

out of bed to the disagreeableness of the ice which I had ordered to be applied to his head, and I ordered it removed; his convulsions were not of the ordinary character; the constant effort of the convulsion was to throw him from his back to his left side, and he uttered sounds which indicated great pain; after I had partially roused him he at once relapsed into a semi-comatose state; he continued in this semi-comatose or semi-conscious condition; in that condition his sense of pain would not be, of course, so acute as it would be in perfect consciousness; when I first spoke to Mrs. Wharton of General Ketchum's condition I simply told her that he was critically ill, and that his friends ought to be sent for; I considered him very ill and remained there with him two hours; when I tested the urine by the usual test of heat and nitric acid I did not suspect poison; I tested for albumen, and not for antimony; I found no albumen; I do not remember that I stated to Dr. Aiken when I took the stomach to him what medicines I had prescribed for General Ketchum; I did not intimate to him that the poisoning of General Ketchum had been by strychnine; I simply told him I suspected poisoning, and had not associated strychnine with the poisoning; there are no symptoms exclusively and invariably characteristic of any poisoning; I never saw a case of poisoning from tartar emetic, and what I have said on that subject has been derived from my reading; when I saw Gen. Ketchum, shortly after 1 o'clock on Wednesday, I regarded him as hopelessly ill; tartar emetic found in his stomach after death, and not absorbed into his system, could not have caused his death; I would not say that General K. was moribund when I saw him on Wednesday at 1 o'clock. (Here some desultory discussion took place between the counsel and the witness as to the proper use of the term "moribund.") Continuing—I should say that when a man was uttering groans such as General K. was uttering, the presumption would be that he was suffering great pain; I found no blood upon his clothes; both on the neck and abdomen the skin was scratched and the blood was exuding; they were bloody without having any blood running from them; at Washington we took out only a few inches of the marrow in the spinal column; I did not examine or inspect the membranes of the spinal marrow beyond that distance; no blood was found on the sheath of the spinal column; no blood was effused from the brain, in the ordinary sense of the word effusion; the little points I spoke of yesterday were numerous; I should say they were of a dark red—brownish; they might have been ante mortem; I cannot say whether they were ante mortem or post mortem; the presumption is, that they were ante mortem; Prof. Miles examined them with a microscope, but I did not; the post mortem examination was practically conducted by Prof. Miles; if I had known General Ketchum was under the influence of tartar emetic, I would have given him yellow jasmine; in the present status of medicine, I would prefer not to state any theory as to the *modus operandi* of yellow jasmine; I do not here, under oath, adopt the theory I expressed in the Balti-

more *Medical Journal* of last March; I did not give Gen. Ketchum yellow jasmine as a stimulant; I do not admit that tartar emetic is a depressent; I suppose that some cases of poisoning by tartar emetic could not be distinguished from cholera morbus, that is, up to a certain period. Mr. Steele here desired to read to the witness a statement of a fact from Wharton and Stille's *Medical Jurisprudence*, but before reading it passed it to Mr. Syester, at his request. Mr. Syester said he had no objection to the closing sentence being read to the witness. The authority quoted said it would be hazardous to express the opinion that the symptoms of tartar emetic poisoning and of cholera morbus were different, and Dr. Williams said he agreed that it would be hazardous. Mr. Steele now read from Taylor on Poisonings, pages 520 and 521, in reference to the general effect upon the pupils of the eyes. Dr. Williams said it was recognized as high authority. Mr. Syester interrupted, and said he objected to the introduction of the books as authorities. Mr. Steele said he did not propose to use the books at that time as authorities, but would, as far as he was then advised, go before the jury with them. Judge Miller said the Court would then decide the question of the right to use them as authorities. The cross-examination of the witness was then resumed, and Mr. Steele read from the last mentioned authority an opinion as to the common English cholera, and Dr. Williams expressed his opinion with qualifications. Some persons, he said, could be poisoned by eating crabs, and others again by eating oysters, and the causes would vary. (Here Dr. Williams went into quite a lengthy explanation of the different classes of cases.)

Continuing—The gullet and oesophagus were healthy, with certain limitations, when we examined them at Washington. Mr. Steele again quoted from Taylor as to the evidences of poisoning in post mortem examinations, and Dr. Williams again explained at some length. Continuing—Cholera morbus is apt to prevail in Baltimore during the summer months; there was cholera morbus existing in Baltimore at the time of General K.'s death; I would not say it was prevalent. Mr. Steele now read from Dr. Williams' testimony, as reported in the *GAZETTE* of to-day, in reference to the post mortem examination, and questioned him further in reference to what was then discovered. Dr. Williams again testified that he had failed to discover in the lungs, brain, heart or liver, any evidences of death from other than natural causes.

Dr. Williams was further examined at some length, but mostly as to points of theoretical bearing.

Dr. Samuel P. Chew, of the Maryland University, was next called, and testified—I have been a practicing physician for 13 years, and I have been Professor of *Materia Medica* in the University of Maryland for 7 or 8 years; I was requested by Dr. Williams to be present with him at the post mortem examination of General Ketchum's body at Mr. Weaver's, on Thursday, June 29; Professor Miles made it in chief, and Dr. Williams and I were present; we first examined the abdominal viscera, liver, spleen and kidneys; then we examined