CARLISLE, PENN'A., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1871.

TERMS-\$2.00 a Year in advance. \$2.50 if not paid within the year.

THE KIEHL MURDER TRIAL.

Continued from last Week.

MINION STRUMON.

Daving S. WALTERION.

Daving S. WALTERION

field above the barn; I am related to the Donors; John was not penurious or stingy with me; he was an industrious saving man, was not cruel in his nature; I was at Kiehl's house about 4 o'clock Tuesday; my wife was there; Kate Myers was there; I was not there when Dr. Nevin came; Kate assisted him in healing in the hay which was nothing unusual; I was on the East side of the stack; I don't know that the West side was spoiled; if he was on that side cutting down spoiled hay, I could not have seen him; I don't know from what I saw of the stack which side of it would spoil; I don't know, that I started the story about poisoning; I did say that I when she was attacked; she replied that work, that I started the story about poisoning; I did say that I wished I was out of this case, might spon; I don't know, sake I saked the story about poisoning; I did say that I wished I was out of this case, might have said. I would give \$50 if I was out of it; Doners and I talked about lifting the body after she died; I did not arrange with Doner before Sarah died, to have her body taken up and have Kiehl creeted.

| Company | Comp

taken suddenly sick one evening at the table, it made her throw up, he jumped up and stired up the applebutter to see if there might not be a poisonous bug in it; he said to me several times, this one included, that he thought his wife would die suddenly: I know Kate Myers: I saw her and John Kiehl together at a hay stack; I did not come out as early at dinner time as usual; I returned to the field about 2 o'clock; I saw Kiehl's wagon boside the hay stack; I saw no one about, I started my horses, and holoyed at my horses, then Kate got up on the wagon, and he commenced throw ing hay from the stack to the wagon.

Cross examined by Mr. Miller.

This was on his farm; I did not see anything improper, only they were not at their wook; after the load was full, they got on the hay and road closely together by my field, this was about Nevember, 1870; this stack was about Nevember, 1870; this stack was about 500 yards from Kiehl's house, was second field above the barn; I am related to the Donors; John was not penurious or stringy with me; he was an industrious of the proison or other cause.

In the field above the barn; I am related to the Donors; John was an industrious or stringy with me; he was an industrious of the proison or other cause.

In the field above the barn; I am related to the Donors; John was an industrious or stringy with me; he was an industrious of the proison or other cause.

In the field above the barn; I am related to the Donors; John was an industrious of the prior of the cause presented to my mind the throat was the only indicated would cause death by gastro enters.

A poisonous dose of arsenic administance and the burning in the throat was the only indication her case presented to my mind the thieth couldn't reconcile with the view that the the dieds by gastro enters.

A poisonous dose of arsenic administ.

A poisonous dose of arsenic admini

on and urinary organs were featility, except lither tubie; if it were closed at the expension of the feather of the connection with the body and the control of the body backers, and placed at the expension of the control of the body backers, and placed at the expension of the control of the

but is, in my experience, almost always by either some acrid, irritant or corro-sive substance; but this case, especi-ally, I did not believe to be idiopathic, because we had extensive inflammation of the stomach and bowels; the sur-rounding circumstances would not war-rant such a conclusion; we, therefore, said that we believed it to have been induced by some acrid or poisonous substance, and we think so still, for the following reasons: The congestion of the blood vessels and the inflammation the blood vessels and the inflammation were confined exclusively to the coats of the bowels; and although the bowels had this gangrenous appearance, they were not really gangrenous, and though this was nine days after death, they retained almost their original consistency; and firmness which could not have been had there not been some modifying or preserving agency; besides there was not the ordinary softening of decomposition which would necessarily follow death from ordinary inflammation at that period, as would have been evinced

that period, as would have been evinced by the presence and escape of gas; by ordinary inflammation I mean such as would have been induced by cold or food; I would regard arsenic as such an agent as would preserve the bowles from gangrene at that stage; also chloride of zinc, corrosive sublimate in a poisonous dose, and there are a number other such'

dose, and there are a number other such agents.

Cross examined.

