BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1867.

VOL. 13.-NO. 20.

TRIAL OF MRS. LENA MILLER. CHARGED WITH

Poisoning her Husband, Xavier Miller. IN THE COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER OF CLEARPIELD COUNTY.

Before His Honor, Judge Linn.

On Tuesday, Jan. 15th, 1867, Mrs. Lena Miller was arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Clearfield county, charged with the murder of her husband, Xavier Miller, of Frenchville, in the month of July. 1866. Wm. M. M'Cullough, District Attorney, and H. B. Swoope, Esq., appeared for the Commonwealth, and J. B. M'Enally, Wm. A. Wallace, Thos. J. M'Cullough, and Wm. D. Bigler, Esquires, for the prisoner. The panel having been exhausted, the Court directed the Sheriff to close the doors and select names from the crowd of spectators. Finally, the following Jurors

were chosen and sworn: David M'Crackin, Wm. T. Thompson, Nelson Young, Joseph P. Jordan, James Cook. David Reams, James Weaver, Othello Smead, Geo. J. Weaver. James Riddle, John W. Wright. Thomas Long,

The prisoner is over medium size, has dark hazel eyes, somewhat sunken, aquiline nose, forehead slightly receding, rather high cheek bones, thin lips, and appeared either not to realize, or was indifferent to her situation and the magnitude of the crime with which she was accused.

After a clear and concise opening of the case by District Attorney M'Cullough,

ALEX. CONWAY was called and sworn: I knew Xavier Miller. He was the husband of the prisoner at the bar. They lived in Covington township, Clearfield county. On Saturday the 30th of June last Xavier Miller and myself came together from the Horse-Shoe, near Karthaus. I came with him to his house. It was about noon. He appeared to be well-in good health. I was, about a week after, sent for Doctor Litz. When I came from the field, where I was plowing, my father sent me for Dr. Litz. Cross-examined.—The Horse-Shoe in a-

bout 7 or 8 miles from Xavier Miller's house. We came in a wagon. Left early in the morning. They were eating dinner when I got home. Xavier Miller eat breakfast with me that morning. We had been working an timber at the Horse-Shoe. Miller got wet, as the balance of us, when a shower came up. He laid out one night. He bit an Indian turnip in two, but spit it outmight have swallowed some juice. It bit his mouth. Tom Lowry and I were down cutting a road out, when Tom told me those were Indian turnips, but I said I did not believe they were. So when Joe (Miller) came up to us, I asked him if they were turnips. He said he belived they were, for he had pulled many a one along the River. He then pulled one up, and took two small bites off the same. Miller was at the Horse-Shoe five nights. Slept in same shanty, had bed clothing. It rained nearly every day, shanty leaked at some places, the clothing we wore got wet. I live less than half a mile from Millers. My father told me Mr. Miller's wife had been down and wanted some one of us to go for the Doctor that Joe was sick. The Doctor sent some medicine with me, don't know what it was. Xavier Miller didn't complain to me of being unwell the day we came home. Don't recollect that I told Dr. Litz anything about what ailed him. Might have told him what some of the rest told me.

I went to the same place where I got the first turnip, and got another, which I gave to you (Mr. Swoope) and you handed it to a Doctor (Wilson). It is the same kind of a turnip. We were all exposed alike. Neither Lowry nor I got sick. Miller was a pretty good chunk of a man. He was healthy, didn't complain of being sick down there. DR. T. J. LITZ, sworn. - I was sent to go

and see Xavier Miller on the 9th day of July. Went on the morning of the 10th. Found him with what I thought was inflammation of the stomach-suffering from pain in the region of the stomach. In Mrs. Miller's presence, Mr. Miller told me he had vomited everything out of his stomach. Found him suffering from thirst, his tongue and mouth were red and inflamed, his eyes were suffused, red and watery, he had a wiry pulse-a thread-like pulse. I sent with onway's son 10 grains of calomel. When went over myself I left him a solution of norphia-don't think I left him any other medicine. I had the solution one grain sulphate of morphia to one ounce of waterone tea-spoonful every two hours. Saw him next on the 12th of July. He was much worse. Symptoms same as before, but more aggravated. His eyes were bloodshet, his countenance wore a pinched expression-it was anxious. His mouth and tongue much more inflamed, ulcers and blisters on same. To use his own expression, he said he felt as if he had a red-hot iron in his stomach. Had extreme thirst, had frequent calls to go out, insisted upon going out himself, and objected to using a chamber. He appeared like a very strong manwould get up and go for water, whilst under the influence of these symptoms. He had an unusually strong constitution. I was led to remark to some one present that he appeared very strong. I left him a solution of sulphate of morphia and citrate of potassa, adding sweet spirits of nitre. Left him a Dover's powder to give him at bed time, as he had complained of want of rest. I did not direct any medicine containing arsenic to be administered at any time. I asked him about eating the Indian turnip. He said he had only taken a couple of bites, but said he had spit them out. He was suffer-ing under acute gastritis. Placed a blister over the abdomen. It was in the forenoon of the 12th. I was there between 11 and 12 6 clock. His face was very red on first visit, had the appearance of a man taking the

