THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MRCH 5, 1890.

ALL matter for publication in the HERALD should be in this office by noon on Tuesday. Persons wishing their advertisements changed *must* advise us Saturday forenoon.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Dominion Government hereafter proposes that candidates for certificates as steam ship engineers be domiciled three years in Canada before certificates be granted.

THE governor-general-in-council has disallowed the act passed last session of the Manitoba legislature with reference to interest on taxes. The provincial courts held that cities couldn't charge more than the legal interest on taxes whereupon the Attorney General had a law passed giving them the power to do so.

THE revenue of the Dominion for the eight months ending 28th February was $25,833,946, and the expenditure $21,518,189, showing a surplus of $4,300,000. For the corresponding period last year revenue amounted to $24,616,767 and the expenditure $21,972,826. The total net debt on Feb 28 was $236,236,865, a decrease of over half a million dollars in the month. The expenditure on capital account for the eight months amounts to $3,847,779 as against $3,705,405 during the same period last year.

IT is understood not to be the intention of the Dominion Government to propose a consolidation of the North-west Territories Act this session, although it is likely that some important amendments may be suggested. Parliament, of course, will have to give effect to the recent decision of the house of commons on the dual language question by empowering the legislative assembly of territories to regulate, after the next general election of the Assembly, and to whether the French language shall be an official language or not.

THAT the workingmen of the Canadian capital should express their appreciation of the public services of Sir John Macdonald is exactly what might be expected. The workingmen of Canada, the mechanics and operatives, know practically how much they owe to the statesmanlike and patriotic policy of the veteran Premier, as they contrast their present condition with their sufferings under those "flies on the wheel," the preceding administration. Self-interest and gratitude alike make the workingmen of Canada steadfast supporters of Sir John Macdonald.—*Empire.*

THE plague of locusts has been generally confined in its most serious phases to the arid plains and plateaux of the Western States and the fertile belt of U. S. and Canada which borders on the arid region. But the grasshopper appears to have eaten the grass and grain last summer in the Nicola valley in British Columbia, and the suffering thus caused has been intensified by the heavy snow and unusual cold of the present winter in this fertile interior glen, which, shut out by high mountains from the Pacific, does not receive the full benefit of the mild ocean air. Many of the settlers are said to have no grain for seeding and no means of subsistence in the long period between now and harvest.—*Exchange.*

THE Bill introduced by Sir John Thompson in the Commons the other day to authorize the transfer of certain public property to provincial governments, provides that the Governor in Council may transfer without pecuniary consideration to the provinces, or any or either of them, all the interests of her Majesty in the right of Canada, in the foreshore and bed of every and any stream, river, lake, harbor or any open sea or other territorial waters of Canada, or in any portion or parcels thereof within the respective limits of such provinces, together with all gold and silver which may be in any foreshore or bed, and thereupon every interest which her Majesty in the right of Canada now has therein shall be vested in the provincial government to which any transfer may be made under provision of this act. The act provides that this gift shall be attended with certain conditions; for instance, Indian, ordnance and Dominion lands are exempted.

DURING the debate on the report of the Parnell commission, in the British House of Commons on the 7th inst, Sir Charles Russel said he could not regard the commission judges as men free from prepossessions and prejudices, nor as men who ought to have been asked to deal with the many questions referred to them. (Hear, hear.) He was justified in speaking thus, for the judges themselves had confessed that they had not found within their mandate given them by parliament a direction to report upon that part of the subject without which it was impossible for any one to judge of the moral character of acts imputed to certain members. A bad precedent had been made in the selection of three judges to decide questions having chiefly a political aspect. He had the greatest respect for the opinion of the judges on questions that were capable of direct disproof, but not when they began to draw inferences. The whole case was vitiated by political bias. It was conducted with pertinacious rancor by the Attorney-General—a manner in which it would not have been conducted if the political character of the commission had not swept away his judgment. (Opposition cheers.)

SIR JOHN THOMPSON'S criminal law amendment bill has come down in amended form. The purpose of the amendments is to include in the bill the principles of Senator Macdonald's Anti-Mormon Bill. Mr Macdonald's bill is not, however, adopted in its entirety. The bill now provides that anyone who practices or by any form, religious or otherwise, agrees to enter into any form of polygamy or any kind of conjugal union with more than one person of the opposite sex, anyone who enters into what among the Mormons is known as a spiritual or plural marriage, and anyone who lives, cohabits, or agrees to live or cohabit in any kind of conjugal union with a person who is married or with a person who lives or cohabits with another in any kind of [illegible] union is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to two years imprisonment or a fine of $500, or both. The bill provides that the same punishment shall be given to those who celebrate, or assist in any rite or ceremony making the above relationships binding, or procures or is any way a party to the carrying out of any such illegal contract. In any case arising out of this law, the lawful husband shall be a competent but not a compellable witness. The bill does not follow Senator Macdonald's measure in exempting pagan Indians from punishment for polygamous practices, nor does it disfranchise persons convicted of the offence.