I account for the gangrenous appearance, in the absence of gangrene, partly as the result of the inflammation and capillary congestion kept up by the capillary congestion a considerable while, mainly by the acrid secretions from the stomach and bowels themselves, caused by reflex nervous action; and their partly by the excessive flow of bile cauself by excessive vomiting and the discoloration thus caused by absorption; there would be nothing spe-

de wening; I asked her where she was
e when she was attacked; she replied that
she had been to the barn to do some
the blood vasseds immediately under the
the blood vasseds immediately under
the blood vassed immediately u peculiar discolorations to the

membrane, the walls of that membrane would adhere; the patient suffers exeru ciating pain in the region of the disease; the abdouten becomes enormously distended, and very sensitive to the touch; severe chilliness followed by correspondingly high fever; this continues a longer or shorter time as case may be; gangrene or abscess occurs in the part disseased, and the patient dies of what is talled margin in the latter of the control of the

sensed, and the patient dies of what is called pyemia; at this stage, instead of having a strong or full pulse, we get a quick and threadlike pulse—symptoms of nervousness, the temperature of body very high or low—skin bathed with perspiration; I have made 7 or 8 post mortem examinations since I have—been in practice; the enlargement of fallopean tube would interfere with conception, but not with measurements.

tube would interfere with conception, but not with menstruation.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Court convened on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

Dr. Kreffer recalled.

The absence of gases was an additional reason in addition to absence of gangrene for my belief that there was some preservative agency of decomposition. In order to determine whether the fallopian tube was distended we must explain first, its position, relations and its anatomical structure: the broad ligament is domposed of seven broad ligament is domposed of seven folds of peritoneum, entering on the seven eral sides from the body of the womb to eral sides from the body of the womb to the pelvis; this fallopian tube is from 4 to 4; inches in length, lies in the upper margin of this broad ligament, extends outward directly from 2 to 2; inches, then turns backwards and liangs over the ovary with its open mouth, making an angle on itself—almost a right angle; at the open end of the fallopian it varies a finbriate structure; the longest of the ing and the discoloration thus caused by absorption; there would be nothing specific in arsonic to cause a flow of bile, but bile would be eliminated by repeated efforts at vomiting; the disgorgement of the gall bladder—being partly empty and shriveled—in the first place indicated excessive flow of bile; the "peculiar discoloration of the duodenum and jejunum, and the very green appearance of the peritoneum about the liver, and the first of the liver itself all indicated an excessive flow of bile into the system; I think the bile in connection with the acrid secretions were what gave those peculiar discolorations to the stomach a fighbriate structure; the longest of the fingers attaches to the ovary; now if there had been any considerable distension of the fallopian tube it must have changed its relations to the other parts as well as its own structure, which we could not have failed to discover in a post mortem-examination; the first sin tube is lined with a mucous momerane, and the averagement of their membrane is this fullopian tube, still open from end to end, being unusually age, presented this anatomical structed, besides if there had been any considerable disten-

from being partially empty; we redefined the stomach, after ticing it at
both ends, and placed it in a vessel we
had prepared; took section of small intestines after ticing it about mid-way of
their length, and placed that in a vessel,
think with stomach; we dissected
out the urinary and genital organs;
removed the ovaries, fillopian tube,
thoroad ligaments and the womb and
bladder; we examined the womb and
ovaries, and found them healthy exterten the right—probably eight or tontimes; we dissected off the bladder, and placed it in a vessel;
We removed the liver before this and
placed it in a vessel; we next removed the
sternum and exposed the, cavity of the
clost; we found the plura congested
slightly; the lungs of a healthy appearance, the heart empty, the muscular
fibres soft and flaceid, not firm; after removing it and placing our fingers into
orifices or in articles and ventricles and
it in a vessel; we examined the brain by
confidence or disease, we considered it healthy, except flabby condiction of the muscular fibre; we placed
it in a vessel; we examined the brain by
cutting sections into the mass; the
book vassels of covering of brain were a
little turged, not a great deal more than
ton the gangrenous appearance was
no gangrene; there was at butt of ear, I
think gangrene; think decomposition
by
both ends, and placed it in a vessel,
when said they would do, and asked for
pau; the washeld them whilst the coronor
pau; the was

water, the pan we used for washing jars was the store pan.

Court met at 2 p. m.

DR. B. H. RAND, M. D., steern.

My residence is Philadelphia, aged 44 years, and profession physician, am Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. I received a wooden box with the lid screwed on, on being opened it was found to contain four jars. Three of what are ordinarily known as specie jars, that is glass jars with loose fitting japanned tin lids, and one small self-scaling jar. The lids of the specie jars were sealed with plaster, one of the specie jars contained the stomach and piece of intestines about three inches long, the second the liver with the gall bladder attached, the third the unoptended heart, and the fourth jar the urinary bladder, which had been opened and lost it contents. I examined all of these jars, and found arsenic in all, except the heart. I received that hox containing jars from David Smith, coroner and C. E. Maglaughlin, esq., District Attorney. The organs were all submitted separately to the action of pure diluted muriatic acid. The stomach and liver were each divided into four parts, for fear of accident to any one of the parts. The test used was Reinsh's, and was used in every instance. This is very no gangrene; there was at butt of ear, I think gangrene; think decomposition had set in there; I account for gangrenhad set in there; I account for gangrenous appearance, and yet absence of gangrene from excessive vomiting pouring
fout of bile, the muscles of the stomach
pressing upon gall bladder, which would
in a measure account for the emptiness
and shriveled appearance of gall bladder;
the gall, after passing over these
points of inflammation, would be taken
up more or less, on account of
that inflammatory action, would get
into smaller blood vessels and produce
the greenish tinge; that would account
for gangrenous appearance; the gall
bladder when pressed, would not empty
into stomach; the opening is a couple Is structure: the posed of seven by the posed of the

