

# *The Trial of Jack the Ripper*

**The Third Day of Trial**

**March 18, 1903**

[Podcast Part 3]

**Developed by R. Michael Gordon**

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## **The Third Day of Trial - March 18, 1903**

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “Good morning. I’m Michael Gosling, back once again at the Old Bailey, London, Courtroom number one, and we are about to hear testimony in the third day of the trial of Severino Klosowski for capital murder. For the safety of the accused, not to mention the officers assigned to guard him, Klosowski was brought into the courtroom much earlier than previous days and by a side entrance. The authorities wish to avoid any more attacks like yesterdays as he was brought into court. As you can see the accused is already seated as is the jury. Speculation continues in government and has been widely covered in news reports that the authorities have finally brought to trial none other than the Whitechapel killer better known as “Jack the Ripper”. As we can see from the local headlines; one from London’s *Pall Mall Gazette*, speculation continues that ‘Jack’ is now on trial for murder.”



**Court Reporter Michael Gosling**

### *Pall Mall Gazette*

“THE CHAPMAN/RIPPER THEORY/FROM STATEMENT FROM AN AUTHORITY – A series of coincidences supporting the theory that Klosowski, or Chapman, as he was for some time called, was the perpetrator of the ‘Jack the Ripper’ murders in Whitechapel fifteen years ago...”

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “It is beginning to look more and more like the Ripper is finally on trial for murder here in London. Certainly the government has assembled a most formidable team to prosecute this suspect. Indeed, it is a much more powerful team than would normally be assembled for most murder cases. We may also report that the accused has received several death threats, so security in the courtroom has been increased.”

The reporter and Dr. Brown are seated together in court.

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “Today we are expecting to hear a good deal from the doctors in this poison case. With that in mind we have invited Dr. Frederick Gordon Brown, the city police surgeon who was responsible for the medical report on Ripper victim Catharine Eddowes in 1888. Doctor Brown also investigated the attack on Alice McKenzie in 1889. Welcome to the Old Bailey doctor.”



**Dr. Frederick Gordon Brown (court artist sketch)**

**Dr. Frederick Gordon Brown** - “Thank you Mr. Gosling. It’s good to be here.”

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “Doctor, I wonder if you could briefly discuss the post mortem exam you conducted on the Mitre Square victim Catharine Eddowes who was killed during the early morning hours of September 30, 1888, by Jack the Ripper.”



Photos of Catharine Eddowes are shown.

**Dr. Frederick Gordon Brown** - “Certainly. I made a post mortem examination at half-past two on the Sunday afternoon. Rigor mortis was well marked. The face was very much mutilated. The throat was cut across to the extent of about six or seven inches. The internal jugular vein was opened an inch and a half. All these injuries were performed by a sharp instrument like a knife, and pointed. The liver was stabbed as if by the point of a sharp instrument. There was a stab of about an inch on the left groin. The intestines had been detached to a large extent. The peritoneal lining was cut through on the left side and the left kidney carefully taken out and removed.”

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “Dr. Brown did you form any opinion as to whether or not the victim would have been able to cry out before she was killed?”

**Dr. Frederick Gordon Brown** - “The throat had been so instantly severed that no noise could have been emitted. I believe the wound in the throat was first inflicted. I also believe that she must have been lying on the ground when it occurred.”

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “And what do the wounds tell you about the knife and the man who inflicted them.”

**Dr. Frederick Gordon Brown** - “The wounds on the face and abdomen prove that they were inflicted by a sharp knife and that in the abdomen by one six inches long. Also, I believe the perpetrator of the act must have had considerable knowledge of the positions of the organs in the abdominal cavity and the way of removing them. It required a great deal of medical knowledge to have removed the kidney and to know where it was placed.”

**The Clerk of Arraignment** - “Dr. James Stoker.”



**Dr. James Stoker**

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “Thank you doctor. We will come back to the doctor later and we will also have more for our listeners on the kidney taken by the killer. As we can see we are about to begin with testimony as Dr. James Stoker takes the stand. Dr. Stoker was the medical man who refused to sign a death certificate until he could conduct a private post mortem of Maud Marsh. As we can hear Mr. Bodkin will be questioning this witness.”

[Dr. Stoker is already in the witness box.](#)

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “Dr. Stoker, could you tell the court what events led up to your refusal to sign a death certificate in the death of Maud Marsh?”

**Dr. James Stoker** - “On 10th October last year the accused called at my surgery, which is about half a mile from where he lives, and said he wanted a bottle of medicine for diarrheas and vomiting. He led me to believe it was for his wife. He said she had been at Guy’s Hospital suffering from the same thing. I went to see her the next day. The deceased told me that the doctors had said she had peritonitis. The symptoms would be consistent with peritonitis. About the fifth day I noticed she had spasms; they came on with great pain in the stomach; she got rigidity of the muscles of the leg, and they passed off in about a minute.”

“She was very much worse on the 15th, and on that day I stopped all food through the mouth except the bismuth powders. She could not even keep the medicine down. I ordered her to be fed by injections through the rectum. I suggested to the accused that she should be taken to the hospital, but the deceased objected and began to cry. I then suggested a nurse. I remember seeing Mrs. Marsh on Tuesday, the 21st. I had some conversation with her, and later that same day I was sent for to meet Dr. Grapel. The deceased was very weak and semi-unconscious. When I saw her on the Tuesday I had no reason to anticipate she would die so soon.”

“On Wednesday I went into the bedroom. I asked when the deceased had died, and I was told. I then went out on to the landing and had a conversation with the accused. I said I should like a post mortem, as I could not account for the cause of her dying. He said, ‘What use is it?’ I said that I did not know what the cause of death was, and I might be asked what had caused her death. The accused said that she died from exhaustion. I asked what caused the exhaustion, and he said, ‘Diarrhea and vomiting.’ I asked what caused the diarrhea and vomiting, and he made no answer.”

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “Have you ever had any practical experience of the tartarisation of antimony?”

**Dr. James Stoker** - “No. I do not put myself forward as having any special knowledge on that subject.”

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “Should you not have analyzed the deceased’s vomit yourself?”

**Dr. James Stoker** - “No.”

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “Nothing further at this time, but we reserve the right to recall Dr. Stoker at a future time my lord.”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - “Granted Mr. Bodkin. Mr. Hutton?”

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “Thank you my lord. Doctor, did you keep any record of the medicine you prescribed?”

**Dr. James Stoker** - “I did not; I never do, except with a patient coming into the surgery.”

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “And do you enter in a book the medications you send out?”

**Dr. James Stoker** - “No, I put down the visits I made.”

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “Is it not unusual to have no record?”

**Dr. James Stoker** - “No.”

[Klosowski continues taking many notes.](#)

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “Are you certain as to what you gave the deceased?”

