

THE SLOW POISONING CASE.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

Before the Stipendiary Magistrate.

A QUESTION AS TO COUNSEL.

THE EVIDENCE OBTAINED.

Dr. Johnson's Examination Concluded.

DR. TAYLOR'S TESTIMONY.

The "rush" to the City Hall was not so great to-day as on the two previous days, and the persons concerned in the trial were not so punctual in their attendance. It was about a quarter past eleven when the fair prisoner appeared and the investigation was resumed. His Worship the Mayor occupied a seat beside the Stipendiary Magistrate. The cross-examination of Dr. Johnson by Mr. Peters and the Attorney-General proceeded quietly until Mr. E. J. Hodgson rose to ask a few questions. He said that he was present as counsel for Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, that he was not antagonistic to either of the parties before the court, that the desire of Mr. Sutherland was that the fullest light should be thrown upon the case, and that he would therefore like to ask some questions as to what Dr. Johnson had said to Mr. Sutherland on the morning of the 7th January, in addition to that which he had already stated to the court. To this proceeding, Mr. Malcolm McLeod, Q. C., raised an objection (1) that the report of a conversation between Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sutherland was not evidence; and (2) that Mr. Hodgson, representing neither the Crown nor the prisoner, had no right to interfere with the investigation. Mr. Peters said that the Magistrate had on the previous day admitted the same class of evidence as that which Mr. Hodgson now proposed to obtain. Mr. Hodgson contended that, as counsel for Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, he had the right to proceed; that no one was more interested than his client, Mr. Sutherland; and that the evidence he wished to obtain was admissible on the same ground as that on which the other part of what Dr. Johnson had said to Mr. Sutherland was admitted. The points were discussed at some length. Finally, the Magistrate said that he would permit Mr. Hodgson to question the witness, if he appeared as counsel for Mrs. Sutherland. The investigation then proceeded, as reported below.

[EVIDENCE TAKEN ON WEDNESDAY—CONTINUED.]

I saw these symptoms, but up to the time I discovered the arsenic in the bottle I did not suspect arsenical poisoning. My mind wasn't capable of conceiving such a suspicion under the circumstances, though I thought of lead poisoning frequently. I don't know of anything that would produce all the symptoms exhibited in Mrs. Sutherland's case excepting arsenic. Vomiting might arise from other causes; so might diarrhoea, pain in the stomach, paralysis, anæsthesia, quick or small pulse, and coated tongue, but not a tongue coated as this one was. The trouble to the eyes could only have been caused by arsenical poisoning. I never treated Mrs. Sutherland before for the same trouble in her eyes. I do not remember giving her the same prescription for her eyes, and I am sure I never before treated her for the same disease of the eyes. I remember my prescription in May, 1888. It was for phlypeleiner conjunctivitis. I think she had this complaint more than once. She had to wear colored spectacles. I know she had disease of one eye, but am not sure which eye it was. I know those attacks in 1888 continued for some time, perhaps longer than the present attack of conjunctivitis, as the ulcers on the mucous membrane were slow to heal. In May, 1888, I ordered Mrs. Sutherland a box of ointment which she continued to use until her eyes got well. I never treated a case of arsenical poisoning before this—except one on Suffolk Road. In this case the arsenic was vomited and the case soon over. To satisfy my mind that the patient had taken arsenic I should examine the vomit, the urine, the stools and sputtle for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there were traces of arsenic. In some cases I would expect to find a trace of arsenic in the urine three weeks after it was taken. I suppose now that Mrs. Sutherland took arsenic on the 25th December. I made my analysis of the sediment in the bottle on the 6th of January, but I did not examine the urine. Afterwards Dr. Taylor and I examined it, but no trace of arsenic was found. I did not expect to find any. My patient was over the immediate danger at that time. I am not certain that she suffered from diarrhoea between the 10th and 23rd December—I can't remember. I did not examine the stools; they were spoken of as very offensive. As a rule, the urine is diminished in cases of arsenical poisoning, but not suspecting poisoning I made no enquiries. I examined the urine three or four times before the 10th December—before I had any suspicion of arsenic. I saw the vomit three or four times, but not between the 10th and 22nd December. She never had severe pain upon pressure—except on the 26th December, when there was pain all over the abdomen. I made no examination of the discharges or vomit between the 25th December and the 4th January. I had no suspicion of arsenic then. She told me that she suffered from vomiting on the 26th and 27th, and perhaps on the 28th and 29th. She had medicine for that on each of those days. She had sixteen powders for the purpose of stopping it. Dr. Taylor and I took four or five medicine bottles, and they were tested for arsenic by him and my son. None was found, that I heard of. I swear that I think the ulcers had no connection at all with the paralysis. The last application for an ulcer was on September 3, 1889. I made no special examination of the throat between the 10th and 22nd December and the 6th January. Scarlet fever and measles, or any exanthematic fever will cause exfoliation. Nothing else that I can think of will cause exfoliation except arsenical poisoning. The medicine I gave Mrs. Sutherland was given on the alternative principle. It was no

