# THE RED CLOUD CHIEF, FRIDAY, DEC. 25. 1896.

### A JUDICIAL ERROR. QUEEN'S CONTEMPORARIES.

# FRUSH TRIAL OF THE MALAU-NAY POISONING CASE.

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



FRESH trial of launay poisoning case, in which Pauline Delacroix. a married woman. was sentenced to hard labor for life at the Assizes of the Seine Infericure 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. The following are the circumstances of this remarkable case, which probably involves a lamentable judicial error. On the afternoon of April 20, 1887, some customers went to a wine shop at Malaunay, kept by Pauline Delacroix, the wife of one Druaux, but were unable to gain admittance. By knocking at the door they aroused the woman, who had evidently been drinking. She cried out that her husband had just died of "bronchitis in the head" and that her brother was also dead. When the gendarmes were called they found both men lying dead on the floor and the woman was taken into custody on the strength of a popular belief that the men had been poisoned.

At her trial at Rouen, Maltre Julien Goulon, deputy for the Seine inferieure, 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. The woman also asseverated her innocence of the crime laid to her charge. The medical witnesses declared that the victims had died from poisoning, although they were not able to determine the nature of the poison, and the woman was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

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. The following year Gauthier. being very ill, sold the business to another married couple named Duheaux. They had no sooner entered into porsession than they became unwell without being able to account for their illments. One day both of them fell lown in the shop unconscious, but under prompt medical assistance they were brought round.

These circumstances at last roused the local authorities to action. An inquiry was held and it was found that effluvia from the kiln penetrated

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

Where, midst 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 the sensational Ma- invention and engineering, in music and song, in the wide field of social success, in charm of conversation, of personal beauty and linguistic attainments, harly a man or a woman has won fame and distinction without having been honored by the queen with one or more interviews. Were we to attempt to recall the last army of the

departed that she has known and holds in her faithful memory this column might easily be swollen into a volume. Here, for instance, are some of those "familiar people; death has made them dear," of whom Crabbe spoke in lines which Sir Walter Scott could never read without a tear. People who, like the specters appearing to Britomart in Merlin's magic glass, must, from time to time, flash before her majesty's retrospective eyes and fill her mind with a gentle, pleasing melancholy which "resembles sorrow only as the mist resembles rain." The queen has outlived all the members of the privy council who were alive in 1837. All the peers who held their titles in 1837, except the earl of Darnley, who was 10, and Lord Nelson, who was 14, in that year. All the members who sat in the house of commons on her accession to the throne, except Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Charles Villiers, the present duke of

Northumberland, the earl of Mexborough and the earl of Mansfield, and Mr. John Temple Leader. Her majesty has seen eleven lord chancellors, ten prime ministers, six speakers of the house of commons, at least three bishops of every see and five or six of many sees. five archbishops of Canterbury and six archbishops of York, and five commanders-in-chief. She has seen five dukes of Norfolk succeed each other as earls marshal, and has outlived every duke and duchess and every marquis and marchioness who bore that rank in 1837. She has outlived every member of the Jockey club and every master of foxhounds that flourished in 1837. She has seen seventeen presidents of

the United States, ten viceroys of Canada, fifteen viceroys of India, and France successively ruled by one king, one emperor and six presidents of a republic. The list, indeed, might be even further extended.

# 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 rousting on the ground, with their tails bunched together in a circle, the banch is surmounted by a line of watchful heads like sentinels on duty. Another is that

they run the instant the ground is touched after a "flush," the dogs often trailing them in rabbit-hunting fashion. Their sense of smell is evidently very acute, for during the nesting sea son, if the eggs, which number from ten to twenty, are disturbed in any way, or a hand even inserted in the nest, it will be immediately deserted fresh facts brought to light. Several and a new one built. A short time medical gentlemen said they were of previous to the nesting the males are the opinion that all the victims who often involved in desperate combats for the choice of mates, who stand by had been poisoned by the gases from I and quietly watch the encounter, seeming not to care which one becomes the victor. The incubation is performed entirely by the female, the male, when not feeding, often being perched on some slight elevation, encouraging everything belonging to her had been her by his mellow-toned call of "bobwhite," Two, and sometimes three, pay for the expenses of her trial, and broods of young are reared during a season, the nesting beginning as early as May 1. Later in the fall the broods of young occasionally join forces, but



we may suppose to be extremely light, condition of motion would result. like a wisp of vapor, and let it be sitlated at a distance from the sun which we may regard as indefinitely great These two bodies, namely, the sun and his wisp of vapor, are then supposed to be abandoned to their mutual attraction. Each of these objects will pull the other, and the result of the attraction between the two bodies will be to make them approach each other. As, however, the mass of the wisp is so at 11, we may fairly assume that the greater part of this movement will remain comparatively at rest. The same time comes up to meet the stone.

