THE GREAT HAYDEN TRIAL.

PROF. WM. HENRY BREWER'S EXPERIENCE WITH ARSENICAL CRYSTALS.

Will Arsenic Introduced into a Dead Stomach Cause Inflammation?—Prof. Brewer's Crystalline Researches as Compared with those of Prof. Dana—In Every Instance he Asserts the Barn and Colgrove-McKee Arsenic

Yesterday was the twelfth day of the Hayden trial in New Haven. Mr. Hayden's wife, mother, father, and brother occupied seats at his side. Judge Galbraith of Pennsylvania occupied a seat on the bench. The attendance was small. It included Presiding Elder Hill and the Rev. Mr. Lansing of the Meriden Methodist Church. It was Prof. Dana's fifth day on the stand. The prosecution began a redirect examination. Prof. Dana stated that he had come to his conclusions in reference to the differences between the barn arsenic and the Colgrove-McKee-Tyler samples before Feb. 4 of this year. Subsequent examinations were made simply to confirm his previous researches. He had given away the following samples:

Before Feb. 3—One sample to Prof. White.
Feb. 4—Another sample to Prof. White.
Sept. 24, 1879—Four been samples to Prof. Brewer.
Oct. 11—Eleven samples to Prof. Wormley.

Prof. Dana then stated that he began his researches into the subject on Jan. 4 of this year, and on the 4th of February had formed definite conclusions as to the difference that existed between the barn and the Colgrove arsenic, and those conclusions had not been changed by what he had learned since.

Mr. Watrous drew from the witness his reasons for giving samples to Prof. Brewer. He said it was done so that he might have a confirmation of his deductions made by Prof. Brewer. For that reason he had told the Professor that four of the packages were the various arsenics known in the case as the Colgrove, barn, McKee, and stomach. He also gave him with the four valuable specimens ten others, of which he said nothing, save that all but one of them were probably commercial arsenic.

WILL ARSENIC INTRODUCED IN A DEAD STOMACH INFLAME THE TISSUES?

Dr. William H. Hotchkiss was recalled by the prosecution. He testified that on the 25th of the last month he placed forty-four grains of arsenic in a dead human stomach, and poured in a little more than four ounces (a gill) of water. The stomach was carefully tied, and was placed in a clean jar with a liver from the same body. On Oct. 25 (last Saturday) the physician opened the stomach in the presence of Prof. Wormley, Drs. Moses C. White and Pliny A. Jewett, Judge Harrison, and Lawyer Cuttenden.

"Who owned the stomach?" Mr. Harrison inquired.

When the laughter had subsided the witness replied, "I don't know. I suppose Dr. White did."

The stomach was laid open on a clean china platter. Dr. Hotchkiss found one part of the stomach inflated with gas. The other was covered with a dark purple fluid. There were two discolorations of the outer surface of the part discolored by gas. The surface was covered with a kind of grayish gritty powder. The part lying above the level of the fluid was quite colorless. The part that had been submerged was streaked a dark purple red, and the color was not all of the same intensity. When examined in the sunlight, there were no marks of engorged blood vessels. Yellow stains appeared on both the inner and outer surfaces of the stomach.

Dr. Hotchkiss said that on the same day he opened another human stomach charged with arsenic that had been lying in alcohol. It was owned by Prof. Mix. It was very much shrunken. He washed it in water and opened it. The whole inner surface was covered with a rather thick brown deposit. He found the patch of grayish powder near the upper orifice. The wall of the stomach beneath this patch was of a lighter color than elsewhere. There were no streaks nor discolorations except at the lower end, where a few faint yellow lines were seen under a strong sunlight. In daylight they were a dirty yellowish brown. The remainder of the surface of the stomach was a yellowish white. He saw no engorged blood vessels. The stomach was left with Prof. Johnson.

Dr. Hotchkiss was then examined by Mr. Watrous. The witness acknowledged that he knew nothing of the history of these stomachs prior to his experiments. He did not know that they had been taken from bodies that had been buried. He washed out the first stomach before charging it with arsenic, because he wanted a clean stomach for the reception of the arsenic. He did not know how fresh these stomachs were. They presented no signs of decomposition.

