seeing the lining membrane.-The stomach being so offensive as Dr. Rand testified it was, it did not indicate the presence of any antiseptic or preservative agency. Gangrene means the death of a living part of the body and incipient putrefaction. You have the end of your finger partially cut off, and union does not take place, change takes place in its color, becomes dark, soft, and finally falls of, we say that was gangrenous. So of a gunahot wounda portion of the body where bullet entered omes soft and is removed by sloubing. It is quite a common consequence of disease when inflammatory action is pushed to its final diseased termination and when it involves a vital organ is necessarily fatal. The stomach is a vital organ. There is a variety of color about gangrene-green, blue, black-and the organ effected by it somewhat an offensive odor. Q .- In making post mortem for medico-legal purposes, when certain symptoms have been treated by altending physicians, should not special attention be paid by those making examiination to those parts? Ans.—Certainly... -he would find it and chiefly look at. those organs he suspected to be the seat of the disease. The symptoms of poison from arsenic are numerous and not by any means uniform. Sometimes, and I think in the majority of cases, they are those of an irritant to stomach and bowels; again those of a nervous nature; and again those of a narcotic, such as opium or belladona. I agree with Prof. Rogers in relation to symptoms of arsenical poison ing. There is an addition I would make to symptoms enumerated by him, viz:a difficulty of urination, and sometimes an arrest of this function. Occasionally an eruption of vesicular character, not a very frequent symptom. Sometimes also paralysis—generally result of long continued poisoning, and even lock jaw, when there have been frequent spasms. These symptoms are not exclusively due to arsenic. I have not been able to discover a single symptom, nor any group of symptoms, as exclusively characteristic of arsenica poisoning. Nearly all the irritant poisons would be accompanied by similar sympoms—corrosive sublimate, tartar emetic, sulphate of copper, caustic alkalis, saltpetre, oxalicacid, chloride of Barium; vegetables croton oil, petroleum, colchicum, and others; and among the animal series cantharides. Some of them produce very similar symptoms to those caused by arsenic, others are less so. Some produce bloody stools, convulsuions, cramps in leg and so on. Others more decidedly narcotic symptoms; but they all belong to the same general class of irritants. They are so much like the symptoms of natural disease as to prevent one from deciding whether they are from poison or from natural disease. The symptoms of poisoning by arsenic are by no means uniform. I don't think the symptoms of any of the irritant poisons are fixed so as to enable\_us to decide from the symptoms I don't know of any irritant polson in which the symptoms are fixed. The symptoms of inflammation of stomach and bowels are not invariably fixed .-When arsenic is taken into the system, it is disposed of in various ways-part of it may be vomited; part purged off by bowels, and the balance absorbed into the circulation. Absorption is the recep tion into the blood of the matter contain ed in the stomach in a soluble form. All metals I presume are absorbed, that admit of being dissolved-anything may be absorbed that is capable of solution. Arsenic is retained in the system sometimes for a considerable length of time—by this I mean fixed in some one or more organs of the body-such as liver, heart, kidneys, spleen, brain, &c. We do not find the same quantity after death from the same amount taken before deathsometimes a comparatively small fatal dose may leave behind a comparatively This difference in amou found is dependent upon two facts, first, the escape of some of the poison by vomiting and purging-and, secondly, by its rapid elumination from body after it has been swallowed. Sometimes, too, 2 or 3 grains may prove fatal, sometimes an oz. or two, taken at one dose; the reason of that is the fulness of the stomach. As a rule arsenic proves fatal within twentyfour hours. According to high authority, Prof. Guy, of London, more than onehalf the fatal cases within twelve hours, some of them within a shorter time. The symptoms are not proportionate to the amount. Q. How far would you as a chemist rely upon Reinsch's test, when the quantity is very small? A. As far as Reinsch's test goes, it is an admirable test, but I should not rely upon Reinsch's test exclusively for determining the question, particularly if this question was connected with a medico-legal examinafion. The smaller quantity can be unquestionably determined by Reinsch's test. I would employ other tests along with Reinsch's. Marsh's test along with Reinsch's. If not enough for all, I would prefer Marsh's test. The determining of very small quantities with but one test, admits of questioning. To the chemist himself, if he be a man of experience and ability, there may be no doubt of the single test.

J. M. SCOULLER, sworn-Live in Newville,; am a druggist. Never sold John Kiehl any poison.

DR. JNO. J. REESE, continued-If I was limited to one test, with a small quantity. I would prefer Marsh's test, because I can work with it more accurately. I think proof, the metal itself, in the form of a metallic mirror, and a metallic spotwe may procure other tests. Marsh's that analyzed by Dr. Rand, the arsenic the tenth of a drop of Fowler's solution equivalent to one-twelve hunfiftieth of a drop, equivalent to onesix thousandths of a grain of arsenic. These small quantities being allowed to fall upon the lid of a wooden box such as described. On testing these portions of the box, by Reinsch's process, as performed by Prof. Rand, we procured in both cases the dark deposit one instance at least the characteristic | acid to its original condition of arsenious eight-sided crystals-not so certainly acid, by taking away a portion of its in the other instance, because of the oxygen. Now we have it in the state for imperfection of light and the inferiority of the instrument. I have no doubt a considerably smaller quantity might | hydrogen gas. All this complicated be detected, presenting a number of process is to get rid of the organic matter