terative eliminative tonic treatment. Notwithstanding her want of sensibility, she was always able to mix her whiskey and milk, and take it—except after the acute attack. The whiskey bottle was always either on the table or on the floor beside her bed, where she could reach it herself. I superintended the analysis of the sediment. I can myself perform "Marsh's Test." I saw my son perform it in this case. He prepared his apparatus, which consists of a chemical flask, having a cork with two perforations, through one of which a tube passes nearly to the bottom of the flask, and through the other a glass tube, and put into it zinc and hydrochloric acid and some water. The object was to produce pure hydrogen gas. He had a spirit lamp under it to keep it warm. As soon as he was sure that the gas was formed he put a light to the tube and produced flame. He then took a porcelain cover and touched the flame several times to see if it would produce an effect upon the porcelain. It did not do so. This was before any of the sediment was put in. Then he added the sediment. He had it dissolved in hydrochloric acid. I made no test of the purity of the acid, nor did my son that I know of. Then he touched the cover to it and got the result, on the porcelain, of metallic arsenic, or it might be antimony. He tried one or two of the stains on the porcelain by the blow pipe and found that it disappeared. We used no other test except that of the blow pipe or evaporation. I think there is quite a difference to the eye in the stain formed by antimony and that formed by arsenic. The antimony is blacker and more smoky, and has not so much of the metallic lustre as the arsenic; and it doesn't form rings similar to the arsenical stain. I sent some of the sediment to the Attorney-General to be transmitted to St. John. I never saw Mrs. Weeks in Mr. Sutherland's house. I made special enquiry as to where Mrs. Sutherland's food came from and who prepared it. I found that it was prepared in her own house. I learned this from frequent enquiries Mrs. Farquharson brought in some food after the poisoning was discovered. On the day on which I found the sediment, Mrs. Sutherland, Sr., and I think Miss Cousins, was in attendance upon Mrs. Sutherland. I won't swear that Miss Cousins was there.

Court adjourned.

[EVIDENCE TAKEN TO-DAY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 27.

Cross-examination of Dr. Johnson resumed.—To Mr. Peters: With regard to the disease of the eyes, I called it phlypeleiner conjunctivitis. This disease is not common among adults, though I must have had amongst adults several cases of the same kind. It occurs frequently among children. It is essentially a children's disease. It is more frequent among children. To the Attorney-General.—She hadn't that disease after the 10th December. The disease she had then was a distinct disease. The bottles were taken from the house by myself on the third or fourth visit of Dr. Taylor, to Mrs. Sutherland. This was after the 29th Jan. I took four or five medicine bottles. The bottles had all been used; but not all fully used; the maltine bottle was only about half used.

To Mr. Hodgson.—Concerning my conversation with Mr. Sutherland on the 7th of January, I told Mr. Sutherland I had found a sediment in the bottle. I remarked to him as to the probability of the sediment in the bottle being lead—it was a thought in my mind at the time. I saw the crystal in the bottle, and I told Mr. Sutherland so. I made some remark to Mr. Sutherland regarding what I thought was the frequent adulteration of spirituous liquors—I said that the manufacturers doctored them with chemicals to give a pungency to the taste, with some such salt as lead. I think I referred to some strong corrosive acid in some whiskey which I had obtained for use when I was sick myself. I don't remember that I told him that I destroyed the whiskey. I saw Mr. Sutherland at his house on several Sunday mornings. I saw Mr. Sutherland on the Sunday after Tuesday the 7th January. I saw him on the Sunday morning after the bottle was sent to my house, and spoke to him about the sediment which had been discovered in the bottle. His reply was you had better obtain the liquor yourself. At Mr. Sutherland's suggestion I procured a bottle of brandy. That was on Sunday morning, while the process of testing was going on. I went directly to Mr. Sutherland's after making the test. The bottle containing the sediment was opened on the 2nd January—I think. I don't know that any one else took any whiskey out of that bottle. I can't remember precisely whether or not I saw Mr. Sutherland on the following Sunday. Having spoken to Mr. Sutherland about the arsenic I never mentioned the subject to him afterwards until the evening of the 10th election, when I was making preparations to report the case to the Attorney General.