The prosecution called **William T. Sedgwick**, a fellow of the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, who said he had been studying medicine about a year. He said he had performed dissections, and had examined many stomachs. He had been an instructor in physiological chemistry in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College. He had studied chemistry for years, and was a graduate of a scientific school. He was now studying physiology in the Hopkins University. Mr. Sedgwick said he was present when Prof. Johnson opened a Mary Stannard's stomach on Oct. 5, 1878. A Mr. Penfield was also a spectator. The stomach was examined in the Professor's private laboratory. He took the stomach from a tail jar. The organ was carefully laid on a marble slab. It showed yellow stains. These stains were also seen on the liver. He saw a small amount of food in the stomach, and a whitish mass lying near the pilloris or lower orifice. There were creases or folds on the walls of the stomach. In other words, bones appeared in the tissues. The mucous tissues were red and inflamed, and yellow patches were visible outside the inflamed spaces. There were lesions on each side of the stomach, or portions that contained reddened patches smaller than the palm of your hand. The blood vessels were engorged with what appeared to be blood. There are two tissues to the stomach. The one next to the food is called the mucous tissue, and the next one the submucous, which the witness thought was covered by the membrane proper. It was the inner tissue that was eroded. He examined it in the sunlight, and the erosion was plain. He did not think that the alcohol in which the stomach was preserved had penetrated to the inner tissue. Mr. Sedgwick said that he saw the stomach after the lapse of seventeen days. Everything, with the exception of the yellow stains, was less distinct. The stains were brighter.

He also said that he saw two open stomachs in Prof. Johnson's room on last Monday afternoon. He examined them in a good light. The one that had been put up with a liver showed a purplish redness internally. There were no engorged blood vessels, and no special absence of any mucous tissue. External yellow spots were visible, but there were no signs of inflammation. The other stomach looked like a fresh human stomach. Its inner lining was well preserved, and there were no engorged blood vessels.

Mr. Jones began his cross-examination by drawing from Mr. Sedgwick the admission that he began the special study of physiology and biology about a month ago. He had studied physiological chemistry in the Sheffield Scientific School. It is the chemistry of the tissues and fluids of the body. When asked how many coatings there were to the human stomach he replied that he was no anatomist, and could not tell. He had been an assistant in qualitative analysis, but he did not know why Prof. Johnson invited him to see the Stannard stomach opened. He was interested at that time, and was refreshing his memory with a copy of those notes. He did not know what became of the originals. He took the notes because he thought he might be called as a witness. He remembered that he saw three or four blackberry seeds, something like the cooked white of an egg, and a whitish mass that looked like sand among the contents of the stomach. There was from a teaspoonful of liquid in the stomach, and at a teaspoonful of the contents of the stomach, enough to fill a tea-spoon. The contents were full of food of different colors. It was evidently undigested. The witness could not trust his memory outside of his notes. He would not swear that the lesions were below the middle of the stomach. He would swear that they were more than two of them. They were irregular in outline. He could not tell from their appearance, whether the arsenic was put into the stomach before or after death.

Mr. Sedgwick was then displeased. (This evidence concerning the effect of arsenic taken into a stomach before or after death was taken out of its order in the schedule of the prosecution. To accommodate Dr. Hotchkiss and Mr. Sedgwick.) The prosecution claim that arsenic taken before death diffuses the surface of the stomach, and that inflammation never follows where the poison is placed in the stomach after death.)

ANOTHER ARSENICAL EXPERT.

Wm. Henry Brewer was the next witness. He was examined by Prof. Joseph Zimmer. He said he had been fourteen years Professor in Agriculture in Yale College. He had studied chemistry two years in the Scientific School, beginning in 1848. He had spent a year and a half in Liebig's laboratory. He was a student under Liebig. He had taught elementary chemistry at various times since 1850. For over thirty-one years he had been familiar with the microscope. He had used it in studying the tissues of the skin. He had used it in studying fluids and parts of plants. From 1861 to 1866 he was carrying on a series of microscopic researches in the mountains of California. He had made a preliminary examination of the Stannard stomach in the case in which a large sum of money is involved. As the case was tried in court, the Professor did not like to name it.

"Is it the Colvocoresses case?" Mr. Waller asked.

It is," was the response.