THE POISONING CASE.

The examination of witnesses in the poisoning case was continued up to Friday last, when the case was adjourned till to-day. On March 1st., the evidence of Mrs. James M. Sutherland was taken at her residence, she being too ill to come to court. It was substantially as follows:

MRS. JAMES M. SUTHERLAND (sworn)—Examined by the Attorney-General—I have one servant in the house—Bella Stewart. She came about the 9th or 10th November. I had no servant for a month before. Besides the family, there are in the house Mrs. Sutherland (my mother-in-law) and Miss Eliza Cousins. Mrs. Sutherland came on December 25th, and Miss Cousins on the 11th January,—she is still with me. Kate McCormack was my previous servant. She came about the last of September. I think she is at Cardigan now. Lizzie Larkins was a servant in the house previous to Kate McCormack. There was a fortnight between the time she left and the time that Kate McCormack came. Lizzie Larkins was here four months. I don't know where she is now, but think she is at home at Kensington. The servant man—William Brown—does not live in the house. He takes his meals here, though. Mary Stewart (sister of my servant) is also here. She has been here about three weeks. She is staying here till she gets a place. She came from the Morell House here. I don't know how long she was there, or where she lived prior to that. She was formerly a servant with Mrs. Weeks. It is over a year since she left there. I don't remember what servant I had before Lizzie Larkins came. I had a girl named Annie Waye last winter. She belonged about Freetown. She was here two or three months. Mary Stewart was a servant with Mrs. Weeks a year, or nearly a year. She is a sister of Bella Stewart, my servant. Mary visited Bella once or twice while she was at the Morell House. When she was in the house I heard of it. I have been very ill. I think Christmas day's attack was the worst I had. I was not very well all the night previous—being very feverish. I felt very thirsty and drank a good deal of water that night. I kept getting worse as the day went on. I was up the day before Christmas; but was not very well. I had to lie down most of the time, still I kept down stairs. Dr. Johnson called on me in the afternoon of the day before Christmas. I saw him in the front room. I walked in to see him. It was during my sleep that the fever began. I went to bed about twelve that night. I was busy with the children making ready for Christmas. Mrs. Sutherland was here that evening. Mrs. D. McKay and Mrs. Harry Worth called in to see me. My daughters Marion and Ella, who were out that evening came home about nine. They did not go to bed till I did. They were out shopping. They went some time after seven. They sent home some confectionery from J. D. McLeod's, but nothing for myself. I don't remember who received the confectionery or the other parcels which came. The servant girl was not home. I don't remember the parcels coming in. They might have been deposited on the table in the kitchen. This has often been done. I don't remember that the parcels came in through the front way. Mrs. Sutherland and myself were the only two in the house that night. The back door was left open until the girl came home. I think she came home about 10 o'clock. I don't remember what time Brown left that evening. He generally leaves about eight o'clock. I think the servant girl went to bed shortly after coming in, as she was not assisting me. I remember her coming home that night, and showing me a pair of slippers which had been presented to her. She did not tell me who gave them to her. Mr. Sutherland was in town that night, but was not at home. He went out about 7.30 or 8 o'clock. He was home to tea. He had not got home by the time I went to bed. I locked all the doors before I went to bed. Mr. Sutherland had a latch-key. My mother-in-law and I went upstairs at the same time. I don't remember what time Mr. Sutherland got in that night nor what time I fell asleep. I took something to eat before retiring. I drank a glass of milk, but don't remember what I ate with it. I afterwards took my medicine—maltine and milk. I don't remember who got the first glass of milk for me. I took it down stairs. I did not get it myself. I also took the medicine down stairs. I mixed it myself. The milk was got in the pantry either by Mrs. Sutherland or one of my daughters. The tumbler was partly full. I did not see them getting it. The maltine bottle was kept in the book-case in the dining room, where I was then sitting. I had taken one or two doses before from the same bottle. I was not taking the whiskey in the maltine and milk then. The maltine was ordered by the doctor, and came from A. S. Johnson's drug store. It was sent down, but I do not know who brought it. I went upstairs to bed about half an hour after I took the medicine. My daughter Ella slept with me that night. I think I slept very well that night. I woke up during the night, but do not exactly remember when. I do not think I took anything during the night. Ella did not wake up. I think it was about 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning when I awoke. I was feverish when I awoke. I did not get up then. I expect I took the maltine and milk that morning, but do not remember. I got very ill shortly after dinner. I ate no dinner on that day. I had a drink of tea that morning. It was brought me by my