jars, as would be natural; we wrenched out the jars from a pitcher of water that had been used in the store for drinking; I think the pitcher would hold about a gallon; I think it was about full of water, the pan we used for washing jars was the store pan.

Court mot at 2 p. m.

Dr. B. H. Rand, M. D., steorn.

My residence is Philadelphia, aged 44 years, and profession physician, an Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. I received a wooden box with the hid screwed on, on being opened it was found to centain four ints. There are many cases returned, where under appropriate treatment much larger doses than two grains have been given and patient recovered. The beautiful control in the hydrated sesquioxide of iron and magnesia. To these are added bland drinks, milk and water, flour and water, eggs beat up-in-water, &c.—I-received this box in the middle of the day, while I was at colfound to me in my college.

lege, it was delivered to me in my college office. I opened the box next day in my lab-oratory, where all my.chemicals are kep-I got two men out of the dissecting room to cut up the material, as it was very offensive I emptied the material out into clean white dishes. It was cut up the same day I opened the box. The different parts of the visbut arsenic is the only one, which, when heated in a tube at a gentle heat, say of a spirit lamp, will yield a ring of characteristic crystals, which to the naked eye appears sparkling like diamonds, and which under the microscope present a characteristic form. The steel gray color of the deposit on copper, is to the experienced eye characteristic. These are the tests used. Upon treating the stomach I obtained several deposits, of which these are specimens, from which I obtained sublimates, one of which I submit. The mark on those ob-

ney on subject; I was not informed that any arsonic had been administered; I began the process as any other; I had one visit from McClaughlin, and he told one visit from McGlaughlin, and he told me of the supposed administration of arsenic after I had found it; the matter was offensive. It made me quite sick after working some time at it. Never went to the outside, but went to the door for all. Had a case of patient dying from arsenic, and none found in the stomach. There was no food in the stomach. In chief Thave remains of box, There was I have remains of box. There was writing on lid, and was to the purport that dose was a teaspoonful or half teaspoonful. I don't remember exactly. Think tenspoonful. It was, I thought, a strange direction for medicine out of a box. It was to be given, I think three times a day. Am not sure. In the examination of liver made no analytical determination.

amination of liver made no analytical determination of amount of avenue found. The reason is that the liver is such a large organ, weighing 3 or 4 pounds. The quantity of arsenic found in it does not generally exceed 2 grains, in destroying this immense mass the arsenic would be likely to be entirely lost, or objection made to the large quantity of extraneous material introduced. We techning, vointing, puring and straining to rount. To this there are exceptional cases. The person complains of a violent burning sensation, compared with having swallowed a furnace or hot iron, restlessness swallowed a furnace or hot iron, restlessness, was the away in the same straining. In one at one of the case the partient during life it was represented as having rushed from the house and rolled in the grass. The thirst is extreme, and the stomach very intolerant of liquids. The eyes are generally bright, watery and sometimes of tracted, showing evidences of extreme suffering, the patient finally becomes explained and sinks, or sometimes and that after introducing three more tracted, showing evidences of extreme suffering, the patient finally becomes explained and sinks, or sometimes and that after introducing three more tracted, showing evidences of extreme suffering, the patient finally becomes explained and sinks, or sometimes and that after introducing three more tracted, showing evidences of extreme suffering, the patient finally becomes explained and sinks, or sometimes and that after introducing three more tracted, showing evidences of extreme suffering, the failing tracted and sinks, or sometimes and that after introducing three more tracted, showing evidences of extreme suffi willing only to give a guess and place it that. I may be entirely within bounds—I fix it at I grain. This estimate is for the whole liver, and is formed on probabilities. I placed a known quantity of arsenic in solution and immersed in itin of arsenic in solution and immersed in itin succession slips of copper, keeping them in until they were thoroughly coated; we then measured amount of surface coated; left them as nearly as I could tell the same time as I had in the qualysis. I do not place reliance on it as an estimate; I used the corroborating tests—that are usually employed for the detection of arsenic—Marsh's. I left the convex foul in liquid from the liver about