THE SCHOEPPE MURDER in four years.

ed to me by Mr. Rheem in Baltimore, filed February 1st, 1869. There is no

filed February 1st, 1869. There is no date to the will.

Cross-Examined,—Witness—shown several pieces of writing, some of which he identified as writing of Miss Stinnecke, others resembled it somewhat; some he believed not to be her's.

W. R. Bullock, sworn.—I am a clerk in the office of Register of Wills is Bullimore. I do not know by whom

in Baltimore. I do not know by whom this paper, (will of Miss M. M. Stin-necke,) was presented. It was exhibi-ted and filed in Register of Wills office, ted and their in Register of with since the in Baltimore city, on Feb. 1st, 1859.

V.M. A. STUART, recalled.—Paper purporting to be will of M. M. Stinnecke shown witness.)

1. Maria M. Stinnecke, of the city

of Baltimore, State of Maryland, being of Sound mind, memory and understanding, do make and publish this, my last will and testament, hereby revoking and making void all former wills by me at any time heretofore made. As to such estate as it has pleased God to intrust me with, I dispose of the same

as follows:
of give and bequeath to Paul F. Schoeppt, M. D., to his own use and benefit absolutely, my whole estate and benefit absolutery, my whole property, whatsoever and wheresoever, of what nature, kind and quality soever way be. Mr. W. A. Stewart, of what nature, kind and quarry soever the same may be. Mr. W. A. Stewart, attorney at law in Baltimore, State of Maryland, will give information over my estate and property. And I do hereby constitute and appoint the said Paul F. Schoeppe, M. D., sole executor of this my last will and testament. "In witness whereof, I, Maria M. Stinnecke, the testator, have to this my will written on one sheet of paper, set my hand and seal, this third day of De-

my hand and seal, this third day of Pecenber, A. (1868).
M. M. STINNECKE | My Seal. |
"Signed, sealed, published and declared by the above named Maria M
Stinnecke, as and for her last will and testament, in the presence of us, who have hereunto subscribed our names, at her reduest, as witnesses thereto, in the presence of the said testatrix and of each other.

F. Schoeppe.

Shortly after the will had been proved in the Orphans Court, and certain proceedings had been had under that, I went into Orphans Court on Feb. 1st, found Dr. Schoeppe and Mr. Webster there. Judge Daoiels' of Orphans Court, told me a new will had been pro-uced by Mr. Webster and Dr. Schoeppe, and handed me this paper I read it in presence of these gentlemen, and then returned it to the Orphans F. Scholppe. and then returned it to the Orphans and then returned a to the Caphaia Court. I turned round to Dr. Schoeppe and remarked to him and the Court, that it was a very queer will. Miss Stinneck's property was corth in the neighborhood of \$45,000. I do not know

er age.

John D. Adair, sworn.—I am an Schoeppe, am acquainted with his hand writing. have seen him writing. I should say this paper (the will) was written by him. Dr. Schoeppe came to my office either the day after Thanks giving or the day after Christmas, and asked me if I had the form of a will. I took Dunlap's book of forms and gave him the form of a will. He a-ked me for a half sheet of paper and I gave it to him. He then took his lead pencil and copied the entire form of a will from the book. After he had finished, he remarked voluntarily that he wanted it for an old man of his father's congrega-tion. I asked him whether there was any real estate to be devised, he said I told him he shou'd be very careyes. I told him he should be very careful in writing the will, and referred him to several clauses on an opposite page of the book, for deriving real estate, telling him at the same time that he had better get some attorney who understood drawing a will. This was all that occurred. The Dr. left the office after that. The form I gave him

The following letter was then read in

widence:
Miss Maria M. Stinnecke, Baltimore,

Carlisle, 7th Nov. 1868.

The continue of the post mortem appearances, of a body, dead from the action of prusic showing no disorganization any of the corresponding to the Dear Miss STINNECKE:
As I have been rather busy in the last weeks. I could not answer so soon

you have sent me. At first allow me o express you that the sincere interest which fills my heart toward you, is in no wise altogether professionally. keep the friend-hip of a magnanimous and noble lady higher than the interest of my business. That you have been getting along comfortably without any inconvenience or derangement since you left Carlisle, I cannot help seeing observable effect of the medicine. I have been astonished when I was reading in your letter that you are eating sometimes at tea some warm rolls and biscuit, without having felt any inconvenience from them. Indeed the unpunished success of this action of your free will and independence seems to me to be a very good sign of having not taken the medicine without a de-lightful effect. I hope and wish that this good state of your health may be of duration, although I have not expressed these hopes without a soft doubt of their reality, for I know as a physician how deceitful sometimes this subjective well-feeling is. You have written me that the o'ulist you have selected for the treatment of your sick eye, has al-ready relieved one gentleman and others of blindness of some years' standing, and that you see in this a proof of his being not only nominally, but truly a man of great and distinguished ability. But with regard to this, I keep myself obliged—as a true friend of y express you that this alone is not yet a full sign of a really able and good oc-culist. There are many cases of blind-ness, of which to relieve were it is not too hard. I keep myself confirmed in my opinion so much the more as you have written me that you cannot but feel sad that your eye is no better. If the mode of treatment your eye phy sician is per-uirg is aiming at to cau-only a false leech-bite, I caunot under-stand, why does he not use natural leeches, which are to be got in a city very easily, and are a good deal cheaper than the operation you must suffer. But however, I feel very grateful for the detailed description of the treatment of your eye you have given, and I hope that you will have a good suc-I will not leave off tooking on God in your behalf, for I know the all human effort is vain without the help of the Almighty God, and of our

Saviour, Jesus Christ
As you wished I have called at Han-non's Hotel, and asked for a pleasant room for you. I got the answer that you can get it when you come, and that the hotel-keeper will do all he can to make your residence here pleasant. I would be very glad if I should see you in a short time, and I hope I will get

Returning you my sincerest thanks for your kind inquiring after the state of my health. I cannot but say that I am thus far qui e well. As a friend I will tell you that I could make a verwill tell you that I could make a very successful business if I had the sufficient money. Dr. Herman, who you are knowing perhaps, is going to leave us forever. He has a very large practice, as well in town as in the country, which he has offered me, if I would buy at the country high his threelbourses here forwhish. same time his three houses here, for which he is a-king \$5,000. He wants momen. tary \$2,000, which I should pay now nd will allow me to pay the rest, \$3,00

Out of his books which have looked in, I have seen that his t nave tooked in, I have seen that inspractice brings him \$10,000 a year. It I could hold only half of his practice I would make—well and good—\$5,000 a ear, so that the three houses were payed for in one year. But for want of these \$2,000, I am afraid another hap per man will get this fine business. Meanwhile I am quiet, the will of my

God may be done.

What you have written in regard to the gallantry to the fair lady, whom gossip said I were flirting around, I could n t understand at first the sense of your words, as I could not recollect of having waited on a lady. Before I had not heard one word of this gossip. but now after having made inquiries, I know that the origin of this gossip I know that the origin of this gossip has been in my medically treating of a lady, who having been sick, sent for me. People who did not know the

eason of my visits may have thought erhaps I were flirting around this lady in account of courting her. But mos s she is well already long time. I think this gossip—which I do not care a all much—may b grown dumb. Besides n y life is very solitary and joyless. I know God will give me what is the best

for me—and that is my consolation.

