from 

Bohemian seats.)

One of the reasons the state of siege was proclaimed, says the 
government, is because the Catholic church has been insulted in 

Prague; I have received a letter from a Catholic priest who brands the 

cession made, they would become loyal Austrians. Sokol, junior, 

declared the same thing in a meeting held in Lysov and his utterances 

were declared treasonable. (Hear!)

Our party believes that religion is a matter of one's own conscience 

and, because somebody broke a glass in the lantern of St. Nepomuk's 
tomb it should not be construed as a demonstration against the whole 

Catholic church.

THE NATIONALITY OF COPERNICUS.

The Germans claim that Nicolas Copernicus, the cele-

brated author of the treatise on the revolutions of the 

heavenly bodies, was a German; the Poles claim he was a Pole; the Bohemians claim he was a Pole of Bohemian descent. 

"Copernicus" writes Mr. J. J. Král to the editor of the 

New York Nation, "is merely a Latinized form of the 

original name of Kopernik, which corresponds with it in 
sound and Kopernik is not a German but a Slavonic name. 

It is not Polish, but Bohemian, and in the light of docu-

mentary evidence, the family of Koperniks can really be traced back to Bohemian ancestry. The Zemani (knights) of Kopernik were Bohemian noblemen, whose name appears in the historical records of the fourteenth 

century, and has been preserved to this day in the name of the Bohemian village Kopernik, their former seat, situated 

between the cities of Kosmonosy and Bakov in northeastern 

Bohemia. From the acta consularia Cracov-iensis, 1396, we learn that in 1396 citizenship was conferred 

upon Nicolas Kopernik. The attesting witness testified that 

Nicolas Kopernik had come to Cracow from Bohemia. 

"These facts," continues Mr. Král, "show pretty clearly, 

I think, that both Copernicus and his father were Poles of 

Bohemian ancestry, and therefore doubly Slavs. The coat-of-arms of the Bohemian Koperniks bears the figure of a 

man; so does the escutcheon of Copernicus."

The editor of the Nation is of the opinion that Coperni-

cus was of German descent. "Copernicus," says the 

editor, "gives a Greek form of his name, showing that he understood the first syllable to mean copper. The astronomer's family, in fact, was a family of copper smiths. By 
copper they had made a fortune. The Thorn directory for 

1422 (Copernicus was born in Thorn, Poland) shows that 

Margaret Koppernick had business connections in the town of 

Frankenstein in Silesia, and in other ways the family 

had been traced to that point. Nearby is a hamlet named Kopernik, where there is an old copper mine. 

This neighborhood is distinctly German, although it is on 

the very borders of Bohemia, and was at one time in the 

kingdom of Bohemia. At Padua, the editor of the Nation says, Copernicus did not register as a Pole. On the other 

hand it is known that, while studying in Bologna, he regis-

tered as "Niccolo Kopperlinghi di Thorn," "nazione al-

lemanna."

So far the arguments on both sides. Let the reader judge what party has the best of this perplexing controversy. Certain it is, that, from time immemorial various nations have often confronted with each other for the birth-

place of illustrious men. Germans and Bohemians have both done it. Bohemians, for instance, insisted at one time that 

Guttenberg, the inventor of movable type, was born in 

Kutna Hora (Guttenberg) in Bohemia. Some Germans again believed Hus to be a German.

The barrenness of disputations of this kind must be manifest to every unprejudiced mind. Leibnitz, who sprung from a Slavonian ancestry, as he himself confessed to Peter the Great of Russia, was none the less a Ger-
man. The Bohemian origin of Count Eulenburg the Prussian minister, does not make that statesman Bohemian. Copernicus was born in Poland and we believe that the glory of his name belongs to the Polish nation alone.

**SOKOLS** IN THE UNITED STATES.

A man prominent in "Sokol" circles declared once that, in speaking of Bohemian gymnastics, it was impossible not to mention the names of Függer and Tyrs. This, indeed, is true. The names of these men are so inseparably linked with the "Sokol" organization in Bohemia that they form part and parcel of it. What Basdow and Jahn were to the Germans, Függer and Tyrs are to the Bohemians—the founders and promoters of gymnastic science among our people.

The word "Sokol," which is applied to our Bohemian turners or gymnasts, means in English "falcon" and it was not conferred on them unintentionally. The falcon is bold and fearless, the noblest bird of prey, and the idea of organizing "Sokol" societies in this country originated early in the seventies. August 13, 1878, delegates from 10 Sokol societies representing a membership of 32,000 met in Chicago and organized the "Národní Jednota Sokolská" or the National Association of Sokols. These earliest Sokol societies were from Cedar Rapids, Ia., Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Kewaunee, Wis., New York and St. Louis.