**Dr. James Stoker** - “I am almost certain that my memory is accurate as to what I gave the deceased.”

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “When did you first meet the accused?”

**Dr. James Stoker** - “I think I first met him in January, 1901, in connection with Bessie Taylor, who at that time living with him as Mrs. Chapman.”

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “No further questions my lord.”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - “Doctor, you know that Bessie Taylor died at the Monument public house.”

**Dr. James Stoker** - “Yes.”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - “Were her symptoms something similar to those of Maud Marsh?”

**Dr. James Stoker** - “Yes.”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - “And even that did not make you think that you ought to make further inquiry into this case?”

**Dr. James Stoker** - “No, not until after death.”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - “Did you know that the accused and Maud Marsh were not married?”

**Dr. James Stoker** - “Yes.”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - “And did you know that he had no authority to forbid her father and mother having a post mortem?”

**Dr. James Stoker** - “Yes.”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - “Did the mother know that they were not married?”

**Dr. James Stoker** - “No, and I did not like to tell her so.”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - “Thank you doctor. You are dismissed.”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - “I feel that it is my duty to place on the record that I think it was the duty of the doctor to have told Mrs. Marsh, after her daughter’s death, that he knew the accused was not her husband.”

**Mr. Edward Carson** - “My lord, does your lordship not think the

**Judge Justice Grantham** - “Certainly not. The doctor ought always to let the parents know the true position of affairs. If he had, this situation may very well have ended differently.”

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “As we can hear, Judge Grantham is not above letting the court know his opinions on matters. By placing his opinion on the record it could become precedence. He is certainly living up to his reputation of questioning the witnesses if he believes the attorneys have not clarified a point. The judge seems to be most interested in drawing out as much as he can from the doctors in this case. The judge has called the attorneys to a side bar at the bench”

[The reporter continues his interview with Dr. Brown.](#)

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “Once again we are speaking with Dr. Frederick Brown on the Ripper matter. Dr. Brown you were discussing the Eddowes’ murder of 1888. Could you tell our readers about the apron which was found and something of the kidney which was removed from the victim?”

**Dr. Frederick Gordon Brown** - “Ah yes, the apron. Well, my attention was called to the apron by police officers. It was the corner of an apron, with a string attached. The blood spots were of recent origin. I had seen the portion of an apron produced by Dr. Phillips and stated to have been found in Goulston Street. It was impossible to say it was human blood. I fitted the piece of apron and the two corresponded. Some blood and, apparently, fecal matter was found on the portion found in Goulston Street.”

“As for the killer he had anatomical knowledge, which enabled him to identify and remove the kidney. You see the kidney is so difficult to locate from the front of the body and difficult to successfully remove that way. It requires anatomical and surgical experiences. Klosowski has these skills.”

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “Doctor we all recall that Mr. George Lusk who led a local vigilance committee, received a note and a half kidney through the mails. Could you tell us what you remember about that discovery?”

**Dr. Frederick Gordon Brown** - “The half-kidney was preserved in spirits of wine and mailed to Mr. Lusk in a three-inch square cardboard box which had been wrapped in brown paper. It was accompanied by a single page rather crudely written note.”

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “Indeed, if I may doctor, I have a copy of the poorly written note here. It reads,



From hell  
 No Sign  
 Sir I recd. a half the  
 Kidne I took from one woman  
 preserved it for you t other piece I  
 fried and ate it was very nice I  
 may send you the bloody knife that  
 took it out if you only wate a whil  
 longer.  
 Signed Catch me when  
 you can  
 Mishter Lusk -

Mr Lusk  
 Sor

From hell

I send you half the  
 Kidne I took from one woman  
 praserved it for you t other piece I  
 fried and ate it was very nise I  
 may send you the bloody knif that  
 took it out if you only wate a whil  
 longer

Signed Catch me when  
 you can  
 Mishter Lusk



**Mr. George Lusk**

**Dr. Frederick Gordon Brown** - “Crude indeed Mr. Gosling. As for the kidney, it showed symptoms of Bright’s Disease as a consequence of alcoholism I would think. It was a left kidney with a portion of the renal artery still attached which seems to have matched the remaining artery in the body. The kidney had not been decayed as would have been the case if the victim had been laid out for examination after death and had not been charged with preservation fluid as would be expected if the body had been donated for hospital dissection. It would have been preserved in formaldehyde if that had been the case. It is my opinion that this was the kidney which had been removed from Eddowes’ body.”

**The Clerk of Arraings** - “Dr. Richard Bodmer.”



**Dr. Richard Bodmer**

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “Thank you Doctor Brown. We are about to hear from Dr. Richard Bodmer who did the chemical work on

Maud Marsh. It will be his job to conclusively show that poison was indeed found in the body of Maud Marsh”

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “Dr. what is your position and what did your investigations show?”

**Dr. Richard Bodmer** - “I am a fellow of the Institute of Chemists, and am public analyst for the borough of Bermondsey. I am also consulting chemist to the Clinical Research Association. I received two sealed jars from Dr. Stoker, one of them containing a human stomach and a small piece of human liver, the other containing a lower part of the bowel and some pieces of liver. I discovered arsenic was present. Some slips of copper are used in the test. They became a purple color, indicating the probable presence of antimony in addition to arsenic. On Monday, 27th October, Inspector Godley saw me and in consequence I subjected another portion of the contents of the stomach to a test. I discovered both arsenic and antimony present. More antimony than arsenic.”

*Klosowski now listens carefully to the testimony.*

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “What did the violet deposit suggest to you?”

**Dr. Richard Bodmer** - “It suggested antimony.”

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “Is it always a conclusive proof of its existence?”

**Dr. Richard Bodmer** - “Not always. Other substances will hardly produce the same color, but something which might be taken for it.”

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “No further questions my lord.”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - “Mr. Hutton?”

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “No questions at this time my lord.”

*Dr. Bodmer steps down.*

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “Dr. Bodmer is well known in London and has been consulted on several murder cases in the past few years. With his testimony there can be no doubt that Maud Marsh met her death by antimony poison.”

**The Clerk of Arraignment** - “Dr. Thomas Stevenson.”



**Dr. Thomas Stevenson**

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “We see that Dr. Thomas Stevenson has been called to the stand. Dr. Stevenson has been consulted in these matters for many years by the government. He has done many post mortems and is very familiar with the workings of the Old Bailey. Let’s listen in.”

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “Dr. what are your qualifications and what position do you hold.”

**Dr. Thomas Stevenson** - “I am an M.D., and I am one of the official analysts to the Home Office. I have had experience in analysis, particularly with reference to poisons, and have acted for the Home Office for 31 years.”