daughter Ella. We had dinner about one o'clock on that day. I got worse in the afternoon. I was feverish, and had a good deal of diarrhoea. I vomited that day. I do not remember about the pains. I was very thirsty all day and drank a good deal of water. I could generally keep the water on my stomach. There were no outsiders in the house that morning. Mrs. Sutherland and my daughter Ella attended me up stairs. The servant girl was in the kitchen at the time. She attends to the house. It is likely she was up that morning, but I cannot remember. My sister, Maggie Henderson, came up to see me in the afternoon, and I asked her to call and tell Dr. Johnson to come up. The doctor came up shortly afterwards. He bathed my head and hands in cold water, as I was very feverish, and I think he said I could take whiskey in the maltine and milk. He afterwards sent up some medicine to be taken at once. I took the whiskey, maltine and milk a couple of hours after taking the medicine he sent up. I do not remember who brought up the maltine. I got the bottle of whiskey the day before, when I was up. It was sent to me on the 24th December by the man-servant, William Brown, who brought it into the house. I sent my daughter Ella for the whiskey after 4 o'clock, and it came right home. It arrived before dark. Brown brought it home, and I think he laid it on the kitchen table with some other parcels. The girl afterwards put it in the pantry. I was up that day. I did not see the whiskey on the table or in the pantry. I did not see the whiskey until it was brought up by my daughter about 7.30 that evening. It was not a sealed bottle. The bottle was black, and rather larger than the ordinary whiskey bottle. I did not often see whiskey in that kind of bottle. I took a little whiskey mixed with water and sugar that time. This was about 7 o'clock on the night of the 24th. I was in the bedroom at the time. The sugar and water were brought up by my daughter Ella. The bottle remained upstairs on the table in my bedroom, and after dark on the floor near my bed. The bottle was finished on the 2nd January. I was using it during the interval. I took some of the whiskey out of the bottle in my maltine and milk on the 26th, and daily afterwards three or four times a day in the maltine and milk. The doctor called again about 10 that night. I thought I was about the same, perhaps a little easier. I think I had taken the second dose of the mixture ordered by the doctor by this time. He mixed some whiskey, maltine and milk for me, and I drank it. It was no sooner down than it was up again. I vomited two large white curds on this occasion. The maltine, milk and whiskey were all in the room when the doctor came. We were taking our milk from the milkman—Mr. Pembroke. The milkman calls once a day, about ten, and twice on Saturdays, about 10 and 7. He delivered the milk in the kitchen. The girl, Miss Stewart, takes charge of it. Brown has nothing to do with it. I do not know who supplies Mrs. Weeks with milk. The milk that the doctor mixed with the whiskey and maltine came at 10 in the morning. The milk is kept in a basin in the pantry. The pantry is not always locked. The girl has access to it in the day time. I was fairly well on Christmas night after taking the doctor's powder. At that time I suffered from pains in the soles of my feet, and there was a feeling of numbness in my hands. My eyes were not very well then; they had been sore before that. They were very itchy, and I could not stand the light. I was weeping a good deal, and was also running at the nose. The pains in my feet got worse after that. They had a feeling of being drawn up. The hands were not so sore as the feet. They were numb, and had a prickly sensation inside the skin. I tried to button my clothes and found I could not. I noticed that my skin was turning brown, and was getting rough. At times I had pains in the bowels. I was not very ill in September. About the 1st October I commenced to notice a strange feeling in my feet. I was weak then. I vomited up a worm about a week after the 10th. One day in October—I do not remember the date—I was vomiting all the day before, and was too ill to get up in the morning. I got up about 4 o'clock, vomited, and had to go to bed again. I do not remember that I had diarrhoea pains that night. I do not remember that I had fever then. I had been drinking warm water to make me vomit. I had vomited before taking the warm water, and thought there was more to come up. I had some peculiar sensation in the feet before that time. There was a prickly sensation, as if they had been asleep. I do not remember how my eyes were then. The day I vomited the worm I sent right away for the doctor. He treated me and I got better. I was ill then off and on, vomiting sometimes. It was three or four days before I got up. This was in October. The doctor attended me regularly for three or four days. I was last out on the 18th September, when I went to see the doctor. I was not feeling well. My eyes were sore, and I had been vomiting. My eyes and nose were running all the way home from the doctor's. On the 13th December, when the doctor called, I remember that my eyes were very sore. I do not remember of vomiting that day. I vomited so much that I do not exactly remember when I did it. Later on the doctor asked me about the manner in which my cooking was done. The doctor called on me regularly up to the 22nd December. I