

THE BLUE VASE.

By S. BARING GOULD.

(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER IV.

A good deal of jealousy had been roused in Berlin by a trial which had occurred not long before...

Frederick the Great thereupon abolished the use of torture in criminal cases. He was however, not so liberal as he seemed...

"Your majesty," answered Aldbury, "nothing is easier. Twelve men must be sworn in, inquisitor, and after an open trial..."

"Certainly, your majesty," he replied. "We never have our trials in public. No, your majesty, and, give, excuse the freedom of my tongue, your majesty is not an Englishman..."

"The day of the trial arrived. It created great interest, both because of the reputation of the principal person accused, but also because of the novelty of the proceeding."

"The court—an extemporized one, with place for the side for the defendant, and the king was present, he was interested with this experiment, and desirous of seeing how trial by jury worked."

"The next witness called was the burner. Q. Were you at the kitchen when the vase was burnt there? A. I was there, but I had nothing to do with it."

"Q. Did you see anything in reply? A. He said he would not let it rights before it was burnt. The next witness called was the burner. Q. Were you at the kitchen when the vase was burnt there? A. I was there, but I had nothing to do with it."

"Q. Tell me the jury under what circumstances you saw it, and what you saw? A. I saw it in the picture gallery of the house before the trial began. It was in the picture gallery of the house before the trial began."

"You may stand aside. I will now call Herr Gerber, co-prosecutor. When the new witness stepped in the box, Herr Gerber looked much disconcerted."

"I do not remember the name of the witness whom you call the 20th of last month? A. I do. These inform the jury of the particulars of the case."

"What is your name? A. Margareta Frischhammer, widow. Q. Did you, three days ago, receive from Herr Hirsch any clothes to wash? A. Yes, I do all his washing."

"What do you do with the clothes? A. I washed them as usual. Q. Did you see anything suspicious in the clothes? A. No, I did not. I washed them as usual."

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acter that the cream is churned by concussion rather than friction. One would suppose that the fat globules, protected for the time being in a liquid, would stand agitation of any sort, but when we recall that in your machine the churn will bring the butter in five minutes, while it would not come in thirty minutes in another churn, we can conceive of it being possible to over-agitate cream in churning. What- ever may be the effect at the beginning of churning, it is without question that when cream begins to "break" and butter to "form," the character of the agitation may be such as to injure the grain of the butter. It is the experience of butter makers that some churns destroy the grain and make the butter greasy and soft. This question is settled. It is not the slow churns which injure the grain of butter, but the quick churns. The slow churns are the churns without inside fixtures; the quick churns are the churns with inside fixtures.

Protection Against "Fame Lightning." The most peculiar invention is one that calls to mind the dangers as well as the advantages of the use of "fame lightning." It is a protection against shocks from what is known as the "fame lightning," such as the currents that flow from the telephonic wires in our cities. The Insulation, lamp trimmers and dynamo tenders, who handle these wires, do so at great risk, and some have been killed. In view of this, Mr. F. B. Delaney, of this city, has devised a pair of brackets and a set of screws, which are inserted by a lineman in such a way that if he should close a high potential circuit through his hands it is hoped that a considerable part of the current would be diverted to the ground by the conductors to the skin or some part of the body removed from the vital organs. Electricians say, however, that there is a question whether a current will prefer to conduct through the body or the conductors, when it meets these brackets, which would offer somewhat higher resistance than the human body. Of course, the inventor believes that the fluid would prefer the latter to the flesh.—New York Sun.

Good Health and Work. There are many persons in the world whose only capital is health. They are engaged in work of various kinds, and so long as health lasts they earn a good living. Wealth comes by the way. There are others who have lived wrongly in youth, but have found out their errors in time to have a fairly good constitution left. They may live to a ripe old age, healthily, and be content with their lot. There are still others with everything that riches can give; these must learn to live rightly, too, if they want to be well. Plain food, exercise, etc., will enable them to live long, as they are not troubled by the want of work so that they may live. Wealth comes by the way. There are others who have lived wrongly in youth, but have found out their errors in time to have a fairly good constitution left.