[Dr. Stevenson pauses as he checks his notes.](#)

**Dr. Thomas Stevenson** - “On 30th October I attended St. George’s mortuary to make a post mortem examination on the body of Maud Marsh. The body had been dead fully eight days, but there was not much decomposition, much less than I should expect in a body so long dead, considering the time and season. The blood vessels of the bowels were unusually red and injected with blood. I examined the pancreas, the spleen, and the kidneys. They were all sound and healthy. She had never apparently borne a child, nor were there any signs that she had been pregnant. I found no evidence of any natural disease which would account for her death. I suspected that she had died from some form of irritant poison, which had set up enteritis. I found an analysis of various parts of the body which I had

removed including the brain, stomach, spleen and liver. Every portion of the body which I examined had antimony in it. I came to the conclusion that death was caused by poisoning with antimony in a soluble form – tartar emetic or metallic antimony.”

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “What was the immediate cause of death?”

**Dr. Thomas Stevenson** - “Acute gastritis. I have had to do with a good many cases, but I never saw such extensive gastro-enteritis from ptomaine poisoning.”

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “Can you say if the whole of the last dose of antimony was due to rectum administration?”

**Dr. Thomas Stevenson** - “I cannot say, but I think she must have had during the last few hours of her life some given by the mouth. If the brandy was pure it would not take up enough antimony to give it any extra taste, but I should not like to take a mouthful of this brandy and water and antimony.”

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “Nothing further my lord.”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - “Mr. Hutton?”

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “Thank you my lord. Dr. Stevenson the fat which you noticed round the heart might point to old alcoholism?”

**Dr. Thomas Stevenson** - “Yes, but fatty degeneration of the heart is well known in poisoning, and the deceased was a very young woman to have a fatty heart from alcoholism.”

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “And have you any reason to think the deceased was addicted to drink?”

**Dr. Thomas Stevenson** - “No; I never heard it suggested until now.”

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “Thank you doctor. No further questions my lord.”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - “The witness is excused.”

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “We have been told with the doctor that finishes up the testimony for the Maud Marsh evidence. As we wait for the next witness to step up to the box concerning the death of Mrs. Spink, we have with us Sir Robert Anderson, who as Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in 1888, had overall charge of the Whitechapel murder investigations – Jack the Ripper. Welcome back to the Old Bailey Sir Robert.”

[The men shake hands and take their seats.](#)



**Sir Robert Anderson**

**Sir Robert Anderson** - “It is a pleasure to be here Mr. Gosling.”

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “Sir Robert, we all remember the panic caused by these sensational Ripper murders yet you were telling us off camera that much was overplayed on that account especially by the Press.”

**Sir Robert Anderson** - “That is correct, Sir. No amount of silly hysterics could alter the fact that these crimes were a cause of danger only to a particular section of a small and definite class of women, in a limited district of the East End; and that the inhabitants of the metropolis generally were just as secure during the weeks the fiend was on the prowl, as they were before the mania seized him.”

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “Can you tell us something of the man your agency was hunting?”

**Sir Robert Anderson** - “One did not need to be a Sherlock Holmes to discover that the criminal was a sexual maniac of a virulent type; that he was living in the immediate vicinity of the scenes of the murders; and that, if he was not living absolutely alone, his people knew of his guilt, and refused to give him up to justice. During my absence abroad the police had made a house-to-house search for him, investigating the case of every man in the district whose circumstances were such that he could go and come and get rid of his blood-stains in secret.”

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “Klosowski certainly fits all of your requirements. Sir Robert, do you have any reason to suspect any one man of these murders?”

**Sir Robert Anderson** - “I may say at once that undiscovered murders are rare in London, and the Jack the Ripper crimes are not in that category. And if the police here had powers such as the French police possess, the murderer would have been brought to justice years ago.”

Anderson is now quite animated.

**Sir Robert Anderson** - “I should almost be tempted to disclose the identity of the murderer provided that the authorities would accept all responsibility in view of a possible libel action. But no public benefit would result from such a course, and the traditions of my old department would suffer. I will merely add that the only person who had ever had a good view of the murderer unhesitatingly identified the suspect the instant he was confronted with him, but he refused to give evidence against him. That is all I have to say on the matter.”

**The Clerk of Arraigns** - “Mr. John Ward.”



**Mr. John Ward**

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “Thank you Sir Robert. You have given us much to think about. We appreciate your coming over to speak with us. The prosecution has now finished their case on the murder of Maud Marsh, the prime focus of this trial, and we are about to move on to the death of Mrs. Spink who lived for a while as the common law wife of the accused. I see Mr. John Ward is in the box. Mr. Ward was acquainted with Mrs. Spink and her real husband. Let’s listen in.”

Mr. Ward is now in the witness box.

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “Mr. Ward where do you live and could you tell the court how you became acquainted with Mrs. Spink.”

**Mr. John Ward** - “I live at Ilford; I used to live at Leytonstone. I knew a man there named Shadrack Spink. He was a railway porter. I knew his wife, Isabella Spink, and also Wenzel’s shop.”

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “How did you meet the accused?”

**Mr. John Ward** - “I went to Wenzel’s shop sometimes, and I made the accused’s acquaintance there. He came to me once and asked me to let him a furnished room, which I did.

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In January of 1903 *The Southwark and Bermonsey Recorder and South London Gazette* reported on the considerable funds that were made available to Klosowski.

#### MRS. SPINK’S FORTUNE

Mr. Henry Dacre, a solicitor practicing at Ottley, who acted as trustee of a voluntary settlement under which Mary Isabella Renton, afterwards Mrs. Spink was entitled to a sum of £600, was called, and stated that from time to time he made her advances, and received a great many letters from her. In one of these he noticed that her name had been changed from ‘Spink’ to ‘Chapman.’ In 1896 Messrs. Langham, Son and Douglas, of Hastings, wrote witness on her behalf, and as a result he sent them a sum of £195, and received a release in the name of ‘Mary Isabella Chapman.’ After that he had £300 in hand, and in 1897, after correspondence with Messrs. Davenport, Jones and Glenister, also of Hastings, witness paid over to that firm the balance of the money, of which he had been the trustee. The sum paid over was £298 7s. 11d.

Frederick George Langham, member of the firm of solicitors in Hastings, identified the accused [George Chapman] as one of the persons who consulted him in May 1896 with reference to some trust fund to which Mrs. Chapman was entitled. Money was wanted to enable her to go into business as a hairdresser in George Street, Hastings. As a result of the proceedings £191 17s. was paid over by cheque to Mrs. Chapman.

