Report of Chemists
– In re –
Jane Lathrop Stanford
Matter
To
High Sheriff William Henry
Honolulu, Hawaii, March 14, 1905.

Wm. Henry, Esq.,
High Sheriff, Territory of Hawaii,
Honolulu.

Sir:

With regard to the examination of the organs of Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, together with a bottle of bicarbonate of soda and a bottle of capsules: we beg to report as follows as to the methods pursued and results obtained.

Our work together began on the afternoon of March 1st the articles to be examined being at that time in a locked and sealed room adjoining the laboratory of Mr. Duncan. After noting the number and condition of the articles, the room was locked and sealed again, and some necessary preparations for the work made; the actual work being begun after dinner on the same day. From this time, 6:30 P.M. March 1st until 7 P.M. March 4th when the examination of the organs and bicarbonate was completed, the articles under examination were constantly in the possession of at least one of us, in the laboratory. With the exception of the police officer on duty, the only persons in the room during this time were your self, the Deputy High Sheriff, Mr. Hackfold and Judge Stanley. No one but ourselves handled any of the material or approached near the work tables.

BICARBONATE OF SODA. Previous to the beginning of our joint work one of us (Duncan) had weighed out 10 grams from the bottle labeled "Bicarbonate of soda" placed this amount in a beaker and added about 100 c.c. of water. At this point this material was taken up by us together. The solution of bicarbonate was heated some time on the waterbath. After this heating there remained on the bottom of the beaker a few insoluble particles having the appearance of broken crystals. The solution was allowed to cool, and stand some time, and on the assumption that any strychnine present would be insoluble or precipitated in the bicarbonate solution; the solution was passed through a hardened filter, the same washed with cold water, and the insoluble portion detached and weighed: the weight being 0.07 grains. This residue was determined to be pure strychnine by the following tests. It was completely soluble in chloroform; was extremely bitter; gave the fading purple color with sulphuric acid and potassic bichromate; gave a precipitate with potassic bichromate consisting when obtained under proper conditions almost altogether of the characteristic octahedral crystals. This precipitate when filtered off and washed gave the fading purple color with sulphuric acid. The characteristic crystalline precipitates with platinum chloride and potassium ferricyanide were also obtained. At this stage the remaining bicarbonate was weighed and found to be 33 grams making the total amount 43 grams or 668 grains. Another portion of 10 grams was now weighed out, water and excess of acetic acid added and heated on the waterbath until a clear solution was obtained; cooled, made slightly alkaline.
with caustic potash, and shaken out with chloroform; four separate portions being used. The chloroform solution was evaporated to dryness, taken up with fresh chloroform, filtered, evaporated to dryness, washed with a few drops of cold water, dried again and weighed. The weight obtained was 0.13 grains. The remaining portion of bicarbonate was now thoroughly ground and mixed in a mortar, and a third portion of 10 grams treated in the same manner as the second portion, the washing with cold water being omitted; the weight obtained being 0.14 grains. These two portions of 0.13 and 0.14 grains were determined to be strychnine by the same tests used on the first portion. Calculating the strychnine in the remaining portion at 0.14 grains per 10 grams, the total amount in the 662 grains would be 0.52 grains. On shaking the bicarbonate dry with chloroform, using two grams of bicarbonate, the proportionate amount of strychnine was obtained, showing that the strychnine was present as the alkaloid and not as a salt. Small separate portions of the bicarbonate and the solutions, after extraction with chloroform, were examined for other alkaloids and poisons, with negative results.

ORGANS OF THE BODY. The organs and other material from the body examined were as follows: 1 oz. of vomit or sputum; 1.7 oz. urine; 31 oz. contents of stomach; 27.5 oz. contents of intestines; both kidneys and the liver. The whole of the vomit and urine, one kidney, and portions of the contents of the stomach and intestines, were examined separately for strychnine, with negative results, except that in the final residue from the contents of the intestines, a well marked fading purple color with sulphuric acid and potassium bichromate characteristic of strychnine was obtained. The residue even after several attempts to purify evidently contained other bodies than strychnine, if strychnine was present; there was no crystalline appearance under the microscope, and no other reactions for strychnine could be obtained. All the material then remaining about four pounds was examined in a combined extract and the final residue gave exactly the same result as had been obtained from the contents of the intestines. The method of obtaining an extract from these organs and other material was the same throughout, with the exception of slight modifications made necessary by difference in material. Water was added to the material, finely divided if necessary, made acid with acetic acid heated on the waterbath one hour; then evaporated to small volume and four volumes of alcohol added; filtered; the alcohol evaporated off; water added with a little more acid; filtered made alkaline and shaken out with chloroform. In some cases the precipitation with alcohol was repeated several times and where much fat was present the acid solution before making alkaline was shaken out with chloroform or benzol. The chloroform extract from the alkaline solution was evaporated to dryness taken up with acid and water filtered made alkaline and shaken out with chloroform again. Where a colorless residue was not obtained in this way it was heated on the waterbath for two hours with a few drops of strong sulphuric acid, taken up with water filtered made alkaline and shaken out with chloroform; this being repeated in some cases two or three times. A portion at least of the final residue tested for strychnine was always heated on the waterbath for two hours with contrated sulphuric acid to eliminate other bodies than strychnine, which might give a color resembling that given with sulphuric acid, bichromate and strychnine. The conclusion reached by us in this matter is that stated at the inquest, vis: that in the final residue from an extract of the contents of the intestines, we obtained a color reaction characteristic of strychnine; that, in our opinion, this color would not be obtained under
the conditions under which we obtained it in this case, except strychnine were present; but we are not willing to state that we found strychnine where we could obtain no crystalline residue, or any other reaction for strychnine.

CAPSULES. We found to average weight of the contents of five capsules to be 3.6 grains. The contents of five were digested with acetic acid and water, filtered, made alkaline and shaken out with chloroform; the chloroform evaporated, and the process repeated. The residue, mostly crystalline, weighed 0.067 grains per capsule. The presence of both brucine and strychnine was established in this residue by the usual tests; and we assumed that extract of nux vomica was a component of the capsules. In this extract brucine and strychnine occur in approximately equal amounts, and on this assumption the amount of strychnine in each capsule would be 0.033 grains, or approximately one-thirtieth of a grain.

DOSE. We found one half teaspoonful of bicarbonate to weigh about 3.5 grams; which at 0.14 grains of strychnine per ten grams, would contain 0.040 grains of strychnine per ten grams, would contain 0.040 grains or one-twentieth; so that one half teaspoonful of bicarbonate, and one capsule would contain one-twelfth of a grain of strychnine.

In our opinion any bearing which the color that obtained from the contents of the intestines might have on poisoning from strychnine in the bicarbonate is eliminated if a capsule were taken at or about the same time. In other words, if a capsule were taken alone and the person died shortly after from some other cause the same color reaction would probably have been obtained.

Respectfully,

_____[R.A. Duncan, signature]____
Food Commissioner.

_____[Edmund Shorey]____
Chemist Hawaii Experiment, Station U.S. Department of Agriculture
Coroner's Inquest

In re Death of
Jane Lathrop Stanford
District of Honolulu
Island of Oahu
February 28, 1905
Coroner's Inquest

Summons

In re Death of
Jane Lathrop Stanford

The Territory of Hawaii:

To the High Sheriff, his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, his Deputy, or any Constable in the District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii:
You are hereby commanded to summon:

J.H. Herkche [?]
W.J. Harvey
W.G. Peacock
E.S. Guina
Harry Jeffrey
T.A. Hays

to appear before me at Honolulu Moana Hotel on Wednesday the 1st day of March 1905, at 4 o'clock a.m., then and there to inquire upon the view of the body of the deceased Jane Lathrop Stanford, when, how, and by what means the said Jane Lathrop Stanford came to her death.

Notify the Jurors that if any of them summoned shall fail to appear without reasonable excuse therefore he may be fined by the Coroner not exceeding five dollars. (974 Penal Laws, 1897.)

Given under my hand this 1st day of March 1905

[William T. Rawlins, signature]

Coroner
District of Honolulu
Island of Oahu
SERVED THE WITHIN SUMMONS upon the within named:
J.H. Herkche, W.J. Harvey, W.G. Peacock, J.A. Hays, E.S. Gunha, and Harry Jeffrey
as directed, this 1st day of March 1905

[William T. Rawlins, signed]
Deputy High Sheriff, Territory of Hawaii

CORONER'S INQUEST
For the Island of Honolulu
District of Oahu

In re Death of
Jane Lathrop Stanford
March 1st 1905

SUMMONS
CORONER'S INQUEST.
SUBPOENA.

In re Death of
Jane Lathrop Stanford

The Territory of Hawaii:

    To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, his Deputy, the Sheriff of the
    Island of Oahu, his Deputy, or any Constable in the District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu,
    Territory of Hawaii.

    You are Commanded to Subpoena:

Miss Bertha Berner
Eva May Hunt
Doctor F. Howard Humphris
Doctor G.B. Wood
Doctor Day
Doctor H.V. Murray
Professor E.G. Shorey
R.A. Duncan
M.A. Heunisch

    to appear before me at Moana Hotel on Monday the 6th day of March, A.D. 1905, at 3:00
    o'clock to testify as witnesses in the above entitled matter.

Make Due Return of This Subpoena, With Your Doings Thereon.

    Given Under My Hand, this 6th of March, A.D. 1905.

    [William T. Rawlins, signed]
    District of Honolulu
    Island of Oahu
SERVED THE WITHIN SUBPOENA upon the within named:


at Honolulu, Island of Oahu
this 6th day of March A.D. 1905

[Geo. C. Sea, signed]
Police Officer

CORONER'S INQUEST

In re Death of
Jane L. Stanford
District of Honolulu
Island of Oahu
Territory of Hawaii.
SUBPOENA
Honolulu, March 6, 1905.

CORONER’S INQUEST
IN RE
JANE L. STANFORD

Miss. Bertha Berner, sworn:

I have been in Honolulu since 21st of February, I knew Jane L. Stanford. Wife of Senator Stanford. She lived in the State of California. Have known Mrs. Stanford since 1884. I was her private secretary since 1884. I accompanied her from San Francisco on Stmr. Korea on 15th of February, arrived on 21st of February. On arrival at Honolulu, we went to Cable Office and from there we came to the Moana Hotel. Maid May Hunt accompanied Mrs. Stanford too. Mrs. Stanford occupied Room 120, and May Hunt and myself occupied room 122. The advise [sic] of Mrs. Stanford’s brother, attorney and physician was for Mrs. Stanford to remain away from her San Francisco residence as it was rainy season of the year. She said to me at San Jose, that if she was not to remain in the City House, she would prefer to go to a warm climate and that she was thinking of going to Honolulu. The advise to leave San Fransisco was prompted by an occurrence which took place Jan’y 14 in the San Francisco House, when Mrs. Stanford took a drink of water, containing a bitter substance which upon examination proved to be strychnine, the substance was found in a bottle of Poland Water. Cannot say it was her favorite water, but at this time she was taking Poland water. It was an authorized Chemist who made examination of water. We arrived on 21st of February.

Mrs. Stanford spent her time taking her daily walks, in driving and going to town and doing her shopping. Mrs. Stanford was sad on the steamer, troubled in mind, after our arrival at Honolulu, she brighten. She enjoyed her drive up Mount Tantalus very much, and drive to the Pali and to the level on the other side was a great pleasure in fact she sang on our way home. Mrs. Stanford passed away on Tuesday evening February the 28th.

We got up at about our usual time at about 8:30 A. M. & prepared to take our drive to the Pali, expecting to spend the day, carriage ordered at 10 A.M., we got off on time. We drove slowly and Mrs. Stanford enjoyed it very much and said we want to make it last as long as we can, we reached a grove on the other side of a high hill about 1 o’clock and there took our lunch. We remained about 1 ½ hour then returned, stopping on our way down at the Royal Mesoleum [sic], spent 15 minutes there and drove on and again stopped at Sachs, Mrs. Stanford gave some instructions in regard a skirt she had ordered, and returned to the hotel reaching there about 4 o’clock.

Mrs. Stanford went to her room directly and laid down on her bed to rest before dinner. The next time I saw her was about 6:30 p.m., when she came into my room and said she was ready to go down to dinner, on our way down Mrs. Stanford stopped on the verandah and spoke to Mrs. Grinbaum and told her of the pleasant day we had spent. Then we went to the dining room where we remained about 10 minutes, where we partook of only a plate of soup, Mrs. Stanford remarking that she did not care for much dinner after our generous picnic lunch. After dinner, Mrs. Stanford took her seat on the verandah where we remained till about 8 or 8:15 p.m., Mrs. Stanford’s spirits were good
from time we left till we came back to the Hotel. Her active interest in the scenery which she remarked and her singing on our way back to the Hotel. She did not intimate anything of occurrence in San Francisco. When we arrived and after we got up after her rest, she came to my room and she made a remark, well, how do I look? And said, why, someone else is looking fine. I cannot say who went up with us on the elevator. On our way up Mrs. Stanford said to Bertha, now I am going to take my medicine.

On our way home from the picnic she said she had eaten rather freely of chocolate candy, of course, I ought to have known better, then she said, well, I can take a little medicine and it will be alright. When she spoke of medicine, I said, I suppose we will have some Garfield Tea, she said no. Mrs. Stanford was frequently troubled with acidity of the stomach.

On our way up from the verandah Mrs. Stanford remarked, now I am going to take my medicine and wish you would put out the soda for me, on reaching the room I went to the telescope basket in which the little medicine basket was kept, asked the maid for a spoon and Mrs. Stanford turned and said I will take a half teaspoonful of soda. Placed it on the dressing table as I wish to take a drink of water first and give it time to get it out of my stomach. Therefore I placed ½ teaspoonful of soda with cascara capsule beside it and left her for the night.

It was bicarbonate of soda in a bottle of about 2- or 2 ½ inches high, neck large enough to insert a teaspoon into the bottle. I had to put spoon into bottle and dipped powder out. I laid spoon with soda in it on dressing table and laid it beside the cascara capsule.

These capsules were prepared in Wakelee Drug Store in San Francisco from a prescription made by Doctor Hillman. It was prepared for me, I have taken these capsules since 1899. I have frequently taken capsules from this prescription since that time, I have had this prescription refilled at more than one drug store. This bicarbonate of soda belonged to Mrs. Stanford. The last time Mrs. Stanford took the soda was the first week after New Year, I took some myself at that time, I felt no bad effect. This dose I took was out of the same bottle. Mrs. Stanford uses very frequent this bicarbonate soda. This soda was packed on the 14th of February, when Mrs. Stanford indicated what was to be packed, this was at the City House. The packing was finished on the morning of the 15th.

The Bicarbonate of Soda was kept in a medicine closet attached to the wall in an alcove. This bottle of Bicarbonate of soda was packed in a trunk which Mrs. Stanford took with her to San Jose on the 23rd of Jan'y and was brought in that trunk to the City on the 8th of February when she returned. Mrs. Stanford stayed on her return at the St. Francis Hotel. Do not recall Mrs. Stanford taken bicarbonate of soda on her return. The bottle of bicarbonate remained in that trunk from that time until we returned to the City House. The trunk never went to the St. Francis Hotel, we only took a basket containing our night clothes. The bottle remained out for a week in the center of a room on a table in the City House, the same room where the packing took place. The doors to the room was open in the day. At night the room was locked. Bicarbonate of soda was kept in a telescope basket newly bought. The basket was taken by an expressman to the steamer, do not know who he is. The basket was left in Mrs. Stanford's room. The first two days the maid occupied room with Mrs. Stanford and became ill and we changed places. The medicine basket was used on our way to Honolulu not the bicarbonate of soda. The
basket was brought to the Moana Hotel and placed in Mrs. Stanford’s room. Sometime after I bid Mrs. Stanford goodnight, I heard my name being called, I did not go to sleep soon, I was aroused out of my sleep I recollected Mrs. Stanford’s voice, calling for me and for May the second time. Mrs. Stanford called Bertha, May, I am so sick. We rushed out and found Mrs. Stanford clinging to the frame of her door. The next exclamation was Bertha, run for the doctor, I ran to the elevator and rang the elevator and found the elevator ascending, I told the elevator boy to run to doctor Humphris’ room and to come to Mrs. Stanford’s room, and to come as soon as possible and not to wait to dress. I saw no one at the elevator. The gentleman at the next of me ran out of his room and ran down the stairs, his name is Mr. Heunisch, I returned to the room and I saw Mrs. Stanford coming to me in the hallway, saying again Bertha, I am so sick, she put her arm on my shoulders lean on me, and led her back to her room. I beg of her to go to her bed and lay down and she said no. I brought her a chair and tried to induce her to sit, but would not, and she said again I have no control of my body, I think I have been poisoned again. So I said Mrs. Stanford, do sit down, you must drink some warm water. I began to draw the hot water at the wash stand and held it to Mrs. Stanford’s lips and she said I cannot take it my jaws are set, so I rubbed her cheeks making her face pink, and said try, and held up the glass of water to her lips again, and she did drink the whole glass of water, while May and I were rubbing her limbs, when the doctor arrived. Mrs. Stanford drank in all 6 or 7 glasses of water, this with view of inducing vomiting. Doctor Humphris arrived, Mrs. Stanford was sitting before the washstand. Doctor Murray arrived a few minutes later. Doctor Humphris was with Mrs. Stanford some time before Doctor Murray arrived. I cannot say how long the doctor were there before Mrs. Stanford expired.