To Mr. McLeod.—It was immediately after I told Mr. Sutherland about the arsenic in the sediment found in the bottle that I spoke to him concerning the frequent adulteration of liquors. That was on the Tuesday when he was at my office. I told him it was the first thought which occurred to my mind when I saw the sediment, that the liquor might have been adulterated. I showed him the test and told him clearly that that was arsenic, and that the only other thing that it could possibly be was antimony. Mrs. Sutherland gave me a bottle which she said was taken from the same case from which this was taken. I have that bottle yet. Mrs. Sutherland told me that when she saw the sediment she sent her daughter down and got another bottle from the same case; but there was no sediment in it. That was on the 4th Jan. On that day both bottles were in the room. There was no sediment in the second bottle. The second bottle was left in Mrs. Sutherland's room until the morning of the 29th or 30th, when I took it home. It was then pretty nearly full. She got tired of the whiskey, and I gave her a bottle of brandy. It would be three or four days after the 4th that she began to take the brandy. I made no test on the second bottle of whiskey. To Mr. Peters.—There was no sediment in it. The evidence was then read to Dr. Johnson by the Magistrate, and signed by him. Court took recess. Court resumed at 2.40. Dr. F. P. TAYLOR (sworn)—Examined by the Attorney-General.—I was called in

on this case. Dr. Johnson sent me a note. My books say it was on the 29th January I was called in. I saw the patient at her house. Dr. Johnson was with me. No one else was in the room. I found the patient in bed, seemingly in very good spirits. My impression is that the blinds were down, and she had considerable intolerance of light. I think Dr. Johnson is mistaken in saying that her eyes were well then. There was some oedema on the edge of the lower lids, and the eyes were inflamed. By oedema I mean swelled or puffy. I saw no running from the nose or tears from the eyes. I noticed a deep color on the forehead, approaching bronze. The cheeks were also colored, but not so deep. The color was not natural. She was breathing naturally, pulse 105 and weak. There was nothing peculiar about the abdomen but a branny exfoliation of the abdomen, chest and the outer side of the right arm. I saw nothing particular about the gastro-enteric symptoms. Dr. Johnson directed my attention to the legs and arms, which I examined. I found the arms partially paralysed. They were not paralysed at the elbows at all, slightly at the wrist and there was a partial loss of sensibility of feeling in the fingers. When I squeezed her fingers she would feel it. The power of motion at the elbow seemed perfect, moderately impaired at the wrist and more impaired at the fingers. The motion at the hip joint appeared not bad, but not quite as it ought to be, and the muscles which controlled the feet and toes were completely paralyzed. She had no power in them. The sensation of feeling in the feet was entirely gone. She could not tell when I pinched or pressed her foot. The loss of sensation extended up the leg to the knee. The tongue was whitish furred. This was on the first day I went there—the 29th of January. I subsequently got the symptoms of her previous sufferings from Dr. Johnson, and also a long statement from herself. At the time of my visit she told me of having pains in her legs. Dr. Johnson and I consulted on the case, and I considered his treatment very good. I would describe it as tonic elimination of arsenic. At this time I understood from the medical attendant that he was treating Mrs. Sutherland for arsenical poisoning. I saw Mrs. Sutherland the next day, January 30th. There was nothing special that day. On one day, I think it was either on my second or third visit, I gathered up all the medical bottles I could find and sent them to Dr. Johnson's. Mr. Sutherland appeared anxious to find out the true cause of his wife's illness and instructed me to do all in my power to ascertain what it was. I did so. Dr. Johnson took charge of all these bottles; most of these medicine bottles had been cleared. I saw a white deposit in one of them—a bottle that had contained Beef Iron and Wine—and had it examined under my inspection by Mr. Arthur Johnson, according to Marsh's Test, and found that there was nothing wrong in it. The deposit proved to be only an ordinary mould usually found in bottles. There were labels on all the other bottles as well as on that in which this substance was found. It was five or six days ago when this examination was made. I don't think Dr. Johnson and I met in consultation at the patient's house more than three or four times; our consultations were mostly at the Doctor's office. I made visits on Feb. 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 14th, 18th, 21st, 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th.

[EVIDENCE CONTINUED TO-MORROW.