Cross-examined.-I asked Conway how Mr. Miller acted. He said he had vomited, had been exposed a good deal, had taken this arum internally. Told him I would be there next morning. Told him to give him the calomel and follow it after four hours with oil. Miller didn't tell me that exposure was the cause of his disease-said he was all right but his stomach. I inquired of him how he got sick—don't remember his answers. Had intended leaving him an emetic on the 10th, but did not when he told me he had vomited. Attributed the gastritis to an irritant, but did not know what the irritant might be, but taking that with the exposure did not suspect the presence of poison. Told me he had been sick since he came home from the place where he had been working with Conway. He was able to go out all the time I was attending himnot able to work.

I am a graduate of Jefferson College, Philadelphia. Graduated in the winter of 1861-62; practiced before that between lec-

LAWRENCE FLOOD, Sworn -I am a brother-in-law of Xavier Miller-married his sister. Lived a little over half a mile from his house. The prisoner is his wife. On the night of the 11th of July was the first time I saw Miller after he took sick. I was in bed at home when Daniel Mowry came and told me "Joe" Miller was very bad and might die. I went with him to Miller's place—found Miller sick in bed—he reached me his hand and I shook hands with him-told me he thought he wouldn't live-asked him what he most complained of-told me he was burning up -asked him what made him think so-said he felt as though he had a red-hot iron in him from his mouth to his stomach. Shortly after he wanted to get up and go out—helped him up and he did go out. Laid him in bed again. He went out the second time. Staid in the room with him the whole night. He was rolling and pitching from one side of the bed to the other all night.

Made no effort to vomit that I recollect Went
out with him twice. He seemed to be thirsty the women gave him water. Didn't go home until about two o'clock the next day—until after Dr. Litz left. He seemed to be getting worse all this time I was not there when he died.

Cross-examined —Went to Miller's about 9

o'clock. His feet were as cold as a stone—I put on him another pair of stockings and wrapped them up. This was after midnight. Jacob Mowry, his son Daniel Mowry, Alexander Conway, Mrs Bonner and Mrs. Miller were there also. They were the only persons who were there that night The next day I was there, my wife, his wife, Mrs. Conway and Mrs. Lutz, I think. The women went to the kitchen for the water they gave Miller. Mrs. Conway, Mrs. Lutz, my wife, and I think Mr. Conway and Mrs. Jacob Mowry, came sometime in the forenoon. Mrs. Miller didn't attend to him during the after part of the night—don't know whether she did or not in the forepart of the night. Dr. Litz came between 11 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon. Can't mind to whom the Dr. handed the medicines. He left a powder to be given at 7 o'clock in the evening, if he didn't get better, and a blister for his breast. I asked him, in the presence of the Doctor, about the In dian turnip. He showed how much he had bitten off, but said he had spit it out. Mrs. Miller ra mained in the room until she went to bed, sometime after supper, about 9 o'clock. There was only one room down stairs. Mrs. Miller gave him tea or coffee in the morning. This was sometime in the forenoon. She had made one bed and put him in the other before she did this. Don't recollect whether there were any other women present at that time—they came sometime before Doctor Litz came. I was there all the time the Doctor was. No person was there when I left but Daniel Mowry and he was asleep on the haymow. Kavier told me to call him up to harrow the buckwheat. Mrs Miller said she would call