As, however, the earth is more massve than millions of millions of stones, the actual movement performed by the earth is in this case quite unappreciable. We may say, with truth enough for all practical purposes, that it is the stone which does all the moving, while the earth remains at

In the same manner we may suppose the sun to be at rest, while this depths of space. wisp of vapor is drawn toward it from

Let us suppose that there was no oth- | as to have had absolutely no motion | same as that in the case hiterto super star in the universe than our own whatever, except, indeed, in the direct posed. But our illustration will at all sun, and let us further, for the sake line toward the sun. If, at the moof making the argument clearer, sup- ment of starting, the object possessed of what actually happens. The comets pose that the sun is deprived of its a movement which would carry it in system of attendant worlds. Next, let the course of time out of the direct some other object be introduced which line to the sun, then a totally different

All the time the sun was drawing this wisp of vapor teward it, the transverse movement would be gradually moving the wisp out of the direct line. Now, though the speed of that movement may be very small, yet in the lapse of those millions of years that are required to draw the body into the sun, this transverse movement will have increased to such an extent that the object will miss the sun instead of hitting it. In fact, after its stupendous voyage from the indefinitely rebe done by the wisp, while the sun will mote depths of space, during which it has acquired its vast speed of scores case is, indeed, much the same in this of hundreds of miles a second, the comrespect as in the fall of a stone to et will be found not plunging into the the ground. The stone goes down to sun, but passing to one side of it. meet the earth, but the earth at the While the two objects are in such close proximity, their mutual attraction is of course of tremendous vehemence. In virtue of this attraction, the rapidly of the earth before, and will never be moving comet is whirled round the sun, and consequently begins to retreat again toward the same side from which it has come. In this majestic sweep the comet describes a graceful curve. Coming in from infinity, it approaches the sun, wheels round the sun, and then again retires to the

are drawn in from the depths of space, they approach the sun, they sweep round the sun, and they thea retreat again to the abyss from which they have come. The laws of mathematics assure us that it is quite possible for an object, after journeying from an immeasurably great distance for an immeasurably long time, to enter our system, to wheel round the sun, and then again retreat to commence an infinite voyage which should last for all eternity. It is perfectly certain that this kind of motion, which we know to be possible, does closely resemble that actually performed by many of the comets. These bodies enter our system, they come into the vicinity of the earth, and, under these circumstances, they are accessible to our observation. As they retreat into space they gradually withdraw from our view. Many of the comets which come to visit us appear to be objects which have never been within the ken

events, suffice to give a general idea

within the ken of the earth again. 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

As the comet has swept in toward the famous of all comets which bears 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 block 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 closerver will be astonished at the difference in the structure of the two talls. 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. There is no doubt that visual observations would never have established this point so clearly as the photographs have done.

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. The explanation of this circumstance is not a little curious and instructive. The comet is in motion, and it moves so rapidly that in the course of such a protracted exposure as that on July 12, which lasted for one hour and twelve minutes, the comet changes its position on the sky through a distance which is quite directed throughout the exposure to apparent. If the camera had been the same part of the heavens, the comet, like the unquiet sitter, would only have permitted us to obtain a very blurred and indistinct portrait. To ob viate the effect of this motion it was therefore, necessary for the astronomer who was engaged in taking the picture to shift the camera slowly during the course of the exposure, and in that way to neutralize the influence of the comet's motion. The picture is thur made to represent the comet as if that body had remained at rest during the exposure. But the stars which were strewn over the background remained quiet all the time; as, however, the amera was shifted for the reason jus mentioned, it follows that each of the stars, instead of being represented by a point, as it would have been in ar ordinary sideral picture, is manifest ed by a streak. Robert S. Ball, Dept Astronomy, Oxford.

