00000000000000000 THE DREYFUS CASE UPHEAVES ALL FRANCE.

Life of the Famous Exile in His Prison on Devil's Island.

performed in the drama of the Dreyfus tase, and everything seems to indicate that the fifth and last act will end, as in classical tragedies, by virtue being ewarded and crime punished. That is to say, a revision of the secret and llegal trial of Captain Dreyfus will be granted. This is all that is wanted by universal conscience, for the question of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner of Devil's Island is a secondary one when contrasted with that of the supreme right of any man in a civilized when contrasted with that of the su-preme right of any man in a civilized nation to be judged not within closed doors, and not without being shown the documents which have led to his indictment, sentence and degradation. It is this aspect of the Dreyfus ques-tion which has made it a subject of in-terest throughout the world.

tion which has made it a subject of in-terest throughout the world.

For the last two years a tremendous fight has been kept on in France in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus case, by the lovers of justice and fair deal-ings in the courts. Emile Zola, Clemenceau, Jaures, Pressense and a host of other celebrated men have fought in vain for the revision. The French people refused to listen to any accusa-



COMMANDANT ESTERHAZY.

tion against the General Military Staff, the only accusers of Captain Dreyfus, who practically hypnotized the nation, to which they represented themselves as the immaculate chiefs of the army, upon which the French confidently re-lied for obtaining the recovery of the two lost provinces, Alsace and Lor-raine. But the suicide of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, the factotum of the General Staff, and his avowal that he

had forged one of the secret docu-ments used against Dreyfus, have opened the eyes of the French people. Thus it has suddenly been shown that not only had the captain been condemned without being allowed to see and discuss the documents which influenced the opinion of his judges, but that one of these documents, at

The suicide, in his prison, of Lieuenant-Colonel Henry is the latest act performed in the drama of the Dreyfus sase, and everything seems to indicate hat the fifth and last act will end, as

along the front of the troops; and during this awful funeral march he did not cease to cry that he was innocent. The captain was embarked at the He de Re, in February, 1895, for the Devil's Island, where he remains under the guard of twelve men, in a cabin or hut, enclosed recently by high head fence which cuts off a view high board fence which cuts off a view of the sea.

If there is any hope for Captain Al-

fred Dreyfus that hope will be realized through and by the splendid efforts of Lucie Eugenie, the captain's beautiful wife. Soon after his arrival at his wife. Soon after his arrival at his place of exile he wrote to Mme. Dreyfus: "I rely upon you to solve this formed hard, together with its neighbor Sinndendria, the "dry guillotine," when it was chosen as a place of deportation for the Terrorists and anti-Imperialists sentenced by the Directory and by Napoleon I. But it appears, according to the latest despatches, that Dreyfus, whose death was often reported, is thoroughly acclimated, and physically in good health. He will be able, therefore, to answer any charges which may be



ISLE DU DIABLE, SHOWING THE HUT IN WHICH DREYFUS IS CONFINED.

brought against him, and to discuss cated to him or his advocate at the time of his trial, which took place in December, 1894. Two months before, a "bordereau," or memorandum, revealing, as said above, the programme of the mobilization of the French corps d'armee, was brought to Colonel Sandherr, chief of the Intelligence Bureau of the General Staff, who died soon after, and whose place was filled by Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, the too famous suicide and forger. The amous suicide and forger. The bordereau" had been found in the waste-basket of the German Ambassador at Paris by a servant, who acted as a spy in the interest of the French as a spy in the interest of the French Intelligence Bureau. At least such was the explanation given at Dreyfus's trial, though it is more than strange that documents of such importance should be carelessly thrown by a diplomat in his waste-basket. As to this document, it was asserted by the accused captain that it was not in the handwriting of Dreyfus. On the the handwriting of Dreyfus. On the other hand, some papers circulated a story according to which the captain, having been summoned to the General Staff and required to write a few lines dictated from the "bordereau," threw himself at the feet of Colonel Du Paty de Clam, and admitted that it was he who wrote the treacherous document. Since then it has been discovered that the real author was probably Commandant Esterhazy, who was twice acquitted by two courts-martial, but who is reported in the latest despatches from Paris to have disappeared. peared as soon as it was stated that the Government had decided to grant a revision of the trial of 1894.