Soon after the organization of the "Národní Jednota," it was found necessary to establish a journal that would keep the members informed on matters pertaining to gymnastics, as they were taught abroad. On January 10, 1879, the first copy of the new organ was issued, bearing the name "Sokol American." Under able management the journal prospered year by year, until now it has become indispensable to Bohemian gymnasts in the United States.

In order to familiarize themselves more thoroughly with the gymnastic science, as it is taught in Bohemia, the American "Sokols" secured a few years ago a professional teacher from abroad, who now travels from one place to another giving instructions. Charles Stulik was the first instructor and upon his withdrawal, A. Straka was engaged by the Jednota. Sokol Straka is teaching now.


At present, then, the Sokol organization in America consists of 34 allied branches, having at its head an executive committee, whose seat is in Milwaukee. Of this committee S. Kolman is president, T. Gressl vice president, Peter A. Vaněček business manager, F. Moudry secretary, P. V. Schissler, treasurer; F. Kaplan, A. Pitter, K. Jiran, E. Chudimsky members.

Section tournaments—the organization is divided into four sections by states, eastern, central, western and Chicago—take place every year; general tournaments in which one or the other party is unable or unwilling to accept. Discriminating politicians expected that the unacceptability of this proposition would result in its abandonment. Even in circumstances of financial distress, the Chicago Sokols, as may be presumed, have the largest amount of their property, real and personal, is estimated at 400,000 dollars.

In conclusion it may be stated that the number of Sokols in Bohemia is 25,743 (9,890 active members) and their property, real and personal, is estimated at 400,000 dollars.

**Young Chekhs' Manifesto.**

Soon after the government had placed Prague, the capital of Bohemia, in a state of siege, the Young Chekhs issued a proclamation to the people, wherein they complained: "The proclamation was printed in Leipzig, owing to a rigid system of censorship at home.

On the memorable day of September 12, 1871, when the Bohemian national was about to celebrate the anniversary of the royal marriage, during which event, the rights of the Bohemian kingdom and negotiations were entered into with the Bohemian Diet in reference to an act of settlement between Bohemia and the rest of the empire, the ministry at Vienna placed Prague and its suburbs in a state of siege, prohibiting entirely or at least restricting the operations of the political liberal clubs and newspapers, and suspending trial by jury for political offenses, which latter measures were taken with the object of rousing the people. The government of Count Taaffe instead of devising means where­by the lost confidence in the former Bohemian delegation could be restored, has introduced legislation which in the eyes of our people is more repugnant than ever. There can be no doubt that the people will abide by the law and will obey the commands of their government. Therefore, the Young Chekhs maintain that the government of the state of siege of September 12, 1871, is a result of the efforts of all sections of the party which is in power, that the government is composed of people who are devoted to the principle of centralization, the lack of creative power, and an utter incompetency of the government to solve such momentous political and national problems. The Young Chekhs declare that in this way the government is undermining the political foundations of a free nation, and in the interests of the people, that this government is no longer a constitutional government, but a government of the Viennese settlement.

The Young Chekhs declare that the people of Bohemia are not satisfied with the present government, which in their eyes is only one party government, and that they will never accept such a government. They further declare that the Young Chekhs represent the people of Bohemia, that they have contrived to provoke acts, which, in the eyes of the people, the government has not failed to acknowledge, and which one or the other party is unable or unwilling to accept. Discriminating politicians expected that the unacceptability of this proposition would result in its abandonment. Even in circumstances of financial distress, the Young Chekhs declares that the government of the state of siege of September 12, 1871, is a result of the efforts of all sections of the party which is in power, that the government is composed of people who are devoted to the principle of centralization, the lack of creative power, and an utter incompetency of the government to solve such momentous political and national problems. The Young Chekhs declare that in this way the government is undermining the political foundations of a free nation, and in the interests of the people, that this government is no longer a constitutional government, but a government of the Viennese settlement.

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The foremost of them being a just fear for national existence and the future position of the Bohemian crown with reference to its self-government. "Prudent statesmen would never consider it a wise state policy to push an odious measure like the Viennese settlement against a manifest opposition. Yet, that is exactly what the government has done. In one instance it has resorted to illegal means—as, for instance, when it issued orders relating to the appointment of office holders and to the division of the supreme court of the land with the concurrence of the diet—and in another instance the government, in violation of well established precedents, attempted to force the Trutnov bill in the Bohemian Diet, which latter scheme was frustrated only by the efforts of the minority.