BRICE CONWAY, sworn .- First saw Miller, after he took sick, on Sunday before he died, the 8th day of July His appearance most frightened me he was of a dark red color. I asked him what his complaint was. He told me that on Saturday, a week before that time, that he came home from hauling timber, that he went out and plowed until supper time, that after he came in and eat his supper, he took very sick, took to vomiting, that he went out to the spring to drink water but that he could not be satisfied. He was bad, very bad, when I saw him on Sunday. He had been vemiting all the time. He was very red in the face dark red, unnatural color. Said he was all the time burning up, sometimes one minute in bed. the next minute perhaps on the floor. I told him: Mr. Miller I will send for a Doctor. He said, don't until to-morrow, and if I ain't better I'll send you word, and he did send me word and I sent for the Doctor. On the night of the 11th of July I next saw him; he was lying on the bed, on the broad of his back, and working as though he had the death-rattles as persons do when they are about to die. I said you are in a bad condition, hadn't I better send for a Doctor? The reply was there was no use, he was burning up and would die. The difficulty appeared to be all in his throat and breast. I did send for Dr. Potter, he didn't come Miller didn't vomit any on this occasion. He was not one minute at a time in the same place.

Cross-examined.—He sent word to me by his

wife. She came about 18 o'clock. She told me Joe wanted me to go for the Doctor. She didn't say he was worse, didn't say anything about it When my son came in to dinner I told him to go for the Doctor and he went Mrs. Bonner, Mrs. Lutz, Jacob Mowry, Alexander, my son, Daniel Mowry and Margery Lutz and Mrs. Pretett, I think, were there on the evening of the 11th, after dark. I sent Jacob Mowry's son for Mrs. — Mrs. Bonner. Mrs Lutz and Mrs. Pretett appeared to be attending or him, making tea. I was there about two hours that evening. Saw Mrs. Miller there. She was helping at the work in the kitch. en. There is a room and a kitchen down stairs. It is an old fashioned story-and-a-half house. Court adjourned until 9 o clock next morning.

> Wednesday's Proceedings. Court re-convened at 9 o'clock. A M.

JOHN BONNER, SWOTH -I first saw Xavier Miller on the 11th of July about noon, after he returned home. Went to plow for him. Saw him when I went to get my dinner. Looked into the room, and thought he was sleeping. Mrs. Miller said, no, he is not sleeping. We took dinner before I saw him; after dinner I went into his room. I what was the matter with him. He said he had been very bad sick, but that he was getting better, and hoped that he would get over it, that he would get well again. I asked him what could be the cause of his sickness. Then went outside of the house and waited until the heat of the day was over. At about three o'clock went back to plow, and worked on until they called me to supper. Mrs. Miller told me. after dinner, that she had to go to the store. Did not see her about the house until called to supper. Frederick Hartline was with me. It was about five o'clock when we came in for supper Hartline had got through with his part of the work and gone home before I went in to supper. After I took supper, looked into the room and saw Miller. I went in and seen him, he was about same as at noon, didn't complain of being any worse. Didn't stay long, but went out to plow as quick as I could after supper. Left Mrs. Miller at the

why he was out in the shade on the grass. I asked him sides were burning, his face was swelled, his said, my God! I can't stand it in the house, it said in the house, it shads and feet were cold, said his breast was all inflamed his residue. The first point to which its appearance. The first point to which incomplained that his insaid, my God! I can't stand it in the house, it hands and feet were cold, said his breast was all its appearance. The first point to which incomplained that his insaid, my God! I can't stand it in the house, it hands and feet were cold, said his breast was all its appearance. The first point to which said, my God! I can't stand it in the house, it will burn me up. Oh, he was very sick, rolling on the grass from one side to the other. This was a little before sun down on the 11th of July. He had his clothing open, said he couldn't stand it in the house. I told the little girl to bring him out a quilt so that he wouldn't lay on the grass. I put my hand on his forehead; it was cold as a stone. I advised him to take a dose of castor oil to cool up his body. Then Mrs Miller brought out a teacup with a little hit of castor oil. I told out a tea-cup with a little bit of castor oil. I told her it was not enough, that she should give him more There was not overs table-spoonful—such her it was not enough, that she should give more There was not over a table-spoonful—such a spoon as you eat soup with. She said, yes it is enough; I had given him a dose before. He took the easter oil and she gave him a teaspoonful of sugar after it. I seen that he suffered so much and considered him in such a dangerous state, that I offered myself to go for the priest. Miller said no, you had been working all day and are tired enough, wait till to-morrow morning. I had to go home, but asked him whether I should come back, and stay all night with him. He said I needed rest. I then told him I would send my wife over if he wanted it. Mrs. Miller said she would have to

DANIEL MOWRY, SWO. II.