The trial resulted, as is well known, in a sentence condemning Dreyfus to imprisonment for life and degradation from all military rank and honors. Alfred Dreyfus is a Hebrew from the the city of Mulhausen, in Alsace, who had elected French nationality after his native place had been annexed to but that one of these documents, at the German Empire. He was an ar-least, was a forgery, confessed by the tillery officer, a married man, father forger himself. The first illegality was admitted by a Paris paper, tune sufficient to exclude the idea forger himself. The first illegality of two children, and possessor of a forwas admitted by a Paris paper, tune sufficient to exclude the idea L'Eclair, the recognized organ of the that he would resort to treason in or-

peror said the word she asked for, but the value of the real or the forged documents which were not communicated to him or his advocate at the took a keen interest in the case and did what he could to help the pleading wife. Next the Pope was drawn into the affair, and also the Queen Regent of Spain. All of these eminent persons used their influence to secure a reopening of the case, but with no success. Still the work which Mme. Success. Still the work which Mme. Dreyfus did was bearing good fruit. The newspapers continued to fight about Dreyfus. Zola and Max Nordan took up their pens and wrote with gall about some of the big people in Paris. Count Esterhazy was tried on a charge similar to that on which Dreyfus was convicted, and although not found guilty, the fact was all in favor of Mme. Dreyfus's campaign. Then Colonel Picquart, a friend of the



MME. LUCIE EUGENIE DREYFUS.

Dreyfuses, fought a duel with Colonel Henry, and then came the last chapter of Henry's confession and suicide. Captain Dreyfus did well to rely on his wife to solve the truly horrible mystery, and that she will certainly succeed in liberating her husband or vindicating his memory if he should die there can be no doubt whatever. Mme. Dreyfus mades this declaration Mme. Dreyfus mades this declaration:
"I am convinced of my husband's absolute innocence and mean to prove
it. Jehovah, God or Providence will
ere long crush his enemies and restore
him to me." This prediction certainly seems about to be fulfilled.
Mme. Dreyfus is still a beautiful
woman notwithstanding the trying
time she has passed through and the time she has passed through and the great grief she has felt. The sympa-thy of the world is hers. Newspapers and people who formerly proclaimed that Dreyfus was guilty, and that his partisans, called the Dreyfusists, wanted to surrender France to the practical domination of Germany and the German Jew financiers, have given that criminal and stupid theory up that criminal and stupid theory They are clamoring now for a promp revision of the trial of 1894, under standing at last that this is the only means to restore to the country the interior peace which has been so vio-lently disturbed, especially during lently disturbed, the last two years.

A Woman's Matrimonial Ventures. Mrs. Augustus Thistlewood, of Provi Mrs. Augustus Thistlewood, of Providence, R. I., has been married six times. At her last wedding four of her former husbands were present and acted as ushers. The fifth sent his regrets and a present, and an invitation to the bride and groom to spend the honeymoon in his house. The average term of servitude for these husbands was ten months; all the divorces were granted upon the application of the lady without opposition. The dissolution of matrimonial ties has been due to the tact and diplomacy of the lady, who convinced her

FOR FARM AND GARDEN

A very serious mistake which I made when I began to farm was in running the rows up and down the slopes of rolling land. When heavy rains fell the water would follow the rows, washing away the soil and damaging both land and crop. For the last three years I have run my rows on a level and my land has improved as rapidly as it went down under the old straight row system.—Practical old straight row system.-Practical

Cutting Grass Closely.

With the very sharpest scythe, it is possible on land free from stones to cut grass closer to the ground than a cut grass closer to the ground than a mowing machine can be run. But the average machine-cut meadow will be cut more closely than it is likely to be cut by hand. This is often a matter of much importance, as grass grows much more heavily close to the ground and an inch lower in cutting makes and an inch lower in cutting makes often a difference of two or three hundred pounds of hay. When clover is beaten down by rains, the difference between low and high cutting is often much more than this.

Growing Cucumbers for Pickles.
When growing cucumbers for pickles it is necessary to pick off the cu-cumbers before they exceed two inches in length. Should the vines be permitted to fulfill their mission—growing seed—they will cease to be productive, hence not a single cucumber ductive, hence not a single cucumber on a vine should be allowed to mature. As long as the small cucumbers are picked off it will increase the numbers as the vine will continue to supply others in their place in the effort to mature them. A few vines well managed will produce a large number of cucumbers of pickling size.

Exterminate the Farmers' Pests.

During much of each season the farmer's time is taken up with combating noxious weeds and insects. No bating noxious weeds and insects. No matter how thorough his work of destruction may be one year, he must repeat the process the next season, and so on, for in every community are to be found careless people who will permit weeds to multiply and go to seed and harmful insects to breed and increase, unchecked. Consequently increase unchecked. Consequently the thrifty farmer has no permanent returns for his work and eternal vigilance is necessarily the price of his

crop.

Right here is a crying need for judicious legislation. It is the proper function of the government to not only protect the life and property of the people, but stamp out everything that is inimical to the public welfare. A striking example is the progress A striking example is the progress made in sanitary regulations, which has practically stamped out diseases and epidemics, which at one time were thought to be in the natural order of things. The idea of an insect inspector with arbitrary powers would excite derision, but probably not more so than a health officer in the middle centuries, when the black death was devastating the populous centres of Europe. The farmers might as well as not have protection from noxious insects and weeds. A few years of systematic fighting ought to stamp out entirely many of the insects which are entirely many of the insects which are costing the farmers millions of dollars annually in the aggregate for even temporary relief, and it is a matter that ought to be given more than a that ought to be given more than a mere passing consideration. The farmers could get the necessary legis-lation if they went after it in the right way and with an earnestness that would permit of no turning down.— American Agriculturist.