Prof. Brewer said that on the 24th of the last month he received fourteen samples of arsenic from Prof. Dana. He knew that Mr. Dana had been making an investigation. "He had previously told me," said Prof. Brewer, "that he had examined the arsenic found in Mary Stannard's stomach, that discovered in Mr. Hayden's barn, and some bought at the place where Mr. Hayden had acknowledged a purchase. He said that he had found a difference in them. He detailed his trip to Europe, and asked me to examine his microscopic mountings. I told Him that I preferred to make an entirely independent investigation. I wanted enough samples on which to form an intelligent opinion. He gave me fourteen samples. As I did not wish to waste time, I asked him which were the most important. He designated Nos. 3 (stomach—R.P.), 8 (Colgrove), 14 [Barn], and 46 [McKee], but did not tell me their source. He also told me that No. 67 [an unground sample from the retort] was not a commercial sample. As he passed it to me he said, 'Look at it. It's very pretty—a beautiful specimen.' He mounted a specimen of arsenic, to show me how he made his microscopical slides. He also showed me several specimens in bottles, and told me had got them in Europe. He gave me no names with the packages of arsenic. Of No. 3 (stomach—R.P.) he said, 'I can't give you much of this;' of No. 46 [McKee], 'I can give you all you want.'"

THE TWO GROUPS OF ARSENICAL CRYSTALS.

"Of the fourteen specimens," continued Prof. Brewer, after the noon recess, "I mounted fifty-four slides, containing from two to six samples of each specimen. Some I mounted in Canada balsam, others in gum Dammer, and the remainder in glycerine jelly. This was on Sept. 26 and 27. On the 29th and 30th of the same month I mounted eighteen more samples, making seventy-two in all. Prof. Dana had told me that he especially wished me to see which of the specimens were alike and which unlike. I laid all my slides out on a table, and shuffled them like dominoes—thoroughly mixed them up. Then I picked them up as they came, microscopically examined them, and separated them into groups. I found that each slide possessed a variety of characters." The Professor explained thus:

1. The prevailing size of the crystals.
2. The relative frequency of each size, as compared with the total number of crystals.
3. Larger or smaller crystals, as compared with the prevailing size.
4. The lights.
5. The character of the chunks or broken crystals, and their prevailing size.
6. The large chunks.
7. The relative quantity of crystals and chunks.

"There was an almost endless variety of conditions in the specimens," the Professor continued. "I immediately discovered that some of the samples were unlike all the others. In other cases I could not reach so any difference. Nos. 3 [stomach—R.P.], 15 [English, dragon brand], 16 [Welsh, understood to be unground], 17 [sent by Dr. Squibb of Brooklyn], and 67 [unground, taken from retort] were very similar in their general characteristics. I was in doubt whether No. 14 [the Brayton brand] could be classed with them, but I had no hesitation in including No. 104 [bought of a Bridgeport druggist]. I could separate the remaining eight numbers, including the doubtful No. 14 [Brayton], into three groups very unlike each other." The Professor classed the groups thus (the names are given by the reporter, and were unknown to Mr. Brewer):

FIRST GROUP.		SECOND GROUP.	
Nos.	Name of arsenic.	Nos.	Name of arsenic.
8	Colgrove.	14	Brayton. Eng.
13	Garnod. Eng.	29	Talcott.
33	Colgrove.	44	Barn arsenic.
46	McKee.	45	Barn arsenic.

"The first group," said the Professor, "as contrasted with the second, had a much smaller proportion of crystals. As a whole, the crystals were larger. These were the most obvious characteristics. I made an attempt to separate the samples in the groups. I examined No. 8, and compared with it all the other slides in the first group, and could detect no difference. In the second group I found a slight distinction in No. 14 [Brayton]. However, I mixed No. 14 slides with others in the same group. I found that I could not pick out all the No. 14 slides. The characteristics of the second group were a larger proportion of crystals as compared with the first group, and the crystals were much smaller in size and more brilliant. The samples looked different. On Oct. 8 I visited Mr. Dana, and told him what I had found. Three days afterward he gave me the names of the samples." They were as follows:

No. 8—Sample of the arsenic found in Mary Stannard's stomach.
No. 8—Sample of the arsenic bought from druggist Tyler of Middletown by Det. S. Coarse about three weeks after the death of Mary Stannard.
No. 13—Sample of the arsenic bought from the Garland Mills, near Truro, Nova Scotia, by Prof. Dana.
No. 15—Sample of the Dragon brand of arsenic, sent to Prof. Dana by Dr. Squibb of Brooklyn.
No. 16—Sample of the Welsh arsenic forwarded by Dr. Squibb, supposed to be unground.
No. 17—Sample of Dr. Squibb's medicinal arsenic, also from Brooklyn.
No. 29—Sample of the Talcott Brothers' arsenic.
No. 33—Sample of the Colgrove sample No. 8.
No. 44—Sample of the arsenic found in Mr. Hayden's barn, which Mr. Hayden said he bought from Druggist Tyler prior to 1878.
No. 45—A duplicate of No. 44.
No. 46—A sample of the arsenic bought from Druggist McKee of Middletown by Deputy Sheriff Hull on Oct. 7, 1878.
No. 67—A sample of non-commercial arsenic taken from the retort by Prof. Dana.
No. 104—A sample from a package of arsenic bought from a Bridgeport druggist.

