

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1903

## DR. McLEOD ACQUITTED AND FEELS THANKFUL

### In a Statement He Declares He Had No Fear of the Result

### Former Kings County Man Held a Reception at His Home Sunday--Going Away for a Rest After His Trying Ordeal--Dr. Pettie's Startling Admission on Stand May Cause Developments in Similar Cases.

Boston, Dec. 2.—A verdict of not guilty was reported in the superior court today in the case of Dr. Percy D. McLeod, charged with being an accessory after the fact to the illegal operation which resulted in the death of Susan Geary, the victim in the suit case tragedy, and with concealing the crime. The prisoner was discharged.

The case was given to the jury at 4.45 p. m. yesterday, and a conclusion was reached at 10.15. In accordance with the instructions of Judge Stevens the verdict was sealed, and was reported when court opened today.

William E. Hunt and Lewis W. Crawford, who pleaded guilty several days ago to the charge of being accessories after the fact to the illegal operation, were brought into court, and each was sentenced to not less than six years nor more than seven years in state prison.

Judge Stevens expressed regret that the public statistics prevented him from making the penalty heavier.

### The Verdict Surprised Many.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 3.—(Special)—To say that Boston was surprised at the verdict of the Suffolk county jury which on Saturday acquitted Dr. Percy D. McLeod, formerly of Kings county (N. B.), of having been implicated in the cutting up and disposal of the body of Susan Geary, a chorus girl, who died at 68 Winthrop street, Roxbury, from the effects of an abortion committed at Mrs. Jane Bishop's malpractice establishment at 178 Tremont street, is putting it mildly.

It had been expected by many who followed the evidence closely, that McLeod would be found guilty of having been an accessory after the fact, and when it became known that the verdict was "not guilty on any count," there was some surprise.

Hunt and Crawford, who have gone to state prison for from six to seven years, were disappointed, too, for they had reason to believe that leniency would be shown them because they turned state's evidence.

### Surprise at Pettie's Escape.

Why Dr. Pettie, who testified on the stand that he had performed several abortions, that he had been employed by the Bishop company in whose den Susan Geary met her death, and that he knew that the girl had died after the laparotomy operation, was not charged with conspiracy with the crime, is a question which will receive the attention of the new district attorney, Mr. Moran.

Every witness for the prosecution testified that Dr. McLeod performed the laparotomy operation, that he was a man while it was in progress, and that he was in the pay of the Bishop company. The only evidence in rebuttal was his unsupported denial, although counsel for the defense made a strong point of the evil reputation of some of the witnesses.

### Dr. McLeod's Statement.

After McLeod was released he made a statement to the press, in which he said:—"The only word I have is one of thankfulness. I have felt from the beginning that I would be acquitted, and it was particularly trying to have been unable to make a statement to the world about my case. I have borne up throughout to the best of my ability, and am fortunate in having been able to lean for support upon a number of true and loyal friends.

"I wish to say that, while I have borne up and upon the surface appeared natural, I have felt the weight of the ordeal, and realized it was the worst ordeal of my life. I feared only lest public sentiment, aroused by the details of the wretched crime, would convict me with the others, and I thank, from the bottom of a very grateful heart, the jury for the independence and the fairness which they have manifested.

### Dr. McLeod Held Sunday Reception.

Today Dr. McLeod held a reception at his home on Huntington avenue, which was attended by many of his friends, and which he held in order to go away to take a long rest after the worry and excitement of the unfortunate affair into which he was plunged because he tried to save the life of a young girl.

Attorney-General Parker has now taken a hand in the campaign against the malpractice denials, and he will probably take action which will result in the closing of the Bishop place.

Public sentiment has become so aroused that most of the prominent clergymen of the city have issued a statement in which they describe abortion as "murder," and call upon the people and the authorities to prevent any more cases like that of Susan Geary in Boston.

### Closing Scenes in the Case.

Boston, Dec. 1.—(Special)—The fate of Dr. Percy D. McLeod, who today told his story of the suit case mystery in the superior court, is in the hands of the jury. Whether he is to be judged innocent or guilty of being an accessory after the fact to the death of Susan Geary, the victim, will probably be determined by the report of the twelve good men and true who are to report at the opening of court tomorrow morning.

They received the case at 4.45 o'clock this afternoon. At 7.30 they had not arrived at a conclusion, and Judge Stevens decided he would wait no longer. He sent them instructions to report in the morning, and they were duly locked up for the night.