small amount of poisonous substances which may be detected by an analytical chemist is almost incredible. It is not by any means difficult to detect a } millionth grain of strychnine, if pure; I have detected even a smaller quantity-I have detected less than a millionth part of a grain, if pure. A medico-legal chemical analysis should be conducted in the most scrupulous care and in the most exhaustive man ner, because of the grave responsibil ties involved. I have no doubt Dr. Rav ad from his recognized skill and ability as a chemist, thoroughly convinced hiv nself of the presence of arsenic in the mate rial which was submitted to his analysis. What might be considered by one chemist as satisfactory proof, might not

be so regarded by another, on this point chemists like other men differ.-Some will arrive at a conclusion more rapidly than others. Some see through a proposition almost intuitively, others by successive slow steps. I should have required a more exhaustive analysis to satisfy me in a medico-legal investigation for poison than appears to have satisfied my friend Prof. Rand. I would have employed some othertests, my mind being, perhaps, more sluggish and cautious. I would have employed all the tests that are considered characteristic. First Reinch's test, which consists in burning the suspected mate riat in pure muriatic acid and water. upon strips of copper foil, and subject ing these strips, when properly cleaned and dried, to the action of the heat of a spirit lamp, in a small glass tube The arsenic deposited on the copper is subfined upon the tube in the form of eight sided crystals-this is one test.-Secondly, Marsh's test and its modifications. This consists of adding the suspected substance to the materials for generating hydrogen, in a proper flask, to which is attached a properly constructed glass tube, terminating in an open point. There are three modifications of the test, one consists of ap olying the heat of a spirit lamp to the horizontal portion of the tube, as the arsenureted hydrogen gas is passing along the tube. A bright metallic ring or deposit is formed a little in advance of the flame. This is pure met allic arsenic, and can be subjected to still further tests-next the jet of gas as it issues from the tube is set on fire.-It burns with a peculiar colored flame, a brilliant steel colored blackish deposit is made upon the porcelain. This | deposit of arsenic if time be given. In also is pure metallic arsenic; and a great | passing, sulphureted Hydrogen through number of these spots may thus be ob- an acidulated solution containing orgatained for further analysis. Third, in- nic matter, and continuing the process stead of lighting the jet of gases as it for some time, if there be any arsenic comes out of the tubes, turn the tube around, so as to look downwards, and the gas is made to pass through a solution | in the form of a sulphide, together with of nitrate of silver, common lunar causties if there be any arsenic present in this gas, the color of the solution will change almost immediately, and a black deposit will form of metallic silver, whilst the arsenic will remain in solution in the form of arsenous acid. All we have

arsenite of silver. So much for Marsh's test. Then comes the sulphureted hydrogen test. Passing pure sulphureted hydrogen gas through an acidulated solution suspected to contain arsenic If the solu tion be free from organic matter, a bright the yellow sulphide of arsenic or orpi ment. We throw this upon a filter and dry it. It is impossible to decide positively upon the fact of this being arsenic without subjecting it to a further testthe reduction process; and this consome reducing agent, such as black flax, or as I prefer, dried yellow prussiate of potash, and applying the heat of a spirit lamp to this mixture in a tube. Under these circumstances, the arsenic if it he present in ever so small a quantity, is liberated from the sulphur, and sublimes in the form of a brilliant metallic ring. Fourth-the nitrate of silver test. This consists in adding nitric acid to the metallic arsenic obtained in any of these ways, and allowing it to evaporate under a gentle heat. This converts the metallic arsenic into a new form called arsenic acid. When this is dry, a drop of nitrate of silver solution, immediately

produces a characteristic brick red colored substance, known as the arseniate of silver. Fifth. These crystals obtained should be mixed with a reducing agent in a small glass tube, and applying heat, we would obtain the brilliant ring of nure metallic argenic. That I should consider exhaustive. If a substance answered to all these tests, we would then say positively and unequivocally that arsenic was present. These tests exclude everything but arsenic. For a very accurate quantitative analysis I should have proceeded a little further than Dr. Rand did. I think Dr. Rand assumed that the sulphide of arsenic obtained by drying the ammonia solution was perthe fact, as it would contain more or less of organic matter, derived from the subsipitated sulphur, which would materi-

obtaining the ultimate pure sulphuret,

by transmitting through it sulphureted

it is more decided, and gives the absolute feetly pure. In my experience this is not from which metallic mirror and spot stance analyzed, and likewise some pretest enables us to make further tests ally increase its weight, and thereby lead than Reinsch's; though as a trial test to an overestimate of the amount of the it is generally customary to employ arsenic. I do not think it ressible to Reinsch's test. A drop of Fowler's get rid of all this organic matter and solution, falling upon a box such as sulphur, by simply dissolving this vellow substance in ammonia .-could be detected with the greatest The only method of entirely getting ease by the process followed by Dr. rid of the organic matter and sulphur Rand, by a skillful chemist, and even is by means of calcination. To effect a much less quantity than a drop. To this we add a few drops of strong, fumsatisfy ourselves upon that point, we ing nitric acid, and then a mixture of made the experiments detailed by Dr. dry carbonate of soda and nitrate of soda, Rodgers yesterday, with respectively and then expose to a gradual heat in a crucible, until the whole mass is fused and becomes a clear transparent solution. dredth of a grain of arsenic; and the Then we know that all the organic matter has been destroyed-not a trace can remain behind. But we haven't don with it yet; we must next get rid of all the nitric acid and any trace of chlorine that may be present. This is done by adding a little strong sulphuric acid, and evaporating to dryness. Now we have the arsenic in a new combination, but still all of it there, in the form of arsenon the copper, which when subjected late of soda. This mass consists now to heat in the small test tubes, afforded only of salis, no organic matter whatevwhite sublimates, which under a very er. We dissolve this, and by means of ordinary microscope, gave us, in the sulphurous acid, bring back the arsenic.