did not get up till the 22nd December, at the advice of the doctor. I got up on that day. I had improved under his treatment. I walked down stairs on that day. I was also up on the two following days. I asked for another bottle of whiskey on the 2nd of January, when the first was finished. It was brought up to my room by the servant girl. It was brought up some time on the evening of the 2nd January. It was a white whiskey bottle. This is the same bottle that the sediment was in. There was a paper around it. It was taken off next morning by Dr. Johnson. I used the whiskey once—the evening it came. The doctor took off the wrapper on the morning of the 3rd, as he was mixing my maltine, whisky and milk. He then gave me a dose out of the bottle, which I drank. I had another dose from the same bottle on the same evening. This was on the 3rd of January. On the 4th the doctor called again, and I then asked him to look at the bottle. He did so and saw something white in the bottom of it. When the doctor took the paper off this bottle the previous day and was pouring the whiskey out of it I noticed something white around the bottom of the bottle inside. I did not speak of it at the time. On the afternoon of the 4th I told the doctor of my having noticed the sediment, and asked him to look at it. He took the bottle over to the window and looked at it. He said he would like to have it examined by his son Arthur to see what was in it. He asked me to send the bottle down to him. I got the bottle, poured some whiskey into another bottle, and sent the bottle with the sediment in it to the producer. The bottle was about quarter full when I sent it down. I corked the bottle, wrapped it in paper and sent it down by my daughter Marion. She was instructed to give it to the doctor or to A. S. Johnson. I was to take the whiskey every four hours. I took none of this bottle after the evening of the 3rd January. I did not take it as I noticed that when I mixed it with milk and maltine the milk was curdled. I did not care to drink it for that reason. I saw the sediment, and thought there might be something wrong. I got another bottle up next day—4th January—in the afternoon, and used it once only—that was before the doctor came. One of my daughters I think brought it up from the pantry. It was the same kind of a bottle as the other, and the same brand. The case of whiskey in which they were was brought home on the evening of the 2nd Jan., by Mr. Sutherland. The doctor advised me not to take any more whiskey till he ordered it again. He took the second bottle away some days afterwards. In the meantime it remained in my room. There was no sediment in it. I did not see any. Some time after Dr. Johnson told me that there was arsenic in the other bottle. I think it was after Dr. Johnson consulted with Dr. Tayor. I asked Dr. Johnson if he would like to consult with another doctor. Dr. Taylor came in the next day. After he took the bottle away, he asked me if we had any utensils of lead. I don't remember that he inquired before that. I am not on good terms with Mrs. Weeks. I have not spoken to Mrs. Weeks for over a year. She has been living near here about two years last November. We were friendly at one time, and associated. She used to visit me and has driven out with me. I did not order the visits to stop—I did not stop her. She has not been visiting here for more than a year. I left off visiting her, and she did not come back. She used at one time to send me cake of different kinds—one time she sent soup—only once; also ale. The last thing she sent over was some chow-chow. I sent it back. That was over a year ago. I drank part of the soup. Christina Sutherland, sister of Mr. Sutherland, drank part of it. Sinclair, my son, also had some. My husband was not at home. I felt no effects that day; but sometime after I had diarrhoea. It might have been a day or two afterwards or it might have been the next day. There was no vomiting. Wm. Brown, our servant, used to go messages for Mrs. Weeks and work around the place. I never told him not to do it. He continued doing so until she went away last winter, and for some time after she came back. She went away about the 16th January 1889, and came back in June, I think. Mrs Weeks sometimes had the use of Mr. Sutherland's horse and waggon previous to her going away. Since she came back in June, I do not think Brown went messages for her at the first; but he did afterwards. I remember when Mr. Davis had his garden party. I was invited. It was in September, 1889. I was present with Mrs. Laird. We obtained a horse and carriage from Robin's Livery Stable. I hired the team to drive us down and back. I told the boy to call for us at 6.30 o'clock in the evening; but he did not come back. I believe Mrs. Weeks interfered to prevent the team from coming. Mrs. Weeks had, I believe, a girl living with her by name of Gillespie. I didn't see Mary Stewart coming to my house very much. The Gillespie girl was there I, think, after Mary Stewart. I do not know the girl who was there last. Mrs. Weeks used to drive with my husband. I do not know when I saw them driving. I think that my husband went to see her after I asked to do so. Since Mrs. Weeks' return from Moncton last year, my husband has been visiting there. This may have caused a little unpleasantness between me and Mrs. Weeks—it was part of the cause. Brown is sober when he cannot get anything to drink.