Hand Separator Creamery a Success.

Hand Separator Creamery a Success.

From three years' practical experience with the hand separator system of carrying on a creamery, I will say, in my judgment, it is the system.

We have about two hundred hand separators running, and I do not think you could buy a single one of them, if the patrons had to sign a contract to do without a separator for one year.

To illustrate what a revolution the hand separator has made in our field of labor. Three years are our creamers.

of labor: Three years ago our creamery gathered and worked up all the cream in our county, and the edges of the adjoining counties. Within the past two years there have been four other creamery plants put in on the same territory, and notwithstanding the in-crease in factories, we are doing eighty-five per cent, as much business as we did before. In other words the output of cream from this same territory is three times greater than it was when the hand separators were intro-

duced here.

Of course the number of cows have increased, but this is very largely due to the separator. Where dairymen were becoming discouraged and threatened to discontinue milking, they have taken freak courses are milking were taken fresh courage, are milking more cows, caring for them better and taking pride in their work, all because they see so much better results from the same amount of labor.

I firmly believe we have brought three dellars for every one, that we

I firmly believe we have brought three dollars for every one that we would have done on the old gravity plan. Not only is the quality of the cream improved and the quantity increased by the use of the hand separator, but the question of raising young calcase and pigs is solved by its use calves and pigs is solved by its use. Our farmers have demonstrated beyond a doubt that the milk fed fresh, sweet and warm from the feet fresh, sweet and warm from the separator is way ahead of any other system known. I have had scores of men tell me if

they did not get any more or any better cream, they would have the separator for the convenience and superiority of it for raising young calves and pigs.—F. M. Housh, Neligh, Neb., in Hoard's Dairym in.

Not only are the practical poultry raisers making larger and larger use each year of incubators and brooders but we find farmers coming more and more to make use of these aids to the early hatching of pullets and the tooth-some broiling cockerels. Getting the chicks out in early March makes it possible to sell the young cockerels in midsummer at the summer better and midsummer at the young cockerels in as great a profit as could be obtained from them if kept and fed until Thanks-giving time, while the pullets catch the cream of the year's egg prices by commencing laying in the fall. Many farmers are using both incubators and brooders; but more are to be found farmers are using both incubators and brooders; but more are to be found who hatch by hens and then put the chicks into homemade brooders. Now, it is possible to make excellent homemade brooders, as I know by experience, but those who make their own brooders are quite likely to make the mistake of either using no thermometer whatever or of depending upon the cheap affairs that are sold for a trifle in the stores. A brooder should not be 1un without a reliable thermometer. It is folly to hatch out chicks and then risk spoiling them by over heat or under heat in the brooders. But where one has half a dozen ers. But where one has half a dozen or more brooders the purchase of a reliable glass for each makes quite an expense, especially in view of their liability to breakage. A way out of the trouble is this: Have one reliable, tested the proposers. tested thermometer. If one is run-ning an incubator also the incubator thermometer may be used. the necessary number of cheap ther-mometers and paint their graduated scales white. Then, when dry, put them with the tested thermometer, and mark the divisions of five trom seventy up to ninety-five, putting them all for this testing into the incubator chamber or other place where a steady graded heat can be secured. These cheap thermometers thus be-come tested thermometers and can be relied upon. They are not thus tested by a reliable thermometer at the facby the hundred; one is tested and the scale marked for all the others by that. The result is a variation of from one to perhaps six or seven degrees. Don't try to raise chickens in brooders without knowing just what the temperature is within the brooder chamber.—New York Tribune.

Cultivating Irish Potatoes

In the raising of potatoes there is room for much improvement. First, as to seed. Very often we hear the as to seed. expression that potatoes have run out. If potatoes are properly taken care of they will be strong and all right for a good number of years. It is, how-ever, a good plan to get new seed every few years. In getting new seed it is well to remember that climate has very much to do with the growth has very much to do with the growth habits of the potato, and endeavor to get seed from a locality similar to the one in which you reside. Where seed can be obtained at reasonable figures we believe the acreage of potatoes will be increased this year, and we believe it will be all right within proper bounds.

Irish potatoes, like all other vegetables, have a soil preference, and it will not pay to plant on any other than the best that we have. They prefer a high clay or sandy loam, and will not very often do well on a low black soil. The ground should be well supplied with plant food and full of humus. Potatoes will always do best in a rotation following clover.

