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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Now that the Court of Cassation has annuled the judgment of the court martial of 1894, which condemned Dreyfus, the French government seems determined to push the inquiry to the end without respect of persons. Under the decision of the court, Dreyfus is to be tried before a second military tribunal, but the latter is to sit at Rennes, in Brittany, where the conditions are much more favorable to a just verdict than in Paris, and the new court is, besides, to be chosen by the Council of Ministers. Moreover, that the trial will result in the acquittal of the accused and his reinstatement in his former military rank, seems assured by the restriction of the inquiry to the question whether Dreyfus, in 1894, encouraged a foreign power to engage in hostilities with France, and "supplied it with notes and documents contained in a document called the bordereau?" As it appears to be proved that the bordereau was forged by Esterhazy, that worthy having confessed that he wrote it in obedience to the will of his superiors, and the notes or letters contained in the secret dossier are conceded to be false, or to apply to other officers as well as to Dreyfus, the trial must be largely in the nature of a formality. As respects Dreyfus, then, the speedy ending of the inquiry may be assumed.

But his accusers, the conspirators who trumped up the charges which sent him to his island prison, and the Jew-baiters and royalists who backed and egged them on, remain to be dealt with, and the action of the government, supported by the Senate and Chamber, and by the people, indicates that no guilty man is to escape. Of the former, Col. Du Paty de Clam already occupies the cell previously occupied by Dreyfus, on the charge of instigating some of the forgeries; while General Roget has been transferred to Orleans, and preparations are being made to bring General Mercier, the minister of war who presented to the court martial the "secret evidence" on which Dreyfus was condemned, and Generals Gonse, de Boisdeffre and Pellieux to trial. Further, the Advocate-General who conducted the case for the state against M. Paul Deroulede, leader of the Patriotic League, charged with inciting the army to insubordination, has been dismissed, and proceedings instituted against the judge before whom the case was tried, with such failure of justice as to secure the acquittal of the accused.

Moreover, decided action is to be taken against the crew of titled young royalists who insulted and assaulted President Loubet at the Auteuil race course recently, with the view, no doubt, to excite the Paris mob and overturn the republic. That it failed was due partly to lack of courage on the part of the brawlers to go to the length of murder, but more to the personal bravery of the President, who sat through the rioting unmoved, and to the refusal of the people to join with the titled rabble, some of whom are likely to pay dearly for the outrage. All this is going to the root of the matter with a vengeance, and it is satisfactory to note, as an indication of the radical change in popular feeling, that in doing so the government commands the strong backing of the Senate and Chamber.

REMARKABLE OPERATION.

An Idiotic Child Restored to Full Mental Power.

In May, 1890, one of the most remarkable surgical operations on record was performed by Dr. Lavelangue in the Children's Hospital at Paris. It was the case of an idiot child. Its head had stopped growing since it was four years of age, and was only one-third the normal size. Believing that the idiocy was due to compression of the brain, the doctor divided the skull longitudinally and kept the edges of the bones from uniting. Fresh deposits of bone took place, and the skull gradually expanded to almost its proper size. Then the intellectual faculties, which had hiterto been those of an infant, grew stronger and stronger every day, till at last the child was as sound and healthy as any other in France. Some of the most remarkable surgical operations have been performed in connection with the brain, which is now so accurately mapped out that a surgeon can tell exactly where the seat of mischief in the brain lies. Should there be a tumor on the brain, its exact situation can be located, and then the skull is opened and the morbid growth removed. Recently a society beauty, whose complexion was fading, had the outer skin of her face removed by a long and most delicate process, and now boasts the complexion of a girl of seventeen.

FAMILY DRIVEN MAD.

An extraordinary case of madness, in which all members of a family, consisting of father, mother and four children, were simultaneously afflicted, has occurred at Stavelot. A party of strolling gypsies, who undertook to tell the father's fortune by means of cards, declared that he would be killed while serving in the army, and this prediction so impressed him and his family, that in the course of the same day they all developed signs of wavering reason, and before long had to be put under restraint. The gypsies, who were the source of the trouble, were arrested by the German police when crossing the frontier from Belgium.

INFLUENZA FROM CATS.

"It was the cat," is a phrase that excuses many things, and it may yet be used to account for the spread of the grip. Through the London Daily Mail a veterinary surgeon warns the public to beware of cats that have "colds." "I have recently discovered," he writes, "that in many parts of the west and northwest of London, members of the feline race have been stricken with influenza, and of a most dangerous form. As the disease may be contracted from pets, it behooves ladies and gentlemen not to handle or fondle afflicted animals. "I would particularly warn parents not to allow children to play with or go near a cat or dog which appears to have a slight cold."

Agricultural

HOME CHEESE MAKING.