MONDAY, MARCH 3.

Arthur Johnson, druggist, and son of Dr. Johnson, was sworn and examined by the Attorney-General. He testified to having the bottle containing the sediment and to having applied Marsh's test to the powder found in the bottle. The result of which test convinced him that far more than enough arsenic was found in the sediment was arsenic. After the experiment, he sent the liquor from the bottle and a portion of the powder to W. F. Best, Analyst of St. John, N. B. He also sent a sample to Professor Moerk of Philadelphia. He received an answer from Professor Moerk, giving the result of his experiments.

WILLIAM F. BEST, (sworn)—Examined by Mr. McLeod. I am an analytical chemist. I reside in the city of St. John. I studied at Fredericton, N. B., and three years in Germany, two years at Heidelburg and one year at Leipsic. I made a specialty of chemistry. I did not graduate—one has to spend four years before graduating. I devoted my time to chemistry. I am now employed as Public Analyst in New Brunswick for the Dominion Government. A messenger came to me with a package and a letter from the Attorney-General. I received it on Tuesday morning, 25th February, at 11 o'clock. It was a sealed package, sealed with wax. I found in it two bottles, one containing fluid, the other a powder; both sealed and corked. I received about three grains of the powder. The crystals, when I heated the powder, were exactly the same in shape and general appearance as some crystals obtained by heating a small quantity of commercial arsenic. This indicated that the powder was arsenic. The deposits could not be lead or antimony, or quicksilver, or anything of that kind. I am satisfied that the crystals were crystals of arsenic. (Witness then described a number of tests which he had made with the powder, all indicating arsenic.) I next tasted the fluid whiskey and found that it contained arsenic. I applied three different tests. They all indicated the same thing. My conclusion, from an examination of the powder, is that it was arsenic, and I have nothing to indicate that there was anything else in it. The color of the powder appeared to be a little shade darker than the ordinary arsenic; but I made no examination to find out why this was. I arrived here on Saturday, and made tests of the whiskey at Dr. Johnson's office—(witness produces bottle)—One of the tests indicated arsenic in the whiskey. I know that "Rough on Rats" contains arsenic, but how much I am not prepared to say. As near as I can remember, an ounce of pure water will hold in solution about 11 or 12 grains of arsenic. If a few ounces of the solution were poured into a bottle of whiskey, there would be a sediment. Cold liquid of any kind will only hold a certain quantity of arsenic in solution. Cold water will not hold as much arsenic in solution as hot water.

JOHN MILFORD (sworn)—Examined by Attorney-General.—I am a druggist in the employ of Mr. Watson. I have been there since the 25th of August last. I was at the Apothecaries Hall before I went to Mr. Watson's. I left there about the last of June. I was there about a year and a half. I know the prisoner. She did not buy arsenic from me while I was at Watson's, nor am I aware of her buying any other poison there. She purchased no arsenic from me while I was at the Apothecaries Hall. I know that she bought strychnine there. I think it was some time in May, 1889, when she bought it. She asked for some strychnine for the purpose of poisoning a dog, and got it. I think she said that she had tried arsenic but it did not work. The prisoner had an account there. She paid for the strychnine at the time of the purchase. I saw her in the store afterwards. I did not see her buy arsenic at any time while I was there. She did not say where she got the arsenic when she spoke of its not having worked.

CHARLES HUGHES (sworn)—Examined by the Attorney-General—I am a clerk in the Apothecaries Hall. I have been there five years off and on. I have sold arsenic there. I know the prisoner. I did not sell her arsenic. I don't know whether or not I sold her "Rough on Rats." I remember that Mrs. Weeks was in the store on the day of the last civic election, some time about the end of January, and she asked for some rat poison, but I don't know whether or not she mentioned any particular kind. Samuel Hooper, another clerk, was standing behind the counter at the time. I showed her "Rough on Rats." She asked Hooper if that was the best kind, or something to that effect. I think he said "yes." I remember tying up the box of "Rough on Rats," but whether Mrs. Weeks took it and paid for it or not I do not know. It was not charged on the books. I don't remember of putting it back in the drawer or what I did with it. I certainly wrapped it up on the counter for delivery. We are careful about selling arsenic. A person buying it would have to say what he wanted it for before it would be sold. Farmers are in the habit of buying it for using as a sheep dip. We do not keep a list of the persons we sell it to. I do not know any of Mrs. Weeks' servants. I know William Brown, Mr. Sutherland's servant. I do not remember selling him arsenic.

SAMUEL A. HOOPER (sworn)—Examined by the Attorney-General.—I am a clerk in Mrs. Hughes' drug store. I have been there over a year and a half. I sometimes sell arsenic there. I did not sell any to the prisoner. I did not see her get any. I was there part of the time spoken of by Mr. Hughes when the prisoner came in. She asked which was the best kind of rat poison. I told her I thought the kind Hughes had in his hand, "Rough on Rats," was the best. I was not attending on her. After speaking to her I went into the back part of the shop. I did not see what occurred after that.

Mary Jane Stewart was the next witness. She said she had been a servant with Mrs. Weeks for some time in the fall of 1888. While there she and Mrs. Weeks killed several cats by poisoning them. Mrs. Weeks, she said, bought the poison and prepared it. She also testified to having seen Mr. Sutherland at Mrs. Weeks' on several occasions. She saw him there at night as well as in the day time.

TUESDAY, March 4.