I hope you will kindly excuse this long epistle which comes late and in which as I am convinced—may be nany errors of the English language. But I trust you will not look so critically on the words, but on the heart out of which these words are coming. I am your sincere friend,

DR. SCHOEPPE. The last will and testament of Maria M. Stinnecke, dated Nov. 17th, 1868, known as the first will, was then offered to the jury.
MRS. MARY PARKER, recalled .- Her

MRS. MARY PARKER, recated.—Here cheeks seemed to be swolen a little.—The breathing I think had no effect upon her cheeks. I have seen persons under the effect of morphia. I saw Mr. Moore under the influence of morphia. Moore under the inhence of morphia, he breathed very heavily. Miss Stinnecke breathed very heavily. The checks remained quiet while breathing.

Mrs. _. Shindle, recalled.—There was no flopping or moving of Miss Stinnecke's checks.

Dr. Conrad, recalled.—I did not problem of commission of the kidness.

nake an examination of the kidneys because there was no other evidences of Bright's disease or other diseases of the kidneys, which had they been present would certainly have attracted my atwould certainly invested in a circuit on. The chief of these were edema and the ammoniacal odor, which attend that disease both octore and after death, and are so prominent as to attract the attention of any medical man, when the control of any medical man, when the control of any medical examinaand are so prominent as to attract the attention of any medical man, when present. Any microscopical examination of the kidneys would have been useless at that period after death. I believe there could have been no death from that source. I have had a number of patients suffering from disease of the kidney. There was no change of the kidneys. There was no change of the issues to which I could attribute any

disease with which I am acquainted I could discover no natural cause to account for her death

Cross Examined.—The addema and
ammoniacal odors have been present in
all bodies examined by me, where the
patient has died from disease of the patient has died from desease of the kidneys. Never having examined a case so long as ten days after death. I cannot say whether they would exist then. Had this patient died from Bright's disease, there would have been fluid in the audominal cavity, to an abnormal amount, which I believe could have been found thereon the postcould have been bound thereon the posi-morten examination. I cannot imag-ine the fluid to have penetrated the en-tire tissues and to have escaped.— This fluid being in a fibrous sac, I do not know an instance in my own experience, nor do I remember one in the books, where persons have died from Bright's disease of the kid neys without leaving any trace except in the kidneys. I do not acknowledge Flint's practice of medicine and Waton's practice of medicine as authorities on the question. I did not examine the uro-genital organs of the deceased.

MISS MATILDA WOOD.—I was pres-

was on page 878, Dunlap's Forms. (The form book was then othered in evidence.)

John R. Kelso, sworn.—I was intimately acquainted with Maria M. Oath mately acquainted with Maria M. Oath hetween 45 and 50 years. She was a young woman when I first knew her, about 20 years of age.

*Cross-Examinal.—She was a well-set woman, rather robust in her appears. experience with a body dead 10 tys. From books Wharton & Stille's days.

jurisprudence, and from Stille's theraacid, resembled this body very closely. Wharton first attracted my attention to the close similarity of the description in the body, that I was induced to look as I wished, your esterned letter of the 25th of Oct., which I received with much pleasure. But now ration of the first. The first description I cannot endure to observe longer silence, and I have devoted a part of this day to answer your last letter—this day to answer your last letter—feeling very grateful for the long letter you have sent me. At first allow you have sent me. body it-elf. Those were the only two books I noticed anything in, in regard to this subject. I saw them after the post more m, and was ignorant of them

> Cross-Lxamined.—I read those books Cross Lyamined,—I read those books within a week after the post mortem was held. The description of the body was as I have stated it to be in my examination, with one exception. I did not state, in my examination before, a circumstance which I now remember and which is the exception. One of the gentlement state, more than the continuous assets the continuous assets. gentlemen asked me to look on the band of the bedy, for a ring; and in coking, my attention was attacted to the contracted hand and fingers.

DR. A. G. HERMAN, recolled, -Ac-Dr. A. G. Herman, recolled,—According to the symptoms, that I seen in the subject, and the description of Dr. Conrad's, of the post movtem appearances of the body. Dr. Conrad said the body did not have any appearances of natural disease. The brain, lungs, heart and kidneys were all in a confeith normal analytics, that there perfectly normal condition; that there were no signs of any disease in the body at the time he examined it; and taking that in connection with the condition of the blood-having that fluid condition which is said to be occasioned by prussic acid, I am led to believe, that by compound poisoining—of prussic acid and morphia—that was the cause

of her death. Cross-Examined.—I do not know that any person was ever poisoned by that compound. I never saw a death resulting from that compound nor did I ever read of one. The condition of the blood is, according to Stille, that produced by prussic acid. Prussic acid being a very quick poison taken by itself, and that in conjunction with two grains tartar emetic would act as a powerful sedative in an old person—depressing and relax-ing. And with repeated doses of mor-phine of two or three hours, I think would have a tendency to cause this long suffering by staying the effects of the prussic acid. I have never had a case, where these combinations were used. There are no cases recorded in the books that I know of. There is no the recorded within my knowledge, it is only my opinion they would have that effect. morphine and prussic acid yould act as a sedative on the system. and then the morphine would be given to stimulate there system for a time. It is not an impossibility to determine the effects this combination would have

effects this combination would have without entering into an experiment or having witnessed the results. I am satisfied to testify on my own reasoning on the subject as to the result.

Dr. S. B. KIEFFER, recalled.—I heard all of Dr. Conrad's evidence relative to the case. (The following hypothetical case was stated by Commonwealth's Attorneys:)

If a woman aged 65 years, was on the morning of 27th of January at 9 o'clock, on the street and in the bank transacting business, her writing indicating no nervousness, and a little after 11 o'clock the same morning, vomitted from some substance administered to her about half past ten o'clock, was found pros-trate and languid about two o'clock on the alternoon of that day; at three o'clock in bed but not seeming very ill, in the evening between seven and eight

while being undressed, she would fall asleep in the arms of the person undressing her, and would have to be aroused by calling her, at 9 o'clock of tne same evening not aroused by knock ing at her door or calling, at six o'clock ing at her door or calling, at six o'clock next morning, four d in bed insensible, breathing very hard, not convuisively, not being a snore, but making a noise in breathing, her eyes a very little open, lying in an easy position; inclining to her 'eft side, her forchead claim my with perspiration, no froth about the mouth, no puffing out of the cheeks in breathing, and distortion of features.

in breathing, no distortion of features, no convulsions, the breathing not regular, no rigidity of the muscles; about 7 o'clock same morning respiration slow, temperature of the body about natural, skin moist, her head nearly entirely or ieft side, her body on lett side as refore, the pulse seeming natural, muscles much relaxed, accumula ion of saliva, at 11 o'clock pulsèless, eyes closed, pupils of eyes contracted, both alike, having a conical rather elongated shape, the patient lying whithout change or motion until six o'clock on the evening of that day, and then dying, and after burial having been exhumed twelve days after death and presenting the ap-pearance described by Dr. Conrad in his testimony, as to the post mor.em ex-amination of the body of Maria M. Stinnecke, what would be your opinion as to the cause of her death?

as to the cause of her death?