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**Mr. John Ward** - “After he had been in my house some time my wife spoke to me, and I told the accused that my wife did not like the carrying on between him and Mrs. Spink. He said, ‘It’s all right; we are going to get married on Sunday week.’ I found him kissing her on the stairs. That was in

October, 1895. Early one Sunday morning Mrs. Spink and the accused went out and back about 10 a.m. The accused said, 'Mr. Ward, allow me to introduce you to my wife, Mrs. Chapman.' They said they had been married somewhere in the city, at a Catholic place. My wife said, 'Where is the certificate?' He said, 'Oh, our laws are different to your laws' or something to that effect."

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - "Nothing further my lord."

**Judge Justice Grantham** - "Mr. Hutton?"

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - "Thank you my lord. Mr. Ward did you know the accused under any other name?"

**Mr. John Ward** - "No."

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - "Had you never heard Mrs. Spink call him any other name?"

**Mr. John Ward** - "No."

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - "Did Mrs. Spink take drink?"

**Mr. John Ward** - "When she had her money she used to take a drop of drink, but she was not a habitual drunkard."

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - "Nothing further my lord."

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - "It would seem to be the case that Klosowski never stopped his search for women. As we are on break we are here with Detective Sergeant Arthur Neil who was involved with the investigation of Klosowski's history and movements for the prosecution case. Good afternoon detective."



**Detective Sergeant Arthur Neil**



**Detective Sergeant Arthur Neil** - “Good afternoon Mr. Gosling.”

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “Detective Neil, you were charged with looking into Klosowski’s background and history. What can you tell us of his movements and known actions in reference to the Ripper murders?”

**Detective Sergeant Arthur Neil** - “The first Ripper crime occurred in August 1888. Klosowski worked in Whitechapel at this time, and was there during the whole period of these wholesale killings. The Ripper, by the account of four medical men, was testified as to having surgical knowledge. Severino Klosowski, alias George Chapman, has this qualification. Also, it was thought, by the expert manner of the mutilations examined on the various bodies of his victims, that the Ripper was ambidextrous. Klosowski was seen to use his hands in this way during the time he lived in the Borough.”

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “What about the suspect’s description?”



**Suspect graphics from 1888 and Klosowski in 1896**

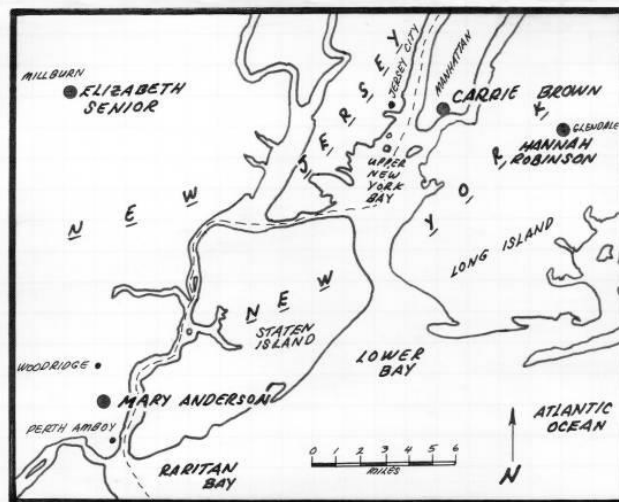
**Detective Sergeant Arthur Neil** - “The only living description ever given by an eyewitness of the Ripper tallied exactly with Klosowski; even to the height, deep sunk black eyes, sallow completion and thick, black moustache.”

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “You mentioned his potential connection to the London murders by the timing of his movements in London. Was there also an identical situation with the American murders?”

**Detective Sergeant Arthur Neil** - “Yes indeed. In 1891 Klosowski left Britain for the United States. The Ripper murders had by this time ceased, so far as London was concerned. But a series of equally terrible crimes, causing a precisely similar reign of terror, began in America. These crimes ceased when, in 1892, Klosowski returned to this country.”

**Detective Sergeant Neil hands a list of American murder victims to the reporter along with a map.**

- |                     |                  |   |
|---------------------|------------------|---|
| 1) April 24, 1891   | Carrie Brown     | Strangled, mutilated with a knife in a manner similar to Ripper victim Mary Jane Kelly. Possible throat cut. (Wrong man convicted, unsolved) Similar to Mary Jane Kelly. [Murdered in New York] |
| 2) August 3, 1891   | Hannah Robinson  | Strangled, dumped on a building site near a railway line. (unsolved) Similar to Rose Mylett. [Murdered in New York]   |
| 3) January 31, 1892 | Elizabeth Senior | Strangled, throat cut and stabbed 11 times in breasts and upper torso. (unsolved, wrong man arrested) Similar to Martha Tabrum. [Murdered in New Jersey]  |
| 4) June 8, 1892     | Mary Anderson    | Shot, throat cut, gash on forehead, dragged before being dumped by railroad tracks. (unsolved, wrong man arrested) New style of murder – use of a gun. [Murdered in New Jersey]                 |



**American ‘Ripper’ murders**

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “This list of murders is amazing and shows just how far afield Klosowski may have gone with his murderous ways. Detective, from what you know of this case and your investigation into this accused sequential killer’s background, could anyone other than Klosowski be responsible for these Ripper murders in your mind?”

**Detective Sergeant Arthur Neil** - “No one, who had not been trained as a surgeon and medical man, could have committed the Ripper crimes. As we discovered Klosowski had been a surgeon in Poland, and would, therefore, be the only possible fiend, out of the known suspects capable of putting such trained knowledge into use against humanity, instead of for it. Jack the Ripper was a cold-blooded, inhuman monster, who killed for the sake of killing. The same could be said of Severino Klosowski. Why he took to poisoning his victims on his second visit to this country can only be ascribed to his diabolical cunning, or some insane idea or urge to satisfy his inordinate vanity.”

“As every detective very quickly learns there are things you cannot prove in a court of law, but of which you feel quite certain in your own mind. The Ripper tallied exactly with Klosowski. In any case, it is the most fitting and sensible solution to the identity of the murderer in one of the world’s greatest crime mysteries. Scotland Yard has gotten their man and only need to convict him of one murder even if it is not a Ripper murder, for justice to be served.”

**The Clerk of Arraignment** - “Mrs. Martha Doubleday.”



**Mrs. Martha Doubleday**

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “Thank you detective. I want to close this interview with a note I have just received from Sir Robert Anderson whom we interviewed earlier. Sir Robert wanted to clarify a point, and he writes, ‘The police knew well enough at the time who the miscreant was, although unfortunately, they had not sufficient legal evidence to warrant them laying hands upon him.’ Truly a remarkable statement from the man who held charge of the overall case.”

“I see the prosecution has Mrs. Martha Doubleday in the box. Let’s hear what she has to say about the death of Mrs. Spink.”

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “Mrs. Doubleday how long have you known about the *Prince of Wales Public House* and the accused?”