The day was a notable one in several instances. First, the defendant took the stand in his own behalf, told a concise story in direct examination and was not tripped up in cross-examination. Then came Mrs. Vahey's argument, a tremendous display of eloquence, a tremendous display of logic, a tremendous display of facts, and a tremendous display of courage.

### District Attorney's Arraignment.

Hunt or McLeod—which? This was the issue to which the jury was to give its verdict. And he proceeded to argue that it was McLeod, that McLeod possessed the

men here looking up the antecedents of witnesses for the defense in the suit case trial.

Mrs. Grace Ashmead Stanford Reagan, who was a witness for the defense, is daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Ashmead, who is now serving a sentence for malpractice in this city. There are no charges against the daughter.

Saturday's Boston Post says: During the closing scenes of the trial McLeod testified with unflinching courage, and leaned well forward in his chair just outside the bar inclosure and missed not a word.

Mrs. Mary McLeod, the fair young wife of the defendant, occupied a front seat with the spectators. Nervously she brushed and brushed her furs. Mr. Vahey lauded her in his address, speaking of her as a faithful, loving wife, calling the jurors' attention to the appearance she made on the stand and asking that they give her the benefit of the doubt in support of the alibi which the defense claimed for the doctor.

In the morning session Dr. McLeod was called to the stand under the examination of his counsel, Mr. Vahey told his story, and then answered the rapid fire of questions delivered by the district attorney.

Beginning his address to the jury, Mr. Vahey said:—"I know of no better way for you to decide this case than to size up the witness as they testified on the stand and make up your mind as to which ones are telling the truth.

"You do not have a word that comes from the lips of this miserable trio who have wrung a living from the blood of the unfortunate creatures who were their victims.

"It does not appear that Dr. McLeod got a cent for the operation. Yet Crawford and Howard got 115 miserable dollars of blood money.

Mr. Vahey asked the jury if they did not believe Hunt performed the original operation on Miss Geary, whom the great courage and skill of Dr. McLeod could not save.

"Hunt and Crawford," Mr. Vahey went on, "had to make good when they got back to Boston. If they had not they might have been called up for trial on the more serious charge against them in the indictment, which meant 20 years' imprisonment instead of being allowed to plead guilty to a minor count in the indictment.

"If people are to be complained of for wearing masks," said Mr. Vahey, "why is Dr. McLeod not wearing a mask?"

"If people are to be complained of for not notifying the police of cases of this sort, why are not Miss Griffiths, Dr. Pettie, or the rest of the people in the house here?"

Mr. Vahey recited in detail the evidence offered by the defense regarding the whereabouts of Dr. McLeod on Sept. 19. He went over one by one the stories told by Dr. McLeod's patients, by his wife and his sister.

"Dr. McLeod has been with these people and with the others at the same time," said Mr. Vahey. "If these witnesses are telling the truth he couldn't have been at 68 Winthrop street dismembering a body.

### The Canadian Forestry Association.

An interesting publication, and one that deserves to be closely studied, is the sixth annual report of the Canadian Forestry Association. The book, which consists of 101 pages of reading matter, with fourteen full page illustrations, has a very full resume of the papers read at the meeting. Col. T. G. Loggie, of the crown lands department, Fredericton, read a paper in which much that ought to be secured by a hearty support of the lumbermen and the forest.

"Perhaps I may be expected to add reforestation, and while much can be said about tree planting, I am of the opinion our efforts at present will be better met by a more efficient preservation of our forests and more careful cutting of the standing timber. New Brunswick has yet a noble forest to preserve this heritage which we ourselves and future generations may reap the benefits which nature has so lavishly bestowed upon us.

"In conclusion, again, let us not forget the old Scotch saying: 'Be ye stickin' in a tree; it'll be growin' when ye're sleepin'.'"

He regarded her as Dr. Pettie's patient, he said, and for that reason did not make out the usual death certificate. He had been told by Mrs. Dean that the girl's mother had been told of the girl's death, and for that reason he supposed she had been decently buried.

### Denied He Wore a Mask.

Dr. McLeod denied that he wore a mask when he operated on the Geary girl. He testified that he did not see the Geary girl after the laparotomy or that he ever saw her again.