In the torenoon of the day on which Miller day on which Miller day on which Miller day on which Miller are down to harrowing after dinner. for Miller, in a field in sight of the house. Hadn't harrowed more than half an hour when Mrs. Miller came out and hollowed for me to come down. I went to the house Mr. Miller was lying on the porch. When I went to pick him up he said, "Oh, Dan!" That was the last word he spoke. I picked him up and tried to carry him in; told Mrs. Miller twice to take hold of his legs and help me. She helped me in with him, and as we laid him on the bed he drew his last breath

She said, "Oh, he's gone!"

AFTERNOON SESSION. call in some of the other neighbors that she would not stay herself as he was going to die that night. I then hurried on home, and my wife went over Miller's words were. "My God, my 'nsides will burn me up! I'm so sick."

Cross-examined .- The conversation was carried on in German Spoke a few words with Miller after I came home to supper. There was no other person but his family and myself about the house after supper until I left. The children were about the house. The conversation was loud enough so that Miller could hear it. Miller spoke the German language like I do. We did not come from Germany. Mrs. Miller spoke German also. That was the only language that was used when I was there. Miller, at the time he was rolling on the grass, was exclaiming. Oh, my God! Oh my God! I'm sick, and all such words I thought he might die that night I proposed only once to go for the priest. I was there about ten min-utes. When I proposed to go for the priest, he said I was tired and should wait till morning when he would see. It is about three miles from Miller's to the priest's. Miller, at noon, told me he had sent for a Doctor some days before. There was nothing said in the evening about sending for a doctor.

MRS ANNA MARIA PRETETT, sworn.—I knew Xavier Miller. The prisoner is his wife. I went to Miller's house about dark on the 11th of July. Mrs. Miller was there. Mr. Miller appeared to be very sick. I staid there all night. Mrs Bonner was there helping me that night. Miller complained of a burning is his stomach, said he would burn up; he was very thirsty; I gave him water frequently; don't mind of Mrs. Bonner giv-ing him a drink. I gave him a powder. Mrs. Miller took the powder off the cupboard and put it into a cup, mixed with sugar and water, and I gave it to him. Don't remember whether it was before or after midnight. The powder was of a whitish color She said she got it from Dr. Litz. Miller went out with Mr. Flood; he wanted to go out. I staid until after daylight, left between 7 and 8 o'clock. I gave him nothing but the powder and water during the night. I did not see him again before he died. see him again before he died

Cross-examined. — Gave him water several times She took the powder off the cupboard in Some one remarked that it was time he had his medicine, when I walked out into the kitchen and asked her where it was, when she said she would get it. Mr. Flood, Mr. Jacob Mowry, and his son Daniel, were there. I don't know that he vomited. The powder was a small do:e- ot very large It was a whitish powder, not as white as flour. Didn't hear them say what it was. Don't remember whether the light they had was a lamp or a candle. That was all the medicine I know of him getting during the night.

MRS BLONDINA BONNER, sworn .- I was a neighbor of Miller's. We live distant between half s mile and a mile. I saw him on the 10th of July. it was Tuesday, it was early. I was on my way home from a neighbor's Heard he was sick and stopped in to see him. He was sick, said he thought he would get better in a short time. Next saw him about 11 o'clock the next day, Wednesday. He said he felt better. Saw him again about 1 o'clock the afternoon of the same day. In the morning took him half a cup of honey. and in the afternoon stopped in for the cup was lying on the bed quiet, with his face against the wall. Mrs. Miller was not there. I said to him, Joe, you are sleeping? No, he said, I'm not sleeping but feel easier. Then I went home. My man came home and sent me over to Miller's that evening, about candle light. Mrs. Pretett and I went together. He was then very sick. I was astonished to find him so bad, couldn't believe it when my husband told me. I staid there that night and helped to take care of him. He was getting worse every minute. He was restless. would get out of one bed into the other, would get on a chair, then on the floor. He said he was burning up. His head, feet and hands were cold. He wanted to drink every few minutes. I first gave him tea to drink. It was on the stove plate, it was made when I came there. There was some coffee there too. Gave him two drinks of the coffee. His face was dark red and swelled up. He got one powder during the night; It was given by Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Pretett; Mrs. Miller put it in the cup and Mrs. Pretett gave it to him No medicine was given him that night out of a bottle. No oil was given him. He went out doors twice with Mr Flood. Didn't see the powder. He put his tongue out, his mouth and lips were black. I left before daylight. I saw him again that afternoon between one and two o'clock; the priest was there. He died an hour or so after I got there. The priest was pre-paring him for death. He was very bad. He him for death. He was very bad. couldn't stand it in the bed, couldn't stand it no place, he was burning up all the time He was thirsty; gave him water three times while I was I left Mrs. Pretett, Daniel Mowry and Mr. there. Flood there.