Answer.—I must premise my answer by saying that a medical gen leman would be unwilling to pass on base an opinion upon the judgment or the investment of the property of the pr terpretation of symptoms by what might be called the laity in our pro-fession and in my opinon whilst I may consider these facts by the laity as symptoms I must be influenced the facts and incidents connected with the early history of the case. Dr. Herman' observations, the facts therein detailed, the utopsicapt earances in detailed, the utopsicapt earances in detail and from all these considered as related one to the other. I know of no natural cause that would produce these results. What I mean by natural cause

is disease. I have an opinion but do not know whether it would be right to express that opinion as to what would produce these results, because it is based partly upon hypothetical, partly or constructive principles and partly on my own o' servation and experience. If on this ground I am justified in giv ing an opinion I will give it. The negative proofs of her death are clear to my mind, but the positive data whilst I believe they show clearly that the subject received both prassic acid and morphia, I cannot say unconditionally that they caused her death. To give an enconditional control of the same are morphisms of the same are morphisms of the same are morphisms. unconditional opinion, I

want more positive evidence than we have. Cross-Examined. - 1 made use of the xpression "there is no positive data as o the cause of her death" but qualified

to the cause of her dealth" but qualined it afterwards as it stands.

DR. W. W. DALE, called.—Asked the same question as Dr. Kieffer. Answer I could not from the post mortem examination see any results that caused her death. There was no natural cause was resulted by the yest mortem examine. manifest by the post mortem examina tion. My opinion from the post mor tem examination as detailed by Dr Con or rather the predisposing condi-tion might have been caused by other means—the taking of other drugs or medicines. A few words may explain what I mean; there may have been some predisposing cause—the emet ic taken the day before may have been the remote cause, and deses which would not have been poisonous or dangeroucould become so. The combination

count become so. The combination of symptoms detailed, I could not ac count for in any other way than by opium or some of its preparations. Cross-Examined.—On the afternoon preceeding her death the drow-iness amounting almost to a stupor, her found pext morning, the character of breathing, the contracted condition of the pupils of the eyes, the relaxed con dition of the muscles—upon those taken together I found my opinion.

Dr. Gro. W. Haldeman, Called.—I

have been a practicing physician for al most 15 years. Same hypothical case put to wimes as to Drs. Keiffer and Da'e the parts examined, all the organs examined pre-enting a Fealthy appear ance, and have no hesitancy in giving it as my opinion, by some cause or causes, other than natural, must have produced Miss: tinnecke's death. Re viewing the testimony of Dr. Herman as to the symptoms manifested—Her eyes being partially closed, her breathing be-ing nearly natural or heavy, flaceidity of the mu-cles, moisture of the skin, absence of the stertor, and the blowing sound in breathing, contraction of the pupils of the eye, a comatose condition from which she could not be aroused, I would observation that the immediate cause of her death must have been owing

of ner death must have been owing to a free use or administration of opium or some of its kindred prepara tions. This belief is strengthened by the absence of many or nearly all of the symptoms which precede or accompany an attack of apoplexy, or are present or accompanying urienic poison. I believe there is no reference made to urienic poison, however, as Dr. Con-rad did not examine the kidneys.

Cross Examined,—I draw my con-clusion from what is in the case stated that she came to her death from opium, or some of its kin. dred preparations. I saw this case stated before I came into court. Mr. Maglaughlin showed it to me.

Dit. Daniel Cornman called,—1 have practiced medicine about 22 years, Same hypothetical case propounded as to Drs. Keiffer, Dale and Haldeman. In predicating an opinion upon the hypothesis here detailed, and the postmostem appearances detailed by Dr. Conrad, I cannot con eive that the individual died from any natural individual died from any natural a cause, and that death must have resulted from some narcotic poison, either opium or some of its sats.

Cross-Lxamined.—I base that opinion upon the symptoms detailed in the hypothetical case, that the pupils of the eye were contracted, the comatose condition in which the patient was and could not be aroused at a certain time, the fact too of her lying upon her side all the time, and from the post-morrem

all the time, and from the post-moriem appearances as soluted by Dr. Conrad. The fact too of her gradually getting into that comatose condition, sleepy, drowsy condition. This is all I can remember without referring to the Re ex in-Chief.—The clammy condition of her skin is also a symptom. I predicated my opinion upon the hypoth-etical case and testimony of Dr. Conrad. The accumulation of saliva is another

br. 3. P. Zeigler, sworn,- Have been a practicing physician 23 years.— (The hyp-thetical case was also put to witness) Question: What is your opin-ion as to the cause of her death? In reviewing the ymptoms as set forth in that paper, and detailed up to the post morten examination, and taking the result of that post mortem examination in detail, I can find no of death. Taking the by Dr. Conrad. natural cause of death. symptoms as detailed on that paper, it occurs to my mind that death/must have resulted from some unnatural cause, from an injudicious or overcause, from an injudicious for over dose of opium or its preparations.— Morphia is one of those preparations.

Cro s-Examined.-I base my opinion Cro s-Examined.—I base my opinion upon the drow-iness, growing gradually into a stupor, and an entire comatose state of the brain, from which she could not be aroused by external applications; from her heavy, stertoro ubreathing, from her eyes being partially open, and the pupil of both cyes contracted alike, from the entire relaxations of the miscoular system. tion of the muscular system, and the

clanimy perspiration. he had been offered a sum of money to go away. He told me that after this gossip was all over and everything fixed up he could have the money, and he would make those parties, who pub-lished his paper to the money. e would make those parties, who puo-ished his name to the world, suffer for

JOHN H. RREEM, recalled .- Some imeduring the day Miss Stinnecke died or. choeppe said to me Miss Stinnecke nadsymptomsofsma'l pox and typhoid ever. Miss Stinnecke was very fleshy about the chin.

Cross-Examined.—I never mentioned this conversation with Dr. Schoppe in

my of my previous examinatio has been a good white since I first told it to the counsel. I do not recollect what time of day he told me. It was in her room. I could not say who else were prosent.
Dr. S. B. Kieffer, recalled.—I meant

DR. S. B. KIEFFER, recalled. —I meant by the term "unconditional opinion" used yesterday. I meant by that that whilst I believed, from the facts detailed in the hypothetical case, that both prussic acid and morphia had been received, and that we had the evidence of their come h.e. Influence, and whilst I am tamiliar with the theropentic action of morphia, and also have considerable experience with the action of prussic acid, yet my experience and knowledge of the action of prussic acid is not such is to ustify an unconditional opinion, in the case, in the absence of chemical proof by analysis. malysis.

THE DEFENSE. The defense was opened by Wm. H. Miller, Esq., who spoke for nearly two nours, in one of the best efforts of his

fe.