"On the 13th of this month," continued the Professor, "I mounted eleven more samples of the fourteen specimens, making eighty-three slides in all. I shuffled the eleven new slides up with the others, and again separated them into groups. The result was the same as before. I could distinguish the Colgrove and the barn arsenic every time. I did not have Prof. Dana's slides, and, therefore, made no use of them. Mr. Dana's diagram of the Colgrove arsenic [shown to the jury last Thursday was a very fair showing of my Colgrove slides, as to the relative numbers of the crystals, their sizes and looks in comparison with the chunks, when distributed over the microscopic field. It was the same with the diagram of the barn arsenic. The proportionate abundance of crystals and chunks and their relative sizes were the same. I examined a slide of the stomach arsenic. There were varied etchings on the triangular surfaces of its crystals. Some of the crystals were of a yellow hue. There was also an absence of arsenical dust, and the crystals were dirty and not as bright as others. In size and proportion, the crystals and chunks and crystals, the samples were very suggestive of the McKee arsenic.

"On the 18th of this month," Prof. Brewer continued, "I mounted 19 more slides, making 102 in all. I mounted these for the purpose of experimenting in artificial sulphides, and also to see how small an amount of arsenic would make a satisfactory sample. I mixed these fresh slides up with the others, and found that I could readily separate them as before."

ANOTHER TEST.

Prof. Brewer said that he had recently bought arsenic in various places. On last Monday he bought an ounce of Henry Kelsey, and got two pounds from E. A. Gessner and five from Charles S. Leet, all druggists of New Haven. On Tuesday he received a sample from Prof. Johnson, marked "Tyler." The Kelsey arsenic was taken from a bottle that was nearly empty, and the Gessner samples was taken from the top of the bottle, and the other from the bottom. The bottle held about two pounds of the mineral. At Leets' said the Professor, "I went up stairs and took my samples from a barrel marsed '500 pounds.' It was about a third full. I took the first sample from near the staves at the top, and the second from a similar position at the opposite side of the barrel. I then dug down into the barrel in different places, and secured three additional samples. I mounted four slides of the Gessner and fifteen of the Leet, and carefully examined them through the microscope. There was no difference between any of the Gessner samples, and none between any of the Leet samples—no more difference than I have found in slides mounted from a single grain."

Prof. Brewer said he had given the unmounted portion of stomach arsenic to Prof. Wormley. Prof. Brewer has eighteen slides of the McKee and twelve slides of the stomach arsenic. One slide of the latter was ruined in mounting. His microscope was made by Beck Bros. of London, and is known as a "first class student stand." It magnifies 135 times. He had tried instruments from 40 diameters up to 800, and liked the 135 the best. Its microscopic field is a circle a twentieth of an inch in diameter. He was willing to bring the microscope and slides before the jury, but said it would take an hour to point out the distinctions to each juror. He would also want a quiet room and a much better light than that in the court room. He has no doubt that a juror, from looking through the microscope, could form an intelligent opinion as to what he saw.

"Bear in mind, Professor," said Mr. Waller, "that we expect to bring the microscope and samples before the jury, and let them examine them."

Mr. Watrous took up the cross-examination. The Professor was confident that with the aid of the microscope he could convince the jury of the difference in the important specimens, but it would require considerable time.

"Will you allow them to take the instrument to the jury room, where they can make their own examination?" Mr. Watrous asked.

"I am not accustomed to allow any instrument to go into strange hands," the Professor replied. "If you will deposit $500 as security that it will be returned I have no objection to allowing the jury to handle it."

"It is brought here to court it will go into the jury room, whether any one furnishes security for it or not," said Mr. Watrous.