Cross-examined .- He was in bed when I saw him on Tuesday morning, and also at 1 o'clock of the same day. The tea and coffee were in the kitchen. The powder was taken from the cupboard or the clock in the bed-room. The light was not very good, it was a candle light, it was dim. Light only in the room, except when the persons there were eating a piece. Miller's fam-ily consisted of three children, two boys and one girl; Mary was about 12 years old last Christmas, one of the boys will be about 10 next April, and the other was 4 years old on Christmas day.

REV. John Bereigier, sworn.-I am a Catholic riest in charge of the Frenchville congregation I was called upon to visit Xavier Miller on Thursday, the 12th day of July. I got there a few minutes before I o'clock. Mr. Miller stated that he thought he was going to die, he suffered very much. He complained about his stomach. I inquired how dangerous he was. I deemed it nec-essary to prepare him for death. Didn't thins he could live long.

JACOB MOWRY, sworn -Saw Xavier Miller on Saturday, the 7th of July. I was out grubbing when he came to me and sat down beside a tree He asked me whether I could not let one of my sons go and plow for him as he was sick. He vomited whilst he was sitting there, he said it pained him so when he vomited, it burned him He walked away a few rods, then sat down and commenced vomiting again. I went to Miller's on the Sabbath. He was on the bed, said he was a little better, not much. Was there about an hour. Next saw him the night before he died. house. I suppose I plowed about an hour after On the day he died I staid there until about 12 suppor. When I came back Mr. Miller was out- o'clock. He was in a bad condition, he was rollinflamed, his tongue was a kind of blue black. color, it was swelled.

Cross-examined.—Dind't complain of his throat. It is a little over half a mile from Miller's to my place. It was in the morning early when he came over to see me. He started towards home, den't see the started towards home, don't know how long it took him. Saw him vomit twice that day. Didn't see him vomit on the night of the 11th or on the 12th. Didn't see him straining much. Was in the room, but didn't attend to him. Told him to show his tongue.

Dr. T. J. Litz, re-called.-Miller's face was flushed, dark red, and somewhat swollen on my second visit-the first time the symptoms were not so marked. He complained that his throat was parehed and dry. His tongue was red, trembled when it was protruded, somewhat ulcerated on my second visit. His voice somewhat homse.

REV. JOHN BERBIGIER, re-called. - I conducted the funeral services of Xavier Miler. He was buried in the grave-yard of the Frenchville Catholic church. I was present afterwards when the body was exhumed. I am morally certain that it was his bodysaw the coffin taken out of the same grave, on the day the inquest was held.

HENRY W. PARKE, sworn.-I am the Coroner of this county. As such I held an inquest on a body at Frenchville on the 26th of July last. It purported to be the body of Xuvier Miller. Drs. Hartswick and Wilson made the post mortem examination. Drs. Burchfield and Litz were also present.

FRANCIS COUDRIET, SWOTH.-I was a member of the Inquest on the body of Xavier Miller. Saw the body, believe it was his body.

JOHN B. ROUGEAUX, sworn.-I was member of the inquest. I was acquainted with Xivier Miller. Recognized the body on which the inquest was held as that of Xavier Miller.

Dr. J. G. Hartswick, affirmed -I as of the body of Xavier Miller, at the instance of Mr. Parke, Coroner of this counwas general discoloration of the body, except the portion over the stomach and the upper part of the bowels. These parts seemed to be in a better state of preservation than the balance of the body. The nails of the toes had fallen off, or were about falling off, and the cuticle was loosened. The eye balls had protruded from beneath the lids, and had discharged their humors. These are simply evidences of the putrefactive process. After noting the general appearance of the body, we opened the abdominal cavity. The first thing we noticed was that the bowels were distended with gas, and had a pale yellow color, except a portion of the ascending colon, which had a bluish color. There was some congestion of the blood vessels of the peritoneum, or membrane covering the bowels, and lining the cavity of the abdomen. This congested appearance was only found in the lower portion of the cavity, what we call the illiac region. There was also some congestion along the back part of the cavity. We next removed the stomach and duodenum. The stomach was empty. The mucus coat of the lower part of the stomach was congested, presenting the appearance of high inflammation, and had a vesicular or blistered appearance. The vesicles were about the size of a split pea, and in one or two places they were in clusters. Noticed no other peculiarity about the stomach. The stomach and daodenum were placed in a jar, and put in charge of Dr. Burchfield. We examined a portion of the duodenum, and I observed a few dark-colored patches, and a yellow pasty matter, which I also observed in a portion of the intestines lowerdown. We then opened the cavity of the chest. We observed a dark colored fluid on the back part of the cavity on each side. We did not remove the lungs. We removed the heart. It was soft and crepitated under pressure. We opened the cavities of the heart, but did not observe any signs of disease, except a little bony matter about one of the semi-lunar valves. The body was considerably decomposed, the putrefactive process going on rapidly. Sulphuretted hydrogen gas is generated by the putrefactive process. This gas has the effect of changing arsenious acid in solution into crpiment, (tersulphuret of arsenic.) The color was similar to this, (alluding to some artificially prepared orpiment,)