Mrs. Stanford made statement from time I returned from hallway when doctor Humphris arrived Mrs. Stanford remarked to him, doctor, I think I am poisoned, won’t you bring a stomach pump and pump my stomach? Then she turned to me and said, Bertha, tell the doctor what has happened to us referring to the San Francisco matter, I explained to Doctor Humphris briefly what had happened in San Francisco, saying we were giving Mrs. Stanford the warm water to drink hoping to make her vomit, as we were told vomiting had saved her life, Dr. Humphris inquired, what she had taken and who had given it to her, I replied that Mrs. Stanford had taken a dose of Cascara and some soda, Mrs. Stanford said I had forgotten it and got up from bed and had taken it myself. This is as I remember of what she said. Mrs. Stanford then asked the doctor, can’t you give me something to vomit, then she asked again about the stomach pump, and the doctor replied it was being brought out as fast as it could be brought. Mrs. Stanford asked for some Epicac to make her vomit and I remember hearing the doctor remark it might effect the heart, saying that he was giving her mustard and water to induce her to vomit, bidding her not to be afraid, by that time hot water had arrived from the kitchen, and I placed Mrs. Stanford’s feet in a pail of hot water and her hands in a vessel of hot water, while the doctor was rushing for his medicine bag. He came to the room with two bags and prepared some medicine, also prepared hyperdemic [sic] injection, for a short interval she was quite comfortable, I comforted her with a remark saying she was looking better and said not to be afraid she was coming out alright. Then she remarked to the doctor another spasm is coming on, saying, Oh God, forgive me my sins, also said is my soul prepared to meet my dear ones, then she said, this is a horrible death to die, doctor Humphris
handed her some medicine, a violent spasm came on from which she didi [sic] not recover. This must have been about 12 o'clock. I heard someone say so. Mrs. Stanford was born in Albany, NY, in her 77th year was the time of her death.

This is her favorite medicine this bicarbonate of soda, as a corrective she usually takes it once a week. The maids knew of her taking bicarbonate.

The house maid knew of her taking Bicarbonate, her name is Nora Hopkins, she lived in the country house.

We had a new butler, do not know if he knew about it.

Longest time she had left off taking Bicarbonate Soda. 3 weeks. Miss Richmond brought up a bottle of Poland water to Mrs. Stanford's room and left standing there some time. I never heard Mrs. Stanford speak of suicide. She regard, when reading instances when people commit suicide, she would only read the headings. Saying the details distressed her, and expressing pity for people who could be driven to take their own lives. I knew of no one visiting Mrs. Stanford in her room, she always visited them down stairs. No other way getting into her room. Only a balcony infront of her room. There was a large wardrobe, was place at the door between the rooms. It was a hard thing to enter. She never said anything about Jan'y happening made no remark of bitter taste that night.

Mrs. Stanford complained to Mrs. Henry Highton about the Jan'y happening, they met on the veranda in this Hotel, about 2 or 3 days after our arrival. I saw Mrs. Highton on a previous visit to Honolulu, I was introduced to her. I never saw Mrs. Stanford with Mrs. Highton.

Mrs. Stanford frequently spoke of her son and husband and hope to meet them some time.

This long interval occurred to me and the way I explain it in my own mind is that the week in San Francisco prior to mailing Mrs. Stanford and I ate but 2 meals a day. Breakfast at the St. Francis and went to the City House to pack trunks and arrange the clothes closets. Mrs. Stanford reached the Hotel quite tired and ate but a light dinner, as the doctor had directed her to, and for that reason was free from acidity.

Mrs. Stanford drank the half glass of bitter water and her stomach rejected it at once, then she drank some warm water from the fasset [sic], and as soon as the glass of warm water was down it came out, it tasted very bitter, and her maid came out of the next room, on the maid reaching the room with hot water and salt, she drank this, she vomited about 8 times, she slept well and felt no bad effect, we traveled from Palo Alto to San Francisco and remain until Monday.

Sgd. Bertha Berner.
Coroner's Inquest
In RE
J. L. Stanford.

Miss. Bertha Berner, sworn:  (Testimony continued)

I recall Sunday afternoon Feb. 26, 1905. I recall being on end of pier that afternoon. Miss Hunt was present and a man unknown to me. This man was lame and use the crutch. I also recall Miss Hunt leaving end of pier with an umbrella. I also recall or remember putting something into the umbrella. Mrs. Stanford and I left the Hotel about 5 o'clock with intention of taking a long walk and choosing the Waikiki road, we walked briskly down the road for about ½ hour, then turned back not walking quite as fast as on our return reaching the hotel about 6:15.

Mrs. Stanford said I am very warm and tired and shall walk down the pier and cool off, when we reached the end of the pier we found Miss Hunt there, we all walked into the small structure at the end of the pier, where Mrs. Stanford sat down making the remark it is so pleasant here, I shall sit down and rest before going to dinner and not to go to the room first. Mrs. Stanford turned to Miss Hunt and said I wish you would bring down my little white shawl and fix the fan and leave them with the manager of the Dining room, as we were not to go to our rooms before going to dinner, I asked Miss Hunt to please take my parasol up with her and taking off my gloves I rooled them up and dropped them into my parasol and Miss Hunt took it to the room with her.

Sgd. Bertha Berner
Miss May Hunt being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Mr. Rawlins. You full name please?
A. Eva May Hunt.

Q. Where is your home, Miss Hunt?
A. In San Francisco

Q. In San Francisco, State of California?
A. State of California.

Q. And you are residing here in Honolulu temporarily at the Moana Hotel?
A. I am.

Q. How long have you been living here, Miss Hunt?
A. Since the 21st of February.

Q. This year?
A. This Year, 1905.

Q. Was that the first time that you had been employed by Mrs. Stanford?
A. No, I was employed by Mrs. Stanford some years ago.

Q. Some years ago, and retired from her employment on account of some illness, was it not?
A. Yes, sir, I was ill at the time.

Q. You accompanied Mrs. Stanford and Miss Berner to Honolulu, did you?
A. I did.

Q. Leaving San Francisco on what day?
A. On the 15th. of February/

Q. 1905?
A. 1905.

Q. During the interval between the 6th day of ---the 9th day of February and the 15th [x'd out word] the day upon which you sailed from San Francisco, will you kindly state very briefly the duties you performed for Mrs. Stanford at the Stanford home with regard to the preparation for this trip?
A. I assisted in the packing of Mrs. Stanford's wardrobe.

Q. Do you remember you packed, of having packed---did you pack the medicine basket?
A. I did.

Q. At that time where were you staying?
A. I was staying at Mrs. Stanford's town house.

Q. In San Francisco?
A. In San Francisco on California Street.

Q. Do you recollect whilst packing the medicine basket that you packed a bottle of bicarbonate soda?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. From where did you take the bicarbonate of soda to put into the medicine basket?
A. From a table in the center of the room where we were doing the packing---

Q. How long---I beg your pardon.
A. There were a number of bottles there.

Q. And all of which you packed in the medicine basket?
A. Yes, sir, and amongst the clothing.

Q. Who selected the bottles which you were to pack into the medicine basket?
A. Mrs. Stanford.
Q. How many days, if you can recollect, did this bottle of bicarbonate of soda remain on the table in the room in which you packed the trunks?
A. I think it was there all the time.
Q. How many days should you say? Just take your time.
A. Six, six days, from the 9th of February until we left.
Q. Did you place the bottle on the table yourself, do you recollect?
A. No.
Q. Do you know who put it there?
A. No, I do not.
Q. How many servants were employed in Mrs. Stanford’s household, if you can recollect?
A. Five, five, six, seven including myself.
Q. And during this time that this bottle was on the table, who was there assisting you in packing or superintending the packing of the trunks, and made the selection of things which should be packed?
A. Mrs. Stanford selected her clothing.
Q. Miss Bernet was there also?
A. She was there also.
Q. And during the day this room was open?
A. It was open during the day.
Q. How many entrances did this room have?
A. It had three.
Q. It had two entrances?
A. Three entrances.
Q. Miss Hunt, did the other servants in the house have access to this room?
A. Yes.
Q. And did they travel back and forth this room during the time you were packing?
A. Yes.
Q. Was there any time when you and Mrs. Stanford and Miss Bernet were absent all at one time from this room, and the doors remain open?
A. Oh yes, often
Q. For any length of time?
A. I don’t know the exact time; we were off in other rooms gathering up the clothes from different closets.
Q. Would it be ten or fifteen minutes, or half an hour would you say?
A. Oh yes, I think so.
Q. Probably longer?
A. Yes. I have no idea of the length of time.
Q. And during your absence the entrances would be open?
A. (The witness nods her head in the affirmative)
   Mr. Rawlins. The witness nods her head yes.
Q. During the night, was this room left unlocked, or was it locked?
A. It was locked.
Q. Locked at night?
A. Yes.
Q. Was Mrs. Stanford and Miss Bernet staying in the house at that time?
A. No, they were not.
Q. Now, this medicine basket was packed, and where was it placed?
A. It was placed in the telescope.
Q. Was that a basket that had been I the Stanford household some time, or was it a recent purchase?
A. Do you mean the medicine basket?
Q. Telescope basket?
A. The telescope basket was new.
Q. And do you know how that was taken to the steamer, was it in the carriage with you and Mrs. Stanford, or was it taken there by an express company?
A. An express company.
Q. During the voyage to Honolulu in what portion of the ship was this basket in, in the hold or in the state room?
A. In the state room.
Q. Mrs. Stanford occupied one state room on the steamer, or did she have a suite of rooms?
A. She had a suite of room.
Q. Who occupied the room with Mrs. Stanford?
A. I did part of the trip.
Q. Part of the voyage?
A. Part of the voyage.
Q. And Miss Berner was in the next room?
A. Yes.
Q. Then you and Miss Berner changed rooms, did you?
A. Yes, we changed rooms.
Q. Now after you arrived at Honolulu you came to the Moana Hotel?
A. We did.
Q. And there did you secure rooms, on what floor?
A. I don’t know if it is called the first or second floor.
Q. It is the floor above the office, is it?
A. The floor above the office.
Q. And what rooms did Mrs. Stanford occupy, what room?
A. She occupied Room 120.
Q. And what room did you occupy?
A. Right opposite, Room 122.
Q. And was anybody in that room with you?
A. Yes, Miss Berner.
Q. How long had Mrs. Stanford been in Honolulu before she passed away?
A. From the 21st February to the 28th.
Q. During the time between the 21st day of February and the 28th generally how was the time spent?
A. Mrs. Stanford walked quite a lot while she was here, drove some and shopping.
Q. Did you accompany her on these drives?
A. Yes.
Q. And the walks?
A. Walks.
Q. Now, during the voyage down from San Francisco and during the time that you were in Honolulu her up to the time that Mrs. Stanford passed away, what were her spirits?
A. Very good, I thought.
Q. Very good. Did she appear to be bright, seem to be bright?
A. She seemed to be in cheerful spirits.
Q. Did she ever relate to you a previous attempt which had occurred in her household on the 14th day of January?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. More that once Miss Berner,---I mean Miss Hunt?
A. Yes, yes.
Q. During the voyage down from San Francisco, or after you had been here in Honolulu, did you ever hear Mrs. Stanford express an opinion on the question of suicide or make any statement in regard to suicide?
A. During her---
Q. Well, to go further back, say from this last time you entered her employment, from the 9th of February up to the time that she died, did you ever hear her express her views on the question of suicide?
A. No.
Q. She never--- did she ever express any opinion to you as to what she thought of people who committed suicide?
A. No.
Q. Now, in these conversations with you in regard to the occurrence at the house on the 14th day of January, was anything said in connection with other statements about suicide, that you recall?
A. Yes.
Q. Who made the statement?
A. Mrs. Stanford.
Q. What did she say, Miss Hunt?
A. She said how dreadful would be, if anything had happened at that time that people might have thought, or would have thought that she had taken her own life.
Q. That she had taken her own life?
A. Had committed suicide, I think was the word she had used, I am not quite sure.
Q. Will you kindly repeat that a little louder so that the jury will hear that?
   (last two questions and answers read to the jury).
Q. Were you with Mrs. Stanford on the 28th day of February and Miss Berner on a drive to the Pali?
A. Yes.
Q. What time did you leave the Hotel?
A. Ten o’clock.
Q. Ten o’clock, and what time did you return?
A. At four.
Q. How was the day spent, Miss Hunt?
A. We drove over to the Pali, had lunch, and after taking our lunch we returned home.
Q. Now, what was Mrs. Stanford’s spirits during this trip?
A. Very good.
Q. Very good. Do you recall any incident on the trip which you remember now, which indicated to your mind that she felt or cheerful?
A. Oh, she chartered [sic] on the drive there and back and sang a little.
Q. Sang a little? Just a little louder please.
A. She chartered on the drive and sang a little.
Q. Did she seem to--- did her manner indicate in any way that she had enjoyed her trip?
A. Oh, yes.
Q. After your return to the Hotel at four o’clock, what next happened?
A. Oh, she went to her room and rested.
Q. Anything else? Take your time. How long did she rest?
A. She rested until ten minutes to six.
Q Ten minutes to six?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And then what did she do next?
A. She dressed for dinner and went down to dinner.
Q. What time did she retire to her room that evening?
A. She came up from dinner about---from dinner about---well, some time after eight, I don’t know just the time.
Q. Do you know how she spent her time between dinner and the time she went up to her room?
A. I saw her on the verandah.
Q. Was she talking to anybody?
A. Miss Berner was with her.
Q. Any other persons with her?
A. Not when I saw her.
Q. She reached the room some time after eight o’clock and what happened there. What did she do there then?
A. She prepared to retire.
Q. Now, during this drive to the pali, did you hear Mrs. Stanford complain of being ill, or did she say that she felt ill during the trip?
A. No.
Q. Do you recall Mrs. Stanford saying anything about medicine?
A. Yes.
Q. What did she say, Miss Hunt?
A. At what time do you mean?
Q. On the drive?
A. Oh no.
Q. Did you not?
A. I didn’t hear anything about it.
Q. After you got back to the room, after she had returned from dinner, did Mrs. Stanford say anything about taking any medicine?
A. I think she did. I think she asked for soda.
Q. Did she ask for anything else that you recall?
A. No, I don’t remember her asking for anything else.
Q. Was the soda got for Mrs. Stanford.
A. Yes.
Q. Who got the soda?
A. Miss Berner.
Q. Where did she get the soda from?
A. From the telescope.
Q. And was the soda in this little medicine basket that you had packed in San Francisco?
A. Yes.
Q. And where was the soda after the medicine basket had got---was the soda in a paper, or where was it taken from?
A. It was taken from the little bottle.
Q. Was that the same bottle that you had packed in San Francisco and which had stood on the table there?
A. I think it was.
Q. You think it was? Now, how much soda was taken from the bottle?
A. Oh, just a little in a spoon.
Q. Just a little in a spoon?
A. A tea spoon.
Q. And was it immediately mixed, or was it laid aside?
A. It was laid on the bureau.
Q. What time did you leave Mrs. Stanford?
A. I left Mrs. Stanford at nine o'clock.
Q. Do you know whether Mrs. Stanford had taken the soda before you left or not?
A. No, she had not.
Q. And I understand you then, that you prepared Mrs. Stanford for her night's rest, and returned at nine o'clock?
A. I retired at nine o'clock.
Q. What was the next thing that attracted your attention, Miss Hunt?
A. It was when Mrs. Stanford could not fasten her door.
Q. Yes?
A. And I went in and the lock is rather difficult to lock and unlock, and I showed her how to lock it, and I returned to my room.
Q. And did you retire then?
A. I retired then.
Q. Were you disturbed after you had retired in any way?
A. By Mrs. Stanford? Oh yes, I was, I was disturbed by some one being ill in the next room.
Q. I take it then that you did not immediately go to sleep?
A. Yes, sir, I went to sleep, and I was awakened later.
Q. By what, Miss Hunt?
A. By a gentleman in the next room who seemed to be sick to his stomach, he was vomiting [sic].
Q. Was there any other matter which attracted your attention?
A. No. Then I dozed off again, and the next I heard, Mrs. Stanford called, "May".
Q. How long after you left Mrs. Stanford did you hear her call, "May"?
A. I don't know what time it was when she called "May".
Q. When she called "May" did the voice -- you recognized immediately her voice, did you?
A. Yes, immediately.
Q. Was it her ordinary tone, or did it seem to be a tone of anguish or tone of distress?
A. I think it was a tone of distress.
Q. A tone of distress?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And did she use the word “May” alone, or were there any other words accompanying it?
A. That is all I heard, just “May.”
Q. What did you do then, Miss Berner, or Miss Hunt?
A. I rushed out of my room and found her standing in the door [sic] of her room.
Q. Did she say anything?
A. She was hanging on to the casing of the door.
Q. Yes?
A. And she said she was so sick and to ---
Q. What were her words, if you remember?
A. She said, “I am so sick, get the doctor.” And then she said that she had had a fit that had thrown her out of her bed.
Q. What next happened?
A. Well, Miss Berner ran for the doctor, and I held on to her, and tried to get her to the bed. But she clung to the door, to the door casing, and Miss Berner returned, and we got her over to the wash stand, and she began --- we gave her hot water, warm water to see if she could not vomit.
Q. How much warm water did you give Mrs. Stanford?
A. Oh, she had several glasses of it.
Q. Are you able to state how many?
A. No, I could not state how many.
Q. Now, what was the purpose of giving Mrs. Stanford this hot water or warm water?
A. To make her vomit.
Q. Did she vomit?
A. No, she didn’t vomit. The doctor afterwards brought mustard and gave her mustard and water.
Q. Did Mrs. Stanford make any statements after you got her to the wash stand?
A. Yes.
Q. What did she say?
A. I don’t remember all that she said?
Q. As far as you can remember what she said?
A. I remember of her telling Miss Berner to tell the doctor what had happened at home, and then about her last words I remember.
Q. Did she make any further statement about “Oh I am so sick?”
A. Yes. And she asked for a stomach pump, for a stomach pump to be brought her.
Q. Did she make any statement which indicated that she knew [sic] what was the matter or thought she knew what was the matter with her?
A. I don’t know whether she did or not, it seemed to me that there was something said about poison, but whether she said it, I don’t know, I have heard so much about it.
Q. Did she make any statement as to having taken any medicine?
A. Yes, Something was said about the soda she had taken, and the doctor wanted to know at what time; I told him at nine o'clock. Mrs. Stanford said "No," that she had forgotten to take it when I went to bed, and got up later and had taken it.