"In the struggle for its free will or the solicitation of the German party—the government must have anticipated that this course would agitate the minds of all the people giving affront to their pride and dignity.

"Moreover, a series of acts on the part of the government, like the augmentation of the centralistic system, the manifest enforcement of German as a sort of a state and privileged language, coupled with undisguised hostility toward Bohemian home rule, could not but awaken and strengthen and spread among our people the conviction, that a vigorous and systematic opposition alone is practicable in view of this policy of the government, which ignores and unjustly suppresses the Bohemian nation!

"This tendency of the government is apparent when we consider what a partial position the authorities have taken from time to time in our local Bohemian-German controversy.

"While Bohemian minorities in German speaking towns are groaning under a merciless reign of terror, while their national existence, their rights and privileges are being violated and checked, while these minorities are subjected to most brutal atrocities, without the slightest interference of government on the subject. It thus hampers the municipality of Prague, in order to protect the local German minority against alleged vipers, though that minority enjoys more rights and privileges than it is entitled to.

"It is consequence of this the Bohemian people have condemned the entire system, wherever an opportunity offered itself and demanded reforms in the monarchy.

"And so the people, prompt in its anger, the promptness of the people, in its anger, and the bold acts of rebellion which the monarchs are compelled to punish, and which were only quelled after bitter struggles and the use of extreme measures.

"A large rambling fortress, whose gray stone walls and peaked turrets stand boldly defined against the clear crimson sunset sky, crowning a high hill, whose slopes, dotted here and there with white huts or red-roofed mediæval houses, extend to the very edges of the broad river flowing placidly beneath an old bridge, whose railings are covered with quaintly grotesque statues: this was Prague, as it first appeared to us, weary travelers approaching the city after a long journey. From the car windows we could only perceive the Hradch in and the river Moldau, and were forced to picture to ourselves the quaint tower and the massive buildings which line the opposite bank. To us Prague was more than a city to be visited for its noted buildings: It was a place teeming with historical reminiscences, in which to wander for days, to study the people, so different in their Bohemian impetuosity and carelessness from the stolid well-regulated Saxons whom we had lately left. Here was the home of Wallenstein, made immortal by Schiller's tragedy; here, the streets in which the students fought for their privileges and forced the sovereigns to acknowledge them; here the Hussites and Catholics wandering over their respective creeds; and here the Jews live and form a distinct colony in the very centre of a Roman Catholic town.

"The next morning we determined to explore the Hradchin, the capitol of Prague, with its cathedral and castles. We started down the broad street on which our hotel stood, admiring the rows of regular, well-built buildings which lined it on either side.

"Almost the first of these castles we passed was Wallenstein's. It was with no little disappointment we found the high wall surrounding it to be of recent construction, but once inside our admiration knew no bounds. Velvety green lawns and brilliant flowers lay on all sides. At the end of a long avenue of magnificent trees rose the magnificent summer dining-hall overlooking the garden. We wandered through Wallenstein's private apartments down into the grotto bath where he planned his campaigns during the Thirty Years' War, and where he confined his hopes of personal agrandizement to Piccolomini, then out into the magnificent summer dining-hall overlooking the garden where Thekla first saw Max Piccolomini, and where he declared his love for her, which was to end so unhappily. There is an interesting fact connected with this palace, which denotes Wallenstein's cruel and tyrannical nature, where these feelings stronger than in Prague itself. The city is filled with monuments of the victories won by the people and the students, of privileges extorted by them, and the bold acts of rebellion which the monarchs dared to punish, and which were only quelled after bitter struggles and the use of extreme measures. Prague is, at all times a place of great interest, but more especially so now that it is the seat of political troubles which draw the world's interest and attention to Bohemia.

"A glimpse of Prague. When Mrs. Crook, widow of the late general passed through Prague a year ago, she declared that the capital of Bohemia impressed her more favorably than Vienna, both by its numerous architectural beauties and its picturesque location. We are proud to say that this opinion is shared by everyone who has visited Prague, yet for some unaccountable reason very few tourists stop there.

"The recent political disturbances in the Bohemian capital called forth an interesting reminiscence of that city from an American traveler, who, under the above title, "A glimpse of Prague" writes to the New York Tribune of what he had seen there.

"Of the different countries now subject to the imperial crown of Austria there is none whose inhabitants are more hot-headed and impulsive or more jealous of their rights and privileges than those of Bohemia, and no
To make room for his large gardens he ruthlessly destroyed one hundred and forty-two houses belonging to the poorer inhabitants of the city without offering them the slightest compensation.