eight-sided crystals. The excessively and sulphiv.r. If now, the dried sulphurit be abcurately weighed, we can deterprecisely what amount of arsenic originally present in the matter aubraitted for analysis. Sulphide and sult, huret are synonymous terms. There is no other method of getting rid of o rganic matter and sulphur. If the sulphide first obtained, and dissolved in ammonia and dried, had been subjected over and over again to action of hydro chloric acid, and chlorate of potassa, as escribed by Dr. Rand in the first portion of his process, it is possible that the mount of organic matter might have een diminished somewhat, but I do not think the amount of precipitated sulphur would. Dr. Rand's object undoubtedly as, in passing a stream of sulphureted hydrogen gas through an acidulated solution containing arsenic and organic mat ter for several days, to precipitate the whole of the arsenic that might be present but in so doing there would necessarily be likewise precipitated, not only a considerable amount of organic matter, but likewise of sulphur. The amount of sulphur precipitated would be increased by the length of time employed in the process, even if no arsenic were present in an acidu lated solution, and a stream of sulphureted hydrogen be passed through it for a considerable length of time, demposition ensues, and free sulphur is precipitated, of a dirty yellowish white color. Every material used by an analytical chemist in medico-legal examinations for poison, should be absolutely chemically pure; and sulphureted hydrogen should not form an exception. In such an examination all possibility of introducing the poison which we are earching for, should be rigidly excluded. Sulphide of iron does sometimes contain arsenic as an impurity, and that is the reason why the purity of the gas should be first determined. There is a possibility that some of the impurity night get into the matter being tested and thus vitiate the result. A very minute quantity of arsenic, when tested by Reinsch's process, will produce a coating on a large proportionate amount of opper surface; and a piece of copper foil so coated will yield quite a number of small, eight sided crystals, visible by the nicroscope. In using Reinsch's test there is always a little organic matter leposited on the copper with the arsenic. and how far the presence of this organic natter would interfere with the sublimaflame, and of a white porcelain saucer, is slewly in Reinsch's test than if the matheld over the flame, or rather in the ter were perfectly pure, but the presence

tion of the crystals, I am unable to say. I think it is probable that arsenic in a olution containing organic matter, night be deposited on copper foil more of organic matter will not prevent the present, the precipitate thus produced will consist of a mixture of the arseni a considerable portion of the organic matter and free sulphur; the amount of the free sulphur will be increased somewhat by the length of time employed in the process, because it is the property of an acid solution to decompose sulphureted hydrogen gas and liberate free sulphur, and the longer this process is continued to do now is to filter the substance and get a clear solution; to which we may the more free sulphur will be liberated. apply two other new tests, called the Hence it may happen that such a comliquid tests-these are the ammoniacal plex precipitate may be composed of large proportionate quantity of organic sulphate of copper, which will give a characteristic green precipitate, called ulphur; and a small proportionate quantity of sulphide of arsenic. It may be a Scheels's green; and the ammoniacai nitrate of silver test, which gives a charone half, one fourth, one eighth, and one actoristic yellow precipitate, called the lixth and so on—any fractional quantity If this mass, containing only a small fractional part of arsenic, were further tested by first excluding all the foreign matter, it could be made to indicate the presence of arsenic unequivocally.

matter, it could be made to indicate the presence of arsenic unequivecally.

By Mn Millen.—Would the administration of Fowler's solution as prescribed by Dr. Zitcher and Mn. Klehi, over a period of nearly three months of the count of the c

doses, it may be fixed for a great length c, time in the liver, and still longer in the bone; and the longer in the liver and other organs of the body is concerned. The length of time which it may be retarned, as I have already stated, depends upon the fact of its being given in a single, large dose, or in small, fractional, or medicinal doses, "Xionded ever a considerable space of time The length of time which arsente may be thus I blink it certain that let length of the which arsente may be thus I blink it certain that let length of the longer period of the link the organs for a much longer period of the link in the organs for a much longer period of the link it certain that let length of the large dose. We have on record cases which substantiate this, I give this as my opinion. There is a case cited by Taylor on poissen, where only three-fourths of agrain of arsente was given to a patient in minute doses, extending over a period of 24 days, and its administration then ceased. Four weeks after this the presence of arsente was detected in the urine of the patient in minute doses, extending over a period of 24 days, and its administration then ceased. Four weeks after this the presence of arsente was not circuiting in the blood, but was gradually being eliminated from some of the solid organs of the body, especially the kidney, from which it escaped by the urinary secretion. cannot by the urinary secretion.

By Map urinary secretion.

By Map urinary secretion.

By Map urinary secretion, chemiat and toxicolosist, and from your experience and reading, what precaution should be used to guard the subject matter supposed to contain poison from contamination either by design or accident, and if you know of any facts which would illustrate the necessity for such cure, please relate them? (Objected to, objection not sustained.) In apswer to the lat part of that question I would reply—the u most possible and scruppious care should be taken from the very moment that the stomach and other viscera supposed to contain a grain is taken ir, m he body of the decessed, those materials should be placed in a proper recentace securely sealed and transmitted should be securely kept under lock and key. The same caution precisely should be observed on all suspected materials should be observed on all suspected materials should be observed on all suspected materials should be observed on the cause of the same caution precisely should be observed on all suspected materials should be observed on the cause of a similar nature found in the spartments of the house of the deceased, if such scruppious care be proved not to have been exercised t must necessarily vitrate a chemical analysis. however well performed.