Modern Civilization in France. The personal effects of King Regnault, the late Emperor of the French, were sold at public auction at the Hotel Drouot. There was a terrible crowd, in which many of the most distinguished of the French nobles were present. The effects of the Emperor were sold, including his clothing, and almost fabulous prices were paid. A pair of gloves, which were worn by the Emperor, were sold for \$37. A trashed note which she was reading just before she was killed brought \$25; the publisher's price of it is thought to be \$25. Besides, she had a Russian countess for \$43. A basin in which Franzini was said to have washed his hands after the murder brought \$15. A chiffonier, on which are to be seen the marks of his bloody fingers, brought \$85. A heavy coat, which was worn by the Emperor, was sold for \$100. A pair of common silk gloves, which were worn by the Emperor, were sold for \$5. A pair of silk gloves, which were worn by the Emperor, were sold for \$5. A pair of silk gloves, which were worn by the Emperor, were sold for \$5.

One of the first of the daguerrotypists in New York made up his mind to get married the other day, and after confiding her intention to her father, she said: "What do you intend to do for me?" Her father was a wealthy man, and thought he was showing a liberal spirit when he answered: "Well, I will give you \$100,000, if you will marry me. You may have it with." "And what will you give me to live on?" the young lady demanded, with a disapproving look on her face. "Oh, I will give you a goodly sum of money," he replied, "but only \$100,000." "The father looked slightly grumpy, but only said: "That must do while I am living; you will probably have the money in a few years, and you may be interested in hearing the result of this conversation between father and daughter said when he heard it: "His money is all gone, and he is in debt. The marriage did not take place.—New York Press "Every Day Talk."

First American Daguerrotypist. Marcus A. Root, the first American daguerrotypist, died in Philadelphia recently, at the age of 80. He was born in Granville, Ohio, in 1805. He was in California in 1845. His attention was called to the daguerrotypy by Dr. A. N. S. on gave up all other enterprises, and was soon established as the leading daguerrotypist in New York. He had orders from over a hundred gentlemen in Philadelphia and Washington. The first daguerrotypy he ever took was taken on silver and was a view from one of the windows of the Philadelphia mint. It was one of the first daguerrotypies ever taken in possession of the Philadelphia Mint. The portraits of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster on the United States currency were taken from daguerrotypies made by Mr. Root.—New York World.

Beasts of the Coast. Dr. Morris H. Henry, of this city, who has given the subject special attention, and devoted considerable time to its study, has written a paper on "The Influence of Diet in the Development of the Beasts of the Coast." He concludes from his study that "There can be no doubt that the errors in diet and the tendency to over-eating, in this country, is leading to the development of gout in a large class of our population. It is now a more usual ailment than when the gouty diathesis shall be manifested here as fully and as frequently as in other countries where it has prevailed for centuries."—Home Journal.

Seasonal Newspapers in England. All our readers are not aware that published in this country. Here, for instance, is The Weekly Courier, of Liverpool, England, which recently published the following advertisement: "The Weekly Courier will shortly be published in the form of a series of articles, giving the details of the progress of the trials of local interest in Liverpool and Lancashire. Each article will trace the crime from its inception, describe its progress, and give the names of the persons who were involved in it. The object of the publication is to give the public a full and accurate knowledge of the progress of the trials, and to show the public the extent of the crime. The Weekly Courier will be published in the form of a series of articles, giving the details of the progress of the trials of local interest in Liverpool and Lancashire. Each article will trace the crime from its inception, describe its progress, and give the names of the persons who were involved in it. The object of the publication is to give the public a full and accurate knowledge of the progress of the trials, and to show the public the extent of the crime."—New York Tribune.

Work for Experts. Safe Manufacture.—Something wrong with the safe, eh? Banker: The lock is out of order and we cannot get the safe open. How long will it take you to open it for us? "It won't take long, but my work begins on the inside of the door. I'll be sure to find a good burglar."—Omaha World.

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