W. F. BEST (sworn)—Examined by Mr. Malcolm McLeod.—I have experimented with respect to "Rough on Rats" since I gave evidence yesterday. I bought two packages—one at Hughes', and one at Johnson's. On opening the packages and comparing the color of the two, I found that there was considerable difference in color. The contents of the package that I received from Hughes' drug store was much lighter in color than the package I got at Johnson's. I next dissolved some of the contents of the Hughes' package; boiled it in water, 24 grains. After boiling this for half an hour, I poured the water containing the dissolved "Rough on Rats" into a bottle nearly full of whiskey. The "Rough on Rats" remained dissolved. I put in two fluid ounces which dissolved twenty-four grains. It remained in solution and is still in solution. I took a second bottle of whiskey and added to it 12 grains of "Rough on Rats" out of the Johnson package. I gave the bottle a shake and stood it to one side. After twenty minutes I tested the whiskey and found traces of arsenic. I then poured off the greater part of the whiskey until there was only a small quantity or whiskey standing over the sediment. I washed this into a filter and dried the filter and sediment. Then I removed the sediment from the filter paper and weighed it. I found that the sediment weighed ten grains. On comparing the color of the sediment with the sediment which was sent to me at St. John, I found that they were very similar in color and general appearance. The sediment from the last bottle which I examined being very slightly darker in the color than the other. I next took 40 milligrams (2 grains) weight of "Rough on Rats" from the Hughes package, placed this in a glass tube, and heated it. A large quantity of white deposit was found in the upper part of the tube, and a small dark-colored mass remained in the bottom of the tube. This small dark-colored mass gathered together in the form of a small pellet which was loose in the bottom of the tube. I then took this small pellet out and weighed it. Of course, the balance was not as fine as I am accustomed to, but I am able to say that the weight of this dark-colored residue was equal to the one hundredth of the original weight of "Rough on Rats" taken. In other words, the weight of the white substance was 99 parts of a hundred. I then tested the white deposit and found it to be arsenic. Practically, "Rough on Rats" is all arsenic. I do not know what the dark substance is. The dried residue of which just mentioned was that far, far, very much lighter in color than the "Rough on Rats." I can only say that having found that "Rough on Rats" loses part of its color after being in whiskey for a certain length of time, I would infer that if it remained a longer time in the whiskey it would lose more of its color. The difference in color between the sediment I received at St. John, and that which I examined yesterday might be due to that fact. I produce sample of sediment obtained from "Rough on Rats." I produce also the powder I received at St. John.

To Mr. Peters—The powder which was sent to me at St. John might have been "Rough on Rats." I don't say positively that it was "Rough on Rats."

JOHN WILLIAMS (sworn)—Examined by Mr. Malcolm McLeod—I know Mrs Weeks. I drove her up to the Cape. It was on Saturday morning. We left between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. It was the Saturday after the election. It was about 12 o'clock when my wife told me that there was a message to drive Mrs. Weeks to the Cape. Before my wife told me, I had no suspicion that she was going away. I found her very kind; and prepared to go at once. I got myself ready. My wife told me that the horse would be left at my door. I got the horse on the street between Mr. Haviland's house and our place. I think he was brought there by Dave MacKay. I left the horse at Robbins'. I thought it was Robins' horse; I believe now that it was Robins'. I drove down to Mrs. Weeks', stopped there for a minute, then drove round the block. I knew I was going to the Cape with Mrs Weeks. My wife told me. I don't think that there was any conversation between Mr. MacKay and myself before he got out of the sleigh at the prisoner's door. When I stepped into the sleigh I didn't know where I was going to from anybody but my wife. I waited there till Mrs. Weeks came out. Dave MacKay got out of the sleigh at Mrs. Weeks' gate. I did not see him go in. I don't know whether he did or not. Mr. MacKay came to the sleigh with her. They came out of the house. I saw McKay come out, but I did not see him go in. I suppose that they came out of the house. Nobody else came to the sleigh but Dave McKay. It was after 1 o'clock when I drove off. I don't think any directions were given at that time. I just drove off. We started right away without instructions from her or Dave MacKay. I knew she was going to leave the Island. My wife told me, and she told me on the way up. She said that it was hard to that she had to go away. She told me that she was going to the Capes. I did not ask her why she was going. She said it was hard for her to leave through other people. She said it was not for her own sake she was going away, but to save others—she said Mr Sutherland. I told her she was very foolish. I had heard about Mrs. Sutherland being poisoned. I heard on Friday, I think. She seemed very quiet—very sad. We did not converse much. She said that she had not anything at all to do with it. She had evidently heard about the poisoning. She said something about going away—that it would save all the talk. There has been talk about her and Sutherland. I did not ask her what she meant. We got up to the Cape about daylight and stopped at Strang's. I went to the barn and then came back again. She was talking with Mr. Strang. I heard her ask Mr. Strang when the boats would leave. He said the boats were all on the other side, except the opposition boats—run by the Bell's. We drove up to Bell's, about a mile and a half away. Mrs. Weeks got out of the sleigh at Bell's house, but not at Strang's. When we got to Bell's they had the sleigh ready to go to the shore. She said that she wanted to get across. They said that there were a lot of agents going, but they would take her, and they would leave to leave some of the luggage. They hesitated a little about taking her. They told me that a couple of the agents did not go. The agents kicked up a bit of a row about it. There was no name given at all. I represented her as my wife that evening, after she was on the the other side. I did it as a joke. I did not hear any enquiries as to who she was before she went. One of the crew was bound to take her. She was into the boat before the agents came. They wanted her to get out. They acted pretty mean. I knew she was bound to get over if she could. I did not ask her why she could not stay till the next day. She knew about the poisoning before she left home. I left the shore about half past nine, and left the cape about five in the evening. It was not a dark night. I arrived here at five minutes to ten. I heard that the telegraph wires were cut that night. I did not do it. I do not know who did. I drove to Mr. Robins' livery stable. I did not pay for the horse. I have seen Mrs Weeks since she came back and have spoken to her Annie Gillespie is living with her now. I have been there once or twice a day since she came back. The boatmen took her as a matter of course. I did not hear her say that she was sick. She was clothed to keep herself warm. I cannot say whether or not she was clothed to conceal herself. She had a man's fur coat on. I heard the coat was got at the cloth mills depot. Dave Mackay has charge of the store. I think the coat was in the sleigh when Mackay brought the sleigh to me. She had it on when she came out of the house. I had no breakfast before the boat left. She had a cup of tea at Bell's before she left. I did not say she was my wife until the evening. I went into Harrington's. I don't think I told them she was my wife. I told Muncey in the evening. The fare for her passage was double, I think. The agents were noisy. She asked the man at the boat how much it would be, and he said $20. She said she would take the boat. The ordinary fare for men was $2. I was not paid for taking her up. I did not want pay. She was very kind to me. Cornwall is 7 or 8 miles from here. It would take about an hour to drive from there.