"Prague was the home of John Huss, Jerome of Prague, and the blind Ziska, where they labored zealously for the advancement of their doctrines, inciting the populace to covert acts of violence, and at last open insurrection. They obtained the favor of the Bohemian kings and nobles, who secretly protected them long after they had declared themselves submissive to the pope; but this favor proved of little value to the two former, who, trusting in the promises of safety made them, ventured into the Austrian Emperor's States, where they were captured and burned at the stake. But despite the efforts made to destroy all recollections of them and their work, the Bohemians still speak proudly of them, though less as reformers than as leaders of the people, who wrested many privileges from the imperative rulers of the country. The large square in front of the Rathaus (old town hall) heard many a spirited argument between the reformers and the Catholics. But later it witnessed the execution of twenty-seven Protestant nobles captured at White Hill; and the mad rejoicings of the fickle mob, so willing to desert those they had deemed enemies of the faith. For the keen observer, be he tourist or student, is reserved the pleasure of a tour around, when she came to the beautiful garden gate, her poor soul pitied his secret. But please, do not spoil his happiness."

"Do not blame yourself for betraying any secret. It is no secret to me, and happiness either.

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hor this morning, after she had learned from the servants that madam was still at breakfast. "You live in a para-
dise, Louisa," said the proud mother, after she had kissed her daughter. "A person hardly knows that we have
summer down town, but here it's a pleasure to breathe, all is bloom and odor." Laying aside her mantle and hat, she
seated herself and with a long, long breath inhaled the sweet fragrant air. "I've been enjoying myself here
since morning, dear mama, and I have almost forgotten that it is time for me to attend to daily toilette. If
you will kindly wait a moment, I will hurry. And, arrang­ing her skirt, she handed her the jewel the Ter­
pil presented that to me, this morning." "Kind hus-
bond," replied Mrs. Terpil, as she admired it, with a hap-
py smile. "Always thinking about you!" Rising she em-
braced her daughter, kissed her forehead and said, with a
voice full of emotion: "You are happy, Louisa!" "Yes,
but if I knew that Gustav is happy," retorted Louisa.
The tears trembled in her voice, which she did not allow
to enter her eyes.

Close one gate of the heart, it will escape through
another. You can never close all of them, it has your
body in its power. One can not quiet one's own heart, al-
though another may break it with one glance. Mrs.
Terpil had never experienced any trouble with her heart.
She was one of the kind who feel normally and quietly, as
well as eat and sleep. With her deceased husband she
had always lived very quietly. In one thing alone, a slight
feeling of jealousy would sometimes occur and Mrs. Ter-
pil thought that even Louisa, with all her fortune, might
have a similar ground of complaint against Gustav. The
dinner over they would both look out of the window in the
street for the sake of better digestion. In the dining
room had but one window, and the window had but one
light; but Mr. and Mrs. Terpil digested much better when
they watched the people and carriages through this little
window. For that reason they were both in a hurry to
take ahead of each other; but neither wanted to appear
anxious to be the first. Mrs. Terpil always felt unwell, if
she did not get to the window, but as she always con-
sidered her husband's foremost place in everything, she
never complained...... "Dear Louisa, Gustav is no wild
student, to be forever reciting his love to you. Matrimon-
ial happiness is—very visible on him. He is happy and in-
dustrious in his business. In time, you will be very
sweetest and dearest from one's own garden," said Louisa
with a sweet smile, and nodded her head towards her hus-
band. Louisa seated Gustav by herself. "Good soul, that
Harvot," began Gustav. "I am glad I have found you
one must patronize Art, and he paints well and cheap." "Good hearts speaks
within him: he is pleased with us," said Louisa. "He sees
that we have wealth and taste, and that we are generous.
That always pleases an artist. But with all his ideals he
is a very interesting companion......."