JOHN D. ADAIR, sworn.—I took JOHN D. ADAIR, SWOII.—I GOOD these notes of testimony on the hearing of the habeas corpus. Dr. Herman was sworn and examined as a witness on that occasion. To my recollection I took almost every word that fell from the ops of the witnesses. I have hir. Her man's testimony on that ceasion before me. It was as follows on the evidence of death from narcotics and the position of the face: "When I was sent for they old me she had taken morphia. By he appearance of her eyes I did not hink that was the case. I could hardly ay what might have been the cause of ser death. I was satisfied it was not produced by narcotics."

Sam'l Hepburn, Jr., sworn.—I was me of the counsel of Dr. Schoeppe, and on the hearing of the habeas corous I ook notes of Dr. Herma is testimony. All that Dr. Herman said is not on my notes, but there is nothing on hem that he did not say. He said "some one told me that she had taken morphia, but from the appearance of her eyes I thought that was not the case." I re member distinctly Dr H's, evidence but I remember no combination of poi

ons spoken of by him.

HENRY NEWSHAM, Esq., sworn.-I was one of the counsel of Dr. Schooppe, and took notes in the hearing of the habeas corpus. Dr. Herman said, "some one said she had taken too much morone said she had taken too much mor-phia; I examined the eye and thought that was not the cause. I was satisfied that death was not produced by narcot-

S." Mrs. Catharine I inn, sworn.same to Carlisle before the holidays. I hadn't b en well, and I came here. I was very nervous. I went to Dr. schoeppe. He gave me medicine for schoeppe. He gave me medicine, for ny nervous disease. He gave me drops. I do not know how many drops I took, at first, it was three or five. It did not do me no good. He then increased on to ten drops. He then increased on to 15 drops. I took, these drops in the morning and the evening. I wanted to go home, and asked him to give me some medicine to take home. He told mad I wast stay here and keen taking me I must stay here and keep taking the drops, so that if anything should turn up with me I could let him know right away.

Cross-Examined.—After New Years

the day before the holidays. I took med, icine from Dr. S. through January. I first saw Dr. Schoeppe in the week after the hondays, soonalte New Years. Hegive me some powders the first two times he saw me, and some drops. At first time he gave me three drops. He told me to take the drops in sugar told me to take the drops in sugar water. He gave me the drops and told me to be parti ular and not take more than he told me; told me to drop them particular. It was a little, small bottle.

breakfast after that.

Dr. S. G. COUDREY, called.—I am an assistant surgeon in the regular army; have been for 2 years. I am acquainted with Flint's practice as a text book; it I kept the bottle on the bureau. I stopped with my father, just below the college, on West street. I don't think I all of our medical college catalogues, in have the bottle yet. I guess I throwed the East at least. I have personal it away. I took all the medicine that was in the bottle. I took 15 drops twice a day for two or three weeks. I did ot take it on first week quite so much. I live in the country, eleven miles from tle. I don't know where the bottle is any more. I throwed it out of the 1 did not perceive any smell drops. I dropped the drops my-

door. I did not perceive any smell about drops. I dropped the drops my-self. I have the power of smelling. Mrs. Mary. Parker, recalled—I Stinnecke had a crooked face, nordid I hear any body tell him so. Her mouth inclined to left side. I did not notice her tongue, hefore death. MRS. L. SHINDLE, recalled.—I never saw anything crooked about Miss Stin-necke's face before her illness. I did not hear any person tell Dr. Herman she had a crooked face; I did not tell him so. Her mouth was drawn to left side and her tongue also and protruded a little. Her nose was also turned to left side and a little discoloration. It was turned more than I had ever ob-

served.
Cross-Examined.—Miss Stinnecke had rather a jull face.
Miss Ann Comfort, sworn.—After Miss Stinnecke died I helped to lay her out. There was no evidence of purging. Her body and limbs were not rioid. She was warm. I think see was on her left side, partly, when I first

Cross Examined —Miss Eliza Dickey cross Examined—MISS Eniza Dickey assisted me to lay her out. I went there at half past six. Mrs. Woods and Mrs. Keeney were also there. Mr. John Rheem came for me. Mr. Ewing was not there when I came. He had not been there before.

Mrs. Hannah Horn, sworn.—I resides a Paltimore. I was at Mr. Bout.

side in Baltimore. I was at Mr. Burk-holder's when Miss Stinnecke died.— Between 6 and 7 o'clock in morning, I went into Miss Stinnecke's room. I went into Miss Stinnecke's room. I found her in an unconscious state; She was lying with her mouth open and her tongue drawn toward one side, and breathing heavily. They were short breaths, not very short. Not natural, snoring ike. Occasionally there was a very slight stoppage in her breathing. The nose was drawn somewhat to the loft side. Her every were closed when I left s'de. Her eyes were clused when I went in and remained closed all day.—
I was in the room nearly all day. Her pulse was not regular and weakened rapidly after I went into the room. I tound her feet cold up to the ankle, and I applied warm applications! Her left hand was cold and not her right. We sent for the doctor in moning at 7 o'clock. We then sent for Mrs. Woods o'clock. We then sent for Mrs. Woods her cousin. Mrs. Wood brought Mr. Jno. Rheem there. Mr. Rheem went for Dr. Schoeppe and brought him.—When Dr. Schoeppe came in he fell upon his knee, and put his ear to her chest. He then said he would go for the statchescope. He afterwards said chest. He then said be would go for the stethescope. He afterwards said he would like to have another physician called in, Mr. Rheem then asked him who he should call in, and he signified it was immaterial. He said it did not matter. Mr. Rheem said he would bring Dr. Herman, Dr. Schoeppe replied, 'yes, Dr. Herman,' Dr. Schoeppe said his object in desiring another pyhsician was to know whether she would bear blood-letting. The doctor asked me if I could tell how many hours she had lain in that position; he then said it it had been but two or three hours she might hear two or three hours she might bear blood-letting, but she was too week for that now. He then ordered mustard

Scheeppe pronounced it a stroke, some-time after he came in. I remained in the room all day. We could do noth-ing for her; she was unable to swallow Dr. Herman came there at 3 o'clock in Dr. Herman came there at 3 o'clock in afternoon. I was standing at the doctor's side, and as he looked down upon her, Dr. Herman said "it is a stroke" I then asked him "doctor, I suppose there's no hope." He sai: "very little." I never said to Dr. Herman that Miss Stinnecke had a crooked face. In the afternoon she was in a profuse persecular. the afternoon she was in a profuse perspiration on the right side, and not on the left. Her left hand was cold. Dr. Sc coppe seemed to be very much dis trest d. He called several times during

trest d. He called several times during to eday, and said he wanted to give her something if he could. Her skin on right side felt natural. Dr. Schoeppe uncovered her feet, but cannot say whether he rubbed them.

Cross-Examined.—I got dinner at 1 o'clock that day. I was out of the room about 15 minutes. I was told it was 3 o'clock when Dr. Herman was there. I felt her hand and arm on the left is. Her frequency cold on left sid the ite. Her face was cold on left sid, the right side was warm. This was between 8 o'clock and dark. The last time I felt her was between 3 and 6 o'clock.

time I felt her.