**Mrs. Martha Doubleday** - “I have known the *Prince of Wales* beer house in Bartholomew Square for years. In the autumn of 1897 the accused became a tenant there. I knew him as Chapman. There was a woman with him, whom I knew as Mrs. Chapman. Her name had been Mary Isabella Spink. She was a nice, little-built person, with a fresh color. I became friendly with her. After they had been in the house about twelve months I noticed that she was white, and she got very thin. She said she had pains all over her, and she seemed to be getting worse.”

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “Please tell the court about a time before Christmas when things turned.”

**Mrs. Martha Doubleday** - “The accused came to me a fortnight before Christmas and asked me if I would go over and sit up with his wife at night, as she was very ill. She vomited frequently, and it was dark brown. I gave her nothing at all during the night. After the doctor came the accused gave her brandy and medicine. After she had the brandy she vomited. Once or twice he told me to go outside, and then I would hear her say, ‘Pray God, go away from me.’ I did not afterwards ask her or the accused what she meant by that.”

“On Christmas morning she got much worse and became unconscious. She had been vomiting very much. A severe flooding came on. I called out for the accused, but he did not come up for some time. Before she died I called him again, and he learnt over her and said, ‘Polly, Polly, speak.’ She had just died then. He then went down stairs and opened the pub. She died at one o’clock. I said, ‘You are never going to open the pub today?’ He said, ‘Yes, I am.’”

“I saw Mrs. Chapman’s body after she was dead. It was in a very shocking condition; it was very much bruised.”

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “Nothing further my lord.”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - “Mr. Hutton?”  
**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “No questions my lord.”

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “As we have just heard, Mrs. Spink seems to have had the same symptoms as Maud Marsh. And despite outward appearances the accused seems to have treated Mrs. Spink roughly without any concerns at all for her situation. Indeed, opening his business right after the death of his supposed wife will certainly weigh heavily upon the minds of the jury.”

**The Clerk of Arraigns** - “Mrs. Elizabeth Waymark.”



**Mrs. Elizabeth Waymark**

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “I can see Mrs. Elizabeth Waymark is next up in the witness box to testify about what she knows of Mrs. Spink’s death. We have been informed that she was in the room when Mrs. Spink died”

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “Mrs. Waymark how did you become involved with Mrs. Spink and the accused?”

**Mrs. Elizabeth Waymark** - “I knew the late Dr. Rogers, of Old Street. Towards the end of 1897 he sent me to the *Prince of Wales* to nurse Mrs. Spink, known as Mrs. Chapman for about a fortnight before her death. The prisoner said she was wasting away, but he did not say what the matter

with her was. She complained of diarrhea and vomiting, and violent pains in her stomach. I very often saw her vomit. It was slimy and green, and as she vomited she was purged; she had diarrhea. She did not take much food, only a little beef tea, brandy, milk and soda and water. The accused generally gave them to her. After she had the drink she was sick, and then she used to go off in a stupor.”

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “Were you with Mrs. Spink when she died?”

**Mrs. Elizabeth Waymark** - “I was with her, along with Mrs. Doubleday, when she died. When I saw that she was dying I sent down two or three times for the accused. At first he did not come up. The last time I sent for him just before she died he did not come up in time.”

*Klosowski is taking many notes.*

**Mrs. Elizabeth Waymark** - “I prepared the body for burial. It was a mere skeleton. She died on Christmas Day, 1897.”

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “Nothing further my lord.”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - “Mr. Hutton?”

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “No questions my lord.”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - “Mrs. Waymark what was the appearance of the body when you saw it after it had been exhumed?”

**Mrs. Elizabeth Waymark** - “When she was exhumed she looked as if she had only been buried about nine months. The only difference was that her hair had grown a little longer on the forehead. The face was perfect.”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - “Thank you, the witness is dismissed.”

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “As we wait for the next witness I want to inform our listeners of some interesting items which were discovered by the police during their search of Klosowski’s public house. Beyond the documents which clearly point to his true identity and occupation as a junior surgeon, the police found medical books and a diary; as well as photos of each and every poison victim. They also located a fully loaded American revolver, well hidden, and in a wooden case.”



**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “The Press has not really covered the fact that a revolver was found, but that is quite unusual here in London. We have not yet been informed whether or not the police will attempt to link this revolver to the final suspected Ripper murder in America in 1892, but it would certainly be an interesting investigation.”

**The Clerk of Arraignment** - “Dr. Thomas Stevenson.”

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “I see we are ready to begin with testimony. Dr. Thomas Stevenson has been recalled to relate what he knows of Mrs. Spink’s death from his autopsy. As reported earlier, Dr. Stevenson is a well respected medical man who has much experience in these matters.”

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “Dr. Stevenson would you relate to the court your examination of the remains of Mary Chapman.”

**Dr. Thomas Stevenson** - “I attended St. Patrick’s Cemetery at Leytonstone on December 9th last year and examined the body in the coffin bearing the name plate of Mary Isabella Chapman, who died on December 25, 1897. The body was altogether remarkable; the face and head were those of a woman who might have been confined that day. A very unusual circumstance. I removed the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys, spleen, lungs, heart and brain and submitted them to analysis. They all contained antimony. There was more in her liver than I found in Maud Marsh’s. That large a quantity points to a large amount of antimony having been absorbed into the body, and would indicate a considerable dose having been taken some hours before death.”

“I came to the conclusion that the cause of death was poisoning by antimony, and I attribute the preservation of the body to antimony.”

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “What was the appearance of the body?”

**Dr. Thomas Stevenson** - “The body was almost lifelike.”

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “Did you analyze the lungs?”

**Dr. Thomas Stevenson** - “No, because I was told the woman had died from phthisis, but when I found no traces I put them aside in case questions were asked.”

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “Nothing further my lord.”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - “Mr. Hutton?”

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “Thank you my lord. Dr. Stevenson if you had not known the history of the woman, and were told that a certificate of death from phthisis had been given, would you have found that consistent with her condition?”

**Dr. Thomas Stevenson** - “I might possibly have found that consistent with her condition.”

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “When people die from phthisis there is generally great emaciation?”

**Dr. Thomas Stevenson** - “Yes.”

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “No further questions my lord.”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - “The witness is excused.”

[The prosecution lawyers are called to the bench for a conference.](#)

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “We have been informed by the clerk that Dr. Stevenson’s testimony finishes up the prosecution evidence into the murder of Mrs. Spink. Next up will be William Taylor who will testify about his sister Bessie Taylor and her connection to the accused.”

“Before we begin however, I would like to thank Dr. Thomas Dutton for stopping by and speaking with us today.”



**Dr. Thomas Dutton**

**Dr. Thomas Dutton** - “Thank you Michael. It’s good to be here.”



**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “Dr. Dutton, before we begin I just want to let our listeners know that you are not only a good friend of Inspector Abberline who was good enough to speak with us earlier during this trial, but that you have lived for years in Whitechapel and are a bit of an eminent criminologist in your own right.”