"Where are we going to-day Louisa?" he inquired as if
he were boasting of allowing the evening to her. Louisa,
drawing up closer to him and laying her head on his
shoulder, spoke with a voice full of touching tenderness.
"Gustav, let us rather stay at home sometimes. It is
pleasant here, both in the house and garden. Let us en-
joy ourselves in each other's company. Let us tell each
other about ourselves." Gustav felt as if a sudden
dream had taken possession of his senses. He looked at
Louisa with surprise,—even alarm. She was preparing a
new attack on him, and probably a more dangerous one
than this morning. The whole system of his family life
was threatened with destruction. Family life? Has he
really built an ideal of family life with his matrimonial
services? He had a wife at home but lived in public
places as before. He has surrounded himself with all the
achievements of civilization, but his soul was untouched
by its might. He had many books, handsomely and
richly bound, but never read them. He had beautiful,
costly and rare pictures on the walls, he had a rich collec-
tion of photographs, from all the galleries of the world,
statuary of bronze and gypsum, copies of the most cele-
brated works of antique and modern art, but all because
it was fashionable and he wanted to be admired by others.
He dwelt among the most brilliant productions of human
mind, yet he regarded them as so many pieces of fine
furniture. He rented reserved seats in theaters, not for
his own mind's want, for his mind knew no wants, not
for the enjoyment and cultivation of his wife, not for the
love of art, but, simply, for the sake of having a place
to take his wife away from home. He knew not what to
talk to her, the whole evening. But what has taken
place so suddenly? Only this morning, she had been of-
fended because he left her at home; and now she bees for the enjoyments of home life. In that wish he could easily oblige her. Louisa, however, wanted him to stay at home the whole evening, to tell her about himself. This wish implied a change of his life. What would he do at home with only his wife as company? ... The thought alarmed him. "If you are ill to-day, we will stay at home, but I am not willing to arouse the laughter of the other guests. You would just come to humor any one. I like my home as I am pleased with it, but I will not turn it into a monastery. To you, as a young wife, would be very unbecoming, such a seclusive life. The whole world would soon forget you." "Rather let the world forget us than we to forget one another," sadly replied Louisa, pressing Gustav hand to her hot forehead. "And alas," she continued with a trembling voice, "we are forgetting. I am not ill, but the outside world is not tempting for me to-day. Let us live more for ourselves, Gustav. Have you never anything to tell me?" and sobbing, she laid her head on his breast. The heat of her cheeks burned his conscience, a clear, diamond lustre of innocent soul, which spread all over her tender affectionate being, blind ed him. The highest, live poesy, trembled with inexpressible grief in his arms, and he,—he did not move, he did not yield. Sun's most powerful rays can produce only a cool shade on a stone wall. Gustav knew what his wife meant, he knew how she felt, but he had no pity. Every breath, every tear was a complaint against him, and he would not admit his faults. His wasted mind could only sound the echoes of so many known and beloved women, reaching above Louisa. He took her away from his breast and led her to an open window. "You are so excited to-day Louisa!" he said with a soothing tone. And then wiping the tears from her pitiful cheeks and arranging her hair, he continued: "Do not be silly, you are lamenting as if a terrible misfortune had met you. What will your mother think? Quiet yourself and be happy. I think we will have visitors to-day." "I shall never go anywhere!" sobbed Louisa from her op pressed soul, dropping into the seat by the window; "and to-day, I can enter no grosts. If you must go alone. ..." And the eyes, on whose, long lashes, tears trembled, turned appealingly toward Gustav. He did not see it. ... After dinner, the whole company, including Mrs. Terpil, Mr. Harvot, Louisa and Gustav, repaired under the cool shade of the bushy lime-trees, whose circular arrangement forming the crowns together, admitting no sunbeams up on the table standing in the center. Between the house and this group of trees, every warm afternoon, the rustling fountain rained its crystal water on the marble bed around it, making the air very fresh and moist. This was Mrs. Terpil's favorite place. In the afternoons of very clear and quiet days, she always hastened to this place, and seating herself under the fresh, fragrant trees, folded her arms on her rounded body and with a feeling of satisfaction, both bodily and mental, quietly watched the rising and falling water, thinking of nothing. In that state of rest, she would remain an hour or more at a time. In such a moment of unconscious bliss, Harvot had photographed her yesterdays, seeing her from the upper story of the house. He was pleased with the picture, as being one of his successful studies. She was not interrupted till one of the servants had brought in a cup of coffee. Then her eyes became misty, as the good wife, with all her devotion, thought of her deceased husband, how pleased he would be to share the afternoon's quietude here, with her, where the little window would not mar their joy. They seated themselves around the circular table, Louisa between Gustav and Harvot, Mrs. Terpil by the artist, but looking towards the fountain. Besides her, each one had brought some work or amusement. Gustav his business accounts; Louisa, illustrated travels and embroidery which she was preparing for her mother's approaching birthday; and Harvot, some pamphlets of ancient costumes and books containing his studies and designs. The gentlemen lit their fragrant cigars. Gustav was a real type of a gourmand and after a delicious dinner, knew no better pleasure than a fine imported cigar, of which he al, and ordered a large order of these smoking-cigars, from others with them. He had daintier tongue than heart. Mrs. Terpil seeing in Harvot's open book many painted pictures, began to examine them, and at once burst into a hearty, loud laugh exclaiming "Are these people insane? How they do look! Complete masks!" "That is the fate of all costumes. We laugh at the portraits of our grandfathers on account of their styles, and in the dresses of our great-grandfathers we perform our carnival pleasures; in our own, we are too grave; but our grand-children will find horror in them." "And yet in art, the features are the most interesting," replied Louisa, laying her work on the table and turning towards Harvot. "That is, my lady, because in life, the most interesting to us is human mind." "Body cannot conceal itself as mind," sadly replied Louisa and looked up at Gustav, who sat by her pretending not to hear the conversation. "A good soul never conceals itself," proceeded Harvot, "it dwells in the eyes and looks out into the world, here it is," and handed Louisa her mother's picture. Louisa screamed in happy surprise, till tears came to her eyes. Suddenly she arose and grasped her mother's hand, and with a sobbing voice exclaimed, "Poor mother Thy picture before me and kissing her, repeated—"Look here mamma, how good you are, Mr. Harvot knows it too." Mrs. Ter pil, with pleasure began to examine her picture, till at last, turning to Harvot, and extending her hand to him remarked: "I think you were flattering me." "Perhaps, but for that my lady,—your kindness is to blame. Art cannot imitate nature in every particular. A painter must put into the portrait whatever he thinks of the being painting." "You artists would confuse the whole world with your ideas!" interrupted Gustav, raising his head from the bills and looking at Mrs. Terpil's picture. "Poor mother will think by that picture that she is twenty years younger. But she does not need such flatteries, she is splendid as she is," and rising, made a graceful bow to her and gallantly kissed her hand. Mrs. Ter pil very much pleased with such unwonted flattery, looked with a pleased eye at Louisa and said: "Embrace your husband you are too grave; but our grand-children will find horror in them." The young wife blushed and very shyly glancing at Harvot and her mother, took a half blossomed bud from her breast, handed it with a loving smile to Gustav and whispered in a voice full of tender love: "Accept this for the time being." Gustav kissed the bud and placed it in his buttonhole. "You play like children," said the mother, and again blessed in her heart the star which had brought Gustav into their house the first time. Louisa scarcely moving her head away, looked at Gustav with that secret look from underneath her drooping eyelids, of which only a woman is capable, and from which descends a whole heaven into the heart which seeks. Louisa wished to meet Gustav's earnest eye and find the effects of her mother's last words. But his face did not betray any emotion. He was again lost in his accounts and bills, of which he held a whole bundle just brought from his office. Louisa's eye slowly and sadly returned from Gustav's ice-cold face and did not lift itself until it could look straight before her, that no one might know where it had been, and what had happened to it. All was quiet, Harvot was examining the new
designs which he had prepared for Molan's dining room. It represented a company of banqueters greeting one just entering, but already a tipsy companion. Mrs. Terpil was examining the various wonders of nature. The thoughts of all were quiet; the hearts of all had either a part or the entire life behind them, and advanced contented onward. Louisa alone was out of harmony. Her mind resembled the excited surface of a deep water, her heart a white leaf of a parchment.