# EMERSON'S HUMOR.

#### Many Instances of His Wit-"The Rea" Things."

There never could be born a man es centially great who did not like tr augh, or to make at least others smile says the New York Times. Even Schocenhaur and Nietzsche could crack heir grim jokes. There is nothing incompatible in that drollery which Erarson at times indulged in. In the Forum Mr. Henry D. Lloyd thus desants on Emerson: A pleasantry reorded of him in a story he told of a friend who carried a horse-chestnut tr protect him from theumatism. "He has ever had it since he began to carry it, and indeed it appears to have bad a retrospective operation, for he never had it before." An English friend tells me that while with Mr. Emerson ir his garden discussing some problem of life, Mrs. Emerson called to him for some wood. Emerson went to the woodpile; when he came back he said with his wonderful smile, "Now we wilreturn to the real things." When Ohver Wendell Holmes asked him if he had any manual dexterity he illustrat ed his want of it by replying that he could split a shingle four ways with one nail, "Which," says Dr. Holmes, "ar the intention is not to split it at all in fastening it to the roof. I took to be a confession of inaptitude for mechanica. work." In later years he lost his memory of the names of things. Once he wanted his umbrella, but could not re call the word. But he got around the difficulty. "I can't tell its name, but ? can tell its history. Strangers take it away." His daughter ran in one day to ask who should be invited to joir their berry-picking party. "All the children," he said, "from 6 years u 60.

into the dwelling next door through a crack in the partition wall. M. Goujes obtained authority for a searching inquiry to be made into the inhabited the Druax wine-shop had the lime-kiln.

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 sold by order of the law courts, to her young daughter had been sent to the Foundling hospital. Being utterly destitute, she went to service at Havre only a few weeks ago. After much trouble she obtained permission to take her daughter from the Foundling hospital, but the child shrank from her, saying she would not live with the murderess of her father and uncle. By a judgment, dated the 26th of June last the Court of Cassation quashed the previous sentence against Mme, Druaux, on the ground that a doubt existed as to her guilt, and hence the present trial at Amiens.

# 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. During a heavy thunderstorm at night, F. W. Cannon, a Huron dentist, went up on top of a water-tower for the purpose of trying tablished libraries within the last two to secure a negative of a flash of lightning. His first attempt was successful, and it is said to be the finest photograph of the kind ever secured. He is receiving orders from scientists in this country, and also in Europe, for copies of the photograph."

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. He had read these allusions to Chicago divorces until he thought they were true.

'What did he say to the widow?" "He asked her if she was engaged for her next wedding."-Washington Star.

for the protection of Maryland game.

#### Vermont Libraries.

Under the operation of the Vermont library law fifty-nine towns have esyears, making a total of 118 public libraries in Vermont. The cost of books given by the state, including the expenses of the library commission, is placed at about \$6,000, which is a small figure to cover much important results.-New York Tribune.

#### Paste for Labels.

It is said that the incoving preparation is very useful for making a firstclass mucliage for guinning large sheets of paper, which may be kept or hand ready for use. When wet they will stick well on glass: S arch, two drachms; white sugar, one ounce; gun arabie, two drachms, to be boiled with a sufficient quantity of water.

Insurance in Early Days. The nist fire insurance company to begin business in this country opener its doors in Philadelphia in the year 1794.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE COMET RORDAME, TAKEN 24 HOURS APART.

whether from a want of company or for the depths of space. At first, no sun, in consequence of the attraction protection is not known. When feed- doubt, the motion may be extremely of that body, it may seem difficult to ing the birds are sometimes scattered slow; for the attraction of the sun de- understand why it should then retreat several yards apart, but at the first creases with its distance. Indeed, the sign of danger an alarm is given, and wisp of vapor might be so remote traction which now seeks to draw it they immediately "bunch," with their that it would require thousands of back. This may, however, be illusheads placed close together, as if in years to move over an inch. But as trated by a very simple contrivance consultation. The first shot into a the motion progresses, the body will Let a weight be hung from the ceilcovey will often cause them to break gradually acquire speed, until after the ing by a string. Let that weight be and fly in all directions, and if not dis- lapse of a time, so long that I shall drawn aside and then released. It will turbed again for several minutes "scat- not attempt to express it in figures, ter calls" will be heard on every side, the little object will be found hurry- point, and then, having passed through These are made to collect the remain- ing in toward the sun with the speed the lowest point, the weight will be ing birds, who again bunch. Many of of an express train; still the pace will gin to ascend. The attraction of the the market gunners seem to have no grow until the approaching object will earth pulls the body down, but as it qualms of conscience, and very often be moving as quickly as a rifle bullet. kill without hesitation an entire covey. The intervening distance is now rapwhen at least one or two pairs of birds idly diminishing, but, as that distance should be left for breeding. The gen- lessens, the intensity of the solar at- position to gravity on the other side. eral opinion of the sportamen of Dor- traction increases, and, consequently, chester county is that a precaution the pace at which the object is urged should have a place in the code of laws onward becomes greater and greater. From moving at the rate of a mile in a second, the little object would grad-