SAMUEL C. NSAH (sworn)—Examined by the Attorney-General—I am in the Inland Revenue Office. I live at No. 178 Upper Prince Street. Mrs. Weeks lives next door north—about 20 feet away. Mr. Sutherland's house is opposite—a little to the south. The street is 40 feet wide, with about 24 feet of garden to each front. Mrs. Weeks has been living there since November, 1887. She has not been there continuously. She went away on the 16th January 1889, and came back on or about the 16th June of the same year. She still lived there till she left recently. For the first 15 or 18 months she lived there she visited my house frequently. The intercourse between us then stopped. It was my wish that this intercourse should drop. Facts that came to my own knowledge by my own observation caused me to wish it. One of these was that Mrs. Weeks was receiving clandestine visits from a married man. This man was James M. Sutherland. I belong to Zion Presbyterian church, and Mr. McLeod, her father, was pastor of that church. Sutherland goes to the same church. I took observations to satisfy myself of the truth of these visits. I watched to see if Mr. Sutherland did go in there in a clandestine manner, and I saw him go about twelve times. He entered the house by ways unfrequented and uncommon. He did not enter by the front door nor yet by the back door. He entered by a back window. I commenced my observations in August, 1888, and continued them through August and September. The rumors circulating through the street caused me to make these observations. I kept a record of every observation that I made. The record was made on the morning after the event took place—in each instance. (Produces record.) That is the original and only document. I first lived in the house that Mrs. Weeks lived in then and lives in now. I lived in it about 2 years. It is 10 or 12 years since I left the house. The house has not been much altered since, except that there is a kitchen built in the rear. Mr. Sutherland would generally enter about an hour after sundown. I never watched him out. (Plan of house produced, and explained to the Stipendiary Magistrate by the witness.) This plan shows the window in the pantry by which Mr. Sutherland entered. The plan shows the Gregor estate, which holds 4 houses. It shows my residence, Mrs. Weeks', Mrs. Gregor's, and Benjamin Desbrisay's. Mr. Sutherland always went into the house through this window. His approaches to it were not always from the same direction. The red lines show how Mr. Sutherland approached the window. My real object was to settle the rumors about Mrs. Weeks and Mr. Sutherland. If they were true, I wished to have nothing more to do with Mrs. Weeks. If untrue, I wished to refute them. I never watched him after that. I know the intercourse continued after that. But I don't know how he entered after that. The window is about 2½ or 3 feet from the ground. It leads into a pantry, and the pantry leads into what was the kitchen when I lived there—now used, I think, as a dinner room.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

WILLIAM FREDERICK ROBINS (sworn)—Examined by the Attorney-General—I first heard of the poisoning case some time after Mrs. Weeks went away. I remember the night she went away. I didn't know then who drove her. John Williams had my team. I got the team ready for Mr. Williams on Friday night. David McKay came for it. He didn't say where it was to go. He just said that he wanted the team for Jack Williams. He came to my house and waked me up. The team was charged to Williams. I think that the team came back about 10 o'clock on Saturday. I had no talk with the prisoner about these matters.

WILLIAM F. CARTER (sworn)—Examined by Attorney-General—I first heard of the poisoning case on Saturday morning after the election. I heard that Mrs. Weeks left on the night before. I had no conversation with the prisoner before she went. I had a little conversation with her since. I came down in the same train with her on her return to the Island. I spoke to her on the ice—right on the edge of the running water. We shook hands, and I asked her how she was. She spke to me on the train. She called me over. We had a general conversation. She asked me how the people felt about the poisoning case. I said it looked bad—her going away. She asked me if I had seen Mr. Sutherland. I said yes at a distance. She asked me how he felt toward her and I told her I did not know. She seemed anxious to know if he had gone back on her. That's about the substance of it. She said that she would defy him to go back on her. She said she just wanted to see him for five minutes to settle it. She asked me if it wasn't rumored that Mrs. Sutherland poisoned herself. I said that I had never heard it. She asked me who laid the information. I told her that I had no idea in the world. She said that she was advised to go. She said that she had no idea of going until 11 o'clock. But David McKay came and advised her to go until the investigation was over. She also said that she was very sorry that she left, and that she did not know that she had done wrong until half way across. She did not think that she had rendered herself liable to so much talk. I do not remember whether she asked if Mr. Sutherland had laid the information. I think she said "I suppose that Jim is acting best man at home now." She did not say that Sutherland was at her house on the night she went away. Mrs. David McKay was on the train. The prisoner made some remark about her. She wondered if Mrs. McKay knew that she had her husband's overcoat.