not quite so bright, being mixed with mucus. Cross-examined.-The color was not so bright. I don't know positively that the yellow substance in the intestines was the same as in the experimenting bottle, but suspect it was. If there were no arsenic in the intestines, I dont know that the gas would change the color of the fluids or the matter covering the mucus membrane. The fluids would not be the same in all cases, they would vary in color. There was nothing in the stomach; the pasty matter was in the bowels, no fluid. I think a portion of the upper part of the bowels, containing the pasty matter, was put in the jar delivered to Dr. Burchfield, but am not certain. The the coffin. gas will produce this color by coming in contact with free arsenic. I know of no natural causes that would produce the same ef-

graduated at the University of Penn'a, and have been practicing for 12 years.

Dr. R. V. WILSON, affirmed. -I was one fill it up. of the physicians employed by the coroner to assist in making the post mortem exami-

first inspected the surface of the body as to its appearance. The first point to which we directed our attention was the appearance and state of preservation of the body. It was greatly discolored, the surface was almost a greenish black, except some parts immediately over the abdomen, and one side of the face, that which probably rested on the coffin, where the air hadn't free access to it. The skin would come off readily when the touch was applied. The nails of the toes were loosened, and the hair was easily detached from the scalp. On pressing the limbs, which were swollen they had the feeling of crepitation. The eye balls protruded and lay upon the cheeks; the humors had burst them. Dr. Hartswick then opened the cavity of the belly, with a scalpel, and we noted the appearance of the viscera the bowels and stomach. The bowels appeared to be in a relatively better state of preservation than the balance of the body. We were struck with the appearance of the small intestines, which were of a bright yellow color, unusually so-some unusual vascularity of the peritoneum indicating inflamatory action. We next looked to the stomach. It didn't present itself on the surface of the body, and we searched for it. It was empty, when found; which accounts for our not seeing it. We proceeded to remove it, by tying a ligature above it where it is connected with the gullet, and tied the lower extremily. Before doing this, we held it to the light, and noted the appearances. It was very much contracted. It contained perhaps a teaspoonful of bloody fluid. Considerable portions of it presented the evidence of hav-ing been highly inflamed. One portion of it, just below the gullet, had a blistered or vesicular appearance. It was, moreover, unnaturally opaque; the tissues were not translucent, not as much as ordinarily. The vessels of the stomach were greatly infected. The stomach and a portion of the duodenum were removed and placed in charge of Dr. Burchfield. In cutting open the duodenum we observed some dark patches of ex-travasated blood. Some yellow pasty matter seemed to cover that portion of the surface of the bowels. When we opened the smaller intestines we noticed this yellow color. We noticed also on the left side of the body an old hernia, it went clear through. We found no evidence of strangulated her-

lungs. Examined the heart, found one of the valves considerably ossified. Cross-examined.-Never before examined a stomach in this state of decomposition. Have examined bowels and stomach of dead bodies, and know something of the effects of inflammatory condition. I believe the yellow pasty matter, if I recollect correctly, with muriatic acid. It was evaporated gently to Have examined bowels and stomach of dead was only in the duodenum. A portion of clothing immediately over the breast, press-ed very closely. That was the impression made on my mind, but whether obtained from personal observation or from what I heard others say, is not so clearly within

my recollection.
DR. JAMES P. BURCHFIELD, affirmed. Was present at the post mortem examination. A portion of the stomach and duodenum of Miller were placed in my custody. Put them in a jar and sealed them up. Took the jar to Philadelphia, and placed it in the hands of Charles P. Williams, chemist.