Honors to Mr. E. J. Hodgson.

We are glad to learn that the University of Laval has conferred on Edward J. Hodgson, Esq., Q. C., the degree of Doctor of Laws. What must make it peculiarly gratifying to Mr. Hodgson and his friends is the fact that this University is very sparing in the conferring of honorary degrees, and there are very few even among the public men of Canada upon whom this degree has been conferred. Outside of the members of the University who have proceeded to it in due course the number upon whom it has been conferred *ad causam honoris* is singularly small. Sir A. Dorion, Sir Hector Langevin, Lord Lansdowne, have been among the latest recipients of this honor. Upon Lord Stanley of Preston, it has lately been conferred, and now one has been selected in our midst to be added to the number of those names make up the roll of "Docteurs en Droit" of this venerable University. We understand that the matter was quite a surprise to Mr. Hodgson, who learned it for the first time when the official document was communicated to him. THE EXAMINER extends its congratulations to Mr. Hodgson.

A Narrow Escape.

As Mr. John Young, of Sturgeon, and his son were returning home from Panmure Island on Thursday evening, the 20th inst., with their teams loaded with firewood, they narrowly escaped death, a blinding snow storm being raging at the time. After Mr. Young went out some distance on the ice, he lost his way. He tried to make for the shore, but had not gone very far when his horse broke through the ice, near the Sturgeon Channel. Mr. Young called to his son, who was some little distance behind, to unharness his horse and assist him in getting the other horse out of the ice. He did so at once, but when the horse got out of the sleigh he took fright at seeing the other horse in the ice, and got away from the boy. Mr. Young leaving his son in charge of the horse that was in the ice took after the other horse, but following him rather far lost his way and could not find the place where he left his son. After travelling about in the storm for nearly an hour he made his way to Godfrey Jamieson's, where he gave the alarm. A party consisting of the following persons started out with Mr. Young to look for his son: Adam Wight, Sr., Godfrey Jamieson, Philip Jamieson, Pius Jamieson and Wm. Creed, and after a faithful and diligent search they succeeded in finding the place where Mr. Young got in the ice, but no sign of the boy could be observed. Mr. Young was nearly frantic with grief about his son who, he thought, had got in the ice. As night was coming on, and the storm increasing, the party made their way to the shore. One of them accompanied Mr. Young home, but he, not finding his son at home, travelled nearly all night about the settlement, going to nearly every house looking for him, but could not find him. It appears that the poor boy after running with the horse, that was to

the ice until he drowned, and fearing that his father was lost when he did not return to him, made his way as well as he could, taking an axe with him that he had on the sleigh, and trying the ice as he went along which, he says, was only about one inch in some places, he proceeded in making the shore at Merryfoot, and got to the residence of Mr. William Creed, badly frozen about the ears and face. He remained there all night. Although Mr. Young lost a valuable horse, worth \$100, he is very thankful that his loss is not greater, as he never expected to see his son alive again, and at one time was nearly giving up himself. The horse that got away has made his way home all right.

Spring, 1890.

THE undersigned are negotiating for the Charter of a Steamer or Sailing Vessel FROM LIVERPOOL FOR CHARLOTTE-TOWN, and should satisfactory arrangements be made the said Steamer or Sailing Vessel will sail from Liverpool THE EARLY PART OF APRIL NEXT.

For particulars apply in Liverpool to William Bullen, 51 South John Street; in London to John Pitcairn & Sons, 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street, or here to

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

Ch'town, Feb. 27, 1890—2w

LADIES' CORSETS, BY AUCTION.

AT SALESROOM, on SATURDAY, 1st March, at 11 o'clock, a.m.:

One Case of LADIES' CORSETS, sea damaged, and ordered to be sold for the benefit of all concerned. Terms cash.

feb27 R. BEAIRSTO, Auctioneer.

APPLES BY AUCTION.

AT SALESROOM TO-MORROW, at 2 o'clock, p. m.:

25 barrels Apples. Also—Lot Furniture.

feb27 R. BEAIRSTO, Auctioneer.

Y. M. L. A.

The Last Concert

In connection with the above will be held

IN ST. JAMES' HALL, —ON—

Tuesday Evening, April 8th.

MR. EARLE will be the Musical Director. Tickets, 15 cents each.

feb27—2aw

Schooner For Sale.