WILLIAM E. BELL (sworn)—Examined by M. McLeod—I am an opposition boatman at the Capes. I was one of three men in charge of the boat that took Mrs. Weeks over. My two brothers, Cornelius and Robert, were with me. The crossing in question was made after the election, on Saturday I think. There were four agents on the boat besides the woman. I didn't know her name was Mrs. Weeks at the time. My father's house is about a mile from where the boat was. Mrs Weeks wanted to get across and I told her I would take her if I could. She then drove down to the shore ahead of us. The man Williams, who was with her in the sleigh, drove her down. There was no trouble getting her on board the boat. We left some of the luggage behind—one small trunk—because we took her. I was anxious to take her as she wanted to go. I said I would not go myself if she did not go. I do not know what time we left. It was, I think, about 7 or 8, but cannot say positively, as we had no timepiece. We arrived at the other side the same day, in time to catch the afternoon train, which leaves about 4 o'clock. We were there a short time before the train left—maybe half an hour, or an hour more. I will not swear to the exact time. We landed at the end of the terminus. Mr. Tucker's house is about a quarter of a mile from the terminus. We went up to his house and had a good drink of whiskey. I do not know who led the lady up. I did not. It may have been one of the crew or it may have been one of the passengers. The other passengers also went into Tucker's house. I saw them there. They had a meal there. I saw Mrs. Weeks go to the train. I did not know her name then. That's her there. I carried her valise into the train. I do not know she was wrapped up in the train. My brother Cornelius is head of the boat's crew. We did not expect Mrs. Weeks that morning. We got no telegram. We had no orders to telegraph back. Neither Williams nor Mrs. Weeks told me to telegraph back I, however, telegraphed news of our arrival at Tormentine to my wife.

JOHN TUCKER (sworn)—Examined by Mr. M. McLeod.—I keep a boarding house at Cape Tormentine. Mrs. Weeks had dinner at my place the day she crossed over. I afterwards saw her go to the train. I spoke to her in the train. She said she wished not to be registered at the hotel, adding that she had left her name on a piece of paper there. I said I would not register her name, if it would do her any good. There were four other passengers besides her—men. I afterwards found the paper with her name on it on the table at my house. (Produces paper.) This is the paper. The lady's name is given as "Mrs. Miller, Charlottetown." The other passengers' names are also there. We thought she was nervous. We talked the matter over and thought something was wrong about her—that she was either insane or was connected with the disappearance of the man from Summerside. She paid her bill at my house. She first handed me a $5 bill, but I could not change it. She then gave me a one dollar bill. In giving her the change of this bill I handed her back the $5 which she had previously given me, and she called my attention to what she considered my mistake in making change. I told her the $5 was hers, and she apologized.

W. D. McKay, being sworn and examined by the Attorney-General, testified to his having been in consultation with Dr. Johnson, Mr. Davies, Dr. Taylor and some others, on January 31, relative to calling the attention of the Attorney-General to the poisoning case. He went for the Attorney-General. On that night he was at Mr. Sutherland's house, when the Attorney-General was there. He went from there to Mrs. Weeks'. Mrs. Weeks wanted to see Mr. Sutherland and Mr. McKay went for him. After Mr. Sutherland came over, she said she had made up her mind to go away, and wanted him (McKay) to get her some money. He went and got her $200, and a fur overcoat. He then went to Robin's livery stable and got a horse and sleigh. This was about twelve o'clock at night. Mr. Sutherland was at Mrs Weeks' house when she left for the Capes, about 2 o'clock in the morning.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6.

The first witnesses to-day were Margaret and Annie Henderson, sisters of Mrs. Sutherland, who testified to having visited their sister, during her illness and to having seen the sediment in the bottle.

CARRIE GROOM (sworn)—Examined by the Attorney-General—My husband's name is William Groom. We live on Prince Street—in the same house as Mrs. Weeks. We live in the northern half of the house. It is a double tenement house. Mr. Sutherland's house is on the other side of the street. I have been living there two years last July. Mrs. Weeks came some time in the fall—November, I think. She has lived there since, except when away in Moncton. She has not been in my house since October. Prior to October she occasionally came in. I never spoke to her after October. My reason was that I wished to have nothing more to do with her. I heard that she said things about me that were not true. I have been in her place, but not since July last. It was some time about the middle of July. She was ill in