CHARLES P. WILLIAMS, SWOTH.-I am a practical chemist, Received from Dr. Burchfield some matter for analysis. On the 1st day of August commenced investigation. The matter was represented to me as a stomach and duodenum. I made a chemical examination of it. I examined it for arsenic. I found no arsenic in it. I gation. The matter was represented to me for arsenic. I found no arsenic in it. I used Marsh's test.

Cross-examined. - If there had been arsenic in it. I am certain I would have found it from the process I used. A very small fraction of a grain of arsenic can be detected by this test.

Dr. J. G. Hartswick, re-called. - 1 went back to Frenchville after the post mortem examination, several weeks, I think, after the first. The remains were again exhumed. Prof. Rand, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Wilson were with me. When the coffin was opened, the soft tissues were almost entirelydecomposed, except that portion of them in the cavity of the pelvis. Think a portion of the rectum was left undecomposed. The organic matter was placed in jars. Portions of the shroud and wrappings were taken out and also placed in jars. The jars were placed in custody of Prof. Rand.

Ho arsenic be found in the stomach and duodenum.

Arsenic sets in two ways to produce death when out and also placed in jars. The jars were placed in custody of Prof. Rand.

Stomach and bowels, causing inflammation; and secondly, after its absorption into the system, by its effects upon the system generally Arsenic. Cross-examined. - Don't remember dis

tinctly, but think there were three jars. third jar. Can't say what time we got there. The body was in a small log house near the grave yard. The coffin was there. The body was in the coffin. The coffin and remains think were brought in after we got there. Am not certain. An old gentleman named Bigleman exhumed the body. Think I was not at the grave. I think the lid of the coffin was broken in, but am not clear on this subject. It was brought to us by some other persons. I was on the ground during the whole of the first inquest. I think the body was not re-interred before I left on the first visit. The inquest adjourned to Mulsonburg. Was not present when the body was disinterred the second time. Did not remain long there with Dr. Rand. Don't recollect what kind of a coffin was there the second time. I think two men brought in

JOHN BONNER, re-called. - Was at the inquest when first examination was made, and helped to bury him over. Was present when he was put back into the coffin. It was screwed up, and put inside of a rough coffin. Assisted to put it in the grave and

Cross-examined. -- Frederick Hartline, Augustus Mulson, Valentine Hoffman, and F. inet makers' shop for the rough coffin. Volli-mont asked me to assist in raising the body, but can't say who asked me to help bury it again. F. F. Vollinger, sworn -The District Attorney

got me to have the body raised Was present when it was re interred. It was put back in the coffin the coffin screwed up, placed in a rough coffin, put into the grave, and the grave filled up. Was there when the doctors came back. Saw the body taken out of the ir we that time. The doctors were at the house before the body was taken out of the grave. The second time coffin was lifted out of the rough coffin and taken in but was not opened until after it was in the house. Cross-examined -The rough coffin was not ta-

ken out of the grave. The cough coffin was not taken out of the grave. The coffin lid was broken in a little at one corner. We had dug down to the rough box before the doctors came Wm. McCartney. Lawrence Flood, Hanson Smoke, Christian Biedleman. Prosper Coudriet, and myself, were present. I didn't help. They buried the body again. Xavier Miller is uncle to my wife. wife. He was buried in his clothing, with a shroud over them. I made the information before