"On Monday morning," he said, "when I first realized that this girl would not live, I told Mrs. Dean to notify her folks immediately and for them to come and see the girl. That evening she told me that she had seen the mother of the girl, and that the mother had promised to come there to the house to see her; that she had seen the family physician and that she preferred to have him sign the certificate, so that there would be no suspicion concerning her daughter's death."

"Why didn't you notify the police when you discovered that a criminal operation had been performed?" Mr. Vahey asked. "It isn't customary—except a physician wants to protect himself."

## HEAD OF BIGGEST MOOSE EVER SHOT AT FREDERICTON

### Crown Lands Office Adorned by Antlers of Largest Specimen of Animal Ever Met

### WEIGHED ABOUT 2,000 POUNDS

### Was Brought Down in Maine After an Arduous and Thrilling Pursuit by Two French-Canadian Guides.

(Boston Herald.)

Calais, Me., Nov. 27.—Hanging on the walls of the crown lands office in Fredericton, (N. B.), is the head of the largest moose ever encountered. It is supposed to be a New Brunswick specimen, and the provincial government paid \$125 for it; that is, before it was mounted. Yet it represents Maine's largest moose, and New Brunswick has no more claim to the credit of its development than Massachusetts, because the great animal was shot on the banks of the Musquodchuic stream, near where it enters the Allagash river, many miles from New Brunswick territory in northwestern Maine.

Besides this giant of his species, the animal was brought down today by a hunter, and the antlers of some of these animals are said to have been maintained. This leader of the monarchs of the Maine forests weighed between 1800 and 2000 pounds. His neck had a girth of 37 inches, about twice that of a 1600-pound horse, and his antlers had a spread of 60 inches. This limit is not so great as the antlers of some of these animals today, but the lack in width was made up in the great depth and extent of the blades, which were twice as large as those ordinarily found among moose at the present time.

When it is considered that a good average for moose killed by sportsmen is about 1000 pounds, and that some of these are rarities and that a record of one beyond 1200 pounds is not known often than once every two or three years, the moose of the present time is tipping the scales at over 1800 pounds can be imagined. Nothing like his neck girth has ever been known by guides or game wardens.

The animal was shot by Elias Niles and Stephen Otterbein, two French-Canadian sportsmen of Port Kent, (Me.), in the fall of 1902. The moose was taken on a week's hunt during August and September along the Allagash waters, and during the end of the latter month discovered the tracks of what appeared to them to be a large moose. The open season for the animal at that time began Oct. 1 instead of Oct. 15, as at present, and the hunters were anxious to get the animal as early as possible and endeavor to bring him down as soon as it could be done legally. For 12 days they waited and watched, hardly daring to move lest they should be detected by the game warden.

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The morning of Oct. 4 Otterbein announced that he was going down to the "marsh," and Niles, who was with him, was to go to get the next day and start for Fort Kent. The men were so excited over their discovery that they did not take time to properly care of the body of the moose, simply cutting off his head and leaving the remainder of the carcass where it fell in the woods. The head was so heavy that they could make but slow progress toward Port Kent, notwithstanding that, much of the distance was traversed by water, and they went 23 days covering the 38 miles to the little town on the St. John river where they lived. There the head excited the greatest admiration and surprise among the people, and there was a general desire to see the hide and body of so large an animal.

Accordingly, the two men secured a canoe and started for the Musquodchuic stream to get the rest of the body. They were only two days going in, but 44 days of warm October sun on the heated body of an animal which had had a noticeable effect, especially in view of the fact that no preparations were made for keeping it in condition when the men went out. However, the party thought it best to try to get the remains to Fort Kent, and they started off with it. It was all very well for a few hours, but eventually the men could not stand the odor, and they dropped the carcass in disgust and fled.

This is why the remainder of the largest moose ever shot cannot now be seen as evidence of a taxidermist's skill. The Fish River extension of the Bangor & Aroostook railroad, which extends to Fort Kent, was not then constructed, and the men "bought it would be easier for them to take the great head down on

the Canadian side by water. In that way they eventually arrived at St. Stephen, just across the river from Calais, where a taxidermist took charge of the head. It was for a long time, and perhaps is now, the pride of the taxidermist, and it was in this section that had been the case at Fort Kent, and crowds of sportsmen from New Brunswick and Maine visited the remarkable specimen among them was Henry Eaton, a wealthy lumberman of Calais, who is known as the champion moose hunter of Washington county. He offered \$100 for the head, green, but the provincial government outbid him by an offer of \$125, and thus it was set up for the crown lands office at Fredericton. 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