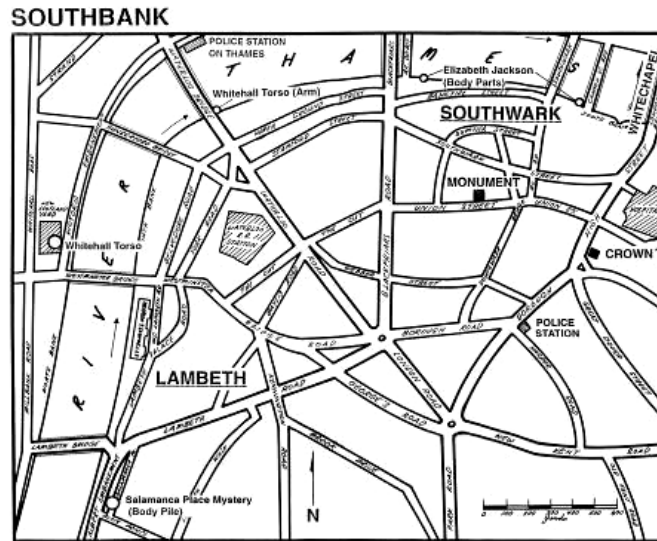
**Dr. Thomas Dutton** - “Well sir, I would not place myself in the same league as the hard working detectives of Scotland Yard to include my good friend Inspector Abberline. It is sufficient to say that I have a good deal of interest in many of the major crimes which had occurred from time to time and I write my thoughts down in a journal I modestly refer to as my ‘Chronicles of Crime.’”

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “And I know you have been recording for many years sir. Dr. Dutton you were telling me earlier a very strange tale indeed, about a possible double to Klosowski or perhaps a double life that this suspected sequential killer has been leading as a surgeon in the South of London, and a possible murder in Paris. Would you tell our viewers about that fascinating possibility?”

**Dr. Thomas Dutton** - “Yes, indeed. It is a strange tale to be certain. During my criminal studies I have learned from a French doctor of a Russian junior surgeon, or feldscher, who was known to him in Paris about 1885 - 1888. He was suspected of having killed and mutilated a prostitute in the Montmartre district, but he left Paris before he could be arrested. Another investigator has declared absolutely that Chapman or Klosowski, had in fact decapitated a woman in Poland before he left that country and came to England.”

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “That is amazing doctor. Now as I recall, a torso of a woman was found in the early morning hours of November 1887 on the steps of a Paris Church, was it not?”

**Dr. Thomas Dutton** - “Yes it was. The police soon discovered that the head, right arm and both legs had been crudely cut off. The killer also saw fit to cut away and carry off the victim’s right breast and uterus. It seems from the reports of these injuries that the victim had similarity to not only the Ripper murders, but to the five Thames Torso murders committed in England in 1887, ‘88, ‘89, and a final one only last year. What is most curious about the torso murder in 1889 in the East End of London was that it was dumped across the tracks from Klosowski’s home and business at about the same time his first wife from Poland disappeared after coming to this country. Also, last year’s victim was found dumped south of the Thames River only ten minutes away from Klosowski’s pub business where he was recently arrested!”



Some of the Torso Murder discoveries near the *Crown Public House*

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “That is a truly remarkable story. The murders do seem to follow Klosowski about, do they not?”

**Dr. Thomas Dutton** - “Yes indeed, in fact, when one looks closely at the five Torso Murders you can show that the entire series seems to follow Klosowski from the time he came to England in 1887 with a pause as he went to America and ends only after he moves south of the Thames River in Southwark.”

### The Torso Victims

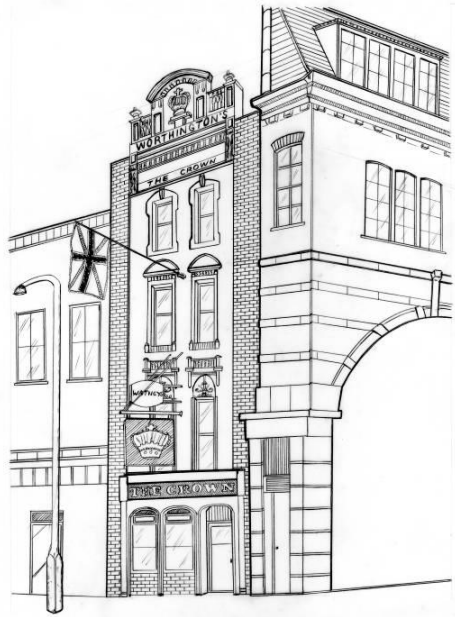
c. May 1887	Unknown (Torso)	First torso murder, body parts found near River Thames at Rainham.
c. August 20, 1888	Unknown (Torso)	Headless torso dumped at building site of New Scotland Yard. 2nd torso murder.
c. May 31, 1889	Elizabeth Jackson ( - 1889) (Torso)	Headless torso, parts of her body were found in the Thames River from May 31 - June 25, 1889. Only torso victim identified.
c. Sept. 8, 1889	Unknown (Torso)	Headless torso found on Pinchin Street. Abdomen mutilated, missing womb Found in Ripper territory.
c. June 1902	Unknown (Torso)	Chopped up body parts of a woman found just south of the river Thames in single pile. Final torso murder.

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “A remarkable series of events. Now doctor, you were also telling me about a possible double to Klosowski – what do you know about that story?”

**Dr. Thomas Dutton** - “Certainly. I have done my own research on this matter into a Polish barber-surgeon going under the name of Alexander Pedachenko. I interviewed Dr. John Williams who works not far from here at St. Saviours’ Infirmary in South London. Dr. Williams was able to confirm that he did indeed have an unpaid assistant named Pedachenko who was a Russian/Polish barber-surgeon who worked removing warts and treated skin diseases. He also confirmed that this ‘Pedachenko’ looks exactly like Klosowski. What is even more amazing is that reports show no fewer than four Ripper victims; Tabrum, who was killed in the very building Klosowski lived in, Chapman, Nichols and Kelly all received treatment at St. Saviours’ Infirmary at one time or another and while this Pedachenko was working at the Infirmary.”

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “Incredible. If that can be confirmed, it could show a direct link between at least four Ripper victims and the defendant in this case – Klosowski and that has never before been accomplished.”

**Dr. Thomas Dutton** - “Yes it would, but there is at least one more area where this Alexander Pedachenko has worked. Just south of the *Crown Public House* – Klosowski’s pub – is a barber shop owned by William Delhaye. I interviewed Delhaye and he reports that a man named Pedachenko has also worked at his shop and that shop is close to where one of the Torso Murder victims was recently found. Again Pedachenko looks exactly like Klosowski!”



