

tissue discolored for a space two or three inches wide. Answering a question the witness said: "There was no apparent cause of death. The blood was fluid."

"After the autopsy, if you had not known the cause of death, would the condition of the body have revealed the cause to you?"

"No, sir."

"So it was a phenomenon to you?"

"Yes, sir."

"The fluid condition of the blood would not cause death?"

"No, sir."

The other case was the killing of Isaac Moulton, a colored sleeping-car porter, on Michigan Street, Feb. 5, 1888. Wires had been wrecked in a midnight gale and a horse was driven against a hanging wire, which had crossed an electric-light circuit. The shock killed the horse. Moulton tried to help the horse up, supposing it had slipped, and received a fatal shock. The boy who drove the horse was rendered senseless and has not fully recovered.

Dr. Delaney, of Rochester, testified that the autopsy showed a similar post-mortem condition to that of victim Smith. The blood was fluid, which he had been taught would follow electric death.

"Doctor," asked Mr. Cockran, "if you had not known how the man was killed would you have known that electricity was the cause?"

"Only from the fluid condition of the blood. That would be the suspicion. I would not have known from my own knowledge, but that is the opinion I would form from what we are taught." The testimony of Charles Westcott and Charles Hauer, who gave evidence in the coroner's inquest regarding Moulton's death, was read. Herbert C. Aldrich and Joshua Davis, linemen of the Bell Telephone Company, testified about the wires. Aldrich was at the scene of Moulton's death soon after it occurred. He said it was an incandescent wire that conducted the electricity to him. This was an important admission, as the incandescent dynamo is the same style that has been purchased by the State for the purpose of electric executions, being a 650 light Westinghouse alternating current dynamo.

John C. Webber, Superintendent of the Brush Electric Light Company, said three different circuits were on at the time of Moulton's death, conveying 1000 volts.

"Did anybody see Moulton put his hand on the wire?"

"No; I suppose not."

"Did you understand that Moulton took hold of the horse by the bit when he met his death?" asked Mr. Quinby of the witness.

"I understood so."

"Well," said Mr. Cockran, "I'd like to have positive evidence as to how the man came in contact with the wire."

Dr. George E. Fell, the inventor of the tracheotomy method of saving suicides' lives, testified regarding a wholesale slaughter of dogs by electricity, in which Dr. Southwick and Col. Rockwood assisted him.

Several hundred of the animals were killed by a current from a Brush light wire. A fifty pound dog was chloroformed, its heart exposed and the current turned on. The heart instantly ceased beating and forced respiration did not affect it.

"I believe," said Dr. Fell, "that death can be caused by an electric current sufficiently strong and without pain to the victim or chance of resuscitation."

"What amount of voltage would that require?" suddenly asked Lawyer Cockran. The doctor hesitated. "Can you tell?" persisted the lawyer.

"It is impossible for me to say," said the doctor.

"Then," said Mr. Cockran, "as the experiment has never been tried on a human being, no man can tell. Is it not so?"

The doctor assented and added that the resistance of human beings to the electric current was a matter of speculation largely. Mr. Cockran went into a long cross-examination of the physician regarding the conductivity of the skin.

"Is it not a fact that in the case of a baldheaded man, adipose tissue forms upon the skull?" asked Mr. Cockran, after he had questioned about the resistance of forty substances.

"Perhaps under the skull," dryly remarked Mr. Quinby.

"Not outside of Buffalo," said Mr. Cockran.

The question remained unanswered. A tabulated statement as to the resistance of electric currents, made out by Prof. Gray, was offered in evidence, but was objected to by Mr. Cockran on the ground that it did not show the size of the electro used nor the length of contact. It was admitted. The case for the people will be closed tomorrow. Warden Durstan, of Auburn Prison, will be called.

SCOTLAND YARD.

A little grimy archway on the left hand side as you walk from Trafalgar Square, towards the Abbey on the street that governs England, is the entrance to Scotland Yard. Against the pillars lean evermore two or three indifferently dressed men whose function it is to eye the passing public suspiciously.

THE SECRET SERVICE.

Up to 1877 the London detective police was a close corporation, irresponsible and independent, managed entirely from within. In that year occurred the "great detective scandal," in which three members of the force were proven beyond all doubt to be in regular partnership with an organized gang of swindlers. The usual remedy for all the ills that civilization is heir to was applied—a royal commission, namely—and the present system is the outcome of the work done then by Mr. Howard Vincent. Plain clothes men were first put on the force in 1842. They were formerly attached to each station. Now they are under the central control. There are 400 in sum-

mer time and 700 in winter, the ranks being filled from the uniformed force. Still, these do not make the body which is usually referred to as Scotland Yard. These are a chosen corps of about eighty men of whom each has the rank of inspector—about equivalent to a lieutenant of Chicago police. They form a division by themselves called the "C. O.," and are under the immediate command of the assistant commissioner of police of the home office. Their general duty is confined to the metropolitan area, but they are constantly at work on investigations for the government and for foreign governments.

About twenty of the men are employed on political matters solely, and of these ten have made a specialty of Irish affairs both in Ireland and America. The political detectives have the best of it. They are intrusted with the spending of the secret service moneys, and much of it of course is expended without vouchers or accounts. Sometimes they receive handsome presents from foreign governments. One London detective was given £2000 in 1886 for information furnished the Russian minister, which is said to have saved the Czar's life. The secret service fund is a large one. Indeed it is as large as the home office may at any time demand. In the years 1881-82-83-84-85, when dynamite activity was at its worst, bills for "information" reaching £5000 were on several occasions paid, according to the statements of the officers themselves. Smaller sums, from £100 to £600, are paid out freely to smaller informers.

THE MEN AND THE WORK.

The pay of the Scotland Yard men proper averages £23, or about \$115, a month—a large salary for London, where five shillings a day is considered fair wages and expert clerks and salesmen are glad to make £10 a month. Beside the salary there is always a liberal traveling allowance, and all expenses incurred in the line of duty are paid without question. Vouchers are seldom asked for, not even itemized accounts. Sometimes these expense bills are heavy, especially when there are ocean voyages to be made. The ordinary traveling expenditure is about £2 a day.

As the secret service is largely political, one function of Scotland Yard is the foreign correspondence, which is carried on invariably in the language of the country to or from which the letters are directed. As England's relations cover the whole world this part of the work is exceedingly interesting. Polyglot translators who know every tongue under the sun are constantly at work turning Russian, Hindoo-stani, Persian and Chinese into police English, and *vice versa*. There are also employed expert cryptologists, who are supposed to be able to unravel the blindest of ciphers; and it is a fact that the aid of the English experts has been more than once called in by both Russia and Germany in this work. The cipher used by Scotland Yard