WILLIAM DREW, sworn.—I live with Mr. Saxton. I waited on table at time Miss Stinnecke boarded at Hannon's. I attended to her at table. She com-plained of giddiness in her head. I met her between 10 and 11 o'clock, on Wednesday, the day before she died, near the Episcopal church. I asked her how she were. She told me she felt yery dull and bad. She said she had very dun and had. She shad she had been eating beefsteak the evening before and she was walking, trying to walk it off. She was a hearty cuter at the table She generally would take little things from the table with her to cat between times; it was on a Thurs day she died; on Wednesday I met her at the church; the day after I met her she died. Dr. Noble told me after

breakfast. CHAS. P. SANNO, called,—The warrant Chas. P. Sanno, called,—The warrant for the arrest of Dr. Schoeppe was put in my hands. I made the information; the charges made against him were talked of here in town for several weeks octore. I saw him on the street nearly every day. I found him in his office when I went to arrest him. When I when I went to arrest him. When I went to his office I told him I wanted him to go with me to E q. Dehud's office. He asked me then if I had a warrant for him; he asked me would I go with him to Mr. Miller's office, I told him yes. He asked me whether there was word from Baltimore relative to the examination. I told him there was; he sail it had been going on for several days. I think he said he had seen it in the papers; from Mr. Miller's office we went to Esq. Dehuff's

ffice. Cross-Examined.—He was somewhat xcited when arrested, he appeared to be very nervous, he started out and forgot his spectacles, he asked to go ack and get them. **_WM.** Kennedy sworn.—I boarded at

Mr. Hannon's last year, and occi pied the front room, over the lower parlor. Some time in the fall, Miss Stinnecke some time in the fall, Miss Stinnecke came there, and was placed in the room immediately in the rear of mine; the entry making a turn, the doors of our-respective rooms almost jo ned! The transoms were usually open in the evening. One night whilst she was there, sometime between midnight and daylight, I was awakened and striled by a noise as of some one in great pain or distress, or as persons attempt to cry out under the influence of night-mare. I was satisfied the noise proceeded from Miss Stinnecke's room, and had almost made up my mind to go and see what was the matter, when I heard a deep drawn sigh, and then a cough, and ome one moving in the room or in bed. heard her, voice call to one of the servants, about daylight; I think it was o look at her fire, or something of the

kind.

"Gruno-Taumtirett.—I would not tell whether it was night mare or a dream. I cannot say whether I saw her at breakfast next morning, but saw her at breakfast attout that breakfast atter that.

knowledge of Bright's disease. I remember one case which I saw in New York City. I was first called when the patient was in a comatose condition. There had been no previous physician there. The patient died within 12 hours. I could not give a certificate of hours. I could not give a certificate of death without an autopsy, and this showed a disease of the kidneys which was of the small granular kidney, and known as Bright's disease; this is the form of kidney that is often not attended with the swelling. Then during winter before last I attended nearly all the autore has I attended nearly all the autopies at Belleview hospital, and a large projection of the cases showed disease of the kidneys; many of them having no swelling about them, perhaps one to five. The swelling or ordema is the inflitra-tion of water, when the kidneys refuse o carry off the water. The case that I to carry off the water. The case that I refer to required an examination of the kidneys to discover the disease. It is a medical principle that it is impossible for a death to occur and leave ail parts of the body in a perfect condition, so far as an examination by the naked eye is concerned. I have never seen it laid down in the body.

the books. Coss-Examined.—Œdema is only symptom attending the dise we of the sidneys. Before the introduction of the sidneys. Before the introduction of the micro-cope it was considered the important symptom, but there are numerous other symptoms. When the blood becomes poisoned by the area, it may discover itself by an affection of almost any organ. Sometimes the patient complains of dyspepsia, sometimes of healache. A common symptom is an affection of the eves, pain in the side, left side swollen. Altumen is often found in the urine and casts of the uriniferous tubes. In the case I referred to, I discovered no lesions except in the kidney. I found the blood in the fluid condition. I did not apply the chemical test to find if the blood was poisoned, I judge that caused the comaning the property of the particular form, the kidney becomes diminished lar form, the kidney becomes diminished in size, under this form of disease.— There are three forms of kidney disease. as the kidney becomes small, the urea is not excreted, but the water passes through the kidney. Under this form, the urea in the blood might be decomposed into carb of a monona in the blood. I never discovered any ammonia on the breath water areas were the contract of t breath, and never any it haid down as a symptom. Bright's disease occurs more in one sex than the other, but don't remember which. I do not know of any place in the books where it says that Bright's disease does not occur in people over 65 years of age. Robett's, page 352 refers to a case where a parry had Bright's disease at 63. The brain varies in different cases in Bright's disease. The causes of Bright's disease are most feamently colo or exposure to cold, occanse breath, and never saw it laid down as quently cold or exposure to cold, occause the chilling of the skin gives the kidneys too much to do.

PROF. C. F. HIMES, sworn.-Am Pro PROF. C. F. HIMES, sworn.—Am Professor of Natural Science in Dickinson College. I began to teach Chemistry in 1855 by text book and lecture. I have been engaged since then in teaching and studying chemistry, Have been camected with his college four years. I pursued those studies for a year and a half at the University of Gelssen, in Hesse Darmstadt, in the laboratory of Professor Leting, under instruction of Prof. Will. Prof. Will is the author of a text book, on analytical chemistry, used extensively in this country and in Europe. I heard the testimony of Dr. Alkin. If I remember aright he applied the iron and sulp ur tests.—He stated that he distilled the contents of the stomach with solphuric acid and obliging the stomach with solphuric acid and oblight of the stomach with solphuric acid and oblight for the solphuric acid and solphuric aci been engaged since then in teaching and studying chemistry. Have been connected with his college tour years. I pursued those studies for a year and a half at the University of Geissen, in Hesse Darmstadt, in the laboratory of Professor Leibig, under instruction of Prof. Will. Prof. Will is the author of a text book, on analytical chemistry, used extensively in this country and in Europe. I heard the testimony of Dr. Alkin. If I remember aright he applied the iron and sulp ur tests.—He stated that he distilled the contents of the stomach with solphuric acid and obtained about four ounces of distillate. A portion of this he heated with caustic optash, then added a proto and seguin salt of iron, and then a tew drops of hydrochloric acid. He stated, it prussic acid had been present in the distillate, prus-

plasters to be applied to her chest. Dr. Herman came in about 11 o'clock, and they spoke together in German. We did not understand what they said. Dr. schoeppe pronounced it a stroke, sometime after he came in. I remained in the room all day. We could do noth, scarcely state nositively that neussic acid statement from the chemist, I would scarcely state positively that prussic acid was present. If not conclusive to him, it cannot be to me. In addition, this mixtur will not necessarily show the presence of prussicacid. There are fallacies connected with every test. If an insufficient quantity of hydro-chloric acid were added, a precipitate would be produced of a dirty green color; or according to some authorities, of a bluish color. Admitting however, that the whole test was properly made, it was still inconclusive. The next test, called the supplur test, was made by exposing sulphide of annoni-