The Professor said that the difference between some of the specimens was as great as the difference between a piece of dust and a pile of broken stone, but a man not accustomed to the adjustment of the instrument would probably see nothing. It would require the examination of many slides to get a juror to see the differences between the McKee, stomach, and barn arsenic. The Professor said that he had no specimens that were exactly alike in respect to the number of crystals and their position. He had just counted the crystals in a single grain of the McKee arsenic. He had tried to do so, but failed. When he counted twenty or thirty he found he could not tell which crystals he had already enumerated. He had two slides in which the size of the crystals were exactly alike, so far as he could see. When asked how he determined this, the Professor said he did it with the micrometer. Lines were drawn across the micrometer, or smallest glass of the microscope, making it appear as though it was covered by an infinitesimal sieve. These lines were from the 171 millionths of an inch to a little less than 2 ten thousandths of an inch apart, "and," said the Professor, "one of my hairs, such as they are—[he's nearly bald—REP.]—would cover several of them." He measured the crystals by the lines that covered them in the infinitesimal sieve.

At Mr. Watrous's request two mountings of the barn arsenic were produced. The Professor said the size of the crystals were the same. Mr. Watrous examined them with a common pocket microscope, and then asked the Professor to look through it and see whether he could not detect a difference. The Professor laughed, but looked, and said that he could not give an opinion by the aid of such a glass.

"Well, sir," said Mr. Watrous, "I'm going to pass the glass and slides to the jury, and see if they cannot detect a difference."

The Professor looked again. "I see a large, irregular chunk in one," he said; "but I do not think it a crystal. I can see no crystals with this glass. I see only crystalline reflections. I have examined too many chunks to take this one for a crystal."

"Much learning hath made some folks mad," quoth Mr. Watrous.

"It will never make me mad," Prof. Brewer responded.

"That might be from one of two reasons," countered the counsellor.

The Professor described how he ruined one of the slides of the stomach arsenic in mounting it. "The melting caused it to warp much," he said, "so that bubbles were formed, and they carried off what little arsenic there was."

Mr. Watrous then went for the bubbles. He ascertained that they were common to mounted samples, and questioned the witness for a long time as to the effect on the crystals without eliciting favorable replies. Mr. Brewer estimated that the percentage of crystals in the McKee arsenic were from a fourth to a half, and never more than a half. In the barn arsenic they ran from three-quarters to seven-eighths, sometimes more than seven-eighths, but never less than three-quarters. He thought that exposure, handling, rubbing together, or a solution would dim the brilliance of the crystals. He said he had examined all the fields in a microscopical disk. There were about 225 of these fields in a disk. He spent from three to five minutes in examining each slide. He thought that he could cover all necessary parts of the slide in that time to tell whether the crystals were approximately of the same size. He could not locate any particular slide as to size or brilliancy. Dry specimens were more brilliant. The mounting, he thought, tended to impair the brilliancy. The moistness of the balsam affected it. The crystals were imbedded in the balsam, and covered the same as though they were in water.

"Why notes," said the Professor, "do not tell me what slides I mistook for No. 14 [Brayton arsenic]. They tell me which of the five slides I missed finding, and no more. In the first mixing of fourteen slides I got three out of the five. I then mixed ten slides, and only got two out of the five. No. 14 [Brayton] I put some of the barn slides mixed up with them."

The court then adjourned.

RICHARD B. ROLLASON'S STORY.

Swearing upon His Trial that He Did Not Mean to Shoot George Sisk.

In the trial of Richard B. Rollason, the Staten Island boathouse keeper, accused of murdering George Sisk in Tompkinsville early in the morning of July 4, was continued yesterday in the court house in Richmond, Staten Island. The case attracted much attention at the time of the killing, because it was said that Sisk, the murdered man, was intensely patriotic and that Rollason was quite as loyal in his devotion to his mother country, England, and was averse to the celebrating of the Fourth of July. It was said that Rollason interfered with Sisk simply because Sisk was celebrating that day so loyally. Yesterday the defense produced testimony to show that this was not the case.

Patrick R. Taylor was one of the most important witnesses for the defence. He was subpœnaed by the prosecution, but was not called by them. He owns the house in which Rollason lived, and was standing at Tully's corners, shortly after 12 o'clock at midnight, when Sisk came up and asked him who occupied his rooms down the avenue. Witness told him Mr. Rollason did, and then Sisk said: "That must have been the party that made remarks when I fired off my pistol." Taylor answered him that perhaps Rollason felt timid, because the year before when Sisk fired his pistol a bullet came through Rollason's window. Sisk quit him abruptly, and by the way he had spoken, and the manner of his leaving, witness thought there would be a quarrel, and asked Policeman Russell to go down. Russell didn't go, but looking out of his apartment, saw Sisk draw back his hand twice, as if striking at Rollason, and Rollason backing away. Witness again asked Russell to go down there, and the next instant he saw a flash, heard the report of a pistol, and saw Sisk fall.