Many accidents may happen for want of this care, for a bottle containing the stonach, &c. may be broken and splited on the ground or a dirty floor, no one can tell, but there might have been some poisonous matter present, on said ground or floor, with which such matter ingith have become contaminated. A deficiency or disease of the tri-cuspid valve of the heart could not in my opinion be properly detected without o ening the heart completely and a minute occlar inspection thereof. I should suppose from the description given of the heart of the deceased, this description being that it was fat and flacold, without any being that it was fat and flacold, without any being that it was fat and flacold, without any being that it was fat and flacold, without any being that it was fat and flacold, without any being that it was fat and flacold, without any being that it was fat and flacold, without any being that it was fat and flacold, without any little that of the heart with thinness of its wall appear to the heart with thinness of its wall and disease of the heart with thinness of its wall and disease of the valves is a serious disease of the heart, which might terminate fatally. The leading works on toxicology, in Great Brittain, Chrystoson, Taylor & Guy, in France, Ordina & Tardieu in Grammy, Oito and others, in America, Beek, Wharton, Stille & Wormley, What would account for all symptoms which are laid down in hypothetical case, excluding the idea of the administration of a poison. Hypothetical case of comits, read to witness is should call such a case, from the description given, one of inflammation of the stonach and towels, with probably some inflammation of the peritosum accumpanying it. Such a disease may be caused by any irritating substance, acting upon the stomach and bowels, with probably some inflammation of the sease may be caused by any irritating substance, acting upon the stomach and bowels, with probably some inflammation of the sease may be caused by any irritating substance, acting upon the stomac

general symptoms of irritant poisons, and are also applicable to ordinary gastro enteritis, or perilonitis.

"Forsy-kradmined—I have partfally examined the glass tube and photographs submitted by R. Rand. This contings on the copper appear to me like aresolica." Coatings, but I would not the like aresolica. Coatings, but I would not also a many and the copper appear to me like aresolica. Coatings, but I would not also a many and the coating and and and the coating and and and the coating and and and and the coating and and and the coating and a

to the liver; it may have gone to some cherrogan. I think it probable to, Taylor says it is probable after a poisonous dose of arsenic has seen taken, a large quantity of it would be taken up by the liver within 15 bours, though I have not made any experiment to prove it. Absorbed arsenic is generally found also in spleen, kidney, heart, pancreas lungs, and it believe in the brain, and in the utbrus of the formale, and probably the ownies, in fact in the tissues generally. The circulation traverses its loute in two or tree minutes, and deposits its loute in two or tree minutes, and deposits its loute in two or tree minutes, and deposits its where it has the opportunity.

Di. Toologists, re-called—There is one explanation that the constant of the commits a contradiction. I will desire to make the correction the quantity independent of the commits a contradiction. I will desire the cantend in its entire amount, which is a cantend in its entire amount, which is contradicted in the whole body, cannot in its entire amount atterwards be obtained by the analysis of any one origin, the stomach being one of those alludes to. Of course the analysis indicates that a larger quantity was taken than was found. The time death would result from yastro-enteritis varies from a few days to several weeks. The quantity found in the stomach may be larger than that taken at any one time when it is administered medically. Prop. Class. F. Himss, sworn.—I am Prof. of natural science in Dickinson College, There are several methods of destroying organic matter. We might employ the method employed by Dr. kand, in which hydrochloric acid and chiorate of potassa were used, this method however would hardly be considered adroted to the complete destruction of the organic matter, in the examination of a stomach for arsenic, if that a seen were precipitated to the complete destruction of the resulting solution, by means of sulphureted hydrogen, will in almost all testes, produce a precipitate in such all the stomach all the stomach all the stoma

all cases, produce a precipitate in such a solution, whether arsenic be present or not. In order, therefore, to destroy the organic matter completely, it would be necessary to subject the ter-sulphide of arsenic obtained, to subsequent treatnent. Fuming nitric acid might be employed for this purpose, in connection with subsequent treatment with sulphur ic acid. The better method, however, would be to fuse the tersulphide of arsenic with carbonate of soda and nitrate of soda. The process might be varied; but not essentially changed. In this case f arsenic were present, it would appear in the form of soluble arsenate of soda, which could be subjected to further tests for arsenic. I think the process used by Dr. Rand would not have destroyed the organic matter. Sulphide of arsenic, of antimony, of tin, of cadmium, and organic matter, wou'd have been thrown down in the ammonia solution and traces of sulphur. After evaporation we would have these substances left We could not calculate the quantity of arsenic without further process. The

precipitate obtained by Dr. Rand might contain these sulphides, if the corresponding compounds had been present in the liquid acted upon by hydro sulphuric acid. If he had determined the absence of all these substances except the arsenic, this precipitate would contain only tersulphide of arsenic, organic matter, and perhaps traces of free sulphur. It would be tersulphide of arsenic in the ammoniacal solution. I could not from. the weight of this residue estimate the quantity of arsenious acid. I couldn't | the kitchen and room both; we were tell how much organic matter he would have in the residue. I could not give any idea of the quantity of organic matter in the residue-it would vary. The quantity would depend upon the amount of organic matter originally treated .-Sulphureted hydrogen might contain arsenureted hydrogen, provided the sulphuret of iron, or the sulphuric acid contained arsenic. Dr. Rand explained that he did not purify his sulphureted bydrogen, because it would test itselfthat the sulphureted hydrogen would precipitate any compound of arsenia I think it would not necessarily purify itself. Sulphuric seld may contain ar-