Q. Now, Dr. Humphris arrived and gave Mrs. Stanford some mustard and water did you say?

A. He brought mustard and water.

Q. When did anybody else come?

A. Yes, let's see --- there was another doctor that came later.

Q. Do you know his name?

A. I heard afterwards that his name was Doctor Murray.

Q. Now, what else was done, if anything, to relieve Mrs. Stanford?

A. We put her feet in hot water and rubbed her legs with alcohol, and put her hands in hot water and rubbed her and rubbed her head. I think that was about all that was done.

Q. Did Mrs. Stanford have another spasm?

A. Yes.

Q. And how long did that last, if you know?

A. I don't know how long it lasted.

Q. Did Mrs. Stanford come out of that spasm?

A. No, she didn't come out of that spasm.

Q. And passed away in that spasm?

A. In the spasm, yes.

Q. Now, did anybody take the --- do you know if Mrs. Stanford any other medicine that night besides this bicarbonate of soda?

A. Yes, she took a little capsule.

Q. What kind of capsule?

A. I think it was cascara.

Q. Cascara. Now, was the bottle with cascara capsules in it and the bottle of bicarbonate of soda in her room when the doctors were there?

A. I think they were.

Q. Did you see the doctor or anybody take them?

A. Yes, I saw Doctor ---

Q. Who took them?

A. Dr. Humphris.

Q. Humphris. And did anything else happen after that; after Mrs. Stanford had gone in this spasm and passed away, what next was done?

A. They laid her on the bed.

Q. Do you wish to make any further statement, Miss Hunt?

A. No.

Q. You have known Mrs. Stanford several years, had you not?

A. I had. I had known Mrs. Stanford since '97. Since '97, yes.

Q. During the time that you were at Honolulu did Mrs. Stanford complain of any illness at all?

A. Yes, not illness exactly. She complained a little bit of her stomach.

Q. But on this particular day you went to the Pali you say that she didn't complain of her stomach?

A. No, no, not that day.
Q. What seemed to be her spirits while you were preparing her for her night’s rest on the 28th day of February?
A. Very good.
Q. Very good?
A. Very good.
Q. Did she converse freely with you that evening?
A. She did.
Q. And what were they, general topics?
A. About our trip, yes.
Q. Had she any plans for the future while in Honolulu?
A. Yes, we were going to Japan ---
A. We were going to Japan and on our return home she thought of going abroad.
Q. Well, had she planned any further pleasure trips, or what she was going to do during the time that she remained in Honolulu?
A. Yes, sir, we were going to some little hotel, I think it was somewhere near a large sugar plantation, that is the impression I had, somewhere near --- the “Iwa.”
Q. Wahiawa, Haleiwa?
A. I cannot remember the name.
Q. Down on the railroad?
A. Some little hotel somewhere that we were going to spend a couple of days, I think.
Q. And she talked with please did she of these trips, about these trips?
A. Seemed to enjoy the trips immensely.

[(sgd) Eva May Hunt]
Honolulu, March 9th., 1905.

Miss Hunt, Sworn:
Q. Miss Hunt, do you remember carrying an umbreela [sic] up on Sunday, the 26th. day of February?
A. I do.
Q. What was on the inside of the umbrella, what was inside it?
A. I saw Miss Berner drop her gloves into it.
Q. Was there anything else there?
A. Nothing.
Q. Was there anything else in the parasol? A. No.
Q. How was the gloves dropped in or how were they placed in the parasol?
A. Why, Miss Berner just dropped them in.
Q. Did she roll them or anything?
A. I did not pay any attention to how she dropped them in, I carried the parasol up to her room.
Q. With the glove inside?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Then you are positive there was nothing else inside the parasol?
A. Yes, sir.

(Signed) Eva May Hunt.
March 6, 1905.

Dr. H.V. Murray, Sworn:

I am a duly licensed physician, practicing medicine. I have practiced my profession since 1894 with exception of three years when I was away.

On February 28, 1905, I had occasion to visit Mrs. Stanford about 11:30 or 20 minutes to 12 M. Was called in a room at the Moana Hotel. When I got to the room I saw Mrs. Stanford sitting near wash stand, Dr. Humphris was along side of her and also the maid. Dr. asked me to look at Mrs. Stanford sitting in a chair with her hands cross on her lap. Her position, she was sitting up straight with her head thrown back. I took hold her hand and felt her pulse. I noticed her body was quite hot, felt her head as well and felt was quite hot. When I took hold of her wrist I noticed the position she was sitting distinctly. The hands were firmly clinched with her thumbs bent inward. Her knees were apart, the sole of her feet were turned up and the arch was marked. I looked at her eyes with pupils dilated, the eye buldging. I don’t know in life whether she had very full eyes or not. I looked at Dr. Humphris and he asked me if it was any use to disguise any longer. Her condition (from Miss Berner) while I was examining her, Doctor was telling me how he had been called and why he told he has send for Dr. Day and in a few minutes he arrived. She was not breathing, but was in a spasm and live was distinct or practically so, then we picked her up and put her on the bed.

From the position of the hands and feet [sic] were unchanged, and the jaw dropped open and I tied it with a handkerchief. I enquired of Dr. Humphris where the soda and the capsules were and he showed, it was in his pocket. Drs. Day, Humphris, and I returned to Dr. Humphris’ sitting room, 2nd Floor Dr. Humphris had capsules and soda in his pocket, he carried the spoon and I had contents of the vomit in a container. Dr. Day accompanied us.

Dr. Humphris left to notify the authorities. During his absence we have possession of the articles carried up to Dr. Humphris’ room.

From Drs. Day and Murray these articles were turned over to the Deputy High Sheriff Rawlins, no one ever handled these articles, before delivering them to you. We tasted contents of bi-carbonate soda and found it quite bitter, There was some foreign substance in the soda, I did not form any opinion as to what it was, but it was bitter enough to be Strychnine. That’s all that occurred that night. I was present at the morgue when the autopsy was performed on Mrs. Stanford. It was the same body I saw at the Moana Hotel the night before. Drs. Wood, Humphris, Day, Sawyer, Pratt, (Taylor for a short time) and myself also, a native assistant, Mr. Duncan Government chemist.

The body was that of a female which appeared to be of the age of sixty-five rather than of 77 as reported by the papers. It was ell [sic] nourished.

Purplish red spots over the posterior parts of the body, ears and cheeks as well. The hands were still clinched, feet still retained the position of the sole turned in, instep strongly marked, toes extended.

There were no external wounds on the body. I made a careful examination fo the body of the external wounds and found none. Open the abdomen first, found the large intestines rather distanded [sic] with gas, small intestines normal, the blood vessel along the stomach and small intestines particularly were injected. The chest was next opened, the lungs were normal as to size and no appearance as to disease, dark black blood flowed freely, We next examined the heart, the left side heart firmly contracted, the right
relaxed on opening the heart, the left side contained dark liquid, black fluid blood, a small quantity. After the heart we took out the stomach and intestines. On opening the stomach, removed the fluid and contents and put them in a jar prepared for them. The stomach contained very little but the water which had been put into it to induce vomiting I would say, it contained very little floculent matter in this water.

The reason I mentioned the particularly is on account of mention having been made of the lack of a stomach pump.

From the absence of food and perfect cleanly condition of the stomach, any liquid taken in that stomach prior to death, any small quantity as taken with soda would have been absorbed very rapidly and even though if the stomach pumps had been present it would have done no good.

If the stomach stomach [sic] pumps had been used it would have brought on a spasm immediately on introducing into the mouth.

Sgd. H.V. Murray, M.D.
Continuation of Testimony of Dr. H.V. Murray.

Mr. Rawlins. Continue your statement, Doctor.

A. The contents of the intestines were then turned into the same jar; they were in a perfect state of digestion. We next removed the kidneys, which were normal, no evidence of any disease; the liver next, no evidence of any disease; these were placed in the jar and given to Mr. Duncan. The water had been drawn from the bladder by a catheta [sic] and was given to Mr. Duncan. I think that was all. That completed the post-mortem.

Q. Now, Doctor, what condition was Mrs. Stanford’s jaw in immediately after death?

A. Relaxed.

Q. Relaxed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And did you examine the jaw in the morning?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was its condition then?

A. It was firmly clenched.

Q. How were the teeth?

A. Together.

Q. Teeth clenched also?

A. Yes, they were firmly fixed.

Q. Now what did the arching of the feet, the clenching of the hands, with the thumbs in the palm, the rigidity of the jaw and the clenching of the teeth indicate, if anything, to your mind, that is, professionally?

A. She died in a spasm.

Q. What was the condition of – did you examine the brain?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And what was the condition of all the organs of the body that were examined?

A. They showed no evidence of any disease. The heart was slightly fatty, but no organs showed any condition that was sufficient to cause death; in fact, her organs were wonderfully preserved.

Q. Was there anything to indicate that Mrs. Stanford had died from natural causes?

A. Nothing to indicate that she died from natural causes.

Q. Was there anything to indicate, or anything indicative of what she might have died of?

A. Yes, Sir. The main thing was the contracted condition of the hands and the foot, peculiarly so; the rigidity stayed firmly, if you attempted to break it up, open the hands, it immediately went back to its tense condition again. It could not be broken p the same as ordinary rigor mortis can.

Q. Were these, the rigidity of the jaw, the clenching of the teeth, the clenching of the hands and the arching of the feet symptoms which would bring to your mind some possible cause from which Mrs. Stanford died?

A. I know she died in a spasm.

Q. Well, could you tell what the spasm was brought on by?

A. Well, you would at once suspect strychnia, if not from the condition of the jaw, certainly from the condition of the hands and the feet.

Q. Do I take it then, Doctor, that from an opinion formed at that time by you, that you formed the opinion that Mrs. Stanford had come to her death by poisoning?
A. I certainly did.
Q. And would you go so far as to say that your opinion was that her death was caused by poisoning due to strychnia?
A. I would. Had I been called without any one telling me anything else than that she had been taken sick twenty minutes before, which was about what it was before I went there, and they didn’t know what she took with, had they said nothing and I found her in that condition, just dying, or in the spasm, or dead, I would have suspected strychnia at once.
Q. In your opinion, from the condition of the organs of the body as observed by you, death was not due to natural causes?
A. Yes, that is correct.
Q. And in your opinion from the observance of the organs during the post mortem autopsy and the symptoms revealed at that time you are of the opinion, and were of the opinion, and formed the opinion at that time, Doctor, that Mrs. Stanford came to her death by poisoning?
A. Mind, you, the evidence given us by the examination of the organs was negative, the would not indicate strychnia or anything else, and showed that there were no natural causes; but the symptoms, the condition that I found immediately on coming in, the condition that I found her body in, the condition that the body was in at the time of the post mortem would indicate strychnia.
Q. Were all the contents of the stomach and intestines and those organs that were removed from the body handed over to Mr. Duncan?
A. They were handed over to Mr. Duncan.
Q. And placed in perfectly clean vessels?
A. And placed in perfectly clean vessels.
Q. And corked and sealed right there at the time and place?
A. Yes, right away, corked.

(Signed) H.V. Murray.

Dr. H.V. Murray, recalled and sworn.

Mrs. Rawlins. Doctor, do you know, in your own practice, or have you read the approved, the standard text books in your study of medicine, of any cases where it has been established that persons have taken into their system strychnia, dieing therefrom, and yet upon examination of the contents of the stomach of that person no strychnia has been found?
A. Personally I don’t know, but I have read of cases in approved medical works, authorities on medical jurisprudence.
Q. And is it not a fact, Doctor, that according to the standard medical works that such cases are not uncommon?
A. Not uncommon.
A Juror. Q. What do you consider a fatal dose, Doctor?
A. Well, one-sixteenth of a grain had killed a child, from that up.
Q. Mr. Rawlins. In administering strychnine as medicine to patients would the age of the patient control you or govern you in regard to the size or the amount that you would give to the patient?
A. Yes, certainly.
Q. Would you give, doctor, to a young child, or to a person of advanced years, say between seventy-five and eighty, the same dose, or a greater dose, or a lesser dose, than you would to an adult between the ages of twenty-five and thirty?
A. Strychnia you would give the same dose to the aged as you would to the young child, quite a young child, I would not say how old.
Q. In a case of advanced age?
A. In a case of advanced age the same as a child of two or three years of age probably.