"I will have to leave for a few days," remarked Gustav, folding the papers, he had just read. "Nothing unpleasant, I hope?..." asked Louisa sympathetically, and very much as at such a sudden decision. "No, ordinary business affairs; I shall leave to-morrow morning and hope to return in a day or two," explained Gustav. "We know you will hasten to return," said Mrs. Terpil, "we wish you good luck." "You will please remain with Louisa," said Gustav, "she might feel lonely." "I will be thinking of you constantly, come soon!" begged Louisa. "Now I must go to the office," walking around the table, "but I will be back soon," he added. Mrs. Terpil also left in company with Harvot to settle the necessary affairs in her own home. Louisa remained alone. Gustav returned in the course of half an hour, and on his way back from the office, he encountered one of his absolute comrades and taking the rosebud from his button-hole gave it to him. On his return he repeated to himself all that Louisa had said to him. Her conversation unsettled him and he concluded it best to shorten the time of the evening's entertainment with her. He looked around to see if Louisa was not taking a walk around the house, and seeing that she was not, he hurried home and into the first story of the house. He was very thankful to the lucky incident calling him away for a few days. Before his return, Louisa would be quiet again and would forget her thoughts. Women easily forget, and that is one of their best qualities; otherwise it would be hard for them, and for their husbands also. He would bring her a dress of the latest style from Dresden. To-night he would excuse himself on account of business, although he did not know how to "kill" so many hours by himself. He would remain in his room. Not to talk would be a frightful punishment for him, though his mind never needed such moments, but to-day he would do it on account of his wife. His mind thus made up, he entered.