Very early and very late plantings are generally best. We have always had best success when we planted the last of April or first of May, and before we planted corn. Planted thus early the potatoes come up and make their growth before the usual drougth comes on. And when planted late, Irish potatoes, like all other vegeta-

comes on. And when planted late, say from 1st to 10th of June, the late rains generally help them out. Rows from thirty inches to three feet apart will be found about right. Plant about twelve to eighteen apart in the row. Cut seed to two eyes and drop two eyes. As potatoes are scarce and high in price now, where the piece is sound perhaps one piece in a place will do.

They should be kept clean. The first plowing should be given as soon The as the vines make their first appearonce so as to follow the rows. The first and second plowings should be of a good depth, the remainder shallow. a good depth, the remainder shallow. The main thing is to keep the soil as mellow and moist as possible, for a mellow and moist soil is a potato's delight. The earth should be drawn up around the vines somewhat at the last plowing in order to prevent sunburn-ing of any tubers. They should not be hilled, however, to any considerable be hilled, however, to any considerable extent, and all cultivation should cease when the tubers begin to set. Fight the bugs, get some good insecticide and stay with them until victory is yours. "Seeth thou a man diligent in business, he shall stand before kings. He shall not stand before mean men"—A. N. Springer, in Agricultural Epitomist. cultural Epitomist.

Investigations made officially in Illinois show that a pound includes 2,185,000 seeds of blue grass, 1,421,000 of timothy, 863,000 of white clover, 152,000 of red clover, and 243,000 of close. alfalfa.

alfalfa.

Free range, plenty of shade and loose soil, good feed and clear water are the essentials in the growth of young chicks. Such treatment makes large, early matured and vigorous cockerels and causes pullets to begin laying at four and one-half months.

Pure drinking water and regular salting of cows has more to do with the quality of milk than is generally supposed. Salt is an aid to digestion and it is well known that milk from cows regularly salted keeps sweet longer than that from animals stinted in salt.

SHE'S AN ARMY LIEUTENANT. Dr. Anita McGee is the First Weman to Hold an Officer's Commission.

Mrs. Anita Newcomb McGee, who has been commissioned an acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, with the rank and pay of a Second Lieutenant, and who is the



ASSISTANT SURGEON M'GEE.

first woman who has ever received a first woman who has ever received a sommission in our army, has begun her official duties at the Army Building, in Whitehall street, New York City. Her first duty was to select thirty women nurses for the army in Porto Rico.

Speaking of her commission, Mrs. McGee said: "It carries the rank, pay and quarters of a Second Lieutenant, but I must wear a Second Lieutenant's uniform. It will be the same as a regular officer's uniform, except

that I shal wear a skirt instead of trousers. The skirt will be of army trousers. The skirt will be of army cloth, and the jacket like a man's, shoulder-straps and all. My commissio is for a limited period, to be renewed as my services are required. It will not alter the work I have been

doing as a member of the Red Cross."

Dr. McGee is a bright-faced young woman of unruffled good temper, a quick and tactful business woman. She is only thirty, yet has won distinction in the fields of science and wedding.

tinction in the fields of science and medicine.

Dr. McGee is the wife of Professor W. J. McGee, head of the Bureau of Ethnology, in Washington, and daughter of Professor Simon Newcomb. She is the mother of several children. Born in Washington, she was early sent abroad to be educated at Geneva and one of the universities at Geneva and one of the universities for women in England. She served two years on the staff of Johns Hop-kins Hospital, Baltimore, and is well known in her profession in Washing-

A Queer River Craft.

The accompanying illustration shows the queer boat used for the ascent an I descent of the Han River, the Kwan Tung province of China. The lower sail is made of fine bamboo matting, and it is let down on a hinge at night so that it rests on the broad,



A HAN RIVER JUNK.

upturned prow of the boat, thus form-ing a highly convenient shelter for the boatman and his numerous family.

Said an Irishman to a telegraph Said an Irishman to a telegraphoperator: "Do you ever charge anybody for the address of a message?"
"No," replied the operator. "And do
you charge for signing his name, sir?"
said the customer. "No, sir." "Well,
then, will ye please send this? I just
want my brother to know I am here,"
handing the following: "To John MeFlynn—at New York—i signed] Patrick
McFlynn." It was sent as a tribute McFlynn." It was sent as a tribute to Patrick's shrewdness.

Not the Union Scale.



"If Oi wuz woorkin' fer thot mooch week Oi wouldn't let people know."—Chicago Record.



General Staff, in its number of September 15, 1896. Anyhow, it was the publication in L'Eclair which began to open the eyes of the unprejudiced Frenchmen to the matter, and which caused the opening of the campaign in favor of the revision.

At that time Captain Dreyfus had already been confined for nearly two years in his awful prison of Devil's Island—the worst spot on the coast of French Guiana, nearly opposite the

macy of the lady, who convinced her several spouses that they were mis-