next test, called the sulphur test, was made by exposing sulphide of animonism to any vapors arising from the distillate before mentioned. It was then tested with per chloride of iron. The Dr. may have used the term cesqui chloride for perschloride of iron. A faint red coloration was produced which would indicate the presence of prussic acid in the distillate. In the absence however, of any confirmatory test. I could not from the stalement made, as a chemist, inter the presence of prussic acid; because of the extreme delicacy of this test, leaving out of account as y fallacy there may have been in testing. By this stalement I mean to say that however crear it may out of account at y latticy there may have been in testing. By this statement I mean to say that however clear it may appear to Dr. Aiken's mind, I would be unwilling to accept the fact for an inference of my own. In addition, in all cases in which the contents of a stomach are to be examined for prussic acid, an effort should be made to ascertain whether there may not be present in the someth substances, harmless in themselves, She was in exactly the same state each ach substances, harmless in themselves which may produce prussic acid in the subsequent chemical treatment. Such subsquent chemical treatment such substances as ferro-cyanide of potassium, or the common name, yellow prussinte of potash; or ferri-cyanide of potassium or red prussiate of potash. The first mentioned is an article mentioned in the disconnections as a marketus. It is the subpensatory as a medicine. It is the sub-stance used for the manufacture of prusstance used for the manufacture of prussic acid, by treating it with sulpharic acid and distilling, as was done with the contents of this stomach. The pre-ence therefore of prussic acid in the distillate, might only indicate the presence of this harmless compound in the stomach.—There might be a trace of prussic acid acreliced from a normal constituent of produced from a normal constituent of

the rativa. There is present in the spit-le a compound of sulpho-cyanogen; and in consequence the saliva or spittle, if distilled with: strong mineral acid, such as sulp uric, would give decided hodica-tion for prussic acid. The absence of the silver test, after the iron test had given a faint indication, was a serious omission. According to most recent authorities it is the most delicate of the three tests. Even had the reason assigned by Dr. Aiken for not using this test been correct, it would still have alforded a negative fact that till have afforded a negative fact that could have been fatal to the previous tests wond have been men to the previous tests or to explain, if nitrate of silver had been applied a portic nof the distillate, or vajo, arising from the distillate had been allowed to act upon a drop of solution of of the presence of prussic acid been given, it would have proved as conclusively the absence of prussic acid; and would have allowed us to infer that the faint trace obtained by the sulphur test was due to accidentar and fallacious circumstances, such for ayounds as ordered. stances, such for example as accidenta

stances, such for example as accidental impurity of the reagents—that is the conclusion vessels employed—Hence I would conclude by saying that the repactions obtained by Dr. Alken, however atlisfactory, to himself, would not permit me to say positively that prusic acid was present in the contents of the stomach. There is an additional fact, that it prussic acid is obtained by means of the iron test, and an immediate blue coloration is produced. I would look upon it, as my duty, is examining chemist, to set aside the vessel containing the test, until a prethe vessel containing the test, until a preinitate of prussian blueshould be formed which precipitate could be produced in open court. Another point; there were four ounces of distillate obtained, two onnees or which. I believe, were used in testing for prussic acid a few of which would have answered for the silver test.

It is not ab-olutely necessary to te tappecinitate obtained by nitrate of silver. by the iron and sulphur test to ascertain whether it was produced by prussic acid. Chloride of silver and cyanide of silver

might both be present—Microscopic ex aminution would show a cystarline form for cyanide of silver, and an amorphous uncuystatione form for chloride of silver Again, if a precipitate obtained by nitrate of silver contains chloride of silver, that fact will become apparent by placing it in the sunlight. When chloride of silver will acquire a violet tint or color, and the cyanide of silver would remain unchanged. The chloride and evanide are both white. As stated in all the books on the subject, light decomposes and thus

lestro s prussic acid.

Cross-Examined.—I am unable to say
what amount of light would reacha dea body under ground. I cannot say which test is the best, but the silver test is the most delicate, and the sulphur test is better than the iron test. I have seen Taylor's Medical Jurispr idence I have never been called upon to make an investigation of a case such as this. If Dr. Aiken added only a few drops of hydrochloric acid, a fallacy may have been produced—there may have been an indication resembling prussic acid. Dr. Aiken says 'Prussian blue will inevitably result' but does not give the proportion of the reagents used. reagents used. I would not consider that both tests

I would not consider that both tests and the odor as Aiken stated it to be, would be conclusive of the presence of prussic acid in the stomach. He said it reminded him of the odor of prussic acid. I cannot tell what substance in nature would have produced those colors, and the smell, had not prussic acid been present. I do not know of anything but sent. I do not know of anyting but prussic acid that would have produced red color from the distillate obtained in that way, except that the per-chloride of iron has a yellowish, red color itself, which might be mistaken for prussic acid. A drop or two of iron in two ounce of distillate would not have produced perceptible color. The silver test would herceptiole color. The silver test would have been a more reliable test. I would take Gmelin as authority on saliva. I have better authority than Taylor contradicting him. The product of sulphocyanide of soda and sulphoric acid would be transit on the second of the se cyanide of soda and sulphinic and would be prussic acid. Prossic acid is a compound of hydrogen and cyanagen composed of carbon, nitrogen and hydrogen.—Under ordinary circumstances it is a liquid and not a gas. The tests used by Prof. Alken are two of the best authenticated tests.

Re-Ex.-in-Chief. - Dr. Alken could have discovered a less quantity of prossice.

Re-Ex.-in-Chief. - Dr. Aiken could have discovered a less quantity of prussic acid by the silver test than by the iron or sulphur test. The nitrate of silver is a test in itself. There might be sufficient saliva in a single human hody to give the colors produced by the test made, but I would use a smaller quantity of reagents to discover it, and examine the product with a microscope. After Discovered Testimony for Com. The Commonwealth here proposed to offer after discovered evidence to the effect that defendant had purchased prussic acid in Harrisburg, immediately before Miss S's, death. This was objected to in the ground that it was not after discovered evidence, and even if true, was metoly cumulative.

per contents, and even it ride, was melo-ly cumulative.

District Attorney Maglaughlin was sworn as to the time he discovered the evidence, and, after argument by coun-sel the evidence was admitted.