of the earth in its orbit, namely, about eighteen miles a second. Still the body presses onward, until a pace could be reached of 100 or 200 miles a second. Finally, when the vapor would be about to make the terrific plunge into the glowing sun, its speed would be upward of 400 miles a second. The vastness of this speed may be realized from the fact that a body enimated by so great a velocity would accom- and commence its retreat into space. plish a complete circuit of the earth in about a minute.

The case which I have supposed is. however, not exactly that of a comet. The movement would hardly take place both originally at rest. Such a state | countless host of stars. Some of these of things could hardly be possible in sture. We may, no doubt, suppose the j vigor sufficient to sway it considerably sun lo have been at rest, for it is only the relative movements of the two bodies which concerns us. But we can hardly imagine that the wisp of vapor in discussing the problem actually pre- body as it is displayed through a telecould have been so delicately placed sented in nature as being exactly the scope.

outward again, notwithstanding the atof course, swing down to the lowest descends it acquires speed, and in virtue of this speed it is enabled to pass the lowest point and to ascend in op-In the same way, the speed acquired by the comet in its long voyage toward the sun from the depths of space, enables it to sweep round the sun without being captured, and then to pass ually attain a speed not less than that away, perhaps, never more to return. The nearer the comet is to the solar surface, the greater is the speed with of the suc. A comet has, in fact, been known to graze the sun so closely that it passed within one-seventh part of

riod of two hours sufficed for the com-The actual circumstances presented

have assumed that the sun and the comet were the solltary objects in the objects may attract the comet with a ploying. It is, indeed, sometimes from the track which it would otherfound that the tail of the comet as it is wise follow. In consequence of these depicted on the plates is three times various forces, we are not justified as extensive as the tail of the same

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. Indeed, we are evidently now entering upon a new phase in the his tory of the study of these mysterious objects. The advantages of photography for such inquirles are obvious. in the first place the plates present to as pictures of absolute accuracy. This is a matter of special importance in this research, because the appearence of comets changes so incessantly that unless the portrait of the comet obtained on any particular occasion be absolutely faithful it is impossible to correct it on any subsequent occasion. Not only from week to week does the comet alter its appearance, but it changes even from day to day. It is which it moves, and consequently the therefore of the utmost importance to more brief is its sojourn in the vicinity obtain views of the body which shall be of unquestioned accuracy so far as the aspect of the body is concerned at that particular moment. There is also the sun's radius. In this case a pe- another reason why photographic pic tures of comets are particularly inet to turn completely round the sun structive. It is a peculiarity of the sensitive plate that it is able to perceive and record luminous expression in nature are not quite so simple. We quite too faint to produce any impression on the eye. When we examine the photograph of a comet we thus universe. Of course, this condition is often find on it many details which in the way just described, in which not fulfilled. There are the planets were quite unseen by the observer, no the sun and the wisp of vapor were surrounding the sun, and there are the matter how acute his vision may have been and no matter how powerful may by the telescope which he has been em-

#### Horseless Carriages.

While advocates of carriages driver by motor-engines admit that much re mains for the inventors to do before such vehicles can be made equal ir beauty of appearance, facility of man agement and all-around comfortableness to the present style of carriager 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 twopence per mile. while a motor-wagon of two and a halhorse power can be driven the same distance at the expense of half a penny per mile. Another argument used in behalf of the horseless carriage that two-thirds of the present wear and tear of roads is caused by horses, and only one-third by wheels.

#### 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. "I was not asked," said Lee, "of the officer's opinion of me, but my opinion of him." Only a noble heart could prompt such action.

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