the Justice. PROF. B. HOWARD RAND, sworn — 2 m Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Visited the grave yard at Frenchville with Drs. Hartswick and Wilson. Brought in the remains I was requested to examine to determine the remains I. mine the presence or absence of Arsenic. There was little remaining except the skeleton, the organized tissues being mostly broken down into a pulp. In the cavity of the pelvis the decompo-sition did not seem to have proceeded so far and I obtained among other material, a piece of firm tissue, which I believe to have been a portion of the rectum I collected in all three varieties of material, which I put in three separate jars with material, which I put in three separate jars with the assistance I had there. One jar contained the matter from the pelvis—the least decomposed. A second the pulpy organic matter of the body generally. The third contained portions of the wrappings of the body. I could not say at the time from the appearance if these wrappings were portions of a shroud or of an ordinary dress. The three jars were packed in a box on which the lid was screwed and scaled. These scals were broken in my labratory in Philadelphis. The matter was then divided into four parts. The first was the matter found in the pelvis; the The first was the matter found in the pelvis; the second and third, the organic matter generally from the body, and the fourth the remains of the wrappings of the bod. I made a chemical analysis of No's 1, 2 and 4. No. 3 was reserved in case of accident. The preliminary test known as Reinsch's test, showed evidence of presence of Arsenic in Nos. 1 and 2-No. 4 jar, no evidence of the presence of Arsenic. No further test was made of No 4, this negative result being deemed sufficient. Nos. 1 and 2 were then mixed; the organic matter was destroyed and Marsh's test applied This confirmed the preliminary test. obtained arsenious acid in the form of a sublimate from the Reinsch's test and also in solution nia. Made an examination of the thorax, from the Marsh's test. I examined the crystals of arsenious acid under the microscope and iden-tified them. (The Dr. here illustrated the mode of procedure in the Reinsch and Marsh test.) I have slips of copper used in Reinsch's test. The one marked No 4 was used for the wrappings of found considerable decomposition in the the remains of X. Miller. It shows no deposit No. I shows the presence of the arsenie deposi dryness, acidulated with muriatic acid and dis-tilled to dryness. The liquor obtained by distillation was tested with the copper (Reinsch) test, and deposits were obtained more distinct than those obtained in the first instance, owing to the absence of the organic matter. The deposits were the usual deposits from solutions containing arsenic, and consist of a compound of arsenic and copper, known to chemists as arsenide of copper, with probably some free metallic arsenic. I have slips of copier with deposits obtained from No. 3. (Exhibited slips to Jury.) These slips were obtained from material left after the other experiments had been tried. The portion o tained on the slips here is but a moderate portion of that I obtained. The rest was consumed in confirma-tory operations, as I thought at more important to be perfectly clear in my own mind as to the results of my examination than to reserve speci-mens for exhibition. I showed to Mr. Williams the slips obtained from Nos. 1, 2 and 4. I am a graduate in medicine—of Jefferson Medico: Colege-was a practitioner prior to assuming a it is administered. The symptoms, as usually summed up by the authorities, in case of poison ing by a full dose of arsenious acid, are, first, a feeling of weakness or prostration, followed by vomiting, which are incessant and not relieved by ordinary means. It is at first of the contents of the stomach, afterwards of mucus and fluids which are taken to quench thirst, which, howev-er, is persistent and very tormenting; burning pain in the stomach, increased upon pressure after a short time purging, sometimes discharges are streaked with blood, excessive restlessness. sometimes convulsions, sometimes fainting. There is also an injection of the white portion of the eye, what we call the conjectiva, and the eyes are often swimming sometimes there is marked intolerance of light, and in a few cases exceris tion of the mouth, throat, and the region about the anus. Death may be produced by arsenic and no arsenic be found in the stomach and duodenum. stomach and bowels, causing inflammation; and secondly, after its absorption into the system, by its effects upon the system generally Arsenic. after being taken into the stomach, passes after a moderate time into the intestines and there the Some care was taken to assort the matter—
the wrappings placed in one, and that portion supposed to be the rectum in another;
other portions scraped up, were put in a

moderate time that the the treatment to the intesting and passes out of the intesting by purging. It is thrown off the stomach by vomiting, and passes out of the intesting by purging. The absorbed arsenic passes off in the urine, the bile, and through the skin.

If the patient lingers a sufficient length of time, the arsenic may be eliminated from the system by these methods and still produce death. After eight hours arsenic may be elimited from the stomach and still have produced death. Absorp-tion and elimination cease after death. The arsenic found after death is not the whole quantity that has produced death, but is that which remains, and which itself must have had its share in producing death. I think as a general rule arsenic would be found in the stomach. "Taylor on Poisons" is a good authority. 'Christison on Poisons" is a received authority, but not so late as Taylor. In using Marsh's test in the analysis, I tested the spots obtained. The spots obtained by Marsh's test resemble somewhat those produ-eed by antimony under similar circumstances. Arsenic spots disappear at a heat below redness, arsenic being volatile below 500 degrees of Fahronheit's thermometer. Antimonial spots require a full red heat to cause them to disappear Arsen-ic spots are soluble in a warm solution of hypo-chlorite of lime, which is found in the clear liq-uor obtained by mixing the ordinary chloride of lime so called with water and allowing it to settle. With proper precaution no other spots can be mistaken for those of arsenic except the antimomistaken for those of also except the antimo-nial spots referred to. The antimonial spots will not dissolve in hypo-chlorite of lime. I tested the spots obtained by both these methods. I am entirely satisfied of the existence of arsenic in the remains examined by me. I tested all the materials and apparatus used to see that they were free from arrenic. The arrenic obtained in were free from arsenic. The arsenic obtained in these remains could not have been introduced after death because I found none in the coverings