(Signed) H.V. Murray
Dr. Francis Root Day, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:
Mr. Rawlins. Q. Your full name please?
A. Francis Root Day.
Q. Doctor, you are a duly licensed practicing physician in the city of Honolulu?
A. I am.
Q. Your titles and diplomas are what please?
A. Doctor of medicine, graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College in
1882 and from the Rush Medical College in 1894, both of Chicago.
Q. Have you practiced your profession continuously since graduation doctor?
A. Yes sir.
Q. How long in the city of Honolulu?
A. With the exception of times that I have been away on vacation.
Q. How long in the city of Honolulu, Doctor?
A. Since October 1887.
Q. On Tuesday evening February 28th 1905 had you occasion to visit the Moana Hotel
situated at Waikiki in the District of Honolulu, in connection with the illness of Mrs. Jane
Lathrop Stanford?
A. Yes sir I had.
Q. Will you kindly state what time that was doctor if you remember?
A. I was aroused by the ringing of the telephone about a quarter past eleven of that night.
Q. Yes?
A. February 28th, and on going there Doctor Humphris asked me to come out to the
Moana Hotel, he stating that it was strongly urgent, not to spare either horse or expense
or myself in getting there as fast as possible, and bring a stomach pump as he thought he
had a case of strichnia poisoning. I use the utmost haste to get dressed, and get the
stomach pump, a bottle of chloroform, solution of chloral and tannic acid as antidotes for
strichnia poisoning. Having sent for my horse I came out and got here about a quarter of
twelve and was ushered up to Mrs. Stanford’s room, and Doctor Humphris met me in the
hall and took me in and told me that it was too late, that she had just died. I asked him
what times she had died and he said twenty minutes of twelve; I looked at my watch and
it was just twelve minutes of twelve then. Do you wish me simply to go on?
Q. Yes, Proceed right along. Did you examine the body doctor?
A. I saw the body laid out on the bed. I didn’t examine her particularly, but was
impressed with one conspicuous feature, and that was the rigidity of, --- the position of
the feet; the ankle was in extreme extension, that is, the toes thrown down so that the arch
of the foot was very much exaggerated and drawn inward toward the middle line, a
condition that I don’t recall having seen before on any body. That was the only feature
that I noticed.
Q. Was this indicative to you of any cause of death, that is, did it suggest to you, what?
A. It suggested of course that the patient in all probability died in a spasm.
Q. In a spasm?
A. That is a strong contraction of the muscles.
Q. Who else was present there with you at the time besides Doctor Humphris?
A. Doctor Murray was in the room, Miss Berner and the maid; I don’t recall whether
there was anyone else there at the time or not.
Q. You immediately afterwards retirde [sic] to Doctor Humphris' sitting room did you not with Doctor Murray?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you see Doctor Humphris gather up a container and a glass with a spoon, a bottle of capsules and a bottle purporting to contain bicarbonate of soda?
A. I saw him take the container with some vomited matter and this bottle of bicarbonate of soda and a bottle of capsules. I am not sure whether I saw him take the two latter himself but I saw them in his room afterwards.
Q. Those matters which I have named were left in Doctor Humphris' sitting room in the charge of you and Doctor Murray?
A. Yes.
Q. And later on were turned over in your presence, without any other person having gone there previously, to me, were they not, W.T. Rawlins the Deputy Sheriff?
A. That is my recollection.
Q. And you were present there and saw me seal up certainly the thing containing the vomit and the glass?
A. I saw you take them in charge. I don't remember seeing you seal them.
Q. No other person had taken them in charge previous to that, or had in any way interfered or touched them doctor after they had been left in your charge by Doctor Humphris?
A. No one. We, at the time when we all three were in Doctor Humphris' room tasted the contents of the bottle marked bicarbonate of soda, and we all detected a bitter taste which certainly was foreign to the taste of pure bicarbonate of soda.
Q. Did you at that time form any opinion as to what caused that bitter taste?
A. We discussed that. Doctor Humphris said that he thought it was strychnia, and Doctor Murray and I agreed that it had the characteristic--a taste that was certainly characteristic of strychnia or nux vomica.
Q. Immediately after these things came into the possession of myself, W.T. Rawlins, you retired did you not doctor, - returned to town a short while afterwards?
A. Yes sir a short while after Doctor Murray and I drove into town.
Q. Were you present at the Queen's hospital in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on the first day of March 1905, when--at the morgue at the Queen's Hospital when Doctor Wood performed an autopsy on the body of Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford?
A. I was.
Q. Was the person upon whom--was the body upon which this autopsy was performed the same body that you had seen dead in the bed in the Moana Hotel on February 26th 1905?
A. It was.
Q. Did you watch this autopsy very closely doctor?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Will you kindly tell the jury what you noticed there, first as to the external condition of the body, as to its nourishment and also what the result of the autopsy revealed?
A. It was the body of a well nourished, and I may say fat, elderly woman, well preserved. The peculiar external appearance that I noticed were the rigidity of the lower extremities and of the forearm and hands—hands. The position of the feet were still the same as I had noticed in the hotel, had not changed. The hands were clenched, the color was a violet
purple suffused over. The dependent portion of the body, -the lower portion of the body particularly, spreading over the face and cheeks, ears and the side of the chest and the inner portion of the thighs particularly. I took the notes of the examination at Doctor Wodds [sic] dictation and watched the autopsy as he proceeded.
The points that were especially noted were the dark and fluid condition of the blood where ever it was met with. In cutting the body the vessels bled and the blood was always this dark fluid character. When the heart was opened the small quantity of blood that was found in that organ was of this same dark fluid character; nowhere any post mortem clotting of the blood. The blood vessels of the surface of the stomach and some of the smaller intestines were noticeable, more noticeable than in health; that is, they were described as arborescent, the branches were distinctly seen. The lungs appeared to be about normal in size; the heart apparently healthy for an organ of the age of this patient; there were slight evidences of atheroma at the base of one or two of the valves, and considerable fat on the surface, but nothing that would begin to account for death. The contents of the stomach were examined and saved and turned over to the chemist for analyses, also the contents of the intestines. All of the organs were carefully examined for any evidence of disease, the liver, the kidneys, the brain; they were all found even in a very nearly-- in a normal condition practically.

The conclusion that I came to was, that there was no pathological cause of death. I mean by that, that there was no disease of any of the organs to account for her death. The postmortem appearances were those that are found in cases of death from Strichnia poisoning. As Doctor has said, there is nothing in death from Strichnia poisoning that is characteristic to be found at the post mortem, yet negative evidence is some time of value in coming to a decision.

Q. Doctor, do you mean to convey the impression or the idea that there are no peculiar symptoms-- that there are no symptoms to strichnia poisoning?
A. Yes sir there are symptoms peculiar to it, but no sign; no post mortem evidences that are characteristic.

Q. Well from what you say-- you have stated already as I understand that from what you have noticed at this post mortem of the condition of the organs of the body and the body itself, that you came to the conclusion that the death was caused by strichnia?
A. Yes I came to that conclusion.

Q. I ask you another question, doctor: were there any external wounds on the body anywhere, or any wounds on the exterior of that body which would have caused death?
A. None.

Q. First, there was no wound on the body at all as I understand?
A. No wounds that I saw.

Q. You have testified-- in your statement you have testified here that there was a dark fluid--- the dark fluid character of the blood, would that indicate anything particular, doctor?
A. That is a condition of the blood that is found in poisoning by strichnia. Where the death is due to disease, the blood, after a certain length of time clots, particularly in the heart, and where the blood does not clot it is something unusual.

Q. Did you find any undigested food in the stomach at all?
A. There was about a pint and a half of fluid in the stomach, but no food in bulk at all. This fluid was colored a sort of--that is, it was not clear, but I didn't observe any particle of food that would be recognized. There were some flakes of mucus floating about.
Q. From what you have observed from this post mortem of the organs of the body and the brain and all those organs which you have named, is it your opinion that they were healthy doctor?
A. They were healthy with the exception of what I have stated.
Q. And in your opinion there was no cause or any reason to lead you to believe that Mrs. Stanford had died from natural causes?
A. No, that I found, I saw none.
Q. Was there any other statement you wish to make doctor?
A. No.

Sgd. F.R. Day, M.D.
Dr. Clifford B. Wood being first duly sworn, testified as follows:
Mr. Rawlins. Q. Your full name please?
A. Clifford B. Wood.
Q. And Doctor, you are a practicing physician and surgeon?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Duly licensed to practice in the city of Honolulu by the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Are you a graduate of any medical institution Doctor?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Will you kindly state your grades and diplomas?
A. College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, 1883, that is my college.
Q. And how long have you practiced in Honolulu, how many years have you practiced altogether Doctor?
A. Since 1883, since graduation.
Q. And how long have you practiced in the city of Honolulu?
A. Since November 1887.
Q. Are you connected with any hospital in this city Doctor?
A. Queen's Hospital.
Q. On the first day of March 1905, did you have occasion to hold a post mortem or autopsy on the body of Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford, or Mrs. Leland Stanford?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Where did that autopsy take place?
A. At the morgue connected with Queens Hospital.
Q. And do you remember what time of the day Doctor?
A. About nine o'clock in the morning.
Q. About nine o'clock. Who was present at that autopsy, who performed that autopsy?
A. I did.
Q. Who else was present?
A. Doctor Humphris, Doctor Murray, Doctor Day, Doctor Sawyer, a portion of the time Doctor Taylor, and the greater part of the time, perhaps the entire time, but certainly the greater part of the time Doctor Pratt of the Board of Health. Those were the only physicians present; Mr. Duncan the Government chemist was present; a couple of native assistants, one native assistant, I am not sure about two, connected with the hospital, Henry Williams the undertaker, I think that that covers the list.
Q. This subject upon whom you performed the autopsy was a female?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Could you state the age or about the age Doctor?
A. She had the appearance of a woman rather younger than the age that I have been told was her actual age. If I had been asked- I was not acquainted with her during her life, -if I had been asked, just looking at the body externally, what her age was, I should have said about sixty-five.
Q. From your observation, external observation would you state whether she was a well nourished woman?
A. She was very well nourished.
Q. Now doctor will you please state what you did with regard to this autopsy; what was the appearance of the body?
A. The body was examined for external causes of death, first without results, there was no wound at all on the body.
Q. Anything noticeable about the jaws?
A. It was next examined for the appearances of rigidity, post mortem rigor mortis as it is called, because I was informed before made the post mortem that there were suspicions of death stricinium poisoning. One of the symptoms of stricinium poisoning is unusual rigidity of the muscle, and of course that was looked for. The muscles around the mouth were in a state of rigidity, the teeth were tightly clenched, set. The muscles of the neck were not rigid, the head could be moved readily from side to side. The muscles of the upper arm on both sides I found relaxed, and I commenced upon that because I did not expect to find them relaxed. The undertaker told me that he had broken up the rigidity there in order to get on a gown which she was wearing at that time. He said it took a very great effort to break up that rigidity... Consequently it was not present when I examined her. Rigidity of the muscles of the forearm was present in a marked degree. Rigidity of the muscles of the thighs and legs was also present, and feet. The feet had an appearance which is of some moment in the case, because it is an appearance which exists in cases of death from stricinium. The feet were turned in; that is, the soles of the feet were turned inwards towards the center of the body more than they naturally would. The instep was arched, the bottom of the foot drawn up and the toes were strongly extended. Extended means turned backward and not turned down, because the sole of the foot corresponds to the palm and when you extend the toes you turn them back. Both feet had this appearance but more particularly in a more marked degree the right foot. The color of the body was a dark violet or purple color, over the main portion of the body, noticeable over the sides of the face, ears, back of the neck. The mouth was not. The mouth was more white, the skin around the mouth had a more white appearance. And this livid color extended down the body behind the body and over the greater portion of the front of the body, on the sides of the head. Over the front of the abdomen and chest, that was more of a white normal appearance. The body was then opened. There was found to be some distension of the bowels with gas, mainly in the large intestines, and small intestines not distended. The superficial blood vessels over the intestines, serus coating of the intestines was, to use a medical term which is used to describe the condition injected. They stood up plainly, were red and seemed full of blood. This was noted particularly in the upper folds of the small intestines. The same appearance was over the serus coat of the stomach. The cavity of the chest was then opened; the lungs were found to be somewhat engorged with blood. There was no evidence of any inflammatory conditions of the lungs. The heart was examined; the left side of the heard was in contraction, the right side relaxed. When the heart was opened the left side of the heart was found to contain a small quantity, a teaspoon or teaspoon and a half of dark fluid blood. That is the left ventricle that I am talking about. The right ventricle was empty or nearly empty. Both auricles contained a small amount of the same blood or blood of the same appearance, dark fluid blood. One thing which was noted particularly about the heart was that there were no clots, absolutely no blood clots. I will state for the benefit of the jury that there is not any symptom, there is no post mortem appearance to use a correct term, which is proof of death due to stricinium poisoning. There is not any morbid change in the organs- in the
tissue of an organ caused by strichnia, which would be a proof that death was due to strichnia having been taken in more than medical does. The post mortem appearances found in cases of strichnia poisoning correspond, that is in other cases, in known cases of strichnia poisoning, correspond with the post mortem appearances which were found at this autopsy. The other important thing for the jury to know is that an examination of the different organs of the body, and they were all examined, failed to show any sufficient cause of death. The contents of the stomach, together with the stomach itself were placed in a jar which had been previously cleaned, a new jar. The jaw was closed and turned over with its contents to Mr. R.A. Duncan the Government chemist. The contents of the intestines were emptied into another jaw and turned over to Mr. Duncan. The kidneys were removed. The liver was removed. They were placed together in another jar and turned over to Mr. Duncan. The amount of urine which was contained in the bladder, about two ounces, was drawn off through a catheter, placed in a bottle which had been prepared for that purpose and turned over to Mr. Duncan. All of these things I turned over myself, personally gave them into the custody of Mr. Duncan the Government chemist. I think that is the essential-- those are the essential features of the post mortem examination. I am ready to answer questions or give any other information that is necessary.

Q. Doctor I understand you to state that every organ of the body was in perfect condition, was healthy?
A. I didn't state that.
Q. What did you state?
A. I state that there was not in the examination of the different organs of the body discovered any sufficient cause of death due to disease.
Q. Well from the condition in which you found the organs of the body and the intestines and the stomach, was it indicative of any cause of death?
A. The symptoms as far as-- the post mortem appearances as far as post mortem appearances go, were indicative of death due to strichnia.
Q. The arching of the feet and the clenching of the teeth and these other symptoms that you have found, are those commonly found Doctor in cases of strichnia poisoning?
A. Yes sir.
Q. And again I ask you the question where there was no other matter or indication of any other cause of death by natural means?
A. No, I was not able to determine any sufficient cause of death due to disease of any of her organs.
Q. These symptoms that you have described, are they typical in cases of strichnia poisoning?
A. They are the symptoms which are laid down in the text books though it is hardly proper to use the terms symptoms, but they are the post mortem appearances which are given in texts books as due, or as present, in cases of death due to strichnia.

Agd. [sic] Clifford B. Wood.
Dr. C.B. Wood, recalled and sworn:

Mr. Rawlins. Doctor, in your experience had in your study of the practice of medicine, have you read of causes or known of cases where persons were known to have taken strychnia and yet upon an examination of the contents of the stomach no traces of strychnia have been found?
A. Yes, sir, it is not an uncommon thing.
Q. In a case like the present one, the doctor have testified-- the autopsy shows that Mrs. Stanford was a woman of seventy-seven years of age, that the stomach was--- that all food had been digested, would the fact that strychnia had been taken into a stomach in that condition, would the strychnia be absorbed quicker?
A. Any medicine taken into the empty stomach and taken well diluted is absorbed much quicker than if it was taken in a full stomach and not well diluted.
Q. Would the fact doctor, that immediately after taking this taking that cascara capsule containing one-thirtieth of a grain of strychnia, a half a teaspoonful of bi-carbonate of soda containing one-twentieth of a grain of strychnia, and then immediately on top of that taking six or seven of luke-warm water would that tend to dissolve the strychnia in the stomach?
A. You have mixed your questions up; what has that got to do with a capsule? Do you mean if the water is taken into the stomach after the swallowing of the bi-carbonate of soda and capsule, taken immediately after, they both dissolve more quickly and surely?
Q. Yes?
A. It certainly would.
Q. Doctor, from what you have read and from your own experience, what is known as a fatal dose of strychnia, what would you call a fatal dose?
A. Half a grain would be apt to be a fatal dose. A quarter of a grain has been known to be fatal, and I believe there is a case on record where one-sixteenth of a grain in a child, a young child, has proven fatal, but a half a grain would be a pretty dangerous dose for any person to take unless they were accustomed to take strychnia.
Q. Those cases you mention, doctor, in regard to a half a grain or a quarter of a grain, are those in the case of an adult.
A. There is a well known case, a physician who died, and died very promptly; I have forgotten what was the dose, but it was a very small dose, I think was not over half a grain.
Q. By an adult you mean a person fully grown?
A. Fully grown.
Q. Would advanced change that?
A. Advanced age is one of the things which must be carefully gone into. Young people and old people, its effects are much more severe, they are out of proportion in severity, and in young children and old persons you cannot give, and we never do give the same of strychnia, to a woman who is sixty or seventy or eighty years old, or a man, that we would give a man who twenty-five or thirty years old, we always give them smaller doses.
Q. Then in the case of an elderly person like Mrs. Stanford was, of the age of seventy-seven years, a dose much less than a quarter of a grain of strychnia would cause death?
A. I would not say that, I don't know dose would have proved fatal with her, but her age certainly would have made the dose of strychnia under ordinary conditions less in order
to prove fatal than it would if she were a young and a vigorous person. Age is a thing that is well recognized in which strychnia has a marked effect, so that, as I stated before we do not give large doses of strychnia to old people.

Sgd. C.B. Wood
Drs. WOOD & DAY
166 Beretania St.,
Honolulu, T.H.

Autopsy upon the body of Mrs. Jane L. Stanford at the morgue of the Queen's Hospital, Honolulu, March 1st., 1905, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 12 M. Autopsy by Dr. C.B. Wood.

