

A JUDICIAL ERROR.

FRESH TRIAL OF THE MALAUNAY POISONING CASE.

Pauline Delacroix Out of Prison—Her Child, Who Has Been in a Foundling Asylum, Shrinks from Her Mother.

A FRESH trial of the sensational Malaunay poisoning case, in which Pauline Delacroix, a married woman, was sentenced to hard labor for life at the Assizes of the Seine Inférieure on Dec. 15, 1887, was opened the other day at the court of Assizes of the Somme held at Amiens, says a Paris correspondent of the London Standard.

At her trial at Rouen, Maitre Julien Goujon, deputy for the Seine Inférieure, who defended her, expressed his strong conviction that the woman was innocent and that the carbonic-acid gas emanations from a limekiln adjoining her house fully accounted for the death of the two men.

A few days after the trial the wine shop was let to a young married couple named Gauthier. They had not been installed many days when both of them were heard to complain that they felt unwell, and one day in May, 1888, the young woman was found dead in her kitchen, and the post-mortem examination disclosed the same symptoms as had characterized the death of Druaux and young Delacroix.

These circumstances at last roused the local authorities to action. An inquiry was held and it was found that the effluvia from the kiln penetrated into the dwelling next door through a crack in the partition wall.

As a sequel to this inquiry Pauline, who had then been eight years in Clermont prison, received a pardon. On reaching home she found that everything belonging to her had been sold by order of the law courts, to pay for the expenses of her trial, and her young daughter had been sent to the Foundling hospital.

A South Dakota Achievement.

That there is enterprise in South Dakota other than that shown in agricultural ways, is demonstrated by the following from the Brookings (S. D.) Register: "One of the greatest curiosities in the line of photography the writer has ever seen was brought home by Mrs. Ed. Williams on her return from Huron this week.

Unhappily Expressed.

"Jilson has a most unhappy way of expressing himself." "He told me he was going to propose to that charming grass widow from Chicago." "He did. But his clumsy effort to be offhand and easy spoiled it.

QUEEN'S CONTEMPORARIES.

Those Who Have Passed Away During Her Majesty's Reign.

Where, amidst the countless inhabitants of the British Empire at home and abroad, is there any one now living who can have known, seen and conversed with so many of her greatest and most illustrious contemporaries as our good and gracious queen? says London Telegraph. In politics, in art and science, in peace and war, in church and state, in literature and poetry, in invention and engineering, in music and song, in the wide field of social success, in charm of conversation, of personal beauty and linguistic attainments, hardly a man or a woman has won fame and distinction without having been honored by the queen with one or more interviews.

ROOST ON THE GROUND.

Peculiarities of the Game Bird Not Generally Known to Hunters.

From the Baltimore Sun: Among the habits of the partridge, one is that when a covey is roosting on the ground, with their tails bunched together in a circle, the bunch is surrounded by a line of watchful heads like sentinels on duty. Another is that they run the instant the ground is touched after a "flash," the dogs often trailing them in rabbit-hunting fashion.

Vermont Libraries.

Under the operation of the Vermont library law fifty-nine towns have established libraries within the last two years, making a total of 118 public libraries in Vermont.

Paste for Labels.

It is said that the following preparation is very useful for making a first-class nuclage for gumming large sheets of paper, which may be kept on hand ready for use.