In the center of the room, kneeling by the grip, was Louisa arranging the necessary things for his journey. "I have just finished," she said and seeing Gustav, clapping her hands with delight. "I hope you will not miss anything. Remember though, it is for three days only! My heart will measure that time," she continued sadly and gravely, when he discovered that his humor was leaving him, "we know each other very little yet; but we have only lived three months together. I know you are good, young blood is raging within you. You need something between them, and, as it could not be a number of walls, he desired music. He wanted Louisa to be enjoying herself with something, in which her mind should be entirely taken up, and in which, there was no need of his mind. Music is a charm to poetic and gentle souls, sympathy to broken and suffering hearts, but Gustav wanted to enclose and conceal his dark soul in music. His love of dramatic music had its origin in the circumstances, that in his life he had made acquaintances among many prima-donnas and ballad dancers, of which he liked to boast. "I am very sorry to say that I have forgotten some of the newest productions of your favorite composers in my my office. If you wish, I will send for them," he said, and she hung above him. "Thank you, Gustav, do not send for them," she replied as the had seated herself by him. "Music will be my solace to-morrow, when you are here no more. You really do not know, how lonesome it is in the house without you. Just now, before you came, I was thinking—although we live here as in a paradise, that it would be better for us to move up town for the winter where we would be close to your office and business. You would not have far to walk and I would be closer to you. And laying her hand on his shoulder, she played with his curly and always carefully arranged hair. As he was not answering, she slipped her velvety hand on his forehead, patted it, then leaning to his face, continued in her sweetest voice: "When you come we will go and look up a place, will we not? The best thing would be—if we could live above your office. We could be together all the time. Oh how happy it makes me to think of such a thing!... If you were not going away, we could go to-morrow and hunt up that dear corner, for our winter's nest. I would beautify it for you Gustav,...." she continued in this happy strain, not noticing the dark shadows gathering around his brows. "I would beautify it with the prettiest things I have here." She drew closer to her husband till their cheeks touched. Gustav was astonished. At last, feeling her sweet warm breath on his cheek, he remarked: "You are in a queer humor to-day, Louisa; you are dissatisfied, continually thinking of some changes. Even if everything were as you wish it, you would have something new on your mind." "Gustav,.... you know why I speak so." Her voice trembled. "I love you." And saying, she covered her tearful eyes with her hands. Her whole frame shook with emotion. Poor woman! To whom did she speak the sweetest words of her soul? In whose hands did she lay the dearest treasure of her life? Why could that heart, which was fainting under its burden of wealth, give not a grain to the beggar's heart? Gustav heard Louisa's confession without feeling one quicker pulsation of his blood. He looked at her, as a hunter would at his prey. He looked upon his wife's grief as a playful sickly mood of youth, of which he had often heard and never felt, but at which he always scoffed. Embracing Louisa around her slender waist, he reminded her with her jokingly. "You bad girl! Have you fallen in love with your husband so long after our wedding?" I was pleased to think that you liked me long ago, as—I liked you," he added, calmly. "Gustav," replied the young wife sorrowfully, "I love you differently now. Yes, I feel as though you had never loved me. Oh! I feel so sad... even in your arms. I would like to know more about your heart, and I would like you to tell me more about mine. It seems to me that we do not know each other yet. ...." "You are right, dear Louisa," he said, quietly and gravely, when he discovered that his humor was leaving him, "we know each other very little yet; but we have only lived three months together. I know you are good, young blood is raging within you. You need...
more enjoyments. As for me, I have very little time left.
I see that this home does not agree with me. That is,
more destructive to the Slavonic nationality in Bohemia, than
all the means which these fathers had employed for that
cause of her grief, and learned that the contents of her bundle were the
sell your clothes; how much do you expect to get? She an-
to him?" She then named a courtier who had repeatedly promised to
emperor known your situation, he would not have witheld his assis-
with a bundle in her apron, seemingly plunged in the deepest affliction.
Kindest from a stranger, broke forth into expressions of gratitude,
forms an interesting and quaint sight. It is generally a combination
of the Bohemian and American, which would be laughable if it were
In the meantime, the inquisitive stranger convinced her friends that he was the emperor, and she was
sent to the palace; if your circumstances are as you describe, I will present
me of providing for them, he unexpectedly called at his house
true and believing in others is the test of our existence. The trust
the forlorn little settlement, and then there is merriment and joy un-
 camping quarters, it is a feature of this region. The more you find the
of the Bohemian and American, which would be laughable if it were
Once in a while a wandering Bohemian brass band makes its way to