yellowish color from chlorine. Chlorate

of Potash is used in destroying organic

senic. Sulphuret of iron may also contain arsenic. I don't say, however, that they generally co. The sulphuret of iron may contain arsenic from the iron or the sulphur out of which it is composed. I recollect Dr. Rand's statement in regard o his manner of estimating the quantity of arsenic in liver. He carefully discarded the word estimate, and only guessed at the quantity of arsenic. I wouldn't like o guess at it myself upon those grounds. Cross Ex-The solution obtained by hyiro-chloric acid and potash might have

matter. Any method of analysis will be criticized, but if the method was in accordance with established authorities, I think a body of chemists would agree as

Many accidents may happen for want of this taking medicine nearly all the time.— Kiehl and his wife often came to our house together, and she would be there by herself, and so would Kiehl. I never was in his house, but stopped at the door. remember very well when Rosa Long. Mrs. Doner and others were at my house I didn't notice anything improper beween John Kishl and my daughter. I vas there a good part of the time, but didn't see them with their arms around each other. I couldn't tell how it would be possible for them to be sitting that way and I not see them. I was sitting in the kitchen nearly all the time. I sit on lounge in kitchen nearly all the time I know I wasn't in the room more than half an Lour. I didn't see Kate and John passing in and out. I saw Miss Long and Mrs. Doner passing in and out. never knew of any thing improper between my daughter and Kiehl. Mrs. Kiehl continued to visit my house after that. I had a conversation with Mrs. Hoffman the Salurday of the funeral.— She said, poor Sarab is gone now. I said, yes, she was, She said, on last Sunday she was at our house and complained of a very bad headache, and she would go home that she could lay down to take a rest before she did her evening work. I saw her on Monday morning after she took sick; I drove up to the gate before the bouse. I gather up marketing .she came walking out, and brought me some eggs; I bought them, paid for them; and then said "Sarah how are you this morning." She said "Uncle I feel very oad, I had to vomit so." It was often the case she would take such spells. She came out of ther kitchen and came out through the yard. They would come after Kate to go over to do work; sometimes they would come together, sometimes he would come, sometimes she .he generally got Kate, because she said she knew how to do her work.

Cross Examined-Sometimes John would come in forenoon, sometimes at noon and sometimes in evening. He worked a good bit for me; we neighbored. Kiehl was at my house the Sabbath she took sick; I took my book and was sitting under a tree; he had been walking about; he saw me and was with me an hour. He came across the fields. On Tuesday, when she was so bad, he came over for one of the girls, and said his wife was vomiting so. Kate was at her brother's, Jane said she wouldn't go because she couldn't do anything for one who was sick; I said no; there was plenty of people there; he started-I wanted to send my little son down to tell her to not ome; David Waltrick said let her come; he went down and got another hand in her place planting corn, and Jane went over and stald all night to keep her company. I told John Kiehl I heard there was a talk; he said "who told you so; " I said old Mrs. Pilgrim told us; I told him it was best for him to stay away. This was two weeks before his wife took sick. MRS. BARBARA MYERS-sworn-I lived in Southampton township; 14 miles

By Me Shears,—I slept down stairs. John Jay with her. He had got no sleep for two nights. When I came up lit the room, John hed just been up tending to her. She had to vomt. She told me to look at her blister and see whether it had drawed, and then I needn't be up, and seen it hadn't drawed as much as it should have drawed at that time, I fixed the hilster; then II went down and held down, again, and had till near for the seen the blister hadn't drawed as I for the seen the blister hadn't drawed as I for the seen the blister hadn't drawed as I for the seen the blister hadn't drawed and I for the seen the blister hadn't drawed and I for the seen the blister hadn't drawed and I for the seen the blister hadn't drawed and I for the seen the blister hadn't drawed and I for the seen the blister hadn't drawed and I for the seen the blister hadn't drawed and I for the seen the blister hadn't drawed and I for the seen the blister hadn't drawed and I for the seen the blister hadn't drawed and longer than the doctor said it ought to be. She said he should go for Dr. Novin, and he went; it was long before daylight. The doctor came out, about an hour after John came home, and he told me he thought she was a good bit better, and she had rested pretty well then out to the seen the see from Kiehl; we were neighbors, and visited back and forward together. Mrs. Kiehl was over during the winter frequently still. Her and him come to see us still; I asked her sometimes how she felt and how she was; she told me she felt better some days and some days she man.

Re-examined in chief.—I bul't the hay on the wagon—he was in the mow and pitched it out. The load was half on, when I got off the didn't. Mrs. Kiehl came over in the evening; him and her both; she asked wagon—he was in the mow and pitched it out. The lead was half on, when I got off the wagon.

LEVI TREGO, sworn:—I reside near Mount Rock. Have known John Kiehl two or three years. Knew him when he lived with Mr. Adams. I never heard anything against his character while he was there.

Cross Examined—He went away some two years ago, and I haven't heard much about him since, till thus came out.

J. W. HANDSHOR, affirmed.—I reside at Mount Rock. Am keeping store there, Have known John Kiehl, since 1867. I never heard anything against his character while he lived there. He has been away for a couple of years.