***Crown Public House***

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “To say the least doctor this remains a truly amazing string of events. Klosowski seems to have his hand in quite a few murderous activities. Do you think we will ever learn the full extent of his murderous career?”

**Dr. Thomas Dutton** - “I do not think it will ever be possible to fully understand how much brutality this suspect is responsible for, but if he pays the ultimate price for at least one murder than justice will have been served.”

**The Clerk of Arraigns** - “William Taylor.”



**Mr. William Taylor**

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “Thank you Dr. Dutton for that most interesting background story. I see we are ready to hear from Mr. William Taylor. Let’s hear what he has to say.”

[Mr. Taylor is in the witness box.](#)



**Bessie Taylor**

**Mr. William Taylor** - “Bessie Taylor was my sister. She was about thirty-six when she died. Her last engagement was at Peckham, before being, as I understood, married. About four years ago she introduced me to the

accused as her husband. I did not know my sister had gone to the *Monument Pub* as a barmaid. In December of 1900 I heard that she was ill, and my mother came up from Cheshire.”

“When I saw her at the *Monument* she appeared to be very ill and shrunken; she had gone like a little old woman. She said she had violent pains in her inside, and that she had been very sick. The next I heard was a message from my mother that she had died on 13th February, 1901.”

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “Thank you Mr. Taylor. Nothing further my lord.”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - “Mr. Hutton?”

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “Thank you my lord. Mr. Taylor how often did you see the accused and your sister together?”

**Mr. William Taylor** - “About six times.”

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “Did they seem to be on good terms?”

**Mr. William Taylor** - “Yes.”

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “Did he treat her kindly and properly?”

**Mr. William Taylor** - “Yes.”

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “Did she seem to be fond of him?”

**Mr. William Taylor** - “Yes, and they seemed to be happy.”

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “Did he seem to be very sorry to have lost her when she died?”

**Mr. William Taylor** - “Yes, he behaved in every way that I should expect a man to who had just lost his wife.”

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “Nothing further my lord.”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - “The witness is excused. Mr. Bodkin call your next witness.”

[Mr. Taylor leaves the stand.](#)

**The Clerk of Arraignment** - “Elizabeth Painter.”



## Elizabeth Painter

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - "It would seem that once again the same situation arises where a healthy woman comes to live with the accused only to be become violently ill and perish. Next up will be Mrs. Elizabeth Painter who was with Bessie Taylor when she died and had been friends with her for many years."

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - "Mrs. Painter how did you become acquainted with Bessie Taylor and the accused?"

**Mrs. Elizabeth Painter** - "I was acquainted with Bessie Taylor for many years. About Easter time, 1898, she left Peckham and went to live at the *Prince of Wales* public house. I understood that she had been married. I visited there and saw the accused. She was in good health. Just before Christmas Bessie went into the local hospital. She had lumps on her face from her gums. The accused was very unkind to her when she came back; he carried on at her all the afternoon, and in the evening he frightened her with a revolver, because he said she had been telling the customers that she came out of the hospital, but she was better. I next heard of them at the *Monument* pub. He was not kind to her there; he was always carrying on at her. She seemed to be fading very much. She complained of pains all over her, and her head was bad. She got very thin."

"Towards the end of 1900 I visited her every evening. She always felt sick, and it always came on after she had had anything to eat or drink. When the accused came into her room he felt her pulse with his watch in his hand. After a time I saw medicine bottles in the room. The accused would shake them and then look up to the light through them. When I went into the bar I would ask him how Bessie was, and sometimes he would say, 'Your friend is dead, 'but when I went upstairs I would find her alive.'"

"I went on the 14th of February to visit and I did not know she had died the day before. I saw the accused and asked him about Bessie. He said she was about the same. The nurse took me upstairs and told me something, and I found she was dead. The pub was open for business when I went there."

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - "Did you sometimes assist in the business?"

**Mrs. Elizabeth Painter** - "Yes; Bessie took a prominent part in the bar."

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - "When the accused said, 'Your friend is dead,' did you take him seriously?"

**Mrs. Elizabeth Painter** - "I did not."

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “Did you see everything he gave her?”  
**Mrs. Elizabeth Painter** - “Yes.”  
**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “Did you notice him putting anything into the food?”  
**Mrs. Elizabeth Painter** - “No.”  
**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “Do you know whether the nurse prepared any of the food?”  
**Mrs. Elizabeth Painter** - “I do not know, because I was not there when it was prepared.”  
**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “Nothing further my lord.”  
**Judge Justice Grantham** - “Mr. Hutton.”  
**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “No questions my lord.”  
**Judge Justice Grantham** - “Did the accused ever kiss you?”

**Klosowski puts down his notes and smiles as he stares at Mrs. Painter.**

**Mrs. Elizabeth Painter** - “He kissed me once or twice.”  
**Judge Justice Grantham** - “Did he ever make any overtures to you?”  
**Mrs. Elizabeth Painter** - “No, he never made any overtures to me nor said that I could be Mrs. Chapman.”  
**Judge Justice Grantham** - “Did he kiss you while Bessie was about?”  
**Mrs. Elizabeth Painter** - “Yes.”  
**Judge Justice Grantham** - “Did he say anything when he did so?”  
**Mrs. Elizabeth Painter** - “No.”  
**Judge Justice Grantham** - “Thank you. The witness is excused.”

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “Fascinating testimony. This is the first time we have heard testimony of Klosowski threatening someone with his American revolver. It has been speculated that this could possibly be the same weapon which was found by the police in the *Crown Public House* fully loaded and hidden in a small closet. There has also been a great deal of speculation in the Press that this was the weapon used to murder one of the American victims in New Jersey in 1892 who was shot in the back through the heart before having her throat cut. It is doubtful however, that the connection will ever be proven, but the speculation remains never the less, because it has been shown that the accused was in the New Jersey area at the time and that he left America soon after that final murder and arrived back in London coming once again to Whitechapel. The speculation is that he came back to Whitechapel to pick up his body parts.”

**The Clerk of Arraignment - "Mrs. Martha Stevens."**



**Mrs. Martha Stevens**

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - "I see we are ready to hear from Mrs. Martha Stevens who, we are told, will testify about the death of Bessie Taylor."

*Mrs. Stevens is already on the witness stand.*

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - "Mrs. Stevens how do you know the accused and what do you know of Bessie Taylor's illness?"

**Mrs. Martha Stevens** - "Two or three months before Christmas, 1900, I got to know the accused and Bessie Taylor at the Monument. When I first knew Bessie she seemed pretty well in health. Later on she complained to me of being fatigued, and having pains in her stomach. I suggested that she should go to the doctor. I was with Bessie on the 13th of February, and about 1:30 a.m. I thought she was dying, so I called the accused. He came up just as she was dying. He looked at her, and I think he said, 'Oh, she has gone,' and he commenced to cry."