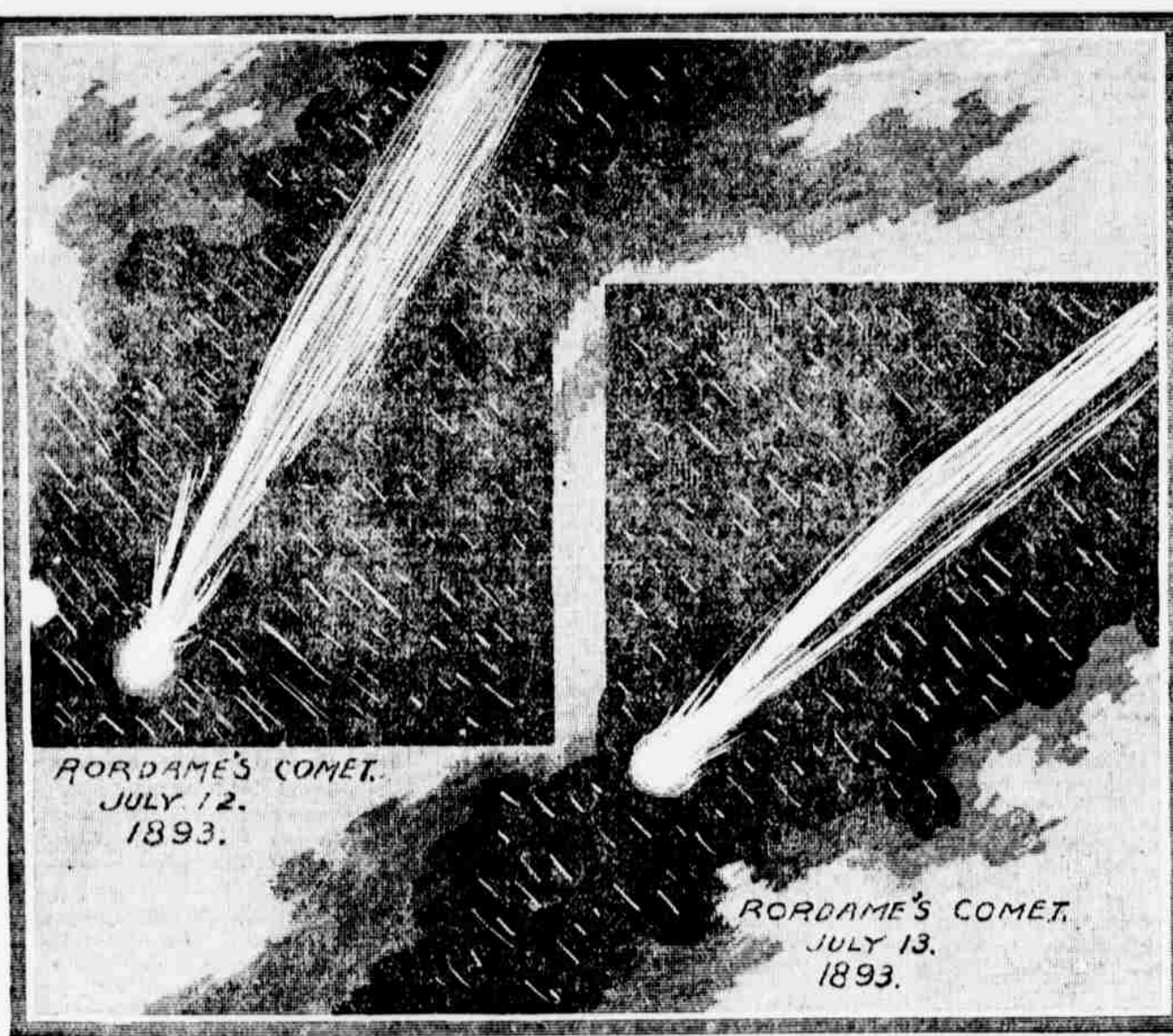
Insurance in Early Days.

The first fire insurance company to begin business in this country opened its doors in Philadelphia in the year 1794.



Let us suppose that there was no other star in the universe than our own sun, and let us further, for the sake of making the argument clearer, suppose that the sun is deprived of its system of attendant worlds. Next, let some other object be introduced which we may suppose to be extremely light, like a wisp of vapor, and let it be situated at a distance from the sun which we may regard as indefinitely great.

As to have had absolutely no motion whatever, except, indeed, in the direct line toward the sun. If, at the moment of starting, the object possessed a movement which would carry it in the course of time out of the direct line to the sun, then a totally different condition of motion would result.



PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE COMET RORDAME, TAKEN 24 HOURS APART.

the depths of space. At first, no doubt, the motion may be extremely slow; for the attraction of the sun decreases with its distance. Indeed, the wisp of vapor might be so remote that it would require thousands of years to move over an inch. But as the motion progresses, the body will gradually acquire speed, until after the lapse of a time, so long that I shall not attempt to express it in figures, the little object will be found hurrying in toward the sun with the speed of an express train.

sun, in consequence of the attraction of that body, it may seem difficult to understand why it should then retreat outward again, notwithstanding the attraction which now seeks to draw it back. This may, however, be illustrated by a very simple contrivance. Let a weight be hung from the ceiling by a string. Let that weight be drawn aside and then released. It will of course, swing down to the lowest point, and then, having passed through the lowest point, the weight will begin to ascend.

name of the illustrious astronomer, Halley. This splendid object accomplishes a complete circuit around the sun every seventy-five years. It will again display its splendors for terrestrial admiration about the year 1910. Our knowledge of comets has been greatly extended in the last few years by the application of photographic methods to the investigation of the heavens.

The actual circumstances presented in nature are not quite so simple. We have assumed that the sun and the comet were the solitary objects in the universe. Of course, this condition is not fulfilled. There are the planets surrounding the sun, and there are the countless host of stars.

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Some of these objects may attract the comet with a vigor sufficient to sway it considerably from the track which it would otherwise follow. In consequence of these various forces, we are not justified in discussing the problem actually presented in nature as being exactly the

An interesting comet, which has afforded much occupation to the photographer, was discovered on July 8, 1893, by Alfred Rordame, an astronomer residing in Salt Lake City, W. J. Hussey obtained some admirable photographs of this object at the Lick Observatory, and we are also indebted to the same astronomer for a very interesting account of the physical characteristics of this body.

On looking at the photograph of the comet Rordame on July 12 and comparing it with that taken on the following night the observer will be astonished at the difference in the structure of the two tails. It would seem as if some violent dislocation of the material of the tail must have taken place in the interval which has elapsed between the times when the two pictures were taken.

It will be noticed that the plates are marked over by numbers of bright streaks; these are the photographs of the stars which happened to lie in the same field of view as the comet. But it may well be asked how it has come to pass that the stars are represented by streaks instead of the round images, which we should expect from their sun-like character.

There are, however, a few of their bodies which describe orbits of a different kind. They move round in elliptic or oval paths, so that their visits to our vicinity and their consequent visibility to the inhabitants of the earth recur with more or less regularity. Of such a nature is that most famous of all comets which bears the

EMERSON'S HUMOR.

Many Instances of His Wit—"The Real Thing." There never could be born a man essentially great who did not like to laugh, or to make at least others smile says the New York Times. Even Schopenhauer and Nietzsche could crack their grim jokes. There is nothing incompatible in that drollery which Emerson at times indulged in.

Horseless Carriages.

While advocates of carriages driven by motor-engines admit that such machines for the inventors to do before such vehicles can be made equal in beauty of appearance, facility of management and all-around comfortableness to the present style of carriage drawn by horses, yet they assert that motor-carriages are certain to become popular because they will save money in England it is estimated that the cost of fodder for a horse traveling twenty miles a day is twopenny per mile while a motor-wagon of two and a half horse power can be driven the same distance at the expense of half a penny per mile.

Robert E. Lee's Noble Heart.

Jefferson Davis once asked Gen. Robert E. Lee what he thought of a certain officer of the army, as he had an important place he wanted filled by a trustworthy man. Lee gave the officer an excellent recommendation, and he was immediately promoted to the position. Some of Lee's friends told him that the officer had said some very bitter things against him, and were surprised at the general's recommendation.

A foot of newly fallen snow changes into an inch of water when melted.