Mrs. BARBARA ANN SWIGEIT, sworn.—I live House heard anything against his character while he lived there. He has been away for a couple of years.

Mrs. BARBARA ANN SWIGEIT, sworn.—I live House the heard anything against his character while he lived there. He has been away for a couple of years.

Mrs. BARBARA ANN SWIGEIT, sworn.—I live House the heard of the sworn of the heard of years, about one o'clock! I went up stairs right town, when I came up i. saw Mrs. Kiehl light there very siek. I shood there below the bed. Sarah sid, "Why, is that Ann Swigert?" Some of them told her it was, I went around o her, I shook hands with her, said Sarah you are sick. Said she, "I can't hear you?" I repeated it o'er again. I think that time she said, "yest lam too sick." That was all I spoke to her. Mary Do ner was fauning her. She said, John you take the fan and fan ine;" John he took the fan and fanned her. She saked for water, but I can't remember who gave it to her. She called for ice. Some of them fetched some up for her; at his charled her pitched some up for her; at his charled her pitched some up for her; at his charled her pitched some up for her; at list she got so wat she can'd." hold it hen she called for ice. Some of them fetched some up for her; at list she got and held it for her. He sail sarah could into the test for her benefit for her best her put her arms around fave it to her. John thought she was not lying me if I wouldn't let Kate or Jane go along down to Frankford with John 1 said, "no, Sarah, there's none of them wants to go;" I said they had nothing to do there; the were strangesr there. She said, he would take them along, and leave them at their aunt's, if one of them would go along, and the next day she would get them and come on home; I said to her, Sarah, why don't you go? She told me she didn't want to go to old Kiehl's. I said the girls didn't want to go, it didn't suil; and none of them went She followed me to the cellar, and she followed me and asked me: she shed tears-she wanted one of them to go along. We were always on good terms as far as I knowed. I went over sometimes to see her when she was sick. I was at home the evening Rosa Long and Kiehls came to our house. There was a good many there, and we were back and forward at the kitchen all evening. The door between the kitchen and room was

open all evening; there was a light in back and forward in the kitchen; Mrs. her fips, som wet her hips whee that fremember of.

Jane Myers, meorn,—Am daughter of Henry Myers and sister of Kate Myers, Mrs. Klettwas sick middling often, and they came over for my sister still. Sometimes they asked for me, but they would always rathen have my sister. Mrs Kleth said Kate knew how her work was done. Mr. Kleth came over one Saturday and asked for me, and I couldn't go. We were expecting a mpany and I got my sister to go.—Mrs. Kleth had never asked mo to come she was a good deal slot. The hence of the country of the most of the same of the country good and the country good and the hadn't a very good appetite sometimes—things Kiehl was there all evening; they came together. We visited together after that night. Mr. Kiehl came with Mrs. Kiehl that evening; she was there all the time he was. Mr. Doner, Miss. Long, Miss Doner, Mr. and Mrs. Kiehl went away together; Mr. 'Kiehl took Mrs. Kiehl hadn't a very good appetite sometimes. Things lidn't taste very good to her. Whatever suc in a buggy; the others went in another buggy. My husband was in the room would eat she would have to throw up part of the time and part of the time when she was taking medicine. She in the kitchen. Mr. Myers generally said her food tasted bitter, when she was sits in the kitchen in the evening.

Mr. Kichl came over for the girls, Mrs. Kichl told me she sent John over to see if she couldit get one of the girls to come over and do her work. She asked one of the girls to come and do her work. She asked one of the girls to come and do not be the she work. The she asked one of the girls to come and do not be the she work of the she she she said she preferred Kate, for she knew how to do her work as well as she did herself. Mrs. Klebl said she liked to have her work done well. Kate was down with John to Frankford once. John was going down to his father's. It was after that he wanted one of them to go to Frankford again, but they didn't go. Mrs. Klebl was sick during the winter; she had a spell every now and then. She was some times pretty bad when I wer't there. She said sometimes pretty bad when I wer't there. She said sometimes and it instead bitter-every thing she can sometime she she she had no appetite to eat.—The last spell she had, John went down to Kate's brother's, and fetched her. He wes at our house in the afternoon, directly after dinner, and wa sted Jane to go, und Jaao she wouldn't go. She toid him 'she could' thave been sitting in the kitchen with their arms around each other They couldn't have been sitting in the kitchen with their arms around each other They couldn't have been sitting there without my seeing them, for I was back and forward in the Kitchen the whole evening. Kate had a child nite years the work of the she as her than the good but the summer. A flave you been told good bit this summer. Q. Have you been told good bit this summer. sits in the kitchen in the evening, taking medicine. I was planting corn there the Tuesday before she took sick. She just came home from Carlisle on Monday evening; on Tuesday, while we were planting corn, she said Dr. Zitzer was not at home; but Dr. Bixler gave her medicine, and his medicine was not like Dr. Zitzer's. She said she gotso used to taking Zitzer's medicine, she didn't need to drop it any more. She could pour it in a cup, and take it in that way. Cross Examined .- Kate was first at Mr. Kiehl's last fall. Don't remember when she came home. When Sarah went home to go to the doctor's, my sister went over. She went away for medicine just before I was there. She was there Sunday night. She ate at our house: never threw up there. Never saw ber take her medicine. I know last winter she often