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - "Altogether there were four doctors?"

**Mrs. Martha Stevens** - "Yes. They examined Bessie, and had a consultation in the clubroom. They came up and saw her again."

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - "Was the accused present?"

**Mrs. Martha Stevens** - "The accused was not present; he came up afterwards."

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - "Nothing further my lord."

**Judge Justice Grantham** - "Mr. Hutton?"



**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “Thank you my lord. Mrs. Stevens during that time did Bessie have everything that was prescribed for her?”

**Mrs. Martha Stevens** - “Yes; she was looked after with every possible care.”

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “Who generally prepared the food?”

**Mrs. Martha Stevens** - “Mrs. Taylor.”

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “Did the accused bring up anything?”

**Mrs. Martha Stevens** - “He brought up some champagne.”

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “Did you have any champagne?”

**Mrs. Martha Stevens** - “No.”

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “Did you ever have any suspicion of unfair play?”

**Mrs. Martha Stevens** - “No.”

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “No further questions my lord.”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - “The witness is excused. Call the next witness.”

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - “My lord the Crown calls Dr. James Stoker.”

**The Clerk of Arraignment** - “Dr. James Stoker.”



**Dr. James Stoker**

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “Dr. Stoker is being called to the stand to give testimony in the Bessie Taylor matter. It will be interesting to discover what the four doctors felt was wrong with Taylor. Whatever their collected thoughts were they were unable to save Miss Taylor”

**Dr. James Stoker** - "I was called to the *Monument Public House* on January 1st, 1901."

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - "What did you think was the matter with Bessie Taylor?"

**Dr. James Stoker** - "At first I regarded the case as one of constipation, and I directed my treatment with the view of removing that. I attended her at her home for excessive diarrhea, so the stoppage must have given way."

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - "Do you remember what you gave her?"

**Dr. James Stoker** - "I do not remember what I gave her, but it would be most likely a dose of salts."

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - "When did you next see her?"

**Dr. James Stoker** - "January 1st, when I treated her for diarrhea and vomiting."

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - "And I believe that Dr. Sunderland came to the conclusion that she was suffering from some uterine trouble?"

**Dr. James Stoker** - "Yes, I believe he did, but I have no record of it."

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - "Whom else did you consult with?"

**Dr. James Stoker** - "Doctor Thorpe."

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - "What did Dr. Thorpe tell the accused?"

**Dr. James Stoker** - "I think he told him that the woman had hysteria."

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - "And did he accept that opinion?"

**Dr. James Stoker** - "Yes, he accepted that opinion as he had accepted Dr. Sunderlands."

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - "And a forth doctor, Dr. Cotter, was called in?"

**Dr. James Stoker** - "Yes."

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - "What did Dr. Cotter say?"

**Dr. James Stoker** - "Dr. Cotter said it was some cancerous disease of the stomach or intestinitus."

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - "Did Mr. Bodmer examine the vomit?"

**Dr. James Stoker** - "Yes, I think he examined the vomit that I sent."

**Mr. Archibald Bodkin** - "No further questions my lord."

**Judge Justice Grantham** - "Mr. Hutton?"

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - "Thank you my lord. Dr. Stoker was Dr. Cotter's opinion sustained?"

**Dr. James Stoker** - "No."

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - "And none of you suspected or found poison?"

**Dr. James Stoker** - "No, sir."

**Mr. Arthur Hutton** - “No further questions my lord.”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - “Dr. Stoker can you get vomiting with hysteria?”

**Dr. James Stoker** - “Yes, and you can imagine a lot when you have hysteria.”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - “What was Dr. Thorpe’s opinion?”

**Dr. James Stoker** - “I think Dr. Thorpe thought the woman was imagining.”

*Klosowski is smiling at that comment.*

**Judge Justice Grantham** - “Did it occur to you that she was not suffering?”

**Dr. James Stoker** - “No.”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - *[With a loud angry voice]* “Then what caused her death?”

**Dr. James Stoker** - “The vomiting and exhaustion had caused her death.”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - *[With a loud angry voice]* “Would it not have been wise to have had a post mortem?”

**Dr. James Stoker** - “It would probably have been wise to have a post mortem before giving a certificate doctor?”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - *[With a loud angry voice]* “Doctor have you ever known a case where four doctors gave four different opinions, and when the patient died still there was no post mortem?”

**Dr. James Stoker** - “No.”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - *[With a loud angry voice]* “This witness is dismissed.”

*With his head down Dr. Stoker leaves the stand.*

*The Judge adjourns for the day.*

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “It seems that the Judge’s well known frustration with ridiculous situations has come forward with his cross examination of Doctor Stoker.”

“With that outburst it finishes up the testimony for today. It has been a long day of testimony detailing the last days in the lives of these three women who called Klosowski ‘husband.’ Tomorrow we expect to finish up very early with the prosecution’s case and it will be up to Klosowski’s legal

team to explain the so-far overwhelming case against the man the local papers have deemed the Borough Poisoner.”

“As we said earlier, the Press is alive with speculation, and it has spread to other counties including the United States, that Jack the Ripper is about to learn his fate.”

The Sheriff steps up to hand the judge a note.

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “As we can see the Sheriff has handed a note to the judge.”

**Judge Justice Grantham** - “I will see council from both sides in my chambers at once.”

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “This is very unusual for the judge to call the defense and prosecution into his chambers. We can only speculate what may be happening.”

A note is passed to the reporter by a news boy.

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “If the listeners will excuse me for a moment.” [Pause - lots of background movement] This is an amazing development ladies and gentlemen. It seems a letter has been sent to the authorities by an individual signing it Jack the Ripper! I have just been handed a copy of the letter which I understand has also just been delivered to Judge Grantham. No doubt this is the reason for the conference in the judge’s chambers. If I may I would like to read to our listeners the letter.”

*“Dear Boss. You will be surprised to find that this comes from yours as of old Jack the Ripper. Ha ha. You might remember me if you try and think a little. Ha ha. The last job was a bad one and make no mistake nearly buckled. I’m alive yet and you’ll soon find it out. I mean to go on again when I get the chance. You never caught me and you never will. Where have I been Dear Boss you’d like to know. Abroad, and just come back ready to go on with my work. Yours truly Jack the Ripper.”*

**Court Reporter Michael Gosling** - “An amazing development in this case, but it is doubtful that this letter will have any effect on this trial as most of the Ripper letters have already been discredited by the authorities except the so-called “letter from hell” which our listeners will recall arrived along with a small body part.”

“As always we will watch this development closely for our viewers and report anything of interest. This is Michael Gosling reporting and wishing you a good evening. We hope you will tune in here tomorrow for what could be the final and we expect dramatic end of this trial.”