As a general rule, home butter making can be made to pay better than home cheese making, and with less labor, although I have known many instances where this has been reversed, writes Geo. E. Newell.

The writer having been conversant with the cheese making industry from boyhood, would not advise any one to go into it at home without some previous, practical knowledge of the business.

The markets of the present day call for cheese of a certain standard quality, whether of domestic or factory manufacture. The standard must be a first-class one in order to obtain a profitable price, and unless one feels full confidence in his ability to meet market requirements, he should consider milk as too valuable material to experiment with.

Nearly every one, however, who contemplates home cheese making possesses a general idea of the subject with more or less experience, and to such I direct my remarks. You will not find it profitable to attempt home cheese making with too small a quantity of milk. I would place the minimum daily quantity that you should attempt to make up at all at 150 pounds, while 300 pounds, and from that up, would be better.

Do not attempt the manufacturing task with crude apparatus, any more than you would think of producing No. 1 butter from a ramshackle churn. Aim to have a cheese factory in miniature, without, of course, many of the accessories that a large factory would find necessary. The heating arrangement of your dwarf vat should be perfect and above reproach. A zinc-lined wooden tank, in which rests on supports a removable tin receptacle for the milk, should be used.

There should be from one to two inches of water space between the tin and zinc sides and bottom, the water of which can be heated from a copper flue, with zinc water jacket under all.

This is simply a counterpart in principle of the old-fashioned factory under-heater vat, and I believe can be obtained in any size of most manufacturers of dairy apparatus.

In the improved modern factory vat, steam from a furnace instead of hot water under the vat supplies the heat, the principle of cooking the curd being the same.

While obtaining a small vat from a reliable dealer, one had better get all the other accessories necessary, as they will be better suited to the purpose if made by an experienced manufacturer than a local workman.

The apparatus necessary to equip a small cheese-making plant ought not to cost much, if any more, than the utensils properly required to turn a like quantity of milk into butter.

While aiming to make the same quality of cheese that comes from a larger factory, you should understand that the greatest opening for the sale of dairy cheese lies in the direction of small bulk.

The demand for fine, full cream cheddar cheese that do not weigh over five or ten pounds apiece, is never fully satisfied. Most factories object to producing them, on account of the increased labor involved, and the larger percentage of milk necessary to make a pound of cheese. The increased ratio is caused by the more extensive evaporation of moisture from the small cheese than from the large ones.

It should be borne in mind, however, that these diminutive cheese bring a better price in market than the large ones, solely on account of their size. I earnestly advise those dairymen who contemplate home cheese making at all to manufacture only small sized stock if they would sell it readily for a good price.

Do not go into the business, however, unless you have some previous knowledge of it, as it will not prove profitable to experiment with so variable a product as milk.

In curing these small cheese be careful and do not have the apartment too dry. Remember that they are prone to expel moisture much faster than the large ones, and can easily become too dry, if a certain humidity does not obtain in the atmosphere of the curing room.

The surfaces and sides of the cheese should be kept as neat and clean while curing as when taken fresh from the press. Marketed in this shape the immaculate appearance of the goods will go a long way toward establishing their reputation and creating an increased demand.

Wide-awake dairymen not afraid of lots of work, and with some previous knowledge of the business, can certainly make home cheese making profitable by following the plan outlined above.

DUSTY HAY.

Farmers sometimes think, as the dusty hay is not suitable to give to horses, being liable to give them the heaves, that they must therefore feed it to the cows. We are not sure but that the same dust which is so bad for the horse is equally injurious to the lungs of the cow, and may produce a predisposition to tuberculous troubles, if not cause the disease itself.

But we feel sure that this dust is a fungus, and that its spores quickly taint milk if it gets into it, as it will do in and in the stables at all. Not only does the milk in which this dust falls quickly spoil and mould, but it destroys the good flavor of the butter.

The safest remedy is to have the hay so cured that it will not be dusty, but some seasons are so unfavorable for hay making, that it seems almost impossible to do this, and when hay is at all dusty or musty in smell, if it must be fed, give it to some other animal than the milch cow, and do not give it to any without having first cut it and wet it thoroughly. The fungus spores seem to have less evil effect when taken into the stomach than when breathed into the lungs, and perhaps have no effect at all, as they pass through the digestive organs, and are properly eliminated from the system in the excretions.

THAT WELL.