estitioned, but if the method was in accordance with established authorities, I in the characteristic properties would agree as to the result. The chemist who performed to the result has been properties would appear to the result. The chemist with performed to the result in the characteristic properties. The characteristic properties would appear to the result. The chemist with performed to the characteristic properties. The characteristic properties would appear to the result in the characteristic properties. The characteristic properties would appear to the result of the characteristic properties. The characteristic properties would be considered by the characteristic properties. The characteristic properties would be considered by the characteristic properties. The characteristic properties would be considered by the characteristic properties. The characteristic properties would be considered by the characteristic properties would be considered by the characteristic properties. The characteristic properties would be considered by the characteristic properties would not be considered by the characteristic properties would be

ald when she took them sick spells, her

sister testified. I wasn't at Kiehl's with

iers, and I should give her one about 8 ck. I went up stairs and asked Mrs. Kiehl nowders, and I should give her one about 8 o'clock. I went up stairs and asked Mrs. Kiehl how she was. She said she was poorly, had to vomit so much. I told her she had better have the Doctor before she took that powder. She said she didn't want the Doctor till she had taken the powders ail. She thought she would get well. She said it feost too much to have the Doctor. She said she would not let him. I told him I would not give her any more medicine until he brought the Doctor. She said she would not let him. I told him I would not give her any more medicine until he brought the Doctor. Then sister Jane came and canzed Mrs. Kiehl to have the Doctor out. She said she would not she had to wonit so much, and I got at her to have the Doctor out. She said: "chi Raite, if you think I ought to have him, you may tell John to feel him." I went down and told John to go for the Doctor. He went right navy. Dr. Nevih came of the pills right away in the evening, I was up until one o'clock. She res ed pretty well, John of fitte pills right away in the evening, I was up until one o'clock. She res ed pretty well, John was helping to tend to her. About one o'clock I vent up stairs, she told me tog to be that John could tend to her, she thought she could sleep, I then went up to see hor.

By Mr. Shearer.—I slept down stairs, John going. They said him and Kate Myers were seen together. Re ex in Chief .- I seen nothing out of

the road; he always treated his wife sindly when I was there. MISS RACHAEL HOCH, sworn.- I went o Mrs. Kiehl'son Thursday evening be ore her death. John Kiehl was in the oom ; he appeared to do all be could for his wife to make her comfortable. He gave her ice and wine; fixed her pillow and laid her comfortably. I heard Mrs. Kiehl ask him if he would stay with her: e told her he would. He treated her sindly, and appeared distressed. She called for him very often; when she wan ed anything she called for him. SARAH E. FINKEY, sworn .- I live it

nile from Kiehl's. I was there on Wed needay afternoon, during her sickness.— Mrs. Doner was there and Mrs. Culp.-After we were there awhile, Mrs. Doner come up stairs, said, Sarah, we are here now, we want to go for another doctorwho do you want, and how many de you want. She looked up, and said, oh, it will cost to much. They said, Never mind; that will be all made right." He attended to her well and was kind to her. I went there about one o'clock. John gave her a drink, and fixed her pillows, and laid her back in ned. I can't remember whether he fanned her. I went there on Thursday evening, they were lighting the candles he went up stairs to see how she was.-She didn't see John, and said, where is John? Her mother said, What John? She said, our John. Her mother said. liere he is, and he came to her and said, nere I am, Sarah ; did you want any thing? She said, John, you stay with me. He said, "I'll stay with you, Sarah, of course I will."

MRS. CATHARINE THUMMA, swornive in Southampton township, Saw Mrs Kiehl on Wednesday about one o'clock and staid until about three o'clock. Mr ohn Doner came up in the room, a shor time after I was there, and said, " here Barah, we are now, to go for the doctors who do you want, and how many do you want?" I didn't hear what she said .-Mrs. Doner said, "Oh, Sarah don't mind the cost-that will all be made right," I hink that is all I heard. I saw John bringing her water, and belping to give it to her. I went back Thursday afternoon, about one o'clock, and staid till about three o'clock. When I came there, Mrs. Doner and Mr. Kiehl were at he bedside; and whenever she wanted anything she asked John for it. She asked or water, lemonade and ice. I saw him giving them to her. He fixed her in bed He said she was lying so poor she ough o be fixed. He gave her ice and lem onade whenever she wanted it. Had conversation with Anna Doner, in lanuary, at our house. She asked me whether I heard of the trouble Sarah nad; I told her not. She told me she had been there one night—her mothe had sent her up to stay with Sarahand after she went to bed Sarah cried and prayed and went on so she put her head under the pillows, so she wouldn' near her. She said she was going to g mong her friends, for she could hardly stand it to hear Sarah going on that way he said that night she could hardly stand it. I asked her where John wa when Sarah went on that way; she said ie was in bed; he had went to town and prought Mr. Billheimer out, the Luther in preacher in Shippensburg. She said he was afraid if Mrs, Kiehl didn't get etter, she might get wrong in her mind HENRY WALTRICK-recalled-I hav nown John Klehl ever since he has een married. I never heard anything

out of the way in regard to Mr. Klehl's WILLIAM FINKEY-recalled-I neve old any one I had known John Kiehl for some years, and he would steal and ie, and had a bad name

JENNIE COOVER-sworn-- T was at Mr Kiehl's house Thursday evening. It was about dusk when I left home, and 1 staid till after twelve. Mr Kiehl was not in the room when I went there, but he came up, and was there part of the time. She called for water, and lamented for her soul; she called once or so on Mr. Kiehl; he went to her bed; it was he time she went to throw up, but she didn't throw up any; he went to hold her. He was kind to her while I was there, and appeared distressed.