must not fall, although it is easily understood by the majority of
language for official purposes throughout the whole extent
of instruction at the
University of Prague, and introduced for the same pur-
...
very purpose during a century and a half. This aggression upon the Bohemian language raised the national spirit, and great efforts have been continually made since that time to promote the national language and literature. The ordinance of Joseph was withdrawn with the rest of the Austrian dynasty in suppressing the religious and political liberties of that country, have done a great deal to promote the Slavonic nationality of their country which had been nearly destroyed by their own ancestors. One of the most striking instances of this was Count Buquoi, a lineal descendant of the same Buquoi who defeated the national party of Bohemia at the battle of White Mountain, in 1620. In 1848 he was imprisoned by the Austrian government, on suspicion of being a chief of a conspiracy formed by the Slavonic party of Bohemia, in order to place him on the throne of that country. This charge was of course disproved and Buquoi liberated. At Joseph's accession the clergy and nobles were all now full, the citizens in little estimation, and the peasants, except in the Netherlands, Tyrol and Austria proper, in a state of vassalage. The Roman Catholic was the dominant religion, and the clergy possessed enormous riches, power and influence. Maria Theresa, at an early period of her reign, had turned her attention to the deporable situation of her subjects. She had abridged the enormous privileges of the nobility and clergy, and lightened in many instances the yoke which oppressed the peasants. Her innovations were moderate and gradual; but the progressive mode was ill-suited to the sanguine temper, and impatient spirit of Joseph, who, not content with following his mother's example, in sowing the seeds of improvement and suffering them to grow up to maturity, was anxious to reap the harvest before it was ripe. He formed the impracticable plan of abolishing all distinctions of religion, language and manners, by declaring that in future there should be no more provinces but one nation, one family and one empire. He purposed to unite all these different kingdoms and nations into one great body, governed by one simple system of administration, and actuated by one common interest, both moral and political; he purposed to deliver the peasants from feudal oppressions, to annihilate superstition, and encourage industry, agriculture, arts, commerce and manufacture. — Joseph declared the Roman Catholic the dominant religion; but at the same time, diminished the exorbitant authority of the pope; he forbade the bishops to carry on business, unless confirmed by government, subjected monastic establishments to the jurisdiction of their respective dioceses, and exempted them from all obedience to their chiefs resident in Rome. He lessened the revenues of the largest bishoprics, suppressed some and created others. He suppressed many monasteries, and all the nunneries except the Ursulines and the Salesians, which were preserved for the purpose of education. The suppressed convents were converted into hospitals, universities, barracks, or military magazines. With the laudable view of purifying religion from the dregs of superstition, pilgrimages were forbidden, many of the churches were stripped of their images and ornaments, and reduced to their primitive simplicity. A politico-moral catechism was composed for the use of the schools, and introduced in the instruction of youth. In making these alterations, Joseph did not duly reflect that in abolishing the forms, he injured the substance of religion, among a people long accustomed to consider the essence of adoration as consisting in external ceremonies, and not sufficiently enlightened to appreciate a more simple form of worship. Funeral honors were forbidden, and because all are reduced to a level in the grave, all were to be interred with the same ceremonies, without distinction of birth or situation, thus impudently checking many of the first affections of the human mind, the display of virtues respect to the memory of deceased relations. But the wisest and best digested part of this plan, and which continued longer than his other innovations, was the edict of toleration, issued on the 13th of October, 1781, and granting to non-Catholics the free exercise of their religion. Joseph undoubtedly possessed many great and amiable qualities, but they were counteracted by a restlessness of temper, and a rage for innovation, which were with difficulty controlled even in his youth by Maria Theresa; defects aggravated by a spirit of despotism derived from his high birth, and fostered by his confined education. To these may be added, an habitual duplicity, and a disregard of the most solemn engagements, which sunk him in the opinion of Europe, and deprived him at once of the love of his subjects, and the confidence of his allies.

H. Rosenbaum. The number of Bohemians in New York City was according to the last national census, 8,699. To state with any degree of accuracy what percent of them are cigar-makers, is impossible. It is claimed by some that fully three-fourths earn their living in that trade.

Milwaukee reader:—(1) Vyotta Naprstek, "u Halanwik," Prague, Bohemia. (2) The cost of study in the university of Prague is about the same as elsewhere in Central Europe. The law course is four years, literary four, medical almost five. We think that an economical student should be able to get through at 300 florins a year, including tuition, etc.
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