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HOOPER ACQUITTED.

For the past two weeks the trial of John R. Hooper, for the murder of his wife, has been going on in the little French Canadian town of Joliette, Que. The evidence pro and con is all in, the eminent counsel on both sides have delivered masterly orations in closing their side of the case and we now give our readers a synopsis of the Judge's charge to the Jury and their verdict. The Court House was crowded when Judge Delorimier began in an impressive voice, as follows :

"Gentlemen of the Jury—We have now nearly come to the end of the most important and sensational murder case ever known in this country." The judge then reviewed the evidence. He told the jury that they were the real judges in the case, and as such should be above all prejudice or fear. The appeals that had been made to their feelings should not influence them. They must be fearless and honourable, and do their duty like soldiers and true men, and not for one moment forget the oath they had taken. It was true the scaffold had never been erected in Joliette, but that fact should not influence their minds. "I charge you to render a verdict of guilty if you think the facts presented to you warrant such a verdict," he said. If there was any reasonable doubt, the prisoner, however, was to be given it. The prisoner was charged with poisoning his wife on September 18. The question to be decided was, had deceased met her death by natural cause or by poison? The Crown had contended that all the symptoms of her death coincided with death caused by prussic acid, and consequently deceased had not met a natural death. The Crown had also shown what the prisoner's conduct had been at Louisville, and had maintained that such conduct was a strong proof against the prisoner that he did commit the crime charged against him. In reply to these charges the defence had said that the Louisville part of the story should have no bearing on the case, and that they had proven that prisoner had not poisoned his wife, as no poison had been found in her body. They also had, in vivid language, told the jury what dangerous circumstantial evidence was. His Honour showed the jury that circumstantial evidence at times was the strongest kind of evidence and should not be made light of. In poisoning cases circumstantial evidence especially should have much weight. Poison was the weapon of the coward. The evidence had conclusively shown that the prisoner had paid attentions to Miss Stapely while his wife was in an asylum, and had passed himself as a single man. "And there, gentlemen, the drama begins," said his Honour. "The defence had tried to explain that the prisoner's attentions meant nothing. Whether they did or not you will have to decide.