SARAH E. FINKEY-re-called-I don' know whether Mary Doner was in the room: I didn't say to her. "Oh Mary what is this she is throwing up; doesn't it look like poison?"

MISS BELLA COOVER, sworn.-I went o Mrs. Kiehi's Thursday evening, with Mrs. Pilgrim. It was dusk when I left home, and I staid until half past twelve. John wasn't in the room when I went, but came up about five minutes after I was there. He appeared very kind to her while I was there. He was in the room a good while. He fetched her water ; that was all I seen.

DR. P. H. LONG, sworn.-I reside in Mechanicsburg; am a practicing physician. Have been practicing medicine fo 24 years; "I wouldnt' know of any poison that would make the coffee black, Strychnia might make it bitter, but would not make it black. I don't know of any poison that would make it black. The medicinal administration of arsenic, as testified to by Dr. Zitzer, might have left the quantity found by Dr. Rand in the system. It could scarcely help leaving a certain amount in system, it having been given in small doses, the very mode we employ for its constitutional effects. We would exfood tasted bitter. I knew it before my pect it to permeate the system, through

thing of the kind to her. There was a talk have produced these symptoms and appearances. I think I would agree with Dr. Stewart in saying the food, the imprudent cating, apart from all other considerations, might produce gastro en teritis; and I would be strengthened in that belief, when I remembered she was under arsenical treatment, strongly pre. disposing her to gastro enteric irritation and then, in addition, the fact that she over-exerted herself. The result of over. exertion in that case would be equal to putting the match to the powder, for I should think that all the elements of inflammatory action were now present to produce that effect by its combining agency. I would be surprised if inflammation didn't set in rapidly. Arsenic is prescribed in the form of Fowler's soluouthampton township, one fourth of a tion, more frequently than in any other

Cross Examined The operation of Fowler's solution on the human system depends upon the dose. Operates as a tonic in one sense, as an alleviator in another. and by virtue of its tonic effects, as a deobstruant, for removing obstacles. It does that by being absorbed and taken into the circulation, carried throughout every part of the system. It would find its way to the liver, kidneys, bladder, glandular system generally, and every tissue and organ throughout. It gets to the brain sometimes, The dose, for an adult, is from six to ten drops, three times a day. If there are gastro enteric symptoms the physician should notice it, and his patient should be posted. The evidence of injurious effect would be general oedema or smelling; chronic diarrhoa and occasional vomiting. When these symptoms occur, the patient should omit the medicine for a while until that subsides. It depends upon circumstances how soon the symptoms might exhibit themselves—They might not in three months-it depends upon the patient.

DR. GEO. FULMER, sworn :- I live in Mechanicsburg—have been practising medicine, since 1853. I know of no poison that would taste bitter. I know of no poison that would make coffee black. Strychaia would be bitter, but would not cause her to throw up. If it is true that arsenic will accumulate in the system, then the quantity tound by Dr. Rand, might be the result of medical treatment. I think Dr. Zitzer's arsenical treatment was right, if the patient had a large ovarian tumor, as he represents. It would depend on the time she quit using arsenic, and the time she died, whether any of it could be found after death. There might have been a month between. If she had taken arsenic in medical doses. up to the time of death, they might have found some after death. When given in small doses, it has a tendency to diffuse itself through the system more than when given in large doses. The arsenical treatment she was under was sufficient to produce irritation of the stomach, and that irritation might have been excited, by some other cause, into acute inflammation. She might have taken cold, or eaten some indigestible food, and that might have produced it.

Cross Examined -I think bi-chro mate of potash and logwood in a cup of coffee, would make a person vomit, if in sufficient quanity. If five grains of arsenic were taken, there would be such intense vomiting that not much could be found after death, It would be more rapidly eliminated from the system, in the shape of Fowler's solution. Some authors say it sometimes accumulates. I believe Taylor and Wormley say it will not accumulate, in the system. Dr. Wood ays it does accumulate, in his old edition. I don't know any author recent date, who lays it down that it does accumulate. It is doubtful whether a grain of arsenic could be found in the stomach, when ten days had elapsed before death, in which none of Fowler's solution had been taken. Liquid arsenic is carried off into the circulation immediately.-Fowler's solution would be gradually eliminated from the system. It would cause swelling of the eve lids and other ellular tissues. I think the greatest part of the arsenic would be eliminated from the system, its administration covering the period of a month. In administravion of arsenic. I see the patient frequently. I have given Fowler's solution to patient to take home, where I felt assured patient was prudent. The effect of arsenic is different with different persons. An overdose would have a violent irritating effect—showing itself by vomiting, pain in stomach,heat, intense thirst.

Re Ex. in Chief .- The burning in the tomach and throat is not confined to irritant poisons, but might result from ordinary gastro enteritis. Inflamation from causes I have detailed, might run to mortflication and result in death. In the post mortem for ordinary enterilis, I would expect to find redness of membrane, decomposition having commenced at that time, discolored spots upon the body; softening of the mucous membrane. The discolored spots would be gangrene.

Cross Examined .- If I find the digestive organs generally better that would be an indication that the arsenic was not injurious to the stomach.

Dr. J. J. ZITZER, recalled-I was asked if I don't keep a separate book, where all were put down, whether they we', paid or not. I said not. From ther, I