Present: Drs. F.E. Sawyer, F.H. Humphris, H.V. Murray, F.R. Day, J.S.B. Praat, and a portion of the time Dr. W.E. Taylor. There were also present Mr. R.A. Duncan, Chemist and Mr. H.H. Williams, Undertaker. Notes were taken by Dr. F.R. Day.

Body of a well nourished woman of advanced life. Apparently over 65 years of age. Hair rather thin and iron gray in color. No teeth in the lower jaw. In the upper both central incisor; right lateral incisor and canine; left canine. No other teeth in the upper jaw.

Body measured about 5 feet 8 inches.

No wounds or marks of external violence found on the body.

Purple-violet discoloration of the skin of the neck, ears and upper chest region.

Over the remainder of the anterior surface of the body the skin was of normal color. Over the posterior aspect of the body, with the exception of the nates, the skin was of a uniform dark violet color. The veins over the anterior region of the neck and chest well markes [sic]. Abdomen tympanitic in moderate degree.


Hands half closed. Fingers upon being straightened out and then released, immediately sprang back showing contraction tendons. Muscles of thighs, legs and feet rigid. Both feet adducted and flaxed, exaggerating the arch of the foot in a marked degree. Toes in a state of extension, especially the great toe. This existed in both feet, but more especially in the right foot.

Eyelids relaxed and easily opened. Pupils somewhat dilated, most marked in the right eye, although no great difference in the two eyes.

A sterilized catheter inserted into the bladder drew off about two ounces of urine into a sterilized bottle. This was turned over to Mr. Duncan.

Median incision from the neck to the pubes.

Layer of yellow subcutaneous fat, varying from one inch to two inches in thickness. Abdominal cavity opened. Moderate amount of subperitoneal fat, very yellow in color. Omentum contains considerable quantity of yellow fat. Large intestine distended by gas. Small intestine not distended. Stomach no distended. Superficial vessels of intestinal peritoneum, notably over the upper coils of small intestine injected, arborescent in appearance.

The same appearance noted in the serous coat of the stomach, especially in region of lesser curvature.

Breast plate removed. Almost complete ossification of the coasal cartilages, which had to be cut out with bone forceps.

Lungs dark in color. No pleuritic adhesions no evidence of disease in the lungs.
Pericardial sac contained about two ounces of serum. Heart covered by layer of fat, especially over the right side; thickest over the right auricle. Right heart empty and flabby; left heart contracted. Heart exhibits whitish opagna areas. No hypertrophy. Left ventricle contained a drachm or a drachm and a half of dark fluid blood. No clots. Right ventricle empty. Both auricles contained dark fluid blood. Absolutely free from clots. Some dilatation of the right ventricle. Also some fatty infiltration of the muscle. Some atheroma at the base of the mitral valves. Some atheroma on aortic surface of semilunar valves. Some atheroma of aorta. Valves of right heart normal. All the valves of the heart and vessels competent. The heart was removed and turned over to Dr. F.R. Day for preservation.

Liver. Apparently normal in size and appearance. Incision into various parts of the liver disclosed no appearance of disease. The gall-bladder contained many small gall stones. Cystic duct, hepatic duct, and common duct examined and found free from obstruction.
The liver was placed in a glass jar to be submitted to the chemist and examination.

Stomach. The large vessels (veins) along the lesser curvature running toward to anterior and posterior surface of the stomach engorged. Smaller vessels of serous coat, especially towards the cardiac and of stomach injected (arborescent). Stomach ligated at oesophageal and hyaloric openings and removed with contents. Stomach opened along lesser curvature, over a glass jar, the contents being received into the jar. Stomach contained a pint or more of fluid. Contents slightly opalescent, yellowish gray in color. Containing flocculent particles varying in size from very small up to size of 5 cent nickel pieces. These flocculent particles sink to the bottom of the jar. No solid food in the stomach. Stomach contents had slight odor of mustard. Mucuous coat of stomach gray, pale; no evidence of acute general inflammation. Vessels of mucous membrane not injected. Several small areas over region of greater curvature showing ecchymoses into the mucous membrane.
The jar containing the contents of the stomach together with the stomach itself was closed and turned over to Mr. R.A. Duncan for analysis.

Intestines. The entire length of the intestine from the pyloric valve to the anus removed after the ends had been ligated. The contents were stripped out into a glass jar and turned over to Mr. R.A. Duncan for analysis. The contents of the intestine comprise a pint or more of fluid.
The mucous coat of the intestinal tract presented a normal appearance.

Pancreas: Normal.
Spleen: Normal in size, consistence and general appearance.
Left kidney rather small in size (4 X 2 ¼ X 1 ½ in.) normal in appearance.
Right kidney also rather small (about size of left). A few whitish contracted areas over capsule. Cortex appeared somewhat paler upon incision than in the left kidney.

Both kidneys placed in the same jar with the liver and turned over to Mr. R.A. Duncan for examination and analysis.
The Bladder was opened and found to be completely empty. Normal in appearance.
Ovaries, fallopian tubes and uterus were inspected and found to be in advanced state of senile atrophy.
The skull was opened. Bones of skull found to be unusually thick. The grooves of the inner plate for reception of meningeal arteries unusually deep and well marked.

Dura mater adherent to skull-cap.
Meningeal and cerebral arteries intact.
Meningeal vessels injected in marked degree.
Excess of fluid in arachnoid space.

Brain removed and turned over to Dr. F. R. Day for preservation.

(signed)  C.B. Woods, M.D.
           F. Howard Humphris, M.D.
           F. R. Day, M.D.
           H.V. Murray, M.D.
Professor R.A. Duncan being first duly sworn testified as follows:

Mr. Rawlins Q. Your full name please?
A. Robert Andrew Duncan.
Q. And your degrees, titles, and diplomas?
A. I have a degree of Bachelor of Science in the University of California, in the College of Chemistry. My Occupation is chemist, at present food commissioner of the Territory of Hawaii.
Q. You are the Government Chemist also for the Territory of Hawaii?
A. My title is food commissioner not Government Chemist, although I was up to the last Legislature.
Q. You have had considerable experience have you doctor in chemistry?
A. I have had considerable experience.
Q. And you are at present located in Honolulu?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. On the first day of March, 1905, did you receive from the hands of Dr. Pratt a bottle containing some capsules, cascara capsules, a bottle containing some vomit and a glass with a spoon in it, and a bottle purporting to be bicarbonate of soda?
A. I received from Dr. Pratt the bottle containing vomit and the glass containing the spoon and the bottle of bicarbonate of soda and the capsules.
Q. Who did you receive the bottle of capsules from?
A. From Dr. Pratt.
Q. Did you receive other drugs or medicines from Mrs. Henry on that day?
A. I did.
Q. Were you present at the morgue of the Queen’s Hospital on the first day of March this 1905, when an autopsy was performed upon a body said to be that of Jane Lathrop Stanford?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Did you receive --- who also was present that you recall?
A. Dr. Wood, Dr. Day and Dr. Pratt and Dr. Murray. There were several others present but I don’t recollect. Those for.
Q. Who performed the autopsy?
A. Dr. Wood.
Q. Did you receive from Dr. Wood any of the organs taken from that body, or any of the contents that were in it?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Will you kindly state what you received from him?
A. I received a bottle containing urine, the contents of the stomach and contents, the contents of the intestinal tract below the stomach, contents of the intestines, the two kidneys, the liver, I think that is all.
Q. What was done with these, Doctor; were they sealed there on the hospital premises?
A. No, they were handed to me by Dr. Wood and I took possession of them as he placed them in the bottles, and after receiving the organs of the body I took them down to the -- to my office in Free Dispensary building and remained there until some time in the early afternoon, 2 o’clock or so, and the Sheriff Henry came in then with several other samples, with a small bottle, some Bartlett mineral water, a flash containing alcohol -- Can I refer to my notes?
Q. Yes. These notes were made at the time were they?
A. These notes made from memory, the original notes are lost. May I read these? One full bottle Bartlett Water, containing a few cubic centimeters of liquid and one pocket flask covered with basket, a nickle screw top, and one bottle of capsules from the High Sheriff.
Q. Now you remained in possession of these things until in the afternoon?
A. Yes, sir, I remained in the possession of these articles until the arrival of Dr. Shorey.
Q. Dr. Shorey?
A. And on his arrival we placed them in the room of my laboratory and sealed the door and we left the building for our dinner and prepared for analysis.
Q. Was there a police officer there at the time?
A. There was a police officer in the hall at that time.
Q. Now. Dr. Shorey is a chemist connected with the United States government experimental station is he?
A. Yes.
Q. And the gentleman whom you succeeded in the Territorial service?
A. Yes.
Q. You and Dr. Shorey went to your dinner and what time did you return?
A. We returned about 6 o'clock.
Q. Did you find the articles that you enumerated and which you had locked away in the closet in the same condition in which you had left them?
A. We found the seal in the same condition in which we had left it and we opened the door and the articles were in the same condition.
Q. What was done with these articles then?
A. We began the analysis.
Q. Will you state Doctor what you did?
A. The first article we took up was the examination of the bicarbonate of soda and ---
Q. Have you that bottle with you?
A. I have it here. (Witness produces bottle labeled “Bicarbonate of Soda, Chas Wells and Co. Chemist & (Next Southern Cross Hotel) 60 King Williams Street, Adelaide”)
Q. Is that the bottle of bicarbonate of soda that was handed to you?
A. That is the bottle that was handed to me by Dr. Pratt.
Q. And how much was in that bottle at the time?
A. The bottle contained 43 grams or 662 grains.
Q. Kindly state what you did?
A. I should state that I forgot in the morning, when I received that bicarbonate of soda I weighed out a portion of analysis and I intended to examine it myself but I was notified in regard to the autopsy and I took that portion weighed out and placed it with the other articles under seal, and while I was away, and when we started in to make the analysis of the various samples that was analysed. There was three analyses made of the bicarbonate of soda, and in the first which I weighed out myself there was obtained 7/100 of a grain of strychnia; in the second there was obtained---
Q. You have stated in the analysis you made there was 7/100 of a grain, now how much, in what quantity of bicarbonate of soda?
A. That would --- in ten grams. In the second ten grams we obtained 13/100 of a grain; in the third ten grams we obtained 14/100 of a grain of strychnia. And by calculation of the remaining amount, the bottle contained approximately one half grain of strychnia.
Q. So then Doctor in your three tests, each time taking ten grains?
A. Ten grams.
Q. Ten grams, there was the amount of strychnia varied each time did it?
A. The amount varied in the first ---
Q. In the first?
A. But the other two were approximately equal.
Q. Well, in your experience will you state whether strychnia is a component part of bicarbonate of soda or is it a foreign substance introduced into it?
A. Strychnia is a foreign substance in bicarbonate of soda.
Q. Now will you tell next what you did Doctor?
A. We next started the analysis of the organs of the body; We examined the urine with a negative result; we examined the contents of the stomach with negative results; a negative result for strychnia; and we examined the --- one kidney with a negative result. I might --- perhaps I forgot to state that we did not take all of the contents of the stomach, we took a portion and in a portion of the contents of the intestines we were unable to separate any poisonous substance, but we obtained a color reaction which is characteristic when performed under proper precautions, of strychnia. We next combined all her remaining organs including the liver which we had not examined before, and our final extract gave us the same result as we obtained in the intestinal fluid; that is, we obtained a color reaction which is indicative of strychnia.
Q. Now Doctor I ask you this question: in making these tests, in your endeavor to obtain is color reaction did you use every known precaution?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And what is the technical name for that test, or what is the common name.
A. The common name is the fading purple test.
Q. Fading purple. And by this fading purple test you discovered in the contents of the intestines a color reaction which indicated to your mind, or which indicated strychnia?
A. That color reaction as far as I know is not given by any other body but strychnia, and we were unable to isolate the strychnia to get it in a weighable quantity; but there is no other body so far as I know that would give that reaction under those conditions in which it was performed.
Q. You consulted all the learned works on this matter while performing this test?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And are perfectly that that --- that the color produced was that particular to strychnine?
A. Yes.
Q. And this same color was obtained in the extracts made from taking all the rest of the organs together?
A. Taking all the rest together the same color was obtained.
Q. Were you able to separate the strychnia in that case?
A. No, sir.
Q. Can you inform us Doctor or give us any reason why it could not be separated?
A. The amount present might be so small that it would be distributed over the entire body and would not be in very great quantity in the organs that we tested.
Q. Did you notice the stomach when it was opened at the autopsy?
A. Yes.
Q. Was any digested --- any undigested food in there that you found?
A. There was no food could be identified. There was small particles in the stomach, but we did not attempt to identify them. There was no large particles.
Q. What would be the effect of the introduction of a substance containing strychnia into a stomach in which there was no undigested food, would it be to cause a quick absorption of the strychnia?
A. I don’t care about testifying on a physiological point.
Q. Then I withdraw that question. And in these two tests Doctor you have stated --- you have mentioned as the color, or the fading purple test, you are convinced that it indicated strychnia?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And the color obtained is peculiar only to strychnia?
A. Yes sir. May I return to the bicarbonate of soda?
Q. Yes I would like to ask you a question right here: can you explain to us Doctor or give any reason why there was this difference in the different tests of the bi-carbonate of soda, the difference in weight of the amount of strychnia found there?
A. It is quite possible that it was not thoroughly mixed.
Q. Was not thoroughly mixed?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. The particles of strychnia are larger than those of bicarbonate of soda are they; in other words, bicarbonate of soda was much finer than the strychnia that you found in there?
A. Yes, the strychnia in that bottle was much larger than the bicarbonate of soda particles.
Q. Would you say Doctor that it was possible where the particles of strychnia were larger than the bicarbonate of soda that a greater quantity of strychnia would be at the top or a bottle of bicarbonate of soda?
A. Well, that would depend on whether the strychnia was mixed with the bicarbonate of soda; if it was thoroughly incorporated with it and remained at rest why it would probably remained equally distributed.
Q. But supposing it were shaken up or some thing, wouldn’t the effect be for the final particles to silt lower down and leave the larger at the top?
A. Yes. That is the effect of small quantities, small quantities go to the bottom.
Q. I have interrupted you, will you proceed --- in these three tests that you made you pursued the same method did you with the three tests that you made of the ten grams each?
A. No. We worked it out by a different method. The first method was, we dissolved the bicarbonate of soda in water, and the strychnia we found there was insoluble ion water, and by filtration we separated the strychnia in the condition in which it was, of powder. In the other two tests we separated the strychnia by another method, and in the last two, this is the strychnia that was obtained from ten grams of the bicarbonate of soda
(Witness here exhibited two watch glasses showing deposits of strychnia)
Q. You proved up each one of these and showed yourself that they were correct?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Well Doctor in your opinion which would be the more reliable test?
A. The second, the method used in the second, in the last two extractions would be the most reliable. There is a tendency for some of the strychnia to go into solution, although it is very insoluble in water.
Q. Is there anything else that you wish to state in regard to the bicarbonate of soda?
A. I think I have finished that.
Q. Did you make an examination of the capsules, the cascara capsules?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Have you the bottle with you Doctor?
A. This is the bottle that was handed to me by Dr. Pratt and we examined the capsules and found that they contained nux-vomica.