When was your well cleaned out? How has it been covered for the last year or two? Perhaps the skeletons of a few stray chickens of last year's brood are in the bottom of it. Rats may have perished there last summer and though mere bones are less unwholesome than decaying flesh, it would be nicer to have a clean bottom from which to draw your summer's water supply. When you do start the job, bear in mind that there may be a foot or two of carbonic acid gas in the bottom, which is deadly poison. Lower a lighted lantern to the water; if it burns clear the well is safe to work in. If the light burns dim there is gas and the simplest way to get it out is to let down an open umbrella by the hand, till it touches the water, then haul it up and pour out the contents of that empty umbrella, away from the mouth of the well. In this way most of the heavy and poisonous gas can be drawn up and the well made safe to work in. But try it again with a light to make sure.

Perhaps that well has begun to gather the seepage from the yard and has in it a store of typhoid germs. For that mere cleaning out, is no sufficient remedy. A new well should be dug on a clean spot some distance off and the old one filled up. It comes cheaper than a funeral or two.

MAKING NEGROES WHITE.

Emile Gautier, the French Scientist Urges That the Feat Can Be Accomplished By Electricity.

The action of the electric current in leaving white scars on the skin when it is used with the needle in minor surgical operations has suggested to some one that it may destroy the pigment cells and hence, applied on a large scale, might be able to whiten a negro's skin. This theory is set forth in a somewhat sprightly fashion, by M. Emile Gautier, the French scientist.

"It is known throughout the world of science that electricity can exert a characteristic action on the tissues and liquids of the organism. What is the exact nature of this action? What is its exact mechanism? Is it exclusively mechanical or exclusively chemical; or is it alternately chemical and mechanical? Does it act by electrolysis or by vibratory massage? Over all these delicate questions hangs still a pall of mystery.

"But this does not prevent physiologists and therapeutists from making common use of electricity in all its forms, and in particular by the method of electropuncture, by which they sometimes obtain results both

CURIOUS AND ENCOURAGING.

"The method is used not only for destroying undesirable growths of hair eradicating birth-marks, warts, etc., but also with success for erasing tattoo-marks that had been supposed to be indelible. Electricity, therefore, modifies the tissues and liquids of the living body when it traverses them, either by provoking certain chemical reactions or certain changes of state, or by suspending or disturbing the nutrition of the blood-vessels and nerves.

"These facts are perhaps not easily explained, but they are undeniable, and although the laws that govern them remain hidden in obscurity they none the less manifest themselves by visible and tangible effects, one of the most common of which is decoloration.

"It is extremely rare that in the cases noted above of the surgical use of electricity, it does not leave a scar so distinct that it alters the color of the skin, on which appears a white spot of considerable size. It is probable that it exerts a peculiar selective action on the coloring matter or pigment of the epidermis.

"The epidermis consists of three distinct layers of cells, one above the other. In the deepest layer, the so-called 'mucous layer of Malpighi,' is found the coloring matter to which the skin owes its hue, and which is known as 'pigment.'

"The pigment exists in all races in the form of brown granulations, mingled with the cells of the 'mucous layer.' The only difference in this regard, between a negro and a white man, is that in the negro these granulations are

MORE NUMEROUS AND LARGER.

"If we could, by any process whatever, destroy or disorganize these pigmentary infiltrations, which are, as it were, natural tatoo marks, the skin would present in the spots so treated, even if it were the skin of a negro, the characteristics of an albino's skin, whose peculiarity is that it lacks pigment altogether.

"Now it is neither impossible nor even improbable that electricity acts on the pigment. We have a right to suppose that it does, since it always leaves behind it light-colored scars.

"Hence, if you wish to bleach a Kafir or a Zulu, a Yoolf or an Abyssinian, instead of ruining yourself by buying soap and rice-powder, set to work to depigmentize him electrically.

"It is true that we have not yet gone beyond theory, pure and simple. We have not yet been informed how we shall, in practise, succeed in treating at a single stroke, all the pigment in a negro's skin, without exposing ourselves to the charge of doing a bad job. It remains to be discovered, also, whether the negroes desire to change their color—perhaps the majority of them would rather keep on as they are."

A WELL-FED FATHER

The father of a family, becoming annoyed at the fault-finding of his children over their food, exclaimed in a rage one day at dinner.

You children are intolerable; you turn up your noses at everything. When I was a boy I was often glad enough to get dry bread to eat.

Poor papa! said Rose, the pet of the family; I am so glad you are having such nice times now, living with mamma and us.

A CLOSE CALL.

Well, well, old man, so you're up again? Had a narrow escape, didn't you?

I rather think I did. Why, they had four doctors!

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THE WOMEN OF FRANCE.

INHERENT LOVE OF GAMBLING SO DEEPLY PLANTED IN FRANCE.

French Girls Born With Different Qualities From English Ones—Their Up-Bringing Conducted on Entirely Opposing Lines—Period of Education Continued Until the Day of Marriage.

The enormous difference between French women and the women of their own country, writes John Strange Winter, must strike all English people who live long in France. French girl babies seem to be born with quite different qualities from English ones, and certainly their up bringing is conducted on entirely opposing lines.