Dr. W. W. HERRON, sworm.—I am a druggist. Do business in Jones' House, Harrisburg. I saw Dr. Schoeppe, the defendant, in our store about the 23d of January. He asked for an ounce of distant by drawning and interiorn, in our store about the 250 of January. He asked for an ounce of di-luted hydrocyanic acid. I mean by that Hinted prussic acid. He got the acid.— I charged him 30 cents, and he objected o the price. Cross-Examination.—It was put up it an ounce bottle with a glass stopper in it—a round bottle, like Lubin's extracts.—

Schoeppe, that I could not identify him. I shook my head, and told him I would for S. with his at on, and then tell him whether! I recognized the Dr. I could then only see his side face. I did not say "I don't think that is the man." I think my remark to Mr. Maglau blin was "I can't tell." I couldn't tell Dr. Dr. S. until I saw him with his hat on. I saw him with his hat on. I saw him with his morning. It was the same kind of a hat that he had on in

I saw him with its may had by search as the same kind of a hat that he had on in my store. It was not a soft hat. It was an ordinary silk hat. I did not see him before I saw him in ihe store, nor since that time until yesterday. He He was in the store but a few moments. . Maglaughlin came to see me about matter before the April court. He Mr. Magiaughtin came to see the adout this matter before the April court. He came to see me in March. I told him that we had several German physicians as customers; that I had sold to a German physician lately, but I was under the incression he was from Juniata county. I was under the increase of the proposed of the property of the proposed of the property of the paked over the memorandum then, and didn't find tree entry I give here now. I did not find that until yesterday. I think the German physician in Juniata county never bought prussic acid from me.

Re-Ex.-in-Chief—I am satisfied that Dr. Schoeppe was the man who purchased the prussic acid.

Testimony for Defence Resume

DR. M. F. ROBINSON, sworn.-I hav pen practicing medicine 22 years. eard Dr. Conrad's testimony of the pos heard Dr. Conrad's testimony of the pos-morten examination. Miss S. might have died of uraemia, which could not have been revealed by that examination. The Kidney is the only organ which would show the pathological condition

ausing the disease.

Cross-Examined.—This disease is ac-Cross-Examined.—This disease is accompanied with symptoms. Symptoms are appearances before death. The pathological lesions may be connected with contraction of the k-dney. The contracted kidney is considered one of the conditions producing oright's disease of the kidneys. I am not able to say whether the contracted kidney is the granular kidney. Urea exists in the blood, in health. I am not wise about what is written. I have never seen the proportion given in the books. about what is written. I have never seen the proportion given in the books. I do not know that urea exists in the blood, in the proportion of 30 parts to 1,000. I may have seen it, but never charged my memory. I have never read Dalton's physiology. I do not know whether urea exists in the blood in the proportion of 16-100 to 1,000. Until recently it has been a mooted question whether urea existed in the blood, or was secreted by the kidneys. blood, or was secreted by the kidneys The recent experiments of Hammord have settled that question, in the ma-jority of medical minds. Uremia is a blood poisoning produced by the checking or lessening of the climmation of this substance (urea) from the blood The kidnes is both a secreting and an excreting organ. Urea is not decomposed in the blood before death, and exhaled from the lungs. I am not sure that I am right in that matter, but hat it produces its poisonous effects without undergoing decomposition.
do not regard Bright's disease a do not regard Bright's disease and arcemia as identical. Acontracted kid ney is one o. the conditions of Bright' disease. I never held a post-morten in a case of uramia. Our knowledge of uraenia is but recent. The disease, unti recently, has been mistaken for appoplicy, and in post-mortem ex unitations for apoplexy, and there were melesions of the brain, it was called nery ous apoplexy. It is now generally believed that there is no such disease as nervous apoplexy, and that these cases called nervous apoplexy were cases of unemic poison. I am not able to say what would be the effect of irremic poison upon the blood after leath. Dr. J. J. ZITZER, sworn.—Have bee

a practicing physician for 22 years, practiced 18 years in this country, an the balance in the old country. I have seen axes of death from prussic acid, I saw 6 or 7 cases dying from prussic acid; in three of them I had a chance to see the post-mortem. I was presen when the e post-mortem examination were made. In reference to prussi acid, where a patient takes prussic acid that would fall in a disease, in three stages. The first stage would be as soon as the poison is received into the stomach, and would have the following symptoms: a faintness, dizziness, loss f speech, a paralytic condition over the whole system, the face somewhat congested, the eyes brilliant, the pupils enlarged, irregular action in the heart, peginning of shortness of breath, inabil y to speak. That would be the gensymptoms of the first stage of xication from prussic acid, which will last from 3 to 7 minutes. After the second stage commences, the physiognomy of the face are in a kind of a blue congestion, the eyes fixed, on both sides of the neck the chords will pro ject, the veinous system of the face becomes enlarged, the breathing very hard—almost impossible to get sufficient air; to the latter part of the second stage the breathing becomes wheezing and almost convulsive, the heart irreg ular and almost jumping so that it can be seen through the clothes, a slight heat over the body, trembling of the muscles. These would be the general symptoms of the second stage, which would last from tive to ten minutes. The third stage generally commence

by changing the features from a blue t an ashy or pale gray color, a slight pers an asny or paie gray cann, a sight per piration over the face, the eyes sink, loose their brilliant sight, become watery, the breathing spasmodic, almost impos-sible to get breath, the pulse becomes wearishere, unregular, until it finally ceases its action, the breath in a kind of ntermitting, convulsive breathing, the pupil of the eye large and fixed, the head drawn to touch the breat. The whole lasted about 25 or 30 minutes. These were the external symptoms that I saw by poisoning from prussic acid. In the post morrem examinations I saw, where persons died rom prussic acid about on persons their con pressed and about one week after death, the external appearance was not very plain—kind of a bluish or blackish appearance in the neck. By exposing the brain, it was almost, under the pla-mater, a regular congestion. The blood was diffused over the top of the brain, it was the brain, it was the brain. The bland was diffused over the top of he brain. By dissecting the brain is showed an engarged condition of all th showed an engorged condition of all the different parts and an effusion of a blo dy, watery nature. The bronchia was congested, dark red, filled with a kind of bloody slime, the lung congested, so that each tobe showed an engorgement of blood. The asophagus was congested near the stomach, the stomach that a blackish appearance, partly. The liver did not sliow much of a change. The rest of the organs in the abdomen looked pale. The secretion organs were empty, and the spine showed no change. I saw these on three occasions. In reference to morplifia; I saw one post mortem, and two deaths. The symptoms that I observed was that stimulating effect of opium, which lasted a short time, an hour or an Itour and a half, when I found

opium, which lasted a short time, an houror an Hourand a-half, 'hen I found the patient delirious, somewhat wild, flighty; his eyes red, congested, watery, and the eyelids shut halfway; the speech was broken, stuttering; the pulse very frequent, the skin hot, breathing quick, and a good deal through the mose, the tongue very dry, and a wheezing sound through the windpipe, the extremities natural and warm. These were symptoms of first stage of an overdose of opium or morphia. That condition lasted five or six hours. Then his eye became sunken, his face pale, his mouth sunk, and lower jaw drawn back, contracted; His nose and tongue dry, a sharp wheezing in inspiration; the expiration was at times hardly perceptible, so that forminutes I could hardly observe any breathing at all. By shaking him, he flew up, but soon fell in a stupor again; the cheek and body fell in a heavy sweat. The heart was fast, irregular; spasmodic contraction of the extremities, quick and quivering; unable to swallow; that was the second stage of the disease or intoxication. It lasted six or eight hours.—after that I found that congestion was produced; the features brean to change our or an Hour and a half, when I found cation. It lasted six or eight hours.—
after that I found that congestion was
produced; the features began to change
to a pale ash color. His eyes watery and
slimy, his nose drawn up, his lip too;
qouldn't make any impression on his
mind; his to ngue drawn back, and dry;
his pulse unregular and wearisome; heart
jumping with a long interval; the exhalation of the breath very long and
deep; his inspiratim inverrupted, con-