(Witness here exhibited bottle labeled “Wakelee and Co. Chemist, 828141 X 2
Dr. Hillman one or two capsules at bed time Oct. 25, 01.
Cor. Montgomery and Bush Sts., San Francisco,
Dispensed by T. Checked by S. Wakelee and Co. Chemists.”)
A. (Continuing) The average weight of the contents of each capsule was 3.60 grains and the total alcaloids [sic] in each capsule was 1/15 of a grain. The alcaloids occurring in nux-vomica are strychnia and brucine. In the prepared extract of nux-vomica these alcaloids occur in equal proportions. The per centage in the United States Pharmacopia for nux-vomica the formula of the United States Pharmacopia is that the nux-vomica should contain 15 per cent of total alcaloids.
Q. Do I understand you then that in nux-vomica there is strychnia and brucine?
A. Strychnia and brucine.
Q. From what is strychnia extracted?
A. Strychnia is extracted from the seeds of the strychnus nux-vomica plant.
Q. Is it the alcaloid that is extracted from that?
A. It is the alcaloid that is extracted.
Q. And so nux-vomica and strychnia are obtained from the same plant?
A. yes, sir, they occur together in the same plant.
Q. How is it the tendency or is it the rule I will put it, that if strychnia is introduced in small quantities at one stage and becomes absorbed, and strychnia is again introduced, would the tendency of those so introduced at different times be to amalgamate or accumulate?
A. I don’t care to answer a physiological question.
Q. I withdraw the question. Do you wish to make any further statements doctor?
A. No.
Q. How much did you --- how much strychnia did you say was in each one of those capsules?
A. There is one-fifteenth of a grain of total alcaloids [sic] in each capsule of these alcaloids; if the two alcaloids, strychnia and brucine occur in equal proportions there would be one-thirtieth of a grain of each.
Q. One-thirtieth?
A. One-thirtieth.
Q. What is brucine?
A. Brucine is an alcaloid occurring in the same plant with strychnia and it has in a general way the same general properties, as it is a poison, but a much feeble poison than strychnia. Some authorities say that it has about one-twentieth of the poisonous effect of strychnia.
Q. Now did you make the examination of the articles which were handed to you, Doctor?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Will you kindly state what results were obtained?
A. Will I make a general statement to all of them?
Q. Yes. I will put the direct question. Did you find any indications of strychnia in any of the other articles?
A. No, Sir.
Q. You took all necessary precautions in making you tests and examination of the other articles which had?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And found no indications of anything indicative of strychnia?
A. No, sir.
Q. I think that is all. Your answer includes the contents of that chamber and vomit and the glass?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And how much liquid was there in this glass, if any?
A. Well there was probably five drops and that is more of a guess than ---
Q. But in all of these you found nothing indicative of strychnia?
A. No, sir.
Q. Doctor was the amount used in making this first test grater that than -- this first color reaction greater than the amount in the capsules, or how did it compare with it?
   Mr. Stanley. I would like to ask a question. How would the amount that would be necessary to give this color reaction compare with the amount of strychnia contained in the capsules?
A. Oh, a very much smaller quantity. The color reaction is given by an amount of strychnia which you can see nor weigh.
   Mr. Rawlins. The minutest--
A. The minutest particle, yes. The reaction is given under favorable conditions with 1/100,000 of a grain.
   Mr. Stanley. And the amount contained in the capsul, found in the capsule would be greater than the amount necessary to obtain this color reaction?
A. Yes sir.

(Signed) R.A. Duncan.
Professor Edmund C. Shorey, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Mr. Rawlins, Your full name, please?

A. Edmund C. Shorey.

Q. And your titles, degrees, and diplomas?

A. I have a degree of master of arts and Doctor of Sciences of the Queen's University, Canada.

Q. You are living here in Honolulu, Doctor?

A. I am.

Q. Engaged in following your profession here in Honolulu?

A. Yes sir I am at present chemist for the United States Experiment Station.

Q. Prior to this what was your position?

A. Prior to this I was in the position now occupied by Mr. Duncan, Food Commissioner.

Q. You have had some considerable experience have you doctor in the chemical line in the line of chemistry?

A. I have been practicing for eighteen years.

Q. Eighteen years. Were you present with Doctor Duncan and did you assist in making the examination, chemical examination of a bottle of bicarbonate of soda and a bottle containing capsules?

A. I was.

Q. Beg pardon?

A. I was.

Q. Will you state that you did Doctor in connection with Doctor Duncan, what examination you made and what the results were?

A. Well I was asked by the High Sheriff on Wednesday noon, March first to assist Mrs. Duncan in the examination of certain organs of the body and other things. I went to Mr. Duncan's office in the afternoon of that day and found certain exhibits including these bottles and organs of the body in a sealed room adjoining the laboratory. After nothing the --- what there was there, the room was sealed up again and we got out dinner and made some other preparations for the work. About between six and seven o'clock that day we began work, first on this bottle (indicating the bottle labeled bicarbonate of soda). Mrs. Duncan had previously to my coming into the case, had weighed out, he stated that he had weighed out ten grams which was then in solution in a glass. We separated what we believed to be strychnia, that is the insoluble portion that was in the class from that operation by filtration, and washed it and dried it and weighed it and got from the ten grams 7/100 of a grain. And then thinking or knowing that the method used would -- must have resulted in some loss, we pursued the ordinary method of extracting alkaloid by shaking up with chloroform with the alkaline solution and separating the strychnia in that way. WE got from the second ten grams 13/100 of a grain; and then a third -- Previous to the second sample being taken the contents of the jar had not been mixed by us, had simply been emptied out and the total contents weighed. After the determination of the second ten grams we decided to the roughly mix the contents so that we satisfied ourselves that they were thoroughly mixed, and the third ten grams was weighed out and the operation carried on in the same way, the result being 14.100 of a grain of strychnia to ten grams. The strychnia of course was after being weighed, tested in the usual way to be sure that it was strychnia.
Q. What did you do in testing this Doctor; that is you say you tested it, you used the word “tested”?
A. Well there are a number of distinct test for strychnia, some chemical and some -- that is, there is a bitter taste, and of course the color reaction which is given by strychnia when there is only a minute quantity, and also certain crystalline precipitation, especially that of bichromate, which distinguished strychnia from other alkaloids which would give a precipitate.
Q. This color test that you made, has that a common name?
A. It is known ordinarily either as the fading color test or fading purple test.
Q. Now this color that you obtained by this fading purple test, was that peculiar to strychnia?
A. Well if carried out under the proper conditions it is. There are certain other bodies which give a color somewhat resembling it, but upon taking the proper precautions those can eliminated.
Q. Did you take those precautions?
A. Those precautions were taken in this case.
Q. And this color was then peculiar was it to strychnia?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Under those precautions would any other poison or any other substance give the same color?
A. There is no other body known which under the condition would give that coloring.
Q. I will ask you this question; these organs that you have named or mentioned, the organs of the body, do you know from whose body they were taken?
A. Not of my personal knowledge, no.
Q. Were you informed?
A. I was informed.
Q. By whom?
A. By Mr. Duncan that they were the organs from the body of Mrs. Stanford.
Q. Now proceed with that next was done.
A. After the completion of the examination of the bicarbonate we proceeded to test several of the organs, or portions of several of the organs for strychnia directly. Those tests included all of the urine, which was only a small amount, a portion of the stomach and contents, one kidney and a portion of the contents of the intestines. These tests with the exception of the portion of the contents of the intestines, all gave negative results. With the extract from the contents of the intestines the final residue obtained which should have contained the strychnia if there was any at al, was too minute to weigh and no crystalline -- there was no crystalline appearance to be determined under the microscope, but at the same time this residue in the watch glass gave the characteristic fading purple test of strychnia.
Q. But the amount of strychnia in there was so minute it could not be weighed?
A. There was no amount there that could be weighed or could be seen.
Q. But the fading purple test --
A. Was obtained.
Q. And indicated this strychnia?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. The presence of strychnia.
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Proceed Doctor.
A. Well after the completion of these preliminary tests and obtaining this color reaction, we combined all that was left of the organs, that is, the remains of the stomach contents, the remains of the intestines -- the contents of the intestines, the liver, the remaining kidney, and made on extract from the combination, and carrying this extract through the same process which we had the other work -- well practically the same result, the residue was too minute to weigh, but gave the same color reaction indicative under the conditions of the presence of strychnia.
Q. Did you examine the cascara capsules?
A. The cascara capsules were examined after we had finished the examination of the organs.
Q. If I am starting in too soon, if you had something further to say with regard to that examination, I wish you to proceed with it?
A. No. The preliminary test of a portion of the contents of one of those capsules seemed to indicate to us that there might be strychnia in it; and we weighed a number and found the average weight of five capsules to be three and six-tenths grains each. We took the contents of these five capsules and treated them in the proper way to extract any alkaloid. The contents of these five capsules were treated in the manner -- in the proper way to extract any alkaloids which might be present and the final residue gave us a total alkaloid content one-fifteenth of a grain for each capsule. We found in this residue that brucine was present, and brucine being an alkaloid which occurs with strychnia in the plants in which strychnia is found, the conclusion from that was that the strychnia was present in the capsules as nux-vomica in some shape. In the official extract the amounts of brucine and strychnia are usually present in about equal amounts, and assuming that each capsule would contain one-thirtieth of a grain of strychnia and one-thirtieth of a grain of brucine.
Q. Did you examine the contents of the bottle -- Bartlett water bottles?
A. Yes, sir. There were three bottles bearing the Bartlett water label, one full and two with a very small amount in. The examination of those was made for strychnia with negative results.
Q. Did you examine the chamber containing the vomit?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. What was the result?
A. There was no strychnia contained in that.
Q. Did you examine the other articles which were handed to you by Mr. Henry.
A. There was the water glass with a spoon and a small flask containing alcohol, these were examined for strychnia without obtaining any trace present.
Q. Doctor how do you account for the difference, the amount of strychnine in each one of these three tests which you made of this bicarbonate of soda?
A. Well the first test I was not -- was really -- I was really not in on that.
Q. The two that you made?
A. The two that I made of course were very close together, that is thirteen one-hundredths and fourteen one-hundredths, but before the second one the material had been emptied out and previous to the third one it had been thoroughly mixed.
Q. Now those particles of strychnia which had been extracted from the bicarbonate of soda, were the finer or coarser than the particles of bicarbonate of soda?
A. The majority were much coarser; as a matter of fact, so coarse that on dissolving the bicarbonate in a small glass you could pick out small particles of crystals from the bottom, almost pick them out with small forceps.

Q. What position in a bottle of bicarbonate of soda would particles of strychnia such as those that you found were introduced, what position would they assume, would the be nearer the top or nearer the bottom of the bottle, or would the finer particles sift to the bottom and leave the larger nearest the top?

A. The tendency would be in the shaking and agitation of the bottle that the finer particles would sift down and the coarser particles remain on top.

Q. Nex vomica and strychnia are extracted from the same plant, are they?

A. Well nux vomica is really the name of the plant. The name of the plant is strychnus nux vomica, and the extract is the extract of nux vomica which is in these capsules and is really the extract of the plant which contains the alkaloid strychnine.

Q. Strychnia is then the alkaloid extracted from the plant?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you weigh half a teaspoonful of this bicarbonate of soda?

A. I saw it weighed, I saw Mr. Duncan weighed it, - well an average half teaspoonful. Let's see, the ten grams which we took in the first place, is a heaping teaspoonful, -- it would be difficult to get it in a spoon. An average spoonful would be about seven grams, and a half spoonful would be between three and a half and four grams.

Q. Are you able to state approximately or in view of the tests made by you, how much strychnia would have been in a half a teaspoonful of this soda?

A. Well taking the teaspoonful at 7 grams and the strychnia content as determined the last time at 14/100 per 10 grams would be one-twentieth of a grain of strychnia in half a teaspoonful.

Q. Doctor, are there any other recognized tests for ascertaining the presence of strychnia which were not followed?

A. Well, do you mean in the organs of the body?

Q. In the organs, in the intestines, the contents -- the examination of the contents of the intestines?

A. Oh there are a number of --- number of tests which can be made if you obtain a residue which is too minute to weigh or see, there is no other test available but the color one.

Q. This is the only test, and the recognized test?

A. The recognized test.

Q. Have you estimated the total amount of strychnia contained in the organs examined by you?

A. The organs?

Q. Yes, the total amount of strychnia the organs examined by you contained?

A. No, in fact, I would not say, I have not said that I found strychnia. There was no amount that could be seen or weighed, there was simply a color reaction which is recognized as being distinctive of a very minute quantity of strychnia. This color reaction can be obtained from the one hundred thousandths of a grain.

Q. Were tests made by you to obtain the presence or absence of any other poison but strychnia?
A. The method of extraction would as we carried it out, have shown the presence of any other common alkaloid, and the tests that we made in connection with it.
Q. Doctor, what is the smallest amount of strychnia susceptible of being weight by the tests made by you?
A. I don’t think there would be any difficulty in weighing a thousandth of a grain.
Q. Would the color test be the same if there was the thousandth of a grain present there, that is, the same result would be obtained as the fading color test?
A. You would get the color no matter how much strychnia there was.
Q. Any other statement you wish to make?
A. No, I don’t think there is.
(A Juror) Q. I would like to ascertain just how much strychnia it would take to kill a person of her age?
A. I would not care to answer that, that is medical testimony.
Mr. Rawlings. Q. What other test could have been made, Doctor, of the organs, and that are recognized?
A. Do you mean tests for strychnia?
Q. Yes, and the contents of the stomach?
A. Well, there are absolutely no tests which can be made unless you obtain a residue. The residue as we carried the process on would have contained all the strychnia there, and if you obtain an amount large enough to handle or divide up into different portions, there are numbers of operations, there is physiological test which can be used if you have sufficient quantity, that is the effect of the substance you obtain on an animal like a frog, that is recommended and would be followed out if you found a quantity which could be used in that way; but with a quantity and residue which is so minute that you are not sure whether there is anything there at all, the only test is that known as the fading color test.
Q. Doctor, what in your opinion was the amount or weight of the strychnia in the organ which you examined; do I understand that the organs examined by you do not contain more than one one-thousandth of a grain?
A. Yes, I am willing to state, but I do not believe that they contained more than one one-thousandth of a grain.
Q. That is your answer, that you don’t believe that it contained more than one one-thousandth of a grain?
A. Yes.

(Signed) Edmund C. Shorey.
Dr. E. C. Shorey, Recalled:

Q. Prof. Shorey in your examination of the contents of this bottle of bicarbonate of soda you testified that you found strychnia; in what is strychnia found generally?
A. Well, strychnia is the name of the alkaloid itself. There are several forms in which strychnia is used. It is used in the form of strychnia itself and also in the form of salts, sulphate or chloride. This sulphate is the most commonly used. The form in which it was in the bicarbonate of soda was the alkaloid itself strychnine.
Q. Which is the more deadly, or which, in case it was taken into the human body, which dose would be the smaller, that of pure strychnine, chloride, or sulphate of strychnia?
Q. Well, the strychnine contained in the salts is of course less than in the alkaloid itself. The sulphate contains about 75 per cent of the strychnine and the dose would be in proportion. The sulphate salts are very soluble in water while the alkaloid itself is quite insoluble. That would be probably taken into consideration. It is more a matter of medical testimony than chemists.
Q. This strychnia that you found was the pure strychnia was it in this bicarbonate of soda?
A. The alkaloid itself.
Q. Its full strength?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And the most poisonous kind?
A. Yes sir, weight for weight certainly. It might be proper to say that all my previous statements were based on the weight of the strychnine.

(Signed) Edmund C. Shorey.
Dr. Edmund C. Shorey, Recalled:

Mr. RAins. Professor Shorey, have you any further or additional statement you wish to make explanatory of portions of your statement made this afternoon?

A. Well, in view of some questions and things I have heard since the previous session, I think perhaps it might be well simply to try make shortly -- to simply repeat shortly my previous statement. What I intended to convey was, that in the examination of the organs that we obtained no definite residue that could be weighed as strychnia or as anything else, but this residue gave a definite color reaction under circumstances which indicated the presence of a minute quantity of strychnia, a quantity so minute that it could not be weighed or seen. In treating any large volume, or any large mass of organic matter, such as we had to deal with for the isolation of the alkaloids there is always a loss of alkaloid; that is, the amount that --- it is recognized that there is a loss, the amount cannot be exactly determined, but I can easily be seen that in treating as we did between four and five pounds of organic material and attempting to concentrate that down into the fraction of a grain loss in mentable. The purification process has to be repeated over and over again and each time there is some loss, and the final reside which is obtained, even if it is -- should be one that could weighed, it would be useless to weigh it unless it should be sufficiently pure, and the statement in my former testimony was to the effect that when it reached the final stage of purification it was so small that it could not be weighed, but gave this definite color reaction indicative of strychnia.

Q. And you could positively say that there was strychnine there, shown there, would you in this color test?

A. Well, I would not say that there was a thing present that I cannot see, but I would say that this color reaction is not known to be given under the circumstances by any other body.

Q. Than strychnia?

A. Strychnia.

Q. And it appeared there in such minute quantities that it could not be weighed?

A. I don’t feel justified in testifying to the presence of a thing that I cannot see or weigh, but at the same time, I make the statement that it is not known, that is, that there is no other body known that gives that reaction under those circumstances and that therefore it must be present in very minute quantities.

(Signed) Edmund C. Shorey.
Dr. Francis Howard Humphris being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Mr. Rawlins. Your full name, please?
A. Francis Howard Humphris.

Q. Your degrees, your titles, what your titles and diplomas are?
A. I am a Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Surgery, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physician of London, etc.

Q. How long have you practiced your profession, doctor?
A. I entered the profession in October, 1881.

Q. 1881. And how long have you practiced in the Hawaiian Islands?
A. Seven Years. Seven years on the 15th of this month.

Q. Where do you reside, doctor?
A. At the Moana Hotel.

Q. During those seven years of practice in the Territory of Hawaii you have been a duly licensed physician?
A. Yes, sir, I have.