Justice McGee, another witness subpœnaed by the prosecution, but not put on the stand by them, was called by the defence, and he testified that, when Rollason was brought before him by the policeman, he first inquired for his pistol. The witness gave marks of a fist. The policeman told him that Rollason was not struck in the face after the arrest.

Coroner Gaffney produced a paper-box pistol which was proved to have belonged to Sisk, and to have been found on the spot where he fell.

The prisoner himself was called to the stand. As he walked forward, Frank Green rushed down from his seat among the audience, exclaiming:

"Giuliemin of the court, I object to that man's being allowed to go on the stband, fur he——

"Put that man out," said the Judge, and Mr. Green was hustled out of the court room. Rollason is a fine appearing man, about forty years of age, with light wavy hair and light moustache. His voice trembled as he gave his testimony, but was strong and clear.

"I was in the road about midnight, when I saw the flash of a pistol. I said to Sisk, and I said, 'Think of the consequence to be shooting. You'd better keep your shooting until to-morrow.' A voice replied, 'Go back to your kings and queens.' I didn't know who said it. I went home, undressed, and was about to go to bed, when I heard my name called. I called to Taylor, as was my usual custom. Then I remembered that I had left the flag I had presented her at Norman's saloon. I slipped on my trousers and shoes, and started to go after it. My pistol was in my trousers pocket. I was half way down to my house, when I heard a shot. I crossed the street, and as I passed the house where I had seen the shot, I saw some people sitting on the steps. I said, 'My friends, my remarks didn't call for any insult.' Murray started up and said, 'Hold! Hold!' I said to him, 'I am the man,' and his wife said that her husband wasn't the man. I begged their pardon and started on, when Sisk came up, and in a quick way wanted to know what the matter was. I said, 'George, nothing to do with you.' He put his hand on my shoulder, and I felt for my pistol. He had his right hand in his pocket. He struck me with his left hand, and at the same time drew his hand from his pocket, and put it behind him. I said, 'What's in your hand, George?' and the next instant he shoved his hand outward me. I thought I saw a pistol, and that he was going to shoot, and I pulled my pistol out of my pocket, and pointed it toward him; the pistol went off, and you know the result."

Rollason seemingly addled the time he began to shoot, but drew the pistol to scare off Sisk. He had heard of him as a dangerous man. The pistol had no hair-trigger, and the hammer slipped from his thumb. He never said that he was not sorry for what he had done. He was sorry.

With this testimony the defence closed. Mr. Smith began his summing up for the defence, and had not finished before the court adjourned.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

An Exciting Controversy Between Protestants and Roman Catholics.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Oct. 29.—The people of New Britain have declared, by a decided vote, that the public school funds shall not be diverted to sectarian purposes. The question at issue was whether a new school building should be erected to accommodate new scholars. The Roman Catholics were opposed to a new building, and desired that a portion of the school funds should be appropriated to defray the maintenance of a school in a convent. The interest felt in the controversy is shown by the fact that of a total of 2,575 votes in New Britain, 2,285 went to the polls. The vote stood: In favor of building, 1,437; against building, 848.

Asked for Four Dollars, he Shot Himself.

Dennis Spillane, a hatter, 53 years of age, shot himself through the heart in his residence, 78 Union street, Newark, yesterday morning. He had been despondent for several weeks. Ten days ago he was arrested for scrooging an axe at Justice Nelson. The ship fined him $5, with $4 costs, and required $100 bail from him to keep the peace. He had no money, but the Justice gave him an axe to grind, and promised he could. A few days later he paid the Justice $4 and promised to give him the other $4 as soon as he earned it. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning he called at the Justice's house and demanded the $4 due. Spillane said he would pay the money in Justice Nelson's office. He then retired to his bedroom and shot himself. The shot was heard Spillane had pressed the muzzle of a small revolver against his heart and fired. His death was instantaneous, the ball passing through the heart.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 53, 71, 105, 161, 243, 248, 249, 250, 265, 270, 272, 273, 274, 278, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos 5 and 12. EQUITY TERM.—Nos. 60, 70, 90, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039,