The free and healthy life of English girls in the schoolgirl age is quite unknown in France, excepting among a few very advanced families, who bring up their children in the English mode. These are decidedly in the minority, and although it is, on the one hand, distinctly chic to be English, yet, on the other, the words "so English" convey to French minds exactly the same as the words "very French" convey to us, so that the generality of people look upon children, especially girls, who have been brought up in the English way as those who have already partaken of good and evil.

Until she is about seven years old the little French girl is utterly spoiled, she is humored, petted and given way to, she is fed most injudiciously, and, to our idea, she is started badly. I have known a French grandmother say to a child unfortunately cursed with a very delicate digestion, "Eat not much breakfast, my little one, because I am going to take thee out this afternoon, and I shall take thee to a pastry cook's."

Then comes the period of education, which lasts uptil she is seventeen or eighteen, and, in many cases, is continued in part until mademoiselle is married. During the whole of that time a French girl of the upper and middle classes is never left alone for a single moment. Until she is married a young French lady never sets foot outside her house unaccompanied, and, in many instances, she occupies a bedroom which opens out of her mother's, and she is not even allowed to have the door of communication closed by day or by night. She is never trusted, and therefore she is taught nothing of honor or of defending for herself. Everything is done for her; she does not receive or reply to her offers of marriage, or even of

PARTNERS FOR DANCE.

The inherent love of gambling so deeply planted in the French heart is made use of even in the schools, for each week several grades of tickets are issued to the pupils. The first is the billet d'honneur, then comes the billet rose, then the billet blanc. To have no billet is a humiliation and a disgrace, and it is no uncommon thing in the middle sized classes to have a dozen girls sobbing and howling at once on a Saturday morning when the distribution takes place. At the same time, the corresponding advantages of working for a billet are very great, for most parents give a douceur for a billet d'honneur, and a still greater honor and glory attaches to the girl who has worked herself on to the tableau d'honneur at the end of the term. Then by the time a girl has passed through the mill and reached the upper classes she is tired out of any naughty tricks she may have started with; she is a self-possessed young lady, who has learned to tread the right path because the other one has been made so intensely disagreeable to her.

But if the French girl has not been taught by the good sisters to be athletic she has been trained to have charming manners, to have a modest, quiet bearing, and to look to her parents on all occasions. She seldom goes wrong, because she is guided in every relation of life by those who are older and wiser than herself. Then she has been taught many things which would make our English girls stare with astonishment. She can sew, darn and mend in the most beautiful way. She can act, too, even from the very youngest age, and is encouraged to do so during the whole time that she is at school, though it is true that, as art takes no place in France—socially speaking, that is—the power is never of much use to her afterward.

FRENCH WOMEN'S AMUSEMENTS.

It would be hard to tell now French women amuse themselves. Personally I have never heard any amateur music in France that was worthy of mention, but all French women dance exquisitely, some of them swim very well, and most of them love some form or other of gambling. I have never yet heard of any real French women, at least outside of the artistic class, who took any form of exercise from choice, unless one can count a game of very mild croquet, or still more mild tennis, in which she never attempts to take a ball unless it actually comes begging to be taken, which does not often happen. A few women cycle, wearing a charming costume for the purpose—yes, knickers and all the rest—in which the rider does the greatest amount of posing and the smallest amount of cycling that is possible. She is always ready to go to a party, a race meeting, a theatre, a concert, or a charity function of any description. Moreover, she is always ready to go to church, and will undertake almost any amount of church work, such as the care of some particular chapel or altar.

The average French woman seldom travels, or has any desire to do so, but she will, even long after she is married, put herself to infinite pains to acquire a foreign language, of which she will never be likely to make any use. She is rigid in matters of etiquette, and punctilious in everything relating to family life in general and to mourning in particular. I have known a family to go into deep mourning, regular weeds in fact, for a great uncle whom they had never seen. This meant six months' absolute cessation from all society and the wearing of a long crape veil over the face during the whole of that time.

Whether it is from her natural ability, her having passed through such a careful educational mill, or both, I know not, but a French woman is usually clever, devoted—always devoted to something—fascinatingly, housewifely, and extraordinarily patient in her domestic relations. And, although Monsieur is always pushed well to the front and Madame seems at first sight to take the second place, she has both her little fat hands as full of power as they will hold. She is altogether unlike her English sister, with her golf clubs, her bicycle, her shooting and her fishing, her walking stick and her cigarettes. And yet, she is but another edition of the most fresh and the most varying romance that the world has ever seen.

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Manufacturers of Doors, Sashes, Mouldings
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Lumber Planed and Matched to order.
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Stock of Dimension and other Lumber constantly on hand.
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