Q. Were you practicing in your profession in Honolulu on the 28th day of February, 1905?
A. I was.

Q. Were you residing at the Moana Hotel?
A. I was.

Q. At that time?
A. Yes.

Q. On the evening of February 28th, 1905, did you have occasion to visit the rooms of Jan Lathrop Stanford?
A. I did.

Q. At what time, Doctor?
A. I went to bed about a quarter past eleven, and I was called up very shortly afterwards, before I was asleep.

Q. By whom were you aroused, Doctor?
A. Well, I heard voices, first of all, fetch a doctor, and then send for Doctor Humphris.

Q. And what did you do then?
A. I got up and put on some trousers and some boots, and then some one knocked at the door, and I came down at once to Mrs. Stanford's room.

Q. Who was that that knocked, doctor?
A. That I am not sure.

Q. Did you then proceed to Mrs. Stanford's room?
A. I did, put a coat over me and went out.

Q. Who did you find when you got to Mrs. Stanford's room, who was there?
A. I found Mrs. Stanford and two ladies.

Q. Do you know who the ladies were?
A. I knew one of them, I had been introduced to her about a week before, the day after the Korea came in.

Q. Do you recall her name?
A. Miss Berner.

Q. And the other lady, if you know?
A. I heard her addressed as May.

Q. Now, doctor, will you kindly state in your own language what took place in Mrs. Stanford’s room while you were there?

A. Mrs. Stanford “Doctor, I have poisoned, get a stomach pump.” So I said --- she was then standing by the wash stand drinking hot water. I said, “How do you know you have been poisoned?” She said, “I have been poisoned before.” I turned around to Miss. Berner and asked what that meant. Mrs. Stanford said, “Tell him what has happened to us,” and Miss Berner told me that before they came here she had been poisoned by Poland Water, and I said, “What was in the Poland water?” And I think she said arsenic. She subsequently corrected to strychnia. Mrs. Stanford then told me that she been thrown out of the bed by a spasm. I asked her if she had any pain then, and she said, “No,” but she insisted that she had been poisoned. I asked her if she had taken any medicine or taken anything recently, she said she had taken same medicine for indigestion, and I asked Miss Berner what she had taken and who gave it to her. Miss Berner said, “I gave it to her, she took cascara tablet” or “Cascara Capsule and some bi-carbonate of soda.” I said, “Did you see her take them?” She said, “No, she put them down,” and Mrs. Stanford said, “I put them down, but I took them later.” I said, “Will you give me the bicarbonate of soda and the cascara?” And Miss Berner handed me two bottles. During the time Mrs. Stanford was drinking hot water fast, but apart from nervousness there was nothing the matter with her apparently. I put my finger into the bi-carbonate of soda and put some on my tongue and it tasted bitter, a bitterness that I associated with nux vomica or strychnia. I put both bottles in my pocket and left the room to get some mustard and water in order to produce vomiting. When I came back I mixed the mustard and water warm, started her drinking it and went down and telephoned for Dr. Day. I came up again -- oh by this time she was sitting down. I think I persuaded her to sit down shortly after I went there. There was then some attempted vomiting and I asked the gentleman who was standing in the doorway to go down and get my medicine bag, emergency bag and a chloroform bag, anesthetic bag, three bags altogether. Mrs. Stanford repeated several times that she thought she was going to die and had been poisoned. During this time some hot water arrived, and May put her feet in it.

Q. That is, Mrs. Stanford’s feet?

A. Mrs. Stanford’s feet, not mine; and rubbed her legs. Mrs. Stanford made a good many remarks about dying, and one was about hoping she was fit to meet her family. I was mixing various remedies in order to produce further vomiting, when I heard her say her jaws were stiff; I felt them and the muscles were contracted. A second --- no, just before then, before she said that, I started to give her a mixture of chloral and bromine. She just got this to her lips when she said, “My jaws are stiff.” I felt them and they were. I took the glass from her hand. She then said, “It is a horrible death to die,” and immediately became totally rigid, respiration stopping. She never breathed again. The spasm lasted about three minutes.

Q. Doctor, when she ceased to breathe and became rigid just prior to that, what was the position of the body?

A. The feet, the soles were turned towards each other inward; that is, the instep was very much arched, and the toes pointing strongly forward, the knees in the position of mine now.

Q. What would say that position was, doctor, separated?
A. Yes, as widely separate as any ones would be sitting on a chair. Her head was thrown slightly back. Her eye-balls were protruding -- were prominent I would say more than protruding, were prominent; her pupils dilated; her jaws fixed; her hands, the thumbs were dug into the plam and the fingers contracted like that. AS soon as this spasm started I sent this gentleman for Doctor Murray, hearing that he was in the house; I had a great suspicion that he was, and he came up towards the end of the spasm. From the time I entered the room to the time that death occurred I suppose was about ten minutes. From the time I entered the room until fatal spasm there was nothing apparently the matter with her. Her mind was clear. She was a little nervous, and that is all you could say. She did not vomit more than I don’t suppose she vomited an ounce. Doctor Murray came up and I pointed out to him without any words, I pointed to the feet, the hands and the head, and we waited a decent interval, he holding one pulse and I the other. I think there was a flicker of a pulse once. After waiting a few minutes I said, “is there any use disguising the truth any longer say from ourselves or the people around?” He said, “I don’t think so.” And we picked her up and laid her on the bed. I should add in her description, that her face was white and her lips were livid. After she had been the bed some few minutes Dr. Day arrived. I left Dr. Murray there and went downstairs and met Dr. Day when I heard his carriage pull up. I told him in my opinion Mrs. Stanford had died of strychnia poisoning. He came up with me and he and Dr. Murray reviewed the body. The condition of spasm which I have described was still there. I then took possession of the vessel in which she had vomited and the tumblers and spoon with which the medicine had been mixed, and ordered a carriage to go down and notify the authorities.

Q. What did you do, Doctor, with the capsules, the bottle of bi-carbonate of soda, the glass and vessel containing the vomit?
A. When I left I handed them to Dr. Day and Dr. Murray with instructions not to lose sight of them.

Q. Did you removed them from Mrs. Stanford’s room to your own private study?
A. To my own.

Q. To you sitting groom?
A. Yes.

Q. Did you order a carriage and proceed to town?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. And what did you do when you got into town?
A. I cabled to Mrs. Stanford’s brother and her attorney, “Mrs. Stanford died suddenly,” and then I immediately went to the Police Station where I telephoned to the Deputy High Sheriff.

Q. Did you state to the Deputy Sheriff what you thought Mrs. Stanford died of?
A. I said, “In my opinion, Mrs. Stanford died of strychnia poisoning.”

Q. After communicating with the Deputy Sheriff, what next did you do, Doctor?
A. I drove up to Judge Stanley’s House.

Q. Did you return to the Moana Hotel with Judge Stanley?
A. Immediately.

Q. And upon arrival at the Moana Hotel?
A. Found the Deputy Sheriff.

Q. And Doctor Day and Doctor Murray were still there?
A. They were in charge of the things just as I had left them.
Q. In your room?
A. In my room, the position of things had not changed.
Q. Did you make any further statement to myself, the Deputy Sheriff, at that time?
A. I reasserted my statement that I thought [sic] she had died of strychnia poisoning. I had seen several cases of strychnia poisoning, and I had no doubt whatever as to what she had died of.
Q. These vessels, these four articles that you have named which were removed to your room, what were done with those, Doctor?
A. They were given to you. I think I helped tie them up.
Q. Together you and I tied up the two vessels?
A. Tied them up, yes.
Q. And the bi-carbonate of soda and capsules were handed to me in bottles [sic]?
A. Already, yes.
Q. Do I understand you then, Doctor, that from what you observed while attending Mrs. Stanford and what symptoms took place at that time or were brought to your notice at that time, that you had come to the opinion that Mrs. Stanford had died by strychnine poisoning?
A. I had no doubt of it. I have seen cases of strychnia poisoning which have died, I have seen cases of strychnia poisoning which have recovered, but the spasm is so typical that there is only one other thing which could be mistaken for it.
Q. And what was that, Doctor?
A. Tromatic [sic] tetanus.
Q. What is that?
A. Tromatic tetanus. That is tetanus, or lock-jaw as it is commonly known.
Q. How could they be distinguished?
A. First of all, usually external – there must be some external wound whereby the bacillus of tetanus has gotten in; and then another thing is, the first symptom of tetanus as the common name implies, is lock-jaw, whereas in this case the lock-jaw was the last thing that had occurred before death. She had fallen out of bed in a spasm; she had lived for apparently half an hour without any complaint. The first is jock-jaw and then the second, the very last thing the lock-jaw comes on, and that is the correct differentiation between the two things.
Q. Did you on that night in question make an examination of Mrs. Stanford’s body for any external wounds?
A. I did.
Q. You did not?
A. I did.
Q. Did you find any external wounds?
A. None.
Q. That is all that occurred [sic] that evening?
A. No. After that – I only got up to the time that I met you, then I handed you over the vessels, then there was a jury sworn.
Q. That is immaterial, Doctor, we will leave that part. Now, do you know whether the body was removed from the Hotel during the night or early morning of March 1st?
A. Yes, it was removed between half past five and six.
Q. Doctor, were you present at the Queen’s Hospital on the first day of March [sic], 1905?
A. I was.
Q. And while there did you observe or watch an autopsy performed upon the body of a female?
A. I did.
Q. Reputed to be Jane Lathrop Stanford?
A. I knew her to be Mrs. Stanford, I had been introduced to her a week before.
Q. That was the same person whom you had attended the night previous?
A. It was.
Q. Who performed the autopsy?
A. Dr. Wood.
Q. Will you kindly name, Doctor, as far as you can remember, who were present at that time?
A. Dr. Wood, Dr. Day, Dr. Murray, Dr. Pratt, Mr. Duncan, Dr. Taylor was there for part of the time, I asked him to come in as a courtesy, Mr. Williams.
Q. Will you kindly state to the jury what external observations you made of the body?
A. It was the body of a well nourished female, as I should say from sixty-five to seventy years of age; there were no external wounds or marks; post mortem staining was present in a greater degree than one would have expected, extending to the ears and lower parts of the cheek; the feet were in the same condition that I have already described in the feet, and the hands were too. The interesting point, the significant point about the hands was, that although the hands were clenched like that (illustrating), I took and stretched out the fingers, and they closed back in the same position; that you do not find in ordinary rigor mortis. The jaws were clenched. Oh, I ought to say that I took out her teeth before I gave her mustard and water perhaps.
Q. Yes?
A. The body was measured in the usual way, abdomen opened in the usually way. Gas was present, nothing abnormal about that perhaps; there was plenty of it. The coats of the intestines, the blood-vessels on the coats of the intestines were what we called injected; that is, a little more prominent than we would expect to find in natural death, aperoscent, looked like a tree. The thorax was opened and it seemed that the contents of the thorax were pushed up a little more than usual. Taking the vessels one by one, the heart – oh first of all, the blood was fluid, fluid [sic] and dark, which would not have been in the case of natural death, it would have been clotted. As far as I remember I did not see a single clot all through the autopsy. The right side of the heart was dilated, and the left contracted. There were evidences in the heart of advancing age, but nothing to cause death. Her lungs were practically normal. The stomach contained about two pints of fluid with a faint odor of mustard, no solid matter, but a few little flutulent particles floating about in it, that was taken out and put into a glass jar and sealed and handed to Mr. Duncan. The contents of the intestines were carefully drained into a jar and also handed to Mr. Duncan, closed up and handed to Mr. Duncan; they were absolutely fluid, the consistency of pea-soup. The spleen was practically normal; the kidneys were practically normal; uterus and ovaries were small, not smaller than you would expect in a woman of that age; the bladder contained about a couple of ounces or more perhaps of urine, which was handed over to Mr. Duncan. The skull was unusually thick, being a little more than half an inch, a cross-section; the brain seemed normal; there was a certain amount of fat abut the heart, but not more than you would expect in a woman of her age and
nourishment. It is alittle [sic] difficult to give a post-mortem examination without notes, and I would stand corrected on any notes taken at the time. I know notes were taken at the time, so I didn't [sic] worry about it. There was nothing in the post-mortem which showed any cause of death; but the fluidity of the blood and the contractions present and the injection of the vessels would counter indicate natural death. All the symptoms --- all the signs, however, that were present were consistent with strychnia poisoning.

Q. Do I understand you then, Doctor, to state here as your opinion that Mrs. Stanford did not die of natural causes?
A. Absolutely.
Q. And what in your opinion was the cause of death?
A. She died of strychnia poisoning.
Q. She died of strychnia poisoning?
A. Absolutely.
Q. Have you any further statement to make?
A. No.
Q. Having been the physician in attendance upon Mrs. Stanford, why did you not perform the autopsy?
A. Well, I had formed such a strong opinion that she had died of strychnia poisoning, and I was so certain of it, and had expressed that opinion, that I though [sic] if future proceedings came up and I had performed the autopsy, that criticism might be made and my autopsy might be then called in question, they would say, well you expected to find those signs and you found them.
Q. And rather than [crossed out word] any question arise ---
A. I wanted some one who had nothing to do with it, that is why I didn't ask Dr. Day or Dr. Murray.
Q. Having formed your own opinion, you wanted some one else to perform the autopsy?
A. Absolutely outside, yes.
Q. Doctor, why did you call [sic] to your assistance Doctor Day in this case?
A. Well, I called Dr. Day because I realized that she was a woman of great improtance [sic], and even if a woman thinks she is poisoned, it is well to have a second opinion.
Q. Why did you call Dr. Murray?
A. Because there was a spasm, because I wanted another Doctor to see the spasm which was then going on, because I knew Dr. Day would not be there in time to see it.
Q. You are familiar with strychnia, are you, Doctor?
A. Thoroughly.
Q. Are you familiar with a drug known as nux vomica?
A. Thoroughly.
Q. Will you state the difference between nux-vomica and strychnia?
A. Well, there is a plant and it is known as strychnus nux vomica, and there is a tincture made out of that which is called tincture of nux vomica, the common nux vomica, and the strychnia is the alkaloid, the crystalline alkaloid made from it.
Q. From the same plant?
A. From the same plant.
Q. You were going to explain something, Doctor?
A. That is just what I was going to say.
Q. How would, Doctor, distinguish the symptoms in this case from those in a case of acute indigestion? [sic]
A. Well, it is nearly twenty-four years since I entered the profession and I have never yet seen a certificate signed "acute indigestion." Any man who signed a certificate of acute indigestion, I would say was absolutely ignorant of the first principles of his profession, so therefore, I don't [sic] know what death from acute indigestion is. That this is not acute indigestion is evidenced from the fact that the stomach contained absolutely nothing except the water that we put it [sic] and she put into it and the contents of the intestines were fluid.
Q. In other words, all the food that she had taken during the day was absolutely digested?
A. Absolutely digested, absolutely digested.
Q. You have stated here that the heart and lungs were higher up than they are usually found, what would that in your opinion indicate?
A. Well, it is a little difficult to say, but I am inclined to think that it was the muscles of respiration in the spasm, the same spasm that caused the foot and the hand to contract, caused those muscles of respiration to contract, which as I remember I told you at first, the respiration stopped suddenly, and caused them to contract and forced them up. That is a personal opinion; I have been in bed ever since, and have not had time to look this up.
Q. In other words, it was due to the spasm?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you wish to make any further statement, Doctor?
A. No.

(Signed) F. Howard Humphris, M. D.
Dr. Francis Howard Humphris, recalled and sworn, testified:

Mr. Rawlins. Your full name is?

A. Francis Howard Humphris.

Q. Doctor, will you give an explanation of this fact: the chemists have testified here that by a test known as the fading purple test they discovered certain color peculiar to strychnia, but did not discover strychnia itself which could either [sic] be seen or weighed; can you give us any reason why this was, knowing that the bicarbonate of soda contained a certain amount of strychnia?

A. Yes.

Q. And the capsule contained nux vomica?

A. The body I believe --- two-thirds of the body weight is fluid. I suppose Mrs. Stanford weighed, let us take it, two hundred and forty pounds; two thirds of two hundred and forty is one hundred and sixty pounds. Now, a quarter of a grain is a fatal dose of strychnia. The chemists only got a fraction of that, but we could not give them every drop of blood unless we put the whole in a press and squeezed the whole thing out, so they only got a fraction of one hundred and sixty pounds. But even if they got the one hundred and sixty pounds a lot would be lost even by the most careful chemist in evaporating down and getting down. So to find a quarter of a grain of strychnia and weight it in all that mass of fluid, even if they had had it all, and they only had a fraction of that, would have been an extraordinary thing if they had found it. In fact, I stated the night when Mrs. Stanford died I should be very much surprised that they did find it in the body.