THE fast-sailing Schooner "MORNING LIGHT" is for sale. She carries about 80 tons of coal, and trims well with all under deck. Her Sails, Rigging, Anchors and Chains all good. For particulars enquire of F. L. McNutt, Esq., or D. Small, Esq., or here to the owner.

PETER McNUTT.

Malpeque, Feb. 27—3aw

LECTURE.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF LECTURES to be delivered in the LYCEUM this season, will be given by REV. D. J. G. MACDONALD,

On Friday, 28th February, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

SUBJECT, "THE JESUITS."

Proceeds in aid of the Benevolent Irish Society. Reserved Seats, 25 cents; unreserved, 15 cents.

Tickets may be obtained at Watson's, Rankin's and Reddin Bros'. Drug Stores; also at the stores of William Murray and Charles Riley.

SIMON BOLGER, Chairman of Committee.

FREEHOLD FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, the Freehold Farm of 50 Acres of Land, with Farm Buildings, formerly owned by Vincent McCormack, of Saint Margaret's, Lot 43, fronting on the Gulf Shore and conveniently situated.

A good title will be shown the purchaser. For further particulars apply to SULLIVAN & MACNEILL, feb15—wky tf

Sermons, &c.

SERMONS on behalf of the Methodist Missionary Society will be preached on SUNDAY NEXT, 2nd March, as follows:—

BRICK CHURCH—11 a. m., Rev. Mr. Read; 7 p. m., Rev. Mr. Brewer.

UPPER PRINCE STREET CHURCH—11 a. m., Rev. Mr. Sutherland; 7 p. m., Rev. Mr. Read.

The Annual Missionary Meeting will be held in the Brick Church on MONDAY EVENING, 3rd March. The Chair will be taken by Judge Young at 7.30, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. Messrs. Gordon, Sutherland and Brewer.

The Annual Meeting of the Upper Church will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 4th March. Chair taken at 7.30, and addresses given by Rev. Mr. Read and others.

Collectors will be taken up at all the services on behalf of the Missionary Society.

feb23 F. W. MOORE, Secretary.

BEER BROS.

SPECIALTY FOR THIS WEEK:

CORSETS! CORSETS!

Try Our B. B. Corset, the Best One Dollar Corset in the Market.

"A GRAND TIMEKEEPER!"

'Is what one of our Customers said the other day when he left his

Rockford Watch

to be cleaned after wearing it constantly for nearly four years, and without costing him a cent.

A few Rockfords left; also Waltham and Elgin Watches Prices reasonable.

E. W. TAYLOR, Charlottetown, Feb. 25, 1890—2aw wky CAMERON BLOCK.

CAMPBELL'S SKREI BRAND OF

Cod Liver Oil.

THIS IS THE FINEST COD LIVER OIL EVER BROUGHT OUT. Cod Liver Oil usually has such a disagreeable taste, and is to many so difficult of digestion, that its excellent nutritive and medicinal qualities are not experienced. The Skrei Oil is free from these objections, being beautifully clear, pale and bright, almost tasteless, and readily assimilated by children and the most delicate invalids. Sold by W. R. WATSON, Dispensing Chemist, Queen Street, Charlottetown, feb19

BANKRUPT FURNITURE!

Lower than Auction Prices.

An Immense Lot of

Bankrupt Furniture for

sale at Dazzling Dis-

counts. Must be sold at

once. I defy competition.

JOHN NEWSON,

South Side Queen Square, Charlottetown, Jan. 29, 1890. OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

A CHANGE IN BUSINESS.

I HAVE DECIDED TO SELL ALL MY STOCK OF JEWELRY, SILVERWARE and CLOCKS at greatly reduced prices to clear for Sixty Days. Watches at the usual low prices for cash. All goods warranted as represented. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted.

E. S. BONNELL, Upper Queen Street. Charlottetown, Jan. 21, 1890—1m 1aw

BANKRUPT BOOTS & SHOES.

COME TO THE BOTTOM!

MEN'S BOOTS, - - - - \$1.45. NOW - - \$1.10

WOMEN'S " - - - - 1.15 " - - .65

MISSSES " - - - - 1.10 " - - .55

CHILD'S " - - - - .68. " - - .45

BOYS' LONG BOOTS, - - - - 1.45. " - - 1.00

CHILD'S " - - - - 1.25. " - - .75

BOYS' LACE " - - - - 1.50. " - - .75

Collectors will be taken up at all the services on behalf of the Missionary Society.

feb23 F. W. MOORE, Secretary.

GOFF BROS.

Charlottetown, Feb. 20, 1890.