deep; his inspiratim interrupted, con-vulsive; his skin clammy, the extremi-

ties cold. In that condition I left him and he died about an hour after. In third stage lasted six or seven hours, it was a post mortem examination where was from morphia. In that case, the condition of the small brain. The brain listed his congested, hard congested; by each in the small brain. The brain listed his was discovered, a quanty of suffice cerum and blood in the ventricles, and there was along the spine a slight colors, and there was along the spine a slight colors, and there was along the spine a slight colors, and there was along the spine a slight colors, and there was along the spine a slight colors, and there was along the spine a slight colors, and there was along the spine a slight colors of the lungs, a lord industry of the lungs, a lord industry pot to discovered, a quanty of suffice and the simony of Dr. Conrad. The examination he made was not complete, because all the organs were not examined, and secondly I thought by opening the skull the dura mater and adjoining show was accidently opened with the saw at that it could not be told where the blood that it could not be told where the blood that it could not be told where the blood that escaped in opening the skull have been examined. I believe it absolutely essential examined the train. The spine, kidney, and examine these organs to discover the cause of death. The blood from decomposition would become dark. I though the blood ought to have been examined to discover whether it was blood or blood water. Softening of the brain would not only the dark color of blood often results and the security of the security of the brain would make a person think they we the symptoms of apoplexy. Softening of the brain, thousands of people of from that disease. By realf it would not a cause of death. The softening of the orain as described by Drs. Conrad and Ridgley, in the post mortem decomposition of the blood. I head which escaped blood would show symptoms of apoplexy. From Mrs. Hore the state of death, it that blood has been confined in a certain plac ties cold. In that condition I left and he died about an bour after, third stage lasted six or seven be-

which escaped, apoplexy was indicated as the cause of death, if that blood had ose the cause of death, if that blood had been confined in a certain place.

Cross Examination.—The brain is apit to soften in 10 or 12 days after death. It a warm temperature it would be de on posed mere quickly than in a cold lead perfectly the confine of a part of herein, while the rest remained in its confine and the confine world. oratu, while the rest remained in normal condition, would indicate a d-case of itself, and not decomposition, shillful physicien upon a post-mode examination could tell whether softenia of birth was occasioned by observe beath or decomposition after death, y reasons are 1st, chemically, 2d, by seroscope, the nutrition of the affect f brain was occasioned by disea scroscore, the nutrition of the affect part with other parts of the brain, 3d n pathologic, anatomic changes. Solution of brain can be caused from obstructs of a blood vessel which nomishes a c tain tobe of the brain. Such a part wo tgo sooner in decomposition than if it] go somer in decomposition than if ith go somer in decomposition than if ith been healthy; then again, it would been able to resist a morbid circulation to the blood vessets would buist open it would be impossible to tell whether brain in healthy condition, would equally effected by decomposition in e ry part at once, or watther some p would be decomposed before others Parts of the brain of the same mate would decompose at the same time. I pour variola is hard, the marrow is s

I have seen bodies taken up, which he neen buried 12 or 15 days. I have so persons buried five days, where decom-position of brain had not commenced. I have also seen them after they ha been buried six weeks, and decompas ion of brain had not taken place. I ha dso seen cases where decomposition place in two or three days.

Prof. THEO, G. WORMLEY, sworn Prof. THEO. G. WORMEY, sucon,—I reside in Columbus, Olno; ama physican and chemist by profession. I occupy the chair of Chemistry and Poxicolovin Starting Medical College, Columbus, Olno, and of Chemistry in Capital University in the same city. I have occu pied the position in the latter Institution since 1851, in the former since 1855. Tox-cology means the science of polonic From 1856 or 1857 until 1807, I devoid my attention almost exclusively to the effects and chemical properties, and methods of detection of the principal poisons. I make it my object to supply poisons. I make it my object to supply myself with all systematic treatises upon the subject, and also with the leading journais relating to the subject, published in this country and Europe, I have published a systematic treatise upon the subject of poison, the title of which is "Micum Chemistry of Poisons." This is a grow of the hoofs and accommandar is a copy of the book and accompanying atlas. Prussic or hydrocya ic acid is transmirent, colorless, very volatile liquid transparent, colorless, very volatile liquid composed of the elements carbon, into-zen, and hydrogen, and having a radia peculiar and characteristic odor. As found in the shops, it is in a state of mix ture or solution with water, constituing mixture, containing, according to t a mixture, containing according to the U.S. pharmacopoea, two per cent of identify drous acid. Annydrous means paractic, or acid without water. The aliab prussic acid of commerce contains 98 per cent of water and 2 per cent of pure pussion acid. The dilute acid as found if

sic acid. The dilute acid as found in the shops is subject to considerable variation, in regard to its strength. Amonganumber of samples examined, in the state in which they came from the hands of the American manufacturers, none was found to contain 2 per cent of the pure acid, and one sample was found to contain 10 per cent of the pure acid, and one sample was found to contain not a trace of the acid. The statement of esuits of these examinations will be found in Mico. Chem. of Poisons, 108. These samples were all of American manufacture. In some instances, the acid proves fattal almost instantly—is nouth say within a few minutes—without any marked symptoms, other than entire loss of sensation and consciousness. In others there is quickly induced noss of sensation and motion, the face tecomes livid, the jaws closed and fixed, the eyes prominent, open and glaring, the pupil dilated, froth usually exade from the mouth, the froth frequently being tinged with blood; the finger nable are frequently blue, the fingers and loss contracted, the pulse small or outriely arrested, or convulsive, with long intervals between the acts of respiration entirely arrested, or convulsive, with long intervals between the acts of respiration. In a manber of cases, involuntary evacuations have been observed. If life is prolonged for some minutes, there is generally violent convulsions. In regard to the time of death in poison by prussic acid, death takes place usually within fiften or twenty minutes after the taking of the poison. It has occurred within two minutes. The longest personal observation in cases of poison, of any living man. The next case in regard to the interval of the position, the largest personal observation in cases of poison, of any living man. The next case in regard to the intext case there were most violent convulsions, involuntary evacuations and diluted pupils. The found in St. Georg's Hospi at Reports, England, 1868, page 220. Both in this case there were violent convulsions, involuntary evacuations and dilu

Bœcker himself, however, attributed to death to the consequences of bleeding and the want of medical attention—inimia diffigentia medicina." This case is referred to in Taylor on poisons, page 664. Taylor does not consider the case one of po son by prussic and. I know of no systematic writer on the subject who cites this Bœcker case as a case of poisoning by prussic acid. In regard to the symptoms of poisoning by prussic acid, as well as the post mortent appearance. I would refer the court more especially to Prof. Tardicus's Medico-legal and chemical treathse upon poison, he is Prof. of