Q. What were your reasons for so stating at that time, Doctor?

A. Because I have seen other cases of strychnia poisoning, and I don't recall a case in which I have known a chemist to find strychnia. I have known them to find the fading purple test before, but not find the actual strychnia.

Q. So then, do I understand by you, that you have known of cases where persons have taken strychnia and were known to die of this poison, yet upon an analysis being made of the stomach and the contents thereof no proof was found of strychnia therein?

A. Not enough to isolate.

Q. Not enough to isolate or be weighed?

A. Yes. It stands to common sense if you figure our [sic] the weights.

Q. Would the fact that Mrs. Stanford had taken these six or seven glasses of water have anything to do with it?

A. It would militate against the chances of finding strychnia.

Q. Why Doctor?

A. Why? Because it disperses it amongst the fluids of the body. You see she had an empty stomach, that we saw at the post-mortem, on that empty stomach she takes hot water, the most presumable thing is this, that it is immediately taken up and distributed to the whole body.

A Juror. Q. Doctor, may I ask you a question: place a quarter of a grain of strychnia taken by a person, in an ounce of water, in an empty stomach, is it quicker absorbed than if that person took that quarter of a grain in eight ounces of water?

A. No, the more water ---

Q. The quicker the absorption?

A. Yes.
Q. Are the results as fatal if a person takes strychnine in a full stomach or in an empty stomach, are the results the same?
A. No, the emptier the stomach the quicker.
Q. That is all, only quicker, one is as fatal as the other?
A. Well, perhaps with a full stomach there might be more resistance to the poison.
    Mr. Rawlins  Q. Doctor, did you have occasion during the week that Mrs. Stanford was here to see much of her?
A. I saw her daily.
Q. Have anything to do in regard to --- and you noticed her actions during that time?
A. Yes.
Q. Have you any statement to make?
A. I met her the morning after she arrived, Mrs. King introduced me, and she was particularly bright and cheerful, and looking forward to going to Japan, and she told me about the Stanford students there. She related to me how a Japanese student here from Waialua had written her a letter, and she was looking forward to a welcome in Japan from the alumni of Stanford University. She said how pleasant it was going through the world meeting all the Stanford students.
Q. Have you anything to say with regard to this theory of suicide [misplaced comma/period] - of this theory of suicide, Doctor?
A. Well, I should say that it was out of all my experience. I have seen a good many suicides, but I should --- now you have suggested it, it is the first time I have considered it, and having considered it I should dismiss it.
Q. You would dismiss it?
A. Absolutely.
Q. Doctor, the testimony given here by Dr. Shorey and Doctor --- Professor Shorey and Professor Duncan was as follows with regard to the bicarbonate of soda, that in a half a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda they found one-twentieth of a grain of strychnia, in one of these cascara capsules they found one-thirtieth of a grain of strychnia; you testified here that a quarter of a grain would be a fatal dose ---
A. Might be.
Q. Might be a fatal dose; can you state why in this case, or how in this case such a small amount of strychnia may prove fatal?
A. I think we have no evidence to show what dose Mrs. Stanford took. Mind you, she has a bottle which we know contains more or less strychnia; we don't know that that has been thoroughly well mixed before she took it. Let us suppose for an instant that someone wished to put strychnia into that bottle, they may have dropped it in, probably hurriedly into the top; it would have fallen into the middle of the bottle, and the first dose taken out of that, the teaspoonful, would have fetched out a heavy lot of strychnia that night it was given to Mrs. Stanford, and that which was left in the bottle which the chemists found would be that sprinkling around the outside.
Q. Doctor, the chemists in this case have testified that in this bottle of bicarbonate of soda is half a grain probably of strychnia; could you indicate to the jury, or give them some idea, as to what size a half a grain of strychnia would be?
A. (Witness produces small tablet and breaking a piece off, exhibits it to the Jury.) I think I am right in that, I believe that weights a half a grain.
    (Signed) F. Howard Humphris, M. D.
Dr. J.S.B. Pratt, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Mr. Rawlins. Doctor you are duly licensed to practice as a physician in the District of Honolulu?
A. I am.
Q. How long have you practiced your profession doctor?
A. I have not practiced the last ten or twelve years.
Q. You are connected with the Board of Health Territory of H Hawaii?
A. I am Chief sanitary officer.
Q. On the 1st day of March 1905 did you have occasion, the early morning of that day, to visit the Moana Hotel?
A. I did.
Q. Did you visit a room where there was dead body, that of a woman, reported to be that of Jane Lathrop Stanford?
A. I did.
Q. While there did you receive from any person any articles or medicine?
A. Yes, sir, in the hall way.
Q. From whom did you receive it?
A. I din’t [sic] know his name. You handed me one article in the room, the other articles I receive [sic] in the hallway just outside the door.
Q. What were the articles, doctor?
A. From [“I” crossed out]you I received a bottle marked bi-carbonate of soda.
Q. And when these other articles were handed to you, I was present, was I?
A. You were present and Judge Stanley.
Q. And what were those other articles?
A. There was a chamber covered with a piece of brown paper and tied with a string; there was a tumbler covered over with a piece of white paper and tied with a piece of blue baby ribbon, there was also a --- I forgot to mention before, you gave me in the room first a bottle of capsules.
Q. Bottle of Bi-carbonate of soda, a bottle capsules, both were corked when I gave them, were they?
A. Yes, one had a cork and the other a screw top.
Q. What did you do with the articles?
A. I took them to town and gave them to Mr. [Hr.?] Food Commissioner Duncan.
Q. Did they pass through any other hands?
A. They did not. The two bottles I had in my pocket all the time, and the others were on the seat of my buggy --- floor of the buggy that I drove in, had them right between by feet all the time.

Sgd. J.S.B.Pratt,M.D.
Mrs. Henry E. Highton, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Mr. Rawlins. Kindly give me your full name.

A. Mrs. Henry E. Highton, or Lallah Highton, Lallah S. Highton [sic] or Mrs. Henry E. Highton.

Q. You reside in Honolulu, Mrs. Highton?
A. At present, it has been my home for two years and a half.

Q. Have you resided in Honolulu between the 21st day of February, 1905, and the 28th?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of that month?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you acquainted with Mrs. Leland Stanford or Jane Lathrop Stanford?
A. Yes, I have known Mrs. Stanford over thirty years.

Q. Where did you first become acquainted with Mrs. Stanford?
A. Well, I remember she was living in the Grand Hotel, she and her sister Miss Lathrop there together, and I called there with my mother. [crossed out word] she was a friend of my mothers, and I don't remember further back than that, although my mother knew her. [sic]

Q. Grand Hotel where?
A. In San Francisco, that was before the Palace was built, a long time ago.

Q. Were you intimately acquainted with Mrs. Stanford for thirty years?
A. I cannot say intimately, no. I knew her. Sometimes several years would elapse and I would not see Mrs. Stanford but when ever we would meet she was always very affectionate and generally talked to me about her private matters you know, things that she would not speak about to mere acquaintances.

Q. You met Mrs. Stanford again when she came to Honolulu on the 21st day of February?
A. Yes, [crossed out word] and when she was here before the first time she came down, I met her.

Q. How long ago was the first time she came to Honolulu?
A. It seems to me it must be a year and a half ago, I cannot quite recall it.

Q. And when prior to that did you see Mrs. Stanford?
A. I met her in San Francisco in her California Street house. She telephoned me she would like to see me and I went there and made her a little visit.

Q. You stayed there at her place, or visited or called?
A. I was there you may about an hour and a half, something like that.

Q. During the time that you met Mrs. Stanford in Honolulu, the first time, and this last time, did you meet Mrs. Stanford --
A. I don't quite catch it.

Q. During the interval between the first and second visit of Mrs. Stanford?
A. No, I had not seen her between those intervals. I was not here when she came back, I was in the East.

Q. Did you meet Mrs. Stanford at the East?
A. I called on her at the Waldorf Astoria and just missed her, she had gone. I sent my card to her, but did not see her.

Q. During Mrs. Stanford's last visit to Honolulu did you see her frequently?
A. I called the Friday after she arrived, she had been here I think she came of Tuesday if I am not mistaken. I did not call until Friday because I understand [sic] she would be here two or three weeks, so I called on Friday.
Q. Where did Mrs. Stanford receive you?
A. I sent my card to her in the usual way and went to the lanai to wait for an answer, and I saw her coming facing me from the pier with Miss Berner, so she received me on the lanai, I did not go upstairs at all.
Q. How long did this visit last?
A. Well, I could not say, I was so excited over the interview, it must have been nearly an hour, surely more than an half an hour, but it seemed to me quite a while, we talked so many different things [sic].
Q. Did you see Mrs. Stanford again?
A. No, I called several times, but she was out driving; at one time she was lying--- she had gone to bed, and the maid came down. I saw the maid and I gave the maid a letter to her and told her to read every word of it, some little things that I had written for her to read.
Q. These little things that you had written, what were they?
A. These little things were to take her mind off of this poisoning theory. I told her that she could not hold two thoughts at once, and if she would read these over and over it would help her to forget it, and I suppose that will be found because her [crossed out word] maid took it.
Q. How, referring back to this time that you saw Mrs. Stanford on the lanai, and, as I understand it, the only time---
A. Yes, that is the time of the last visit that I seen her.
Q. You say that you were very much excited over the conversation?
A. I would not say excited, I was very much moved.
Q. Very much moved?
A. Yes, I felt thoroughly unhappy about it.
Q. Will you kindly state what that conversation was as far as you remember?
A. Well, I will just begin, if you like---Mrs. Stanford greeted me and she asked for[crossed out word] Mr. Highton, and she spoke of Mrs Fitch, and I thing [sic] she spoke of Tarm McGrew, several of her friends in Honolulu, and then we got to talking about abstract questions, mortality and books, and one thing and another, subjects that she was peculiarly interested in, and I told [crossed out word] her I believed wholly in the power of mind [crossed out word] over matter and so forth, and I thought we could rid ourselves of a great deal of unpleasantness, you know, by having thoughts and I told her that everything in the world that was great in art, science and literature and commerce, was once a thought and that thoughts were so great that if [inserted "she"] could simply-- that we could free ourselves from worry, and I found it a great comfort. We were talking on the lines, I could not give you the exact words, and she said to Miss bern [sic] [sic], "Mrs. Highton speaks as though she had heard something"; and I said "Heard what, what do you mean?" and she said, "Well, I am going to tell you something, I don’t wish you to repeat it." She said, "There was an attempt made on her life," and I forget whether she said San Francisco or California. I don’t remember. And she said, "Enough poison was give me to kill twenty persons", and she said, "That is why I am here, through the advice of my friends." And I looked very keenly at Mrs Stanford, because I thought
it was a delusion, I didn’t think it possible that any human being would injure Mrs. Stanford and my first impulse was that there was something wrong with Mrs Stanford’s mind. I looked from her to the other, to Miss Berner, Miss Berner seemed to know all about it, and I said to Mrs Stanford “Surely no one would wish to injure you, there might be some mistake about it, perhaps you were sick and had symptoms of poisoning.” She said no there was not a doubt of it, she had this-- I forget what she said, something analysed; and then I said, “Who do you think did it, who do you think could possibly do such a thing?” She said it was confined to her own household, and she said Mrs. Highton, it is being investigated now, but don’t say a word about it to anybody.” And I said, “If I were you, I would discharge every human being connected with her, I would not keep one, let them all go. That is about all I can remember. She repeated a few little [crossed out word] lines after me. I told her to dismiss from her mind her fear and try and get it-- try to be happy. She seemed to have a fear that it would follow her that is, that was the impression she made on [crossed out word] me, but she didn’t [sic] say so in so many words, but she talked as th [sic] though she was afraid, and that is why I gave her these little [typed splotch] things you know.

Q. Was anything else said in connection with this attempt at poisoning?
A. Nothing. There was no clue in any way, except she said her household, I suppose by that she meant her servants, that is what I took it to mean.

Q. Well, is that all the conversation?
A. That is all related to it. I did tell Mr. Highton when I went home because I could not keep it, it was on my mind, and I told Mr. Highton he had better go and see Mrs Stanford, and see if there really was any thing [sic] wrong with her, that I was afraid that she might be mentally deranged, that it was not true.

Q. Well, those were just your impressions?
A. Those were my impressions, and I am only telling--

Q. There is no other statement?
A. There is no other statement, none whatever.

Q. You visited-- you were on the [crossed out word] Mainland during the last part of last year were you?
A. Yes, but I didn’t see Mrs Stanford there.

Q. You didn’t see Mrs. Stanford there?
A. I didn’t see her then.

Q. The last time you called on her was in New York, and you didn’t meet her there?
A. Yes, I just missed her. She was at the Waldorf and I left my card.

Q. Have you any further statement you desire to make, Mrs. Highton?
A. I know of nothing in the world personally, if I did I would gladly clear up this mystery. I know nothing whatever about it. I would not have mentioned this at all, only I thought it might throw some light. I didn’t know what they had done in San Francisco, I knew nothing of that.

Sgd. Lallah S. Highton.
William Henry, being first duly sworn testified as follows:
Mr. Rawlins. Mr. Henry, did you take certain medicines and drugs from the room of Jane Lathrop Stanford?
Q. And were they in your possession until they were delivered to some other person?
A. They were.
Q. Did any other person have access to them?
A. They did not.
Q. To whom did you deliver them, Mr. Henry?
A. I delivered them to Mr. Duncan, the chemist.
Q. Were you present here this afternoon when Mr. Duncan read a list of articles. [sic]
A. I was.
Q. Was that the same list?
A. The same List.

Sgd. Wm. Henry.
William T. Rawlins being first duly sworn testified as follows:

On the night of February 28th, somewhere between the hour of eleven thirty and twelve thirty, I was awake, I had just gone to bed, when the telephone rang, and I got up to it. It is a private Gamewell System telephone, and over the telephone Doctor Humphris informed me that Mrs. Stanford had died at the Moana Hotel, and evidently had been poisoned by strychnia. I immediately came out to the Moana Hotel, and on my arrival here Doctor was absent. I went directly to the room and found Miss Berner and Miss Hunt. At this time I did not know that Doctor Murray and Doctor Day were in the building. In a very few minutes Doctor Humphris returned with the Honorable Judge Stanley, and together we went to the room in which the dead body of Mrs. Stanford was lying. I asked Dr. Humphris for the bottle of bi-carbonate of soda and the other thing [sic] that were in the room at the time, and he informed me that he had them up in his room, and I went up there with him, and in the presence of [crossed out word] Doctor Day and Doctor Murray, Doctor Humphris and I together took a piece of paper, covered the chamber—-it was a chamber pot supposed to contain some vomit, tied it with a piece of string, took the glass, covered that with a piece of paper and I remember Doctor Humphris tieing it with a blue baby ribbon with the spoon sticking through the paper. I put in my pocket the bottle of bi-carbonate of soda. I identify this bottled as produced here to-day as the same bottle, and the bottle of cascara capsules; and the bottle of cascara capsules and bicarbonate of soda were in my pocket until turned over some time about 5 A. M. next morning to Doctor Pratt. The sealed glass and chamber pot containing the vomit was left immediately outside the hall in charge of one of my police officers and was never out of my sight until the same was turned over to Doctor Pratt, passing through no other persons hands but my own.

Mr. Henry At the time of your arrival was Mrs. Stanford dead?
[blotted letter -- A?]/// She was dead. I went into the room and she was lying on the bed in the mauka Waikiki corner in the sight of Miss Hunt and Miss Berner, and no other persons were present except downstairs I met Mr. R. C. A. Peterson and Mr. King. She was lying in bed with a handkerchief under the jaw to keep in the mucus.

Sgd. William T. Rawlins
CORONER’S INQUEST
VERDICT

An inquisition taken at Honolulu Island of Oahu on the 6\textsuperscript{th}, 7\textsuperscript{th}, 9\textsuperscript{th} day of March in the year 1905, before William T. Rawlins, one of the Coroners of said Island, upon the body of Jane Lathrop Stanford there lying dead, by the oaths of the Jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed, who being sworn to inquire when, how, and by what means the said Jane Lathrop Stanford came to [“his” crossed out, “her” written on above] death, upon their oaths do say that said Jane Lathrop Stanford came to her death, at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on the twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1905, from Strychnine poisoning, said strychnine having been introduced into a bottle of bicarbonate of soda with felonious intent by some person or persons to this Jury unknown and of the contents of which bottle Jane Lathrop Stanford had partaken.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said Coroner, and the Jurors of this inquest, have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

(Sgd) William T. Rawlins, coroner
W. C. Peacock
Harry Jeffrey
J. H. Hekrscie [?]
E. S. Cunha
T. A. Hays
W. J. Harvey

*Italics indicates that the